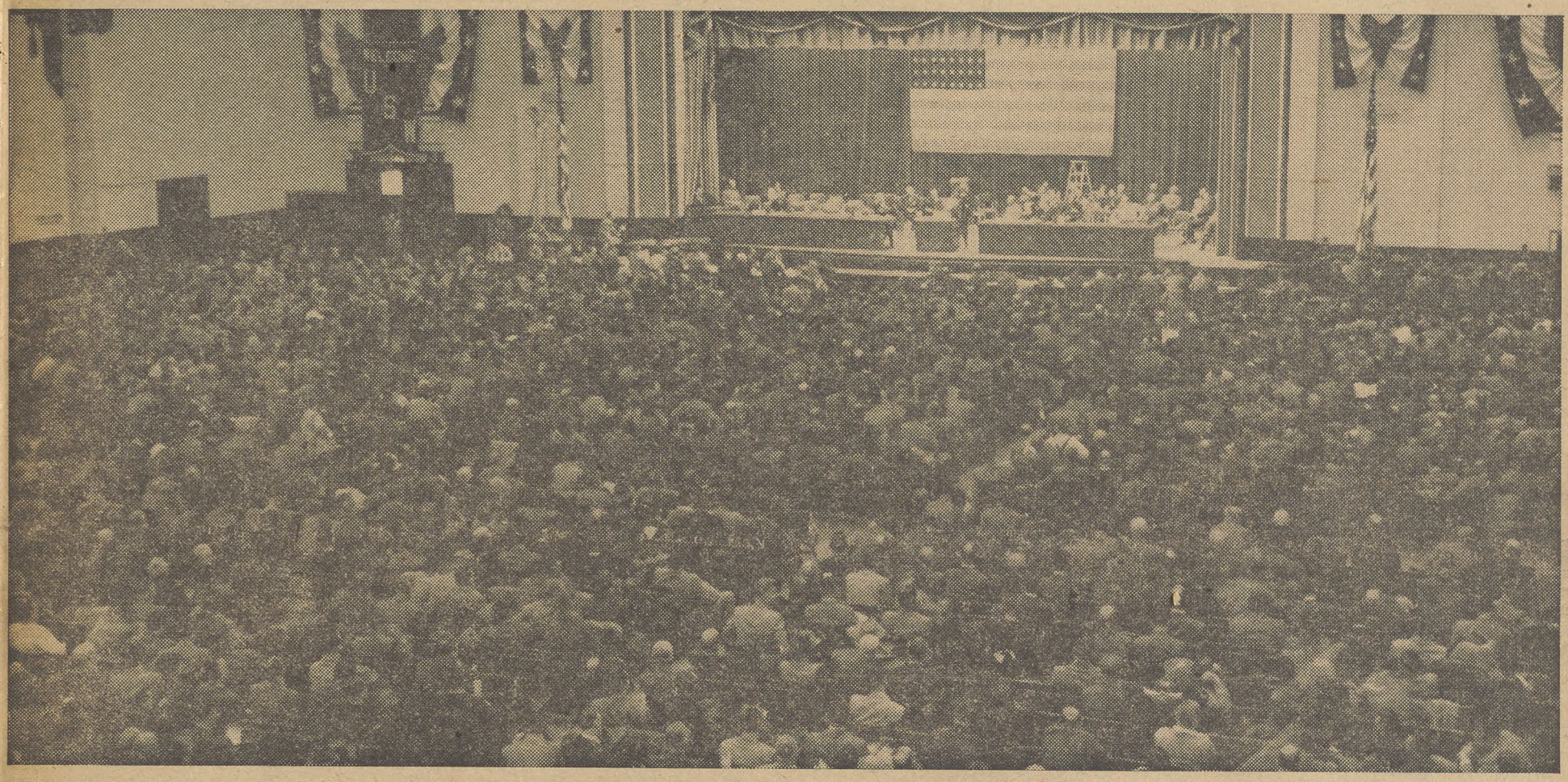
WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS
$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

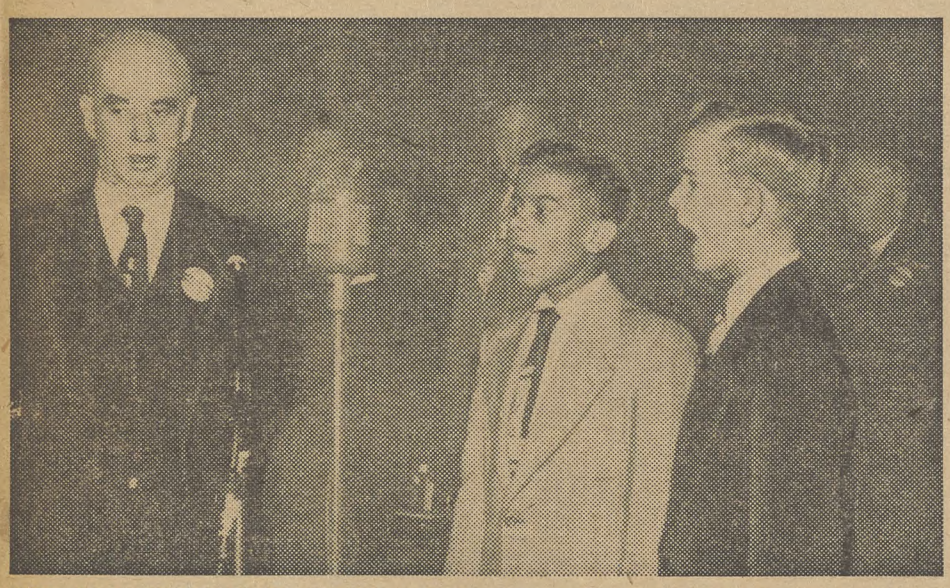
Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 7, 1952 82 No. 1

45-Day 'Truce' Set In Steel

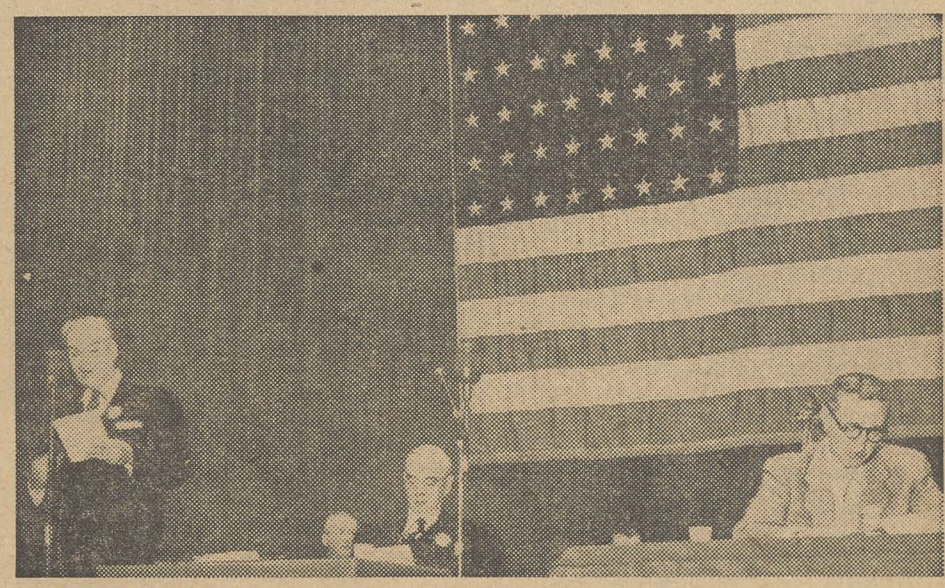
—STORIES ON PAGES 2 & 3



SPECIAL CONVENTION—Here's general scene of Atlantic City Convention Hall as CIO Steelworkers meet, agree to 45-day "truce" in wage dispute.



"OH SAY, CAN YOU SEE!"—Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray "got an assist" in singing the national anthem from Harry Jones (center) and Larry Porter (right), two youngsters who visited the special convention of the steel union. They're both freshmen at the Atlantic City high school.



PRICE GOUGING demands of U. S. Steel Corp. and other big producers, who refuse to bargain with CIO Steelworkers, are assailed in president's report read by Sec. Treas. David McDonald to USA-CIO convention. Listening are Pres. Philip Murray (center) and Vice Pres. James Thimmes.

UAW Fights Cutback To End Jobless Crisis

—STORY ON PAGE 8

Union Statement—

'Steel Industry Is On Sitdown Against Bargaining'

Following is the text of a resolution on wage bargaining as issued by the special convention of the CIO Steelworkers at Atlantic City:

WE ARE ASSEMBLED in special convention—the first in the history of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO .

This convention was called by Pres. Philip Murray because the International Wage Policy Committee deemed it essential that the membership of the organization should have the final voice in deciding the grave issues confronting the Union as a result of the expiration of our old agreements and the refusal of the industry to negotiate new contracts.

The present crisis has arisen through no choice or fault of this Union.

Our collective bargaining contracts with the companies in the steel industry expired on Dec. 31, 1951. For weeks the union diligently and earnestly sought to negotiate new agreements with these rich and powerful corporations. We presented to them our reasonable proposals for improving the economic and working conditions of their employees. The companies responded only with delays and filibustering.

The steel companies not only showed no inclination to accept our proposals; they refused even to bargain with us about them. They conducted a virtual sitdown strike against collective bargaining. They showed no desire to avoid a stoppage of work when the contracts expired. They showed no concern for the effect of such a stoppage on the country's welfare. On the contrary, they determined to force a crisis in steel.

The U. S. Steel Corp. rejected our proposals even before they were made. On Nov. 15, Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation, in a speech at Cincinnati, Ohio, made it clear that his company would refuse to negotiate an agreement with us. The negotiations which followed demonstrated that Mr. Fairless spoke for all of the steel companies and that not one of them had any intention of negotiating an agreement with the Union.

'Disregard' Of U.S.

What was the reason for this refusal by the industry to engage in collective bargaining and for its callous disregard of the consequences to the country of a shutdown of our basic industry?

Certainly there is no warrant in the law or in the provisions of our mobilization program for such a course of action. The National Labor Relations Act requires employers to bargain collectively with the unions which represent their employees. No act of Congress and no Executive Order has suspended that legal obligation.

Indeed, the statutes which established our defense mobilization program, the executive orders issued under that statute and the resolutions of the Wage Stabilization Board itself have all declared that, particularly in this time of emergency, every effort must be made to settle disputes between management and labor by way of the genuine give-and-take of collective bargaining.

The ulterior motives of the industry have now become clear. The steel companies are demanding that the government give them an advance guarantee that they will be allowed to increase their prices as a condition of bargaining with this Union on wages. They have sought by the threat of provoking a shutdown of the steel industry to pressure the government into granting their demands for a price increase.

They have sought to achieve this despite the fact that, under the standards established by the government, the profits of the industry are more than sufficient to permit the granting of a substantial wage increase without any increase in prices. Their position is simply that special exception must be made for the steel industry or they will refuse to bargain with the union, provoke a steel shutdown, and rely on the country's need for steel to extort a price increase.

They carried this principle so far that they refused to negotiate seriously with us on improvements in our contracts involving no substantial elements of cost.

Our entire contracts have expired. We made many reasonable proposals concerning the non-economic provisions of those contracts. But the companies refused to make any concessions even on these non-economic issues. Agreement even on non-economic matters would bring total agreement closer. And they were determined not to conclude any agreement until they had extorted their pound of flesh from the public.

The Government, however, refused to yield to the industry's blackmail. They refused to give the industry advance assurances as to any price increase. The industry then, through Mr. Fairless, made a grandstand play. They "offered" to forego a price increase in steel if the Union would give up all its proposals for economic improvements.

This "offer" was a simple fraud. The U. S. Steel Corp. and the rest of the industry have been desperately seeking to obtain price increases. The Government's stabilizers had turned them down because of the industry's tremendous profits. Government economists had estimated the industry's 1951 earnings at two billion, six hundred million dollars. This is one billion, two hundred million dollars more than the fair profit level used by the Government to determine whether any price increase is warranted.

At the same time, it is clear (and begrudgingly recognized in Mr. Fairless' statement) that steel workers' real wages have declined during the past year and that a wage increase was justified. He said: "Undoubtedly, the Union is entitled under the existing wage stabilization formula to ask for some increase in wages . . ."

Mr. Fairless offered, in short, to give up a price increase to which he was not entitled if the steelworkers would give up the wage increase which they clearly had coming to them. He, and the industry, wanted something for nothing.

Equally "phony" is the alleged concern of the industry about inflation. The industry did not show this concern until the Government turned down their request for a price increase. The industry did not show this concern when Congress was considering genuine control over prices.

The Steelworkers union on the contrary has really been concerned with inflation throughout this emergency. We fought for real controls. The business lobby, including the steel industry, opposed and defeated them. The wage requests we are making today are a defensive measure against the inflation which has occurred due to the very absence of such controls.

'Arrogant Refusal'

Faced with the industry's hypocritical attitude and its arrogant refusal even to negotiate about new agreements, the steelworkers of this nation had every moral and legal right to strike when the old agreement expired. Ordinarily, we would have, immediately on the expiration of our contracts, accepted the industry's challenge to fight out the issues on the picket lines.

But the President of the United States, in the light of the Soviet-inspired threat against our nation, has issued an appeal to the Union to remain at work pending a hearing on the merits of the case before the Wage Stabilization Board.

President Truman, in his appeal, recognized that the companies in fact had refused to bargain with the Union on its wage and other economic demands, and that the industry was insisting upon prior price guarantees before even talking wages. The President rejected the companies' request for advance assurances as to prices. He thus confirmed the substance of the Union's charge that the industry has been refusing to bargain with the union in the attempt to hi-jack a price increase out of the Government.

By asking us to postpone our strike, the President of the United States is asking that we show a higher sense of public responsibility than the steel companies. The companies have flouted their obligation under the law of the land to bargain with the Union. The steel companies have consistently ignored the repeated admonition of the Congress, the President, and the Wage Stabilization Board that labor and management should make every effort to settle their disputes through genuine collective bargaining. The steel companies have made no effort to avert a shutdown in steel.

This Union, unlike the steel companies, recognizes its responsibilities. We are a great union not only because we are strong but because we are conscious of the responsibilities which our strength gives. Those responsibilities include the duty to protect our membership; they also include the patriotic duty to protect our country and its insitutions. Every citizen and every organization must give most careful consideration to any request made in the name of the national interest by the President of the United States.

Conscious Of Duty

This convention is the supreme legislative body of the Union. It has been specially convened so that the members of our organization can democratically make their determination concerning the serious situation confronting our country and our Union. With full consciousness of our responsibilities and our duties, this Special Convention of the United Steelworkers of America therefore declares and resolves:

1. To the President of the United States, we say: We accept your request and agree to postpone the effective date of our strike so that the Wage Stabilization Board may consider the case promptly on its merits and recommend fair and equitable terms of settlement.

2. To the steel companies, we say: You shall not profit from your high-handed refusal to bargain with the representatives of your employees. If you had bargained with us, a contract could have been executed prior to Dec. 31. You refused to bargain and as a result, there was not settlement at that time. We will insist that your failure to conclude agreements shall not inure to your special profit, and that the final settlement shall be fully retroactive to Jan. 1, 1952.

The President has said that the Wage Stabilization Board will consider the case promptly on its merits. We well know your talent for filibuster. We do not propose to permit you to use that talent to prevent the Board from discharging the duty imposed on it by the President. We are postponing our strike, not foregoing it.

3. To our officers and our membership, we say: We are authorizing postponement of our strike. This postponement shall be for a period of 45 days from the day on which the Wage Stabilization Board begins its hearings. We are not foregoing our right to strike. This we will not do in the absence of satisfactory agreements.

We further direct President Philip Murray to convene a meeting of the International Wage Policy Committee at the end of this 45-day period so that it can, at that time, determine what action by the Union may then be appropriate.

We re-affirm our determination to achieve our goals. Our cause is just. We seek only that which is our due. We ask for no more; we will take no less.

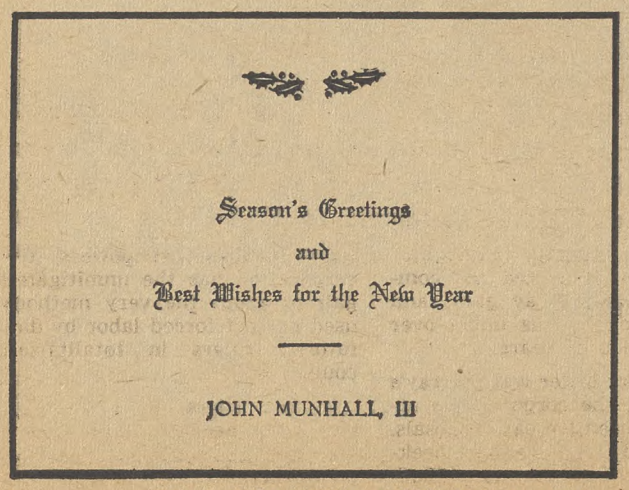
Wrong Role!

On Christmas Night, U. S. Steel Corp. began a series of nationwide television programs.

Its first presentation was Dickens' "A Christmas Carol."

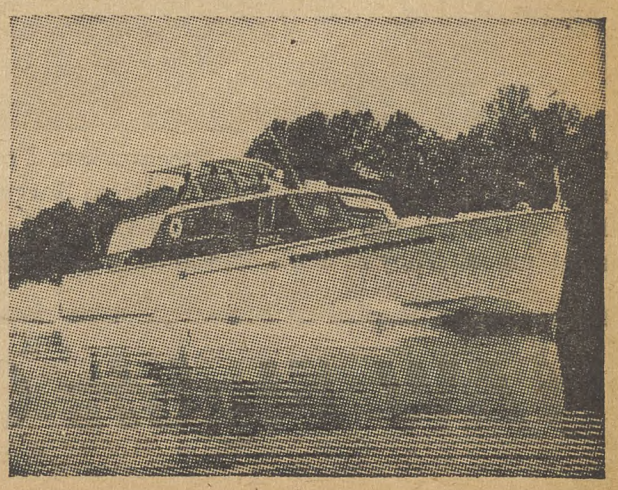
Irving S. Olds, U. S. Steel board chairman, opened the program with an interview overflowing with Christmas "brotherhood."

CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray said that Olds was miscast—that he should have played "Scrooge."



And Belated Greetings To You, Too, Mr. Munhall!

SEASON'S GREETINGS as John Munhall III, high-paid Washington public relations director for U.S. Steel Corp., sent them to employes of the firm a few days before an expected strike call consisted of a card with this picture of his yacht, Croydon, illustrating the "rewards" of loyal service to Big Steel. The luxurious boat, which Munhall's employes say belongs to him, is estimated by yachtsmen to have cost somewhere between $50,000 and $100,000, depending upon its equipment and furnishings.



Steel Union Gives WSB 45 Days To Act

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

ACTING at specific request of President Truman, a special convention of the CIO Steelworkers last week agreed to postpone for 45 days a strike in the nation's basic steel industry.

Meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., some 2300 delegates from every steel-making center in the country voted to present their case to the Wage Stabilization Board.

Pres. Philip Murray and other officers of the steel union will meet with a special six-man WSB panel in Washington, with hearings beginning on Jan. 7.

The Steelworkers convention — in an angry blast at stalling by the U. S. Steel Corp. and other steel companies—made clear it will demand that every feature (including wage increases) of the new contract be made "fully retroactive" to Jan. 1, when the old agreement expired.

The resolution, approved unanimously, pointed out that the USA-CIO action in delaying a walkout was based only on the union's recognition of the need for uninterrupted defense production. It said:

"Faced with the industry's hypocritical attitudes and its arrogant refusal even to negotiate about new agreements, the steelworkers of this nation had every moral and legal right to strike when the old agreements expired. Ordinarily, we would have, immediately on the expiration of our contracts, accepted the industry's challenge to fight out the issues on the picket lines.

"But the President of the United States, in the light of the Soviet-inspired threat against our nation, has issued an appeal to the union to remain at work pending a hearing on the merits of the case before the WSB . . .

"By asking us to postpone our strike, the President of the United States is asking that we show a higher sense of public responsibility than the steel companies . . . This union, unlike the steel companies, recognizes its responsibilities."

The Atlantic City convention on Jan. 3-4 heard a succession of bitter criticism of the conduct of the steel companies during the recent bargaining sessions.

Murray lashed out at Ben Fairless, head of U. S. Steel, and other top management executives for seeking to extort high price increases from the government while refusing to bargain seriously with the union during a six-week period.

Murray, in a speech before passage of the resolution, hit hard at the claims of Fairless as to the amount of the increase sought by the union.

Murray estimated that a 1c an hour increase would cost the company $4 million, and he derided Fairless' claims that the union's demands either total 50c an hour or $1 billion a year. He accused Fairless of **"extravagent exaggeration"** and charged that **"Ben has become sort of a self-confessed liar."**

The steel union president renewed his attack on weak price controls which he said have totally failed to keep living costs down.

"The steelworkers have to catch up for what they have lost," Murray said. "Steelworkers need meat. They have to get enough to provide decent standards of living for our people.

"It ought to be known in Washington, in Wall Street, and in the House of Morgan that American workers are not going to take these things lying down. The people responsible for inflation are the big interests—and there is no question whatsoever about that."

Voicing contempt for all forms of totalitarianism, Murray said the union must make "an important decision at the behest of the President.

"But we are not abjectly lying on our faces to surrender to any steel interests. We are never going to forego our right to strike."

Murray refused to predict what the union might win from the WSB when the 45-day peace period is over, but he made clear that the union will not stop fighting for its legitimate demands.

The union, in a series of 22 demands, had asked for 15 cent an hour wage increases; elimination of georgraphical differentials; ending of wage inequities; severance pay for employes whose jobs are terminated; a guaranteed annual wage; the union shop; improved vacations; and holidays with pay.

It was obvious, from the speeches both of the national officers and rank-and-file delegates to the big convention, that there was bitter feeling against the companies' do-nothing bargaining; and concern about the fate of the defense program in the event of a necessary strike.

As one delegate put it:

"Perhaps, President Truman should write one of his famous letters to Ben Fairless of U. S. Steel."

Shortly after the convention opened, Murray read a reply from Fairless to the union's invitation that he address the sessions.

Fairless maintained that in the "atmosphere" of the convention, "it seems clear there is nothing I could say to you delegates which would change (their) opinions."

Fairless' telegram also charged that the USA-CIO "has yet to explain satisfactorily to the many anxious people comprising the American public" how the country can have "round after round" of wage increases. Fairless claimed these would lead to continuing inflation.

That paragraph brought sharp and angry reply from Murray in a detailed analysis of steel industry economics.

He noted that U. S. Steel Corp. profits before taxes had jumped from $88 million in 1945 to $573 million in 1951, a raise of 551%.

He showed that profits after taxes for the big corporation had soared from $58 billion in 1945 to $179.6 million in 1951—a rise of 209.7%.

U. S. Steel Corp. dividends rose from $4 per share of stock in 1946 to $10.75 in 1950—a rise of 166%.

But average hourly earnings of workers, during the 1946-50 period rose only 56.8%.

It would be difficult, Murray commented sarcastically, for Fairless to prove his case that wages have been responsible for the inflationary increases of recent years in the light of those figures.

And, he pointed out, Fairless' concern about inflation seemed a latter day phenomenon—since neither in 1950 nor 1951 had U. S. Steel Corp., or the steel industry generally, done anything to promote a stronger anti-inflation law in Congress.

Rather, he said, the steel corporations joined with other industry lobbies to promote a law that would spare the wealthy and hurt the small consumers.

Showing that unions and their members have been hit hard by the Defense Production Act, Murray said:

"It is, as the President has described it, a bad law.

"It is, as (Charles E.) Wilson has described it, a discriminatory law.

"It is, as the President has described it, a law designed to protect the interests of business and to operate to the detriment of American labor and the American consumer.

"The very essence of the law is designed to create confusion, cause disorder and provoke strikes.

"The record of the steel industry damns itself, and when the American public gets to know the facts, the American public will damn them, just as this convention is going to do."

Along with the 45-day extension of the basic steel contracts, pending WSB hearings, the steel union earlier last week agreed to a one-month extension of contracts covering 30,000 workers in 15 plants of Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa) and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. These contracts were extended to Jan. 31.

Meantime, the WSB in Washington set up a special panel which on Jan. 7 was scheduled to begin hearing the steel dispute.

Chairman of the panel is Harry Shulman, Yale Univ. professor, mediator and arbitrator, while the other public member is Ralph Seward, a former arbiter under the Big Steel-USA contract.

Labor members on the panel are Arnold F. Campo, CIO Steelworkers representative, and Eli Oliver, economist, who represents the AFL. Industry members are John C. Bane, Jr., Pittsburgh lawyer and director of several steel fabricating companies, and Admiral E. W. Mills, New York, president of the Foster Wheeler Co.

Truman Writes 'Dear Phil' WSB Will Act 'Promptly'

A RENEWED plea for continued production in steel was sent by President Truman to the CIO Steelworkers' Convention.

In a "Dear Phil" letter to USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray, the Chief Executive voiced recognition of the fact that a "decision to continue work despite the expiration of a contract is a major decision—not one to be lightly undertaken. Nevertheless, I believe that the national interest requires such a decision by your union at the present time."

President Truman's letter commended Murray and the other steel union officers for holding off a walkout until the convention could consider the issues. That step, he said, was "good" and "patriotic."

The President suggest that the disputes machinery of the Wage Stabilization Board offers a "practical substitute for a test of economic strength."

The board, he said, "will consider the case promptly and on its merits, and make recommendations for a fair and equitable settlement . . . If both parties make full use of the board, a costly shutdown can be avoided and a fair settlement worked out."

Any Titos Can Step Forward And Sign Now!

There's a "party line" in steel management circles, Arthur J. Goldberg, counsel for the Steelworkers Union and for CIO, explained to convention delegates.

U. S. Steel—biggest firm in the nation's Number One industry—sets the "party line" of management attitude, Goldberg said in reviewing the recent contract negotiations.

This time, he added, the "line" was not to give up a thing. And all the other companies in the industries, like obedient "fellow travelers," followed the line, Goldberg said.

"Well," he concluded, "what our union wants is a fair contract. If there are any 'Titos' in the steel industry, who will reject the 'line,' we'll sign a contract with them."

A Big Job—But It Clicked

THE SPECIAL convention of the CIO Steelworkers —first in the union's history —represented a near-miracle in organization.

It was on Dec. 17 that the union's Intl. Wage-Policy Committee instructed Pres. Philip Murray to call the convention to discuss the breakdown of contract talks with U. S. Steel and other firms.

Fifteen days later, the convention—a mammoth affair—was under way in the cavernous Convention Hall at Atlantic City, with more than 2200 delegates on hand from all parts of the nation.

It was a terrific job, harried union staff officials admitted.

It was necessary to rush through an order for delegates' badges; to prepare the required credential papers for members from the locals; to print copies of the president's report; to establish facilities for the score or more of newspapermen who came from New York, Washington and major steel centers to cover the convention.

But the convention ran like a charm—and those who know how much work is involved in setting up convention arrangements could realize that a monumental accomplishment had been rung up by the Steelworkers.

'Big Steel Wants 19th Century Back'

A 27-PAGE report by Pres. Philip Murray to the special convention of the CIO Steelworkers reviewed in detail the history of 1951 collective bargaining with the steel industry—and recorded the "no" response of management.

On wages, shift differentials, overtime premium pay, holidays, vacations and other union proposals, "they said no," Murray reported to the delegates.

Only on non-economic matters did the U. S. Steel Corp. submit counter-proposals, he stated.

None was acceptable to the union, the report said. In fact, **"they were designed to turn the clock of labor relations in the steel industry back to the 19th century, when the jobs and working conditions of the employes were at the sole mercy of employers."**

The union president's report charged flatly that U. S. Steel's proposal on "management rights" would have permitted the company to sweep away gains and benefits won by the union over a long period of years.

Even more bitter was Murray's reaction to the corporation's attitude on incentive pay proposals. He charged U.S. Steel with seeking to abandon mutual union-management efforts to work out satisfactory incentive proposals in favor of "management-only" decisions. Murray added:

"The corporation's proposals constituted no more or less than a diabolical scheme to sovietize the loyal workers in the steel industry.

"In its greedy lust for profits and for absolutist powers, the corporation has the unmitigated gall to adopt the very methods used against forced labor by dictatorial rulers in totalitarian countries.

"Steelworkers of America will never accept the Stakhanovite working conditions imposed on workers behind the Iron Curtain."

Late-Blooming Crocus

The perennial January flower of democracy—the U. S. Congress—is about to bloom again.

For all Americans there is much comfort in this fact. We are proud of our representative legislature, despite our frequent criticism, and are always determined to continue to nourish and cultivate it to the best of our ability.

On the basis of its record last year, the present Congress is not one of our better horticultural specimens.

But as Americans, we realize that the faults of the Congress are in large part due to our own failures as gardeners. Carlessness in sowing its seeds during the 1950 elections is probably the chief cause of our present disappointment.

When November comes, and the sap of this "Horsemeat" Congress has returned to the (grass) roots, it won't hurt to remember that oftentimes a healthy pruning is the best possible way to cure an ailing specimen.

Too Many Commercials?

CBS Television has announced a deal through which Westinghouse Electric—for a reported three million dollars—will sponsor TV airing of the national political conventions, a series of campaign speeches and the election night results.

The CBS announcement will do nothing to cheer the hearts of the millions of Americans who have been complaining that the commercials threaten to run away with television.

Even more serious, however, is the wisdom of bringing national political issues into the homes courtesy of a big business corporation—even if both CBS and Westinghouse lean over backwards to be neutral. But American political life is not, and should not, be the "property" of any corporation.

It may also be suggested that CBS Television, which prides itself on its public service shows, has done the public a dis-service through its contract with the electrical manufacturing company.

Perhaps it is time for the Federal Communications Commission—which has not done a particularly noteworthy job of protecting the interests of the radio listener and the television viewer—to study the issue and suggest some new ground rules. They're needed!

Atomic Energy—And Peace

In a small brick and concrete building on the Snake River in southeastern Idaho, atomic energy was used for the first time to produce useful electric power.

An Atomic Energy Commission spokesman said that the ultimate aim of the experiment was to find a way to make more fissionable material than was put into the reactor.

Although what happened in the little building in Idaho did not attract the attention of the atomic blasts at Frenchmen's Flat in Nevada—or at Hiroshima—it may herald a new era in the history of mankind, provided we have peace.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

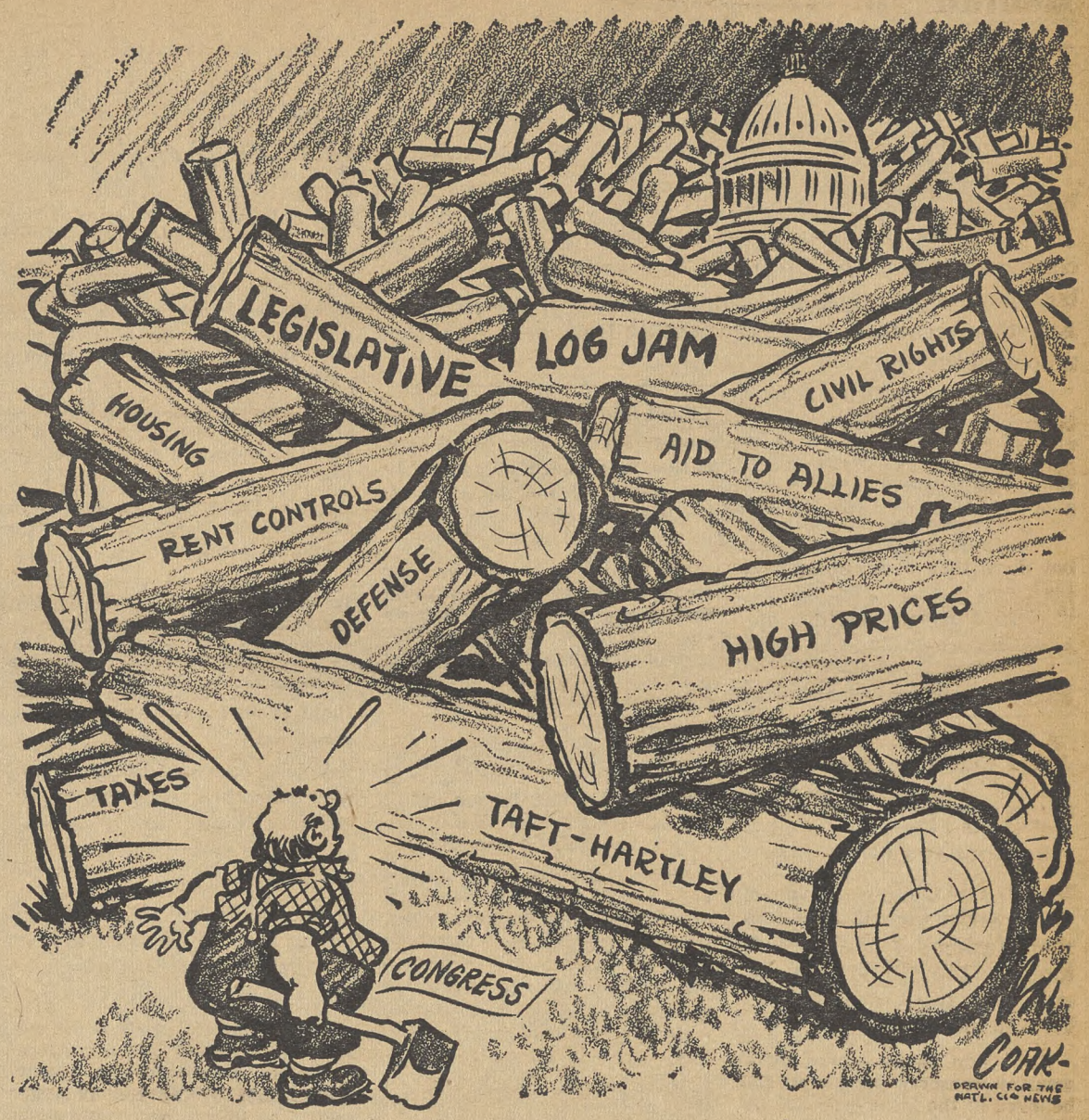
Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Acts of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. XV January 7, 1952 No. 1

Paul 'Bantam' Bunyan!



A Minister Looks At Steel

(A minister looked at the issues in the steel wage deadlock in a broadcast last week sponsored by the Ohio State CIO Council over two Columbus stations. He was Rev. Joseph Merchant, Congregational minister and executive secretary of the National Religion-Labor Foundation. Here are excerpts from his broadcast—The Editor.)

I APPRECIATE the opportunity of speaking on this vital issue because I feel there are moral implications in every economic issue.

Let's look at the problem itself. Point No. One is whether the workers need a wage increase.

Well, I happen to believe they do. I am sure the facts will bear out that conclusion.

The Union has had no opportunity to present its case to the public, nor for that matter have the companies presented a rebuttal. As a matter of fact, the companies seem to imply that they have no argument with the need of their employes for a wage increase. They just want to pass that increase—and, perhaps, a bit of profit for themselves—on to their customers, who, in the final analysis, are all of us.

But there are other items in the Union's proposal . . . 21 more items to be exact. Many of these have no connection with operating costs. And one of the most important of these items, from the Union's standpoint, is, I am thoroughly convinced, anti-inflationary in character.

That item is the so-called "guaranteed annual wage," the guarantee that workers can bank on a certain stipulated income each year. This may seem as an unimportant matter. Actually, to workers in production and maintenance units of any manufacturing industry, this is a vital consideration.

Few of us realize the frequency with which plants are shut down. Oh, there are a variety of reasons . . . plants are shut down for retooling . . . plants are shut down because management wants to cut down inventories and build up the demand, and thus the price, of the articles they manufacture . . . plants are shut down because of shipping difficulties and for a number of other reasons.

But the point is, regardless of the reason, the income of the worker stops entirely during those periods of shutdown.

Management, it seems to me, can so readjust its production schedules that such shutdowns will not be necessary. Viewed solely from the point of economic justice, there is no moral defense for a production schedule which causes undue hardships on workers . . . simply so that high prices and high profits can be maintained.

And now to Point Number Two—whether or not the companies are justified in their demands for unspecified price increases if the employes receive wage increases.

Is it true that wage proposals are the real cause for the companies asking a price increase? The answer to that is flatly "no."

AND ARE THE steel companies deserving of a price increase, which unquestionably will start a new inflationary trend? Well, you be the judge in the light of the following economic facts:

U. S. Steel Corp. reports that its earnings before taxes were up 18.6% in the first nine months of this year. That company's earnings were running at an annual rate of $572 million.

Since the end of World War II, the cost of living in America has risen 46.1%. During this same period, steel prices have increased 69.2%.

One more economic fact of importance, from the Office of Price Stabilization. Economists for that agency estimate the steel industry's 1951 earnings at 2 billion, 600 million.

And that is 1 billion, 20 million in excess of the earnings standard used by the government to determine whether price ceilings for an industry are "generally fair and equitable." Does that sound like steel needs a price increase?

I do not think the steel industry is entitled to a price increase. I do think the workers are entitled to a wage increase.

And if, as a result of the jockeying and compromise which seems to be in the air . . . The industry does receive a price increase, the blame for the resulting inflation must fall squarely on the shoulders of the industry.

Behind The Headlines—

It's Bad For Labor But, Presto, Okeh For Steel Industry

By BRADFORD V. CARTER
For Labor Press Associated

WHEN UNIONS insisted that the taxes workers pay should be included in the consumer price index as part of living costs, business sneered. So did their pet economists. And the Bureau of Labor Statistics turned the unions down.

But what was bad economics then has suddenly become good economics, for the steel companies are making exactly the same argument—now. And they're making it because government economists insist that the earnings of the industry show steel can pay a sizeable wage increase without needing to increase prices.

They cannot deny the earnings figures. They cannot deny that earnings on net worth were 19.8% in 1947; and 29.3% in 1948; and 17.1% in 1949 and 28.3% in 1950; and an estimated 32% for 1951.

So they have taken refuge in attacking even the phrases "earnings before taxes," and "net worth."

A spokesman for U. S. Steel Corp. has actually declared that "there is no such thing as earnings before taxes," because taxes are a cost of doing business. That, in effect, is what the unions argued when pleading with the government to include income taxes in compiling the consumer price index, popularly known as the cost of living index.

The unions argued that it's not what a worker's rate of pay is, but what he takes home, after all deductions, that constitutes his real income. And with income taxes taking an ever-increasing chunk of income, the unions insisted they should be a factor in compiling the cost of living index.

When the unions made the argument, the business economists laughed. Now that the steel industry is being harried by cold statistics, it comes around and makes exactly the same argument.

What business has been careful not to point out is that it can pass on, and does, all taxes to the ultimate consumer—the worker—as evidenced by the high dividends business has been able to pay despite the steeper taxes. The worker cannot pass on his income taxes. He takes the beating.

Interesting side note: The U. S. Steel spokesman wept bitter tears for Uncle Sam and the public, like this:

"When the Office of Price Stabilization refers to so-called profits before taxes it conceals the fact that about two-thirds of these so-called profits are actually paid to the government in the form of corporate income taxes so far as the steel industry is concerned.

"Therefore, any squeeze upon earnings before taxes, such as would result from a wage increase without a compensating price increase, for instance, would result in a sharp decline in federal revenues and in loading an additional tax burden, or mounting debt, upon the general public."

Weep, brethren, weep with U. S. Steel in its concern for Uncle Sam, and the general public.

Book Review—

An Old Doctor's 2 Sons And Conflicts On Medical Care

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

TWO OF OLD Dr. Samuel Towne's sons followed in their father's footsteps and took up the study of medicine. But there the likeness between them ended.

For Sam junior became a wealthy, conservative doctor who believed in the ideas espoused by the American Medical Association, and bitterly hated what he and others call "associated medicine."

His younger brother, Alan, on the other hand, organized a group hospital, fought stubbornly to bring the cost of proper medical service and preventive care within the reach of low-income families, and argued vehemently in favor of National Health Insurance.

AROUND THE conflict between the brothers, Alice Tisdale Hobart has woven a novel, "The Serpent-Wreathed Staff," which brings to life the violent controversy now raging over the proposed public health insurance program.

Mrs. Hobart's latest novel, it's good to note, is now on the best seller list. Her earlier books, "Oil for the Lamps of China," The Cup and the Sword," "The Cleft Rock," and others, are also still popular.

On the mantel in old Dr. Samuel Towne's home, a pair of candlesticks were displayed — his most prized heirloom. The candlesticks once stood on a shelf over the big fireplace in the kitchen of his Quaker ancestress, Rebecca Towne, who was executed 250 years ago in Salem as a witch—60 years after Harvard College was founded.

In a note to the reader at the end of her book, Mrs. Hobart mentions that she also had an ancestress who was executed as a witch and "died refuting hysteria." It is upon the hysteria of the days of belief in witchcraft that Mrs. Hobart superimposes her story of the hysteria of today—such hysteria as Dr. Alan Towne aroused among opponents in his struggle to advance the cause of low-cost medicine and health insurance.

Many evil deeds are done to wreck Alan's life work. A nurse who once loved him when they met overseas during the war, and vainly tried to get him to leave his wife, writes anonymous letters smearing him as a "Communist."

A doctor's wife who hoped to advance her own husband's career stirs up dissention against him. Some of his associates betray him through weakness or fear. Patients whom he has returned to health desert him.

AS MRS. HOBART creates them, these people are not bad at all. She gives them the kind of human weaknesses and follies which explain why they fall for the hyterical charges against Alan, each for his own personal reasons. Even Alan's brother the domineering Dr. Sam Towne who stabs him to the heart, believes he loves his younger brother and is acting for his own good.

A few stick by Alan—in part at least—also for mixed motives. After Alan is ousted as head of the hospital he organized, the wealth industrialist, Gunsaulus, who raised the money for it, said bitterly, "I could have saved you if you weren't such a stubborn old goat, standing up for what you believe."

And Palosky, a member of the board who had defended Alan's views against the charge that they meant "socialized medicine," said: "I've heard that till it's stale. We have government subsidies for beesiness, subsidies for farmers. Why not for sick folks?"

YET LATER HE votes to put another doctor in Alan's place because "it is goot beesiness. I like Dr. Towne, but beesiness is beesiness," he says, now convinced that the smearing of Alan, although untrue, will make the hospital lose "business."

"The Serpent-Wreathed Staff" is the first attempt, I believe, to tell the story of the fight for group health and health insurance plans in fiction form. It does it competently and interestingly, and should do much to bring understanding of the real issues in the fight for better medical care for all the American people and the campaign being waged to defeat it.

The Serpent-Wreathed Staff by Alice Tisdale Hobert. Bobbs-Merrill Co. $3.50.

Inadequacy Of Hospital Plans Told

INADEQUACY of limited, private sickness insurance was revealed in a report last week by the U. S. Social Security Administration.

Such insurance—as for example in Blue Cross, Blue Shield and various private insurance company programs — met only about 10% of the cost of sickness in 1950, the government agency reported.

During 1950, it was estimated, private expenditures for all types of medical care were $8.4 billion.

Yet benefits by all kinds of medical and hospitalization insurance totalled less than $1 billion.

In other words, 88% of medical costs are not being met by private insurance programs.

—Herblock in The Washington Post

"Watch That Blood Pressure, Doc!"

AMA Refuses To Aid Health Need Study

THE RECALCITRANT attitude of the American Medical Association was exposed last week when President Truman named a commission to determine within a year the nation's "total health requirements."

The commission's head is Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, former medical director of the Veterans Administration. Labor members are Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers and Pres. A. J. Hayes of the AFL Machinists.

In naming the commission, Mr. Truman apparently was attempting to meet the criticism of the AMA, which through assessing its members raised a huge war chest to fight the President's health insurance plan.

The President named Dr. Gunnar Gundersen, an AMA trustee, to the commission. Gundersen charged that the commission was a political "masquerade" and said that his name was released without his approval.

The White House said that Mr. Truman named Gundersen to the body after being notified that he was willing to serve. The AMA's president, Dr. John W. Cline, charged that the creation of the commission was a "political" move designed to influence the 1952 elections and that it represented a "brazen misuse of defense emergency funds."

The adamant attitude of the AMA was made more apparent by the fact that Gundersen is opposed to national health insurance. He is the author of a health program based in general on local diagnostic clinics, charging, in general, what the patient can afford. Likely losses of the clinic would be met by federal, state and local governments, and private organizations.

IN HIS executive order setting up the commission. Mr. Truman cited not only the need for a healthy public but also the responsibility arising from additional problems of military security, defense production, civilian defense and the care of veterans.

"Many vital problems remain unanswered," he continued, "such as insuring an adequate supply of physicians, dentists, nurses and allied personnel.

"Developing local health units throughout the nation;

"Making more hospital and hosiptal beds available where needed;

"Stepping up the tempo of fundamental medical research;

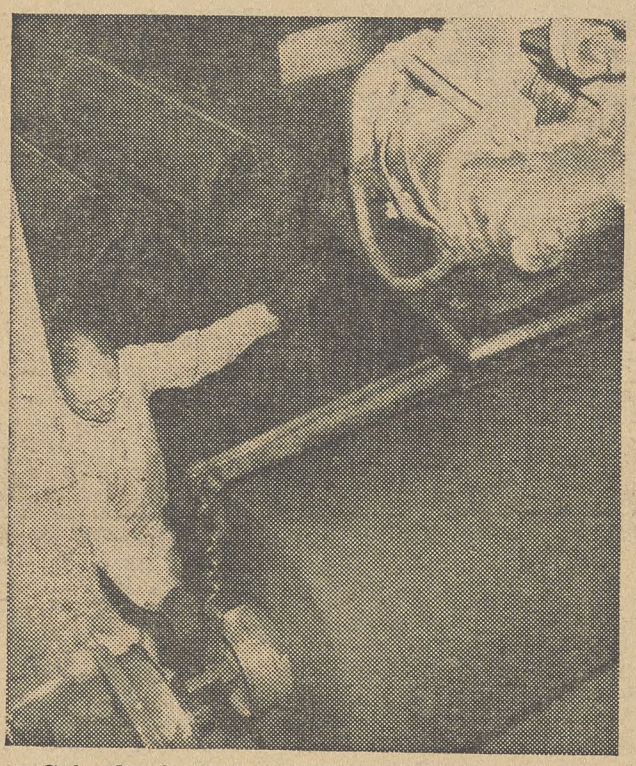
"Meeting the needs of the chronically ill and aged;

"And providing adequate diagnotistic, rehabilitative, and other services to all income groups."

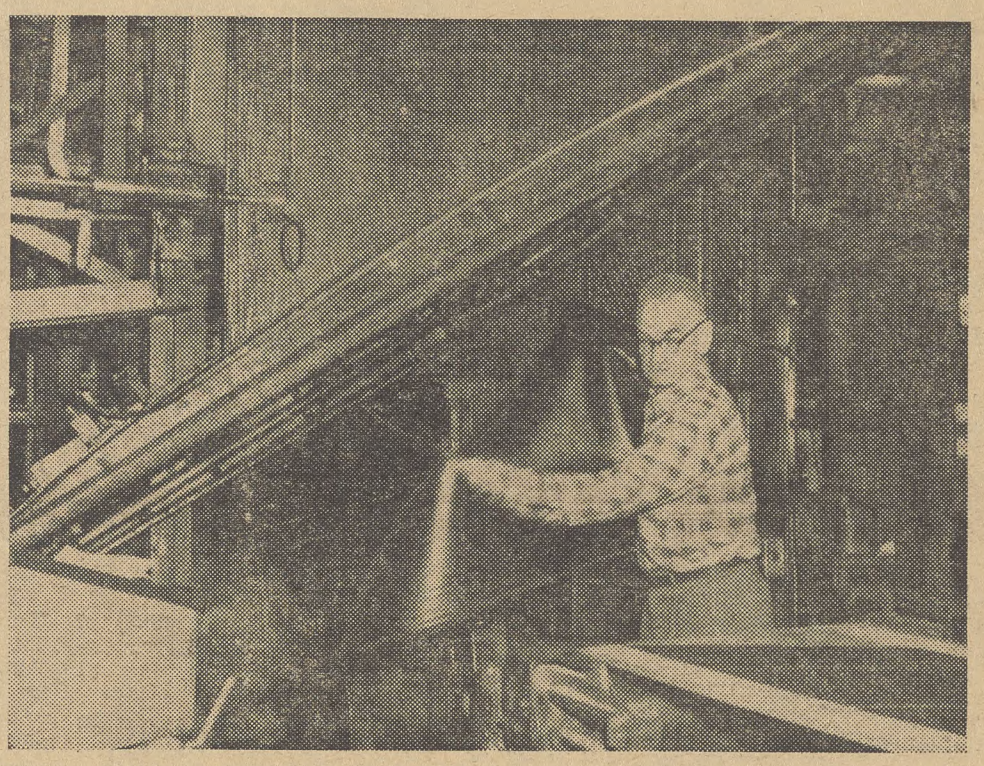
The commission was empowered to recommend ways for meeting the nation's "total health requirements" in the immediate and distant future.

URW—The CIO At Work

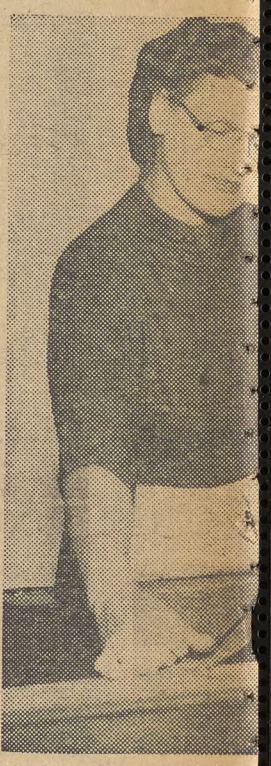
1 Ever try to buy a non-union tire? It's
of them are made by CIO Rubber Worke
left to those on family jalopy. First step is
into "pie chopper," as John O'Shea, of URW



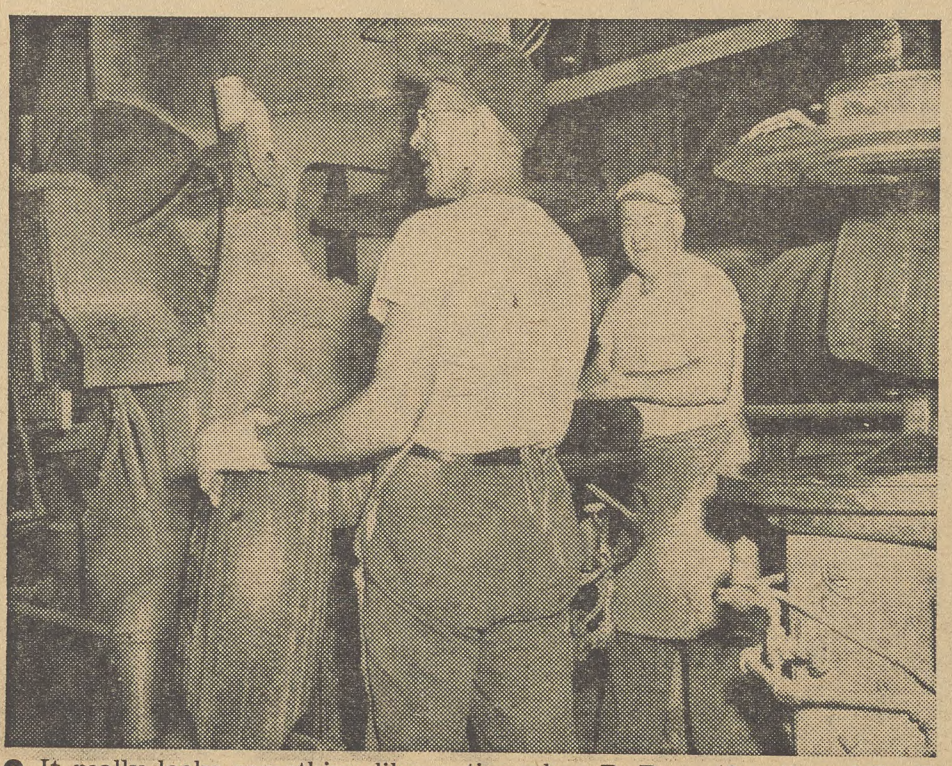
4 Calender is an impressive machine 40 ft. long. It takes a roll of fabric 100 in. wide, and here Harry Erwin, "first man" on the machine, sets one into place with help of electric crane.



5 Bias machine operated by Bird Miller cuts calendered fabric, now called ply stock. The plant is well equipped with automatic carriers for work in progress; Miller places each length on an endless belt for transmission to next worker.

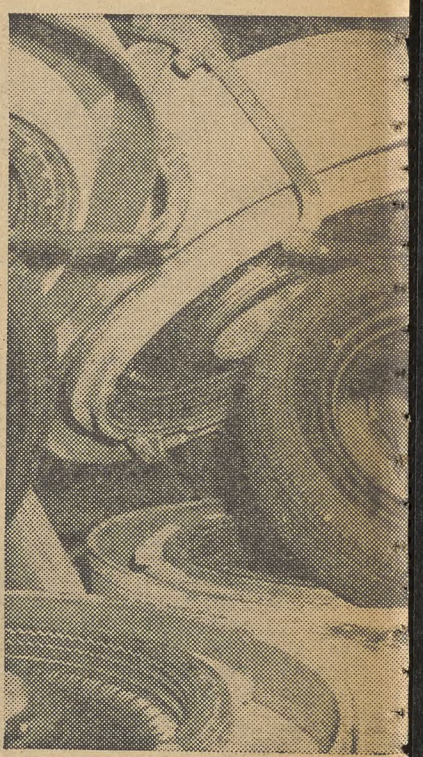


6 On the belt, I
splices the ply sto
oppose each other.
very few jobs open t



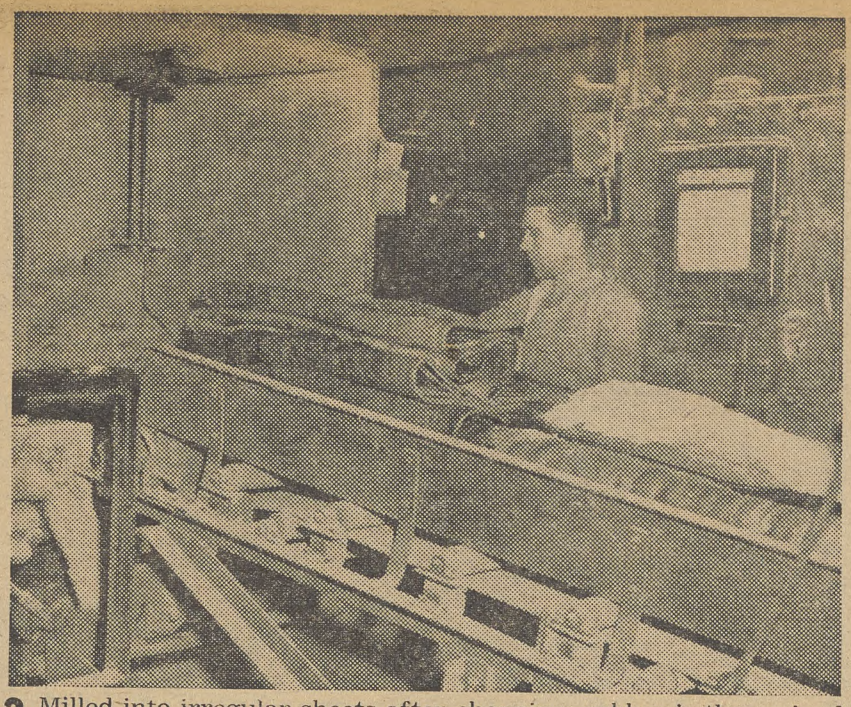
9 It really looks something like a tire when P. Barr (front) and D. E. Bartlett get through with it. They put it into a bagging machine, which in one operation presses it into shape and forces into it a heavy rubber bag, something like an inner tube, which helps make it nice and round.

10 Before tire is "cured" it is called "green." W. B. McCain sets one in mold for curing. Tread is pressed in, final shaping takes place as it bakes.

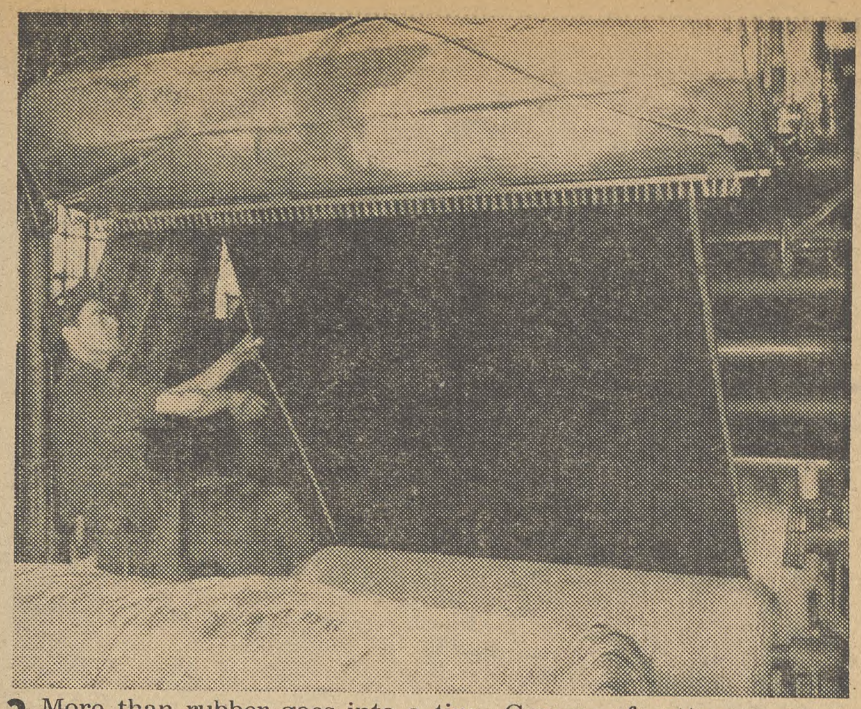


11 Here it comes out of the
McCain, looking pretty mu
on the wheel. Millions of passen
of tires like these each year.

—practically all
m big baby at
g crude rubber
2, Akron, does.



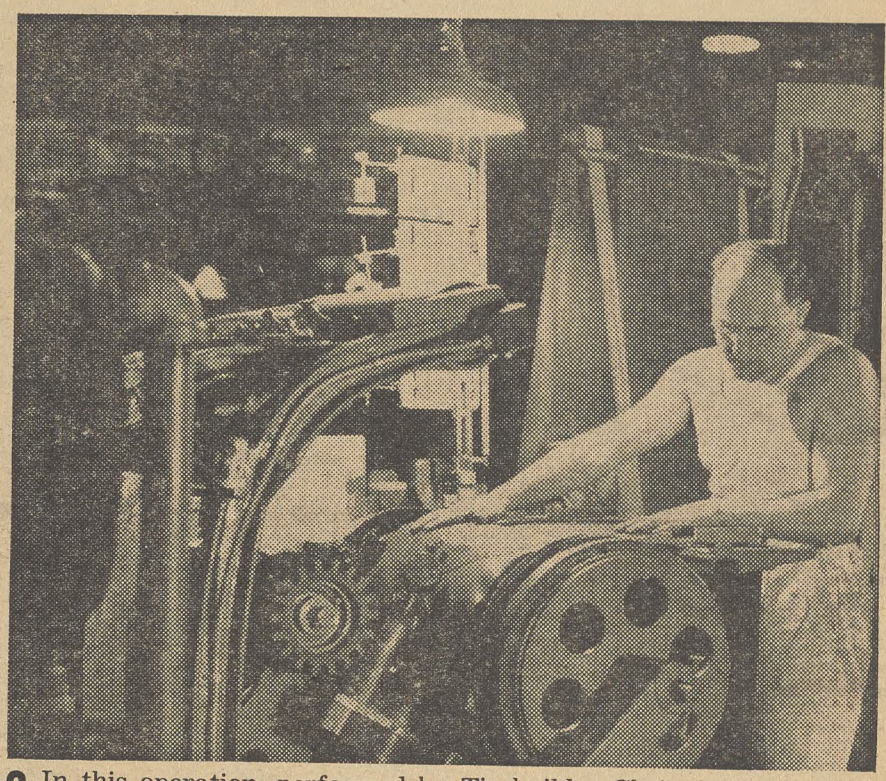
2 Milled into irregular sheets after chopping, rubber is then mixed with chemicals in Banbury machine like the one above, operated by Dale Mercer. Pictures in this photo-story of Local 2 at work were taken in Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. No. 2 plant in Akron.



3 More than rubber goes into a tire. Carcass of cotton or rayon also is needed. This calender machine coats each side of the fabric with rubber solution to increase its adhesiveness. Z. E. Taylor guides a finished length onto a roll at the windup.

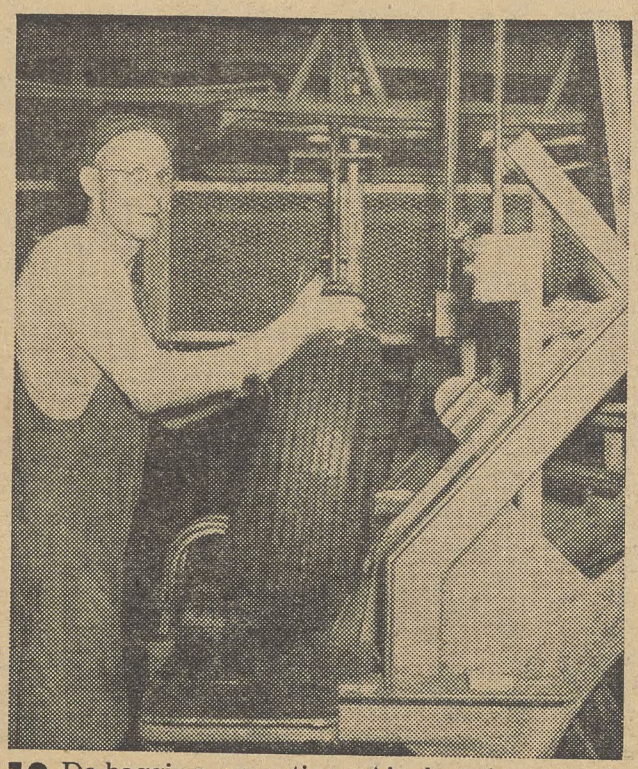
cWilliams
the grains
is one of
en.

7 Meantime, rubber is transformed into tread stock in tubing machine, from which it emerges with bulge in the middle that eventually becomes actual tread. J. E. Resnick, a gauger, constantly checks width; allowable tolerance is only 1/16th of an inch.

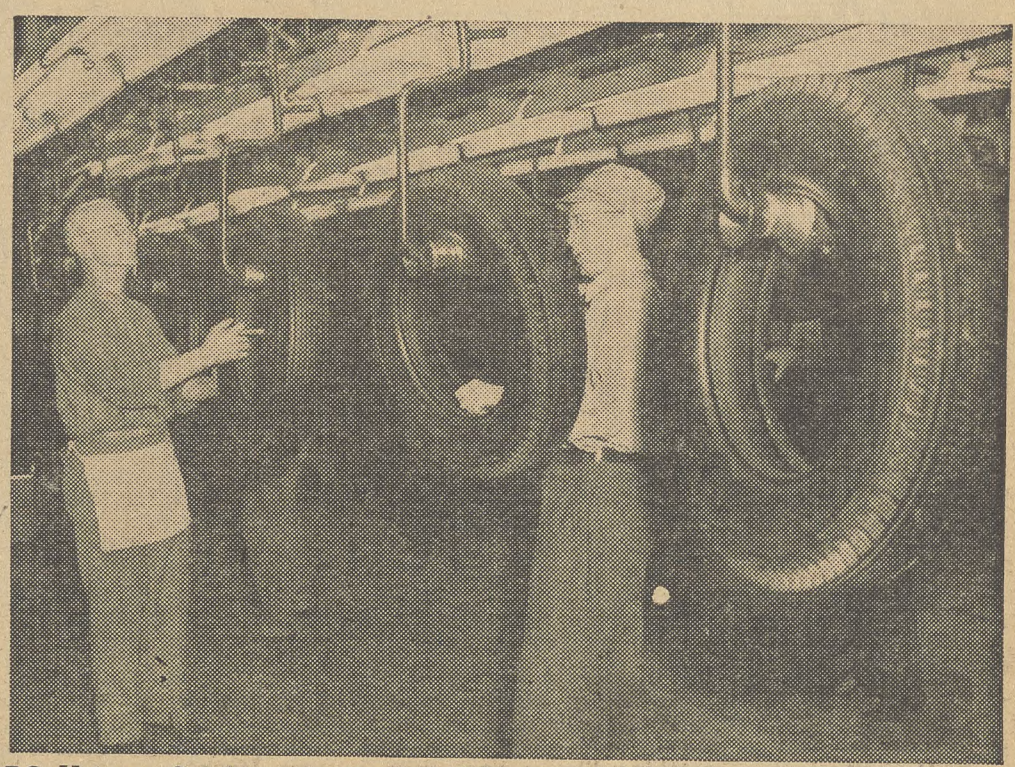


8 In this operation, performed by Tirebuilder Chris Christener, the tire takes on a vague shape. He places on a drum overlapping layers of stock, one for each "ply" called for, so grains oppose; sets bead for rim, applies tread, presses it all into an open drum-like box.

still in custody of
it will when it goes
rs in U. S. use plenty



12 De-bagging operation: Air bag inserted in Photo No. 9 is removed from cured tire by T. F. Fletcher. Next step is removal of "whiskers," bits of rubber where air was bled in curing.



13 Veteran Goodyear employes, also veteran union members, perform final inspection. John Farcus (foreground) has better than 30 years' service, William Armstrong more than 25 years. When they finish their job, each tire is spray painted and is then ready for the road.

Auto Unemployment—

Reuther Urges U.S. Ease Cuts, Block 300,000 Layoffs

A WARNING was sounded by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers that unemployment in the nation's auto production areas will rise to almost a third of a million—300,000—if a proposed cutback for the second quarter of 1952 is put into effect.

Reuther issued this warning during a conference held with Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson in Washington in an effort to halt growing auto unemployment, which has reached 150,000 in Michigan alone, most of it in the Detroit area.

Although the UAW will cooperate with steps Wilson said he would take to alleviate jobless-

WALTER P. REUTHER
Would Halt Unemployment

ness, the union made it plain it is not content with government officials' promises.

It is going ahead with plans for a Washington conference of presidents of locals from all over the nation wherever unemployment exists or is foreseen. The meeting will be held Jan. 13-14, a week after Congress returns.

The UAW has been constantly aware of the imminence of unemployment in the industry. Shortly after the outbreak of the Korean fighting, the union warned government and industry that there would be widespread unemployment because of material shortages unless production of basic materials and civilian production curtailment were coordinated with defense production increases.

THE UAW published a full-page ad in 18 Michigan newspapers recently to give its program for ending the growing unemployment crisis.

While the UAW has taken an aggressive and constructive stand, Wilson was skeptical about what could be done. Asked what he had to tell an estimated 125,000 unemployed in the Detroit area, he replied:

"We haven't a thing to tell them. That's a serious thing, 125,000 people out of work, but we don't want to hold out any false hopes. We will do the best we can, that's all I can say."

"The best we can" was Wilson's promise that he would see if he could "shave" from other programs to allocate more scarce materials to the auto industry, and to name a task force to determine whether more defense contracts might be placed quickly in Detroit.

The task force will consist of representatives of independent government agencies and military departments.

Reuther pointed out—at a press conference—that a step forward was taken at the meeting. He said that for the first time two important manufacturers — General Motor's Pres. Charles E. Wilson and Ford Executive Vice Pres. Ernest R. Breech—had declared that they could and wanted to make defense goods while making fewer autos.

THE UAW president also recommended to the conference a number of actions to relieve the copper scarcity—a big bottleneck in auto and defense production. He proposed the creation of a task force to pool all available knowledge on how to get a substitute for copper.

Reuther was critical of the demands of the military for scarce materials. "We all know," he said, "that the military has a tendency to demand more of everything than is absolutely necessary just to get a safe margin."

He recommended that the auto industry be allowed more scarce materials than are now in prospect for the second and third quarters of 1952 while conversion to defense production be completed. As part of that plan, he said, sharp cuts could be made later in scarce materials allocated for auto production.

UPWA Meets On 'Big Four' Strike Move

THE CIO Packinghouse Workers called a national conference in Chicago Jan. 6 for the purpose of authorizing strike action against the nation's meat packers to enforce the union's wage demands.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein said the conference, which was to be attended by approximately 400 union representatives would "discuss the wage situation and work out a future course of action." A strike vote recently was approved by the membership.

The union was continuing negotiations with representatives of the "Big Four" packers—Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson.

UPWA proposals, in addition to a guaranteed $3000 minimum annual wage, call for time and one half for Saturday work, elimination of geographical wage differentials, correction of job inequities and elimination of wage differentials based on sex.

TALL TALE—Emil Rieve (left) CIO Textile Workers president smiles as Robert "Lefty" Grove (right), one of baseball's immortal pitchers, relates a yarn of the diamond. TWUA Representative Francis Harvey holds Grove's arm aloft. The three attended the 15th anniversary of TWUA Local 1874 at Cumberland, Md.

Blacklist Is Streamlined Against IUE Ohio Strikers

REMEMBER the old time blacklist which made it almost impossible for a worker fired for union activity to get a job?

The 1100 members of the CIO Electrical Workers Local 721, who have been on strike at the White Sewing Machine Corp. in Cleveland O., for the past 19 weeks, have come up against a streamlined version of it.

White's personnel director, R. D. Williamson, sent out a letter recently to the major manufacturing plants in the area, promising never to hire employes from a struck plant and offered to open confidential personnel files to any company.

It is an obvious anti-union attempt to get other employers to blacklist White workers seeking temporary jobs elsewhere.

"It has always been the policy of the White Corp. not to hire employes from a struck plant, but there are indications that a number of our employes have found local employment," Williamson wrote.

"We believe it would be distinctly to the advantage of any concern which might have hired some of these workers to get a strictly factual employment check on them from us."

In other attempts to break the strike, according to IUE officials, the company has hired scabs, written misleading letters to strikers, used supervisory employes as production workers, and has refused to bargain with the union since before the walkout began.

White manufactures the Kenmore Sewing Machine, which is sold by Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Here's That Man Again!

REMEMBER Robert Denham? He's still trying to bust up unions!

Latest job of the one-time general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board —who was named when Taft-Hartley took effect and later fired—has turned up near Milwaukee.

He's representing the Kearney-Trecker Co. of West Allis, Wisc., in an effort to block organization by the CIO Auto Workers.

Denham, according to the Wisconsin CIO News, will represent the company in an NLRB hearing brought by the UAW. His fee, reportedly, is some $50,000.

The Auto Workers won a representation election at Kearney-Trecker months ago, but the company has refused to recognize the union or bargain with it, so unfair labor practices charges have been filed.

Walter Cappel, UAW international representative, said "the public, in the end, has to pay for these shenanigans. Kearney-Trecker is working primarily on government contracts and the more money the company wastes trying to break the union, the more it costs the taxpayers."

Job Insurance 'Kitty' Hits New Record

THE NATIONAL unemployment insurance kitty —the fund out of which the country's jobless draw their benefits — reached an all-time high on Sept. 30, 1951.

It stood at $7609 million, according to a report to Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin by the Bureau of Employment Security. This was $6 million higher than the previous quarterly tops set at the close of 1948. Its estimated aggregate at the end of 1951 was $7800 million.

ONE OF THE reasons the fund increased during the year was that payments into it were at about twice the rate of withdrawals.

Another, not mentioned in the report to Tobin, was that in many states employers have successfully fought for legislation restricting eligibility for benefit payments and making it harder for the jobless worker to obtain them. It would have increased still further but for other state laws which cut employer payments into it.

The report showed that after reaching the previous peak at the end of 1948, the fund dropped because of relatively high payments to unemployed workers during 1949 and early 1950. But between June 30, 1950, and Sept. 30, 1951, its income exceeded benefits paid by $920 million.

ROBERT C. GOODWIN, bureau director, warned that "the risk of unemployment still is significant" in spite of the build-up. Claims filed during the three-month period ending Sept. 30 were greater than in the comparable quarter of 1950, he said, but payments were "substantially less" because duration of unemployment was shorter.

"Although the general level of unemployment was low," he said, 'benefit expenditures were relatively high in scattered industrial areas where cuts in civilian output were not quickly replaced by defense production.

"In Detroit, for example, unemployment has moved up sharply due to materials cutbacks in the production of civilian goods and the absence of sufficient defense-connected job opportunities to absorb workers who have been laid off."

Trujillo Frees 7 Jailed Seamen

After a public protest by the Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT), western hemisphere organization of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, seven seamen jailed by the Trujillo dictatorship in the Dominican Republic after the seizure of the Guatemalan ship "Quetzal" have been freed.

The imprisoned Cuban and Guatemalan seamen were sentenced to 20 years in prison on fake charges of conspiring against the Dominican Republic. Their release under public pressure was described as "an event of major importance and . . . a major victory over the kind of tyranny of which Trujillo is a symbol" by Dr. Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee and an ORIT assistant regional secretary.

"IT'S A BEAUT"—That's what Sec. General J. H. Oldenbroek of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions likely said as he accepted a gold watch presented to him by the CIO for his appearance at the CIO Convention. Victor Reuther, CIO's European Representative, who gave him the watch on behalf of the CIO, is happy too.

L. A. Bows To Landlords, Kills Housing Project

THE LOS ANGELES city council, under pressure from the city's landlords lobby, has suddenly decided there is no need for a $110 million Government-sponsored housing project for low income families.

By an 8 to 7 vote, the Council recently cancelled the city's contract for the 10,000-unit project. As a result, 1481 families which had vacated their substandard homes to make room for the undertaking are now homeless.

Not only that, but the city fathers now face the prospect of having to double the present sales tax to repay the $12½ million the federal government advanced for the purchase of land, site clearing and other expenses.

The landlord lobby was aided and abetted in the fight to scuttle the program by realty groups, contractors' organizations and the local Chamber of Commerce.

Following the council's action, the Los Angeles Housing Authority promptly filed court action to compel the city to proceed.

The Los Angeles CIO Council, and also the AFL Central Labor Council, have demanded a federal investigation by the U. S. District Attorney of what they term a conspiracy to sabotage the public housing program. The two labor groups have the backing of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, League of Women Voters and various church and civic groups.

In addition to reimbursing the federal government, the city has left itself open to suits totalling millions by owners whose property was purchased or condemned for the project.

The federal government has indicated it would insist upon prompt repayment of the money advanced for interim financing. John Taylor Egan, Public Housing Commissioner, in Washington said the U.S. could seize and sell property owned by the city or obtain payment from "all unappropriated funds."

THE HOUSING Authority charged that behind the opposition to the program was "the vicious, irresponsible and misleading propaganda campaign carried on by the local and national real estate lobby and the local press."

Mayor Fletcher Bowron, who supported the undertaking originally, introduced another complication. He raised the question as to whether council could cancel the program without having funds in the city treasury to repay the federal government for expenditures already made.

In reply to the landlord's lobby claim that there is adequate privately-built housing available, Howard Holtzendorff, executive director of the Los Angeles Housing Authority, declared that rents in most of the available privately-built houses "are too high for low income groups for which public housing is designed."

He pointed out that many landlords refuse to house Negroes and Mexicans who make up a large segment of present public housing tenants.

Welsh Named As UCDS Aide

William P. Welsh has been named as the first representative of the National CIO Community Services Committee with the United Community Defenses Services.

Appointment of Welsh, first of four CIO and AFL representatives to be named by the UCDS, was announced by Leo Perlis, CIO-CSC national director.

Welsh, of Washington, D. C., formerly was an assistant editor of the CIO News.

New Washington CIO Council Is Going After More PAC Records

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE WASHINGTON State CIO Council is not one of the largest in the family and it's less than two years old, but it has hung up a record of political activity that its larger and older cousins might well shoot at.

The old Evergreen State council was one of those dominated by the Communists back in the days that, fortunately, are gone beyond recall. Members of the Woodworkers loyal to the CIO and its principles spearheaded a fight to clean it up.

On April 7, 1950, John Brophy, then CIO director of councils, held a hearing in Seattle, revoked the old charter and chartered a new pro-CIO, anti-Communist body.

The 1952 election campaign may seem a long way off. But in the State of Washington, CIO members know it will be upon them soon—and they've already taken steps to return to office, at every level, candidates who will represent all the people.

The State is entitled to six congressmen from districts and one at large. The State Council, acting as the Political Action Committee, has set up PAC organizations in each.

Under the general direction of Sec.-Treas. Harold Slater, an old Woodworker himself, with an assist from CIO Reg. Dir. Roy Atkinson, they're activating county and block committees dormant since the 1950 election and spreading the word among the voters that if they're not registered, they cannot cast their ballots.

IN 1950, some 600,000 pieces of data on the records of congressional candidates were distributed. In 1952, the council expects to do better.

In 1950, it helped return Sen. Magnuson (D.) and Rep. Mitchell (D.), from the Seattle district, for additional terms. A good organization in the Spokane district worked hard but could not defeat Rep. Horan (R.), though it threw a scare into him and his supporters. The council expects to do better along these lines, too, in 1952.

There are 15 CIO members in the current State Legislature—and here also the CIO expects to do better in 1952.

One of the things that will help is a copy of the legislators' journal, a publication rather hard to come by. Among other things, it gives all roll call votes.

The record on some of the measures that the CIO and other liberal groups fought for or against during the 1951 sessions indicates the Legislature needs a lot of new faces, according to Slater.

"We're impressing that on the minds of the voters," he said. "Copies of the roll call votes will be put in the hands of every CIO member in the State, and we expect to be involved—deeply involved—in the 1952 election from now on."

The council established a legislative bureau at Olympia a year ago and made its presence felt at all times.

One of the bills the CIO sponsored and helped guide to passage, Slater said, forced the State Dept. of Industrial Insurance, which deals with unemployment compensation, to end its stalling on processing claims.

THE CIO fought not one but TWO battles to block an increase in the 3% State sales tax and a flat State income tax of $12 per month.

The first fight came during a tumultuous regular session of 71 days that saw a budget established and a tax bill passed.

A few weeks later the State Supreme Court ruled the tax laws were unconstitutional. Ten days later the Legislature convened in special session. Again the higher sales tax and the flat income tax levy were offered. Again the CIO delegations went to the legislators.

"We told them, too," said Slater, "that there would be CIO people in the galleries taking roll count votes . . . No laws were passed putting additional burdens on the people."

Union Men Set PAC Record In Pacific County

All but three of the top officials in Pacific county, in Southwest Washington, are members of the CIO Woodworkers, according to Sec.-Treas. Harold Slater of the Washington State CIO Council.

In fact, practically everybody in the county employ—and mayors of most of the communities — belongs either to the IWA or to an AFL union. Even the sheriff and his aides and the county police carry cards and pay their dues regularly, Slater said.

Voters Watching Congress On Price Controls: Haywood

AMERICAN voters will watch what Congress in the coming session does about repealing the Capehart, Herlong and Butler-Hope price-boosting amendments to the Defense Production Act "with next November's elections very much in mind," Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, told a nation-wide audience over the NBC network on Jan. 6.

His address opened a new NBC program entitled "Viewpoint U.S.A." which will be heard over the network each Sunday from 12 noon to 12:15 p.m.

Haywood discussed the CIO legislative program in the light of the second session of Congress.

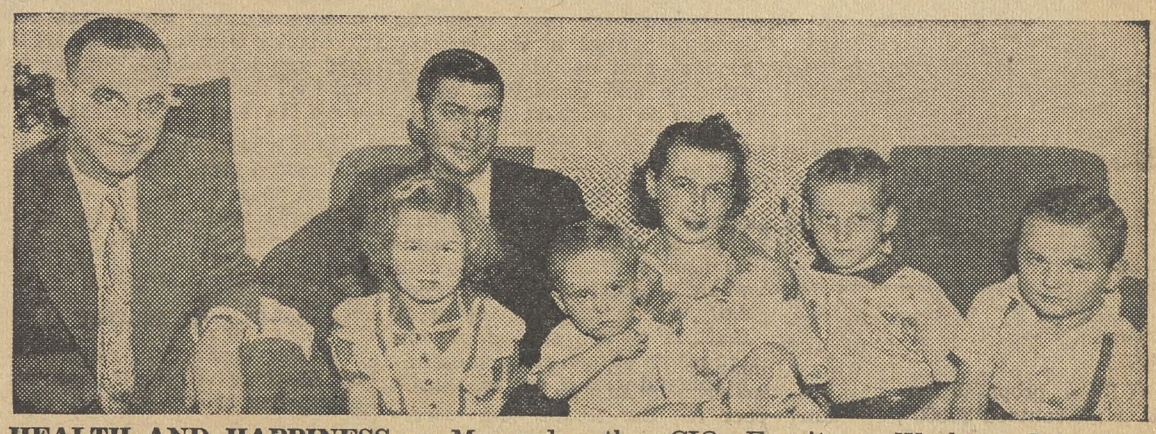
He declared that "the scandalous record of incompetency, blind partisanship and subservience to special interests which the 82nd Congress made during its first session leaves no room for optimism."

Reiterating that the CIO 1952 legislative program is based on the principle of "equality of sacrifice," Haywood said:

"This means that the mobilization profiteers of big business must not be permitted to continue to grow fat while the cost of the mobilization program is shifted entirely to the backs of the consuming and working public."

Asked by NBC Announcer Ray Scherer to explain the CIO position on wage controls in the light of the current steel negotiations, Haywood said that labor was willing to submit to them "temporarily so long as they are necessary to make our country secure."

"A defense program based on the principles of equal sacrifice for all, however, means that if wages are controlled, prices and profits also must be controlled," Haywood said.



HEALTH AND HAPPINESS — Mr. and Mrs. Miles K. Hull, Ionia, Mich., smile because four of their five children have returned from the hospital where they underwent operations. The total bill was paid by the CIO Furniture Workers Insurance Fund. Hull is a member of UFWA Local 420. At the left is Wilfred Wiezorek, Sr., Local 420's president, who dropped in to see how the kids were coming along.

'Rotten Egg' Hatched 5 Years Later Perils Wage-Hour Law

AMERICAN workers—more and more dependent for their livelihood upon government defense contract work—last week were left virtually without any legal protection from employers who want to chisel on minimum wage and fair labor standards on work done under public contracts.

Full blame for this mess rests upon the Republican-controlled 80th Congress. And it's all due to the obscure fact that the big-business - controlled legislature wrote into the Portal-to-Portal Law a two-year limit for government prosecutions of contract violations.

Chief supporters of this law were the National Association of Manfacturers and the Chamber of Commerce. Their Congressional agents in the fight to bring about its enactment were Sen. Wiley (R. Wis.), Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) and former Sen. Donnell (R. Mo.).

The CIO strongly opposed inclusion of the two-year statute of limitations as going far beyond the declared intent of the Portal-to-Portal Law of 1946 and warned that wages and hours cases would be undermined. Now, five years later, that dire prediction has "come home to roost."

The rotten egg of big business was hatched in this way:

The Supreme Court recently refused to review two appeals court decisions holding that the two-year limit applies to actions to enforce the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. Thus, in effect, the lower court rulings were upheld.

What this means to American labor was made clear last week by Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin. He warned of the "serious consequences" that will result from the Supreme Court's action.

Tobin pointed out that the Walsh-Healey Act sets basic labor standards, including minimum wage rates, hours of work, prohibition of child and convict labor, and safety and health provisions, for work done on all government contracts above $10,000 in value.

Enforcement against chiseling employers has always been difficult because Congress has steadily refused to vote sufficient funds for adequate investigation. Many violations do not come to light for a year or more after they take place.

Government attorneys argued that the two-year statute of limitations started as of the day when the government decided to bring a suit—that is, after necessary investigation and preliminary hearings had been held.

They point out that adequate preparation of a case often requires more than two years because of the limited staff that the Labor Dept. has available to process complaints.

There are only two hearing officers in the entire department to handle Walsh-Healey cases!

But under the new court rulings, the government must bring suit within two years of the suspected violation. The effect is to make prosecution, in all but a handful of cases, virtually impossible.

The Labor Dept. points out that the "tremendous increase" of employers under contract to produce goods for the government at the present time greatly complicates the problems of enforcement. On top of this, administrative practices of some 15 years will be disrupted by the decision.

John Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers, who was active in the fight against the Portal-to-Portal Law in 1946 when it was pending before Congress, said last week that the new ruling "makes enforcement impossible." He said that lack of appropriations, and the resultant shortage of inspectors, plus the long, drawn-out proceedings involved, would virtually nullify the Public Contracts Law.

Labor has urged a five-year statute of limitations, Edelman said, pointing out that most state laws allow at least three years or more for prosecution. The employers guilty of Walsh-Healey violations are hard to detect, he added, because "they represent the most unscrupulous kind of chiselers—those employing child labor and failing to provide minimum standards of health and safety."

Rosenblum Warns Of 'Creeping Fascism'

GUILT by insinuation, innuendo and gossip is making a mockery of American jurisprudence, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the CIO Clothing Workers declared last week in an address at Minneapolis, Minn.

Rosenblum spoke at the installation of officers of the ACWA Minnesota Joint Board.

"Our civil rights are insidiously being impaired, restricted and curbed," he declared.

"A wave of legislation, beginning with the Taft-Hartley and Smith Acts, and embracing the McCarran Act and similar measures, has created, in effect, a parallel legal system superseding the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and our traditional body of law."

He cited as "the latest illustration of our departure from decent, American procedures" the case of John Stewart Service. Service was ousted from his State Dept. job by the Civil Service Commisison on the ground that there is a "reasonable doubt" of his loyalty. This action was taken although the State Dept. Loyalty and Security Board had exonerated him six times on charges of subversion.

"This menace, this creeping fascism," Rosenblum continued, "must be fought at home with the same zeal with which we seek to stop Communist aggression abroad.

"The America we wish to save is the America of Washington and Jefferson, Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt.

"It is the America of the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the Constitution, the Emancipation Proclamation, the New Deal and all those other institutions in the great American tradition which made us strong, admired and respected all over the world."

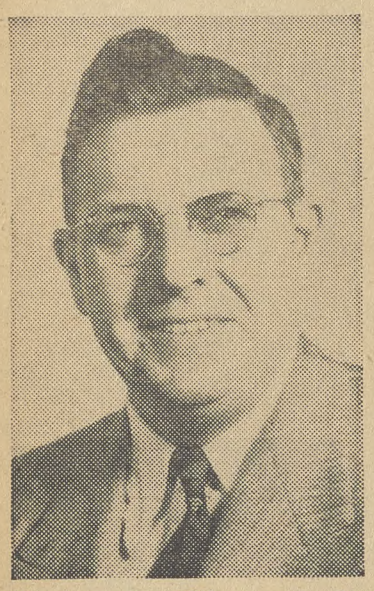
THE STRUGGLE for men's minds and hearts is never lost, Rosenblum stressed, "If we keep on fighting for the best in man and the best for man."

"It calls for increased and more intense political activity on the part of labor, especially in 1952, a presidential year," he said.

"Men of courage, programs platforms, and their conscientious enforcement, will determine how we pull out of the dark night that now engulfs the world.

"It calls for effective political participation on a ward and precinct level. We must raise the level of politics in this country so that men of talent, men of principle and conviction, represent us in Congress, in the administration, in world councils.

"Let us recharge our democratic spirit and our democratic dream. Let us demonstrate, as I know we can, that neither communism nor fascism can flourish where democracy is practiced daily, where it is a living proof that no system springing from the minds of men can successfully contend with it, or surpass it."



Manley J. Wilson of St. Helens, Ore., editor of the CIO International Woodworker and an Oregon State Senator, died last week of complications following an operation in St. Vincent's Hospital, Portland. He was 46, and is survived by his widow and three children.

Jenkins Renamed

Lew Jenkins was re-elected president of the Erie Industrial Union Council in Erie, Pa. Wave See was re-elected editor of the People's Press.

HELP GIs IN KOREA—More than $1000 has been raised to buy kits for GIs in Korea—a CIO Community Services Committee project—by the CIO Women's League of New Jersey. Here are the league members who collected funds at the recent New Jersey CIO Council convention.

2 CIO Unions Join Demand For U.S. Action In Bomb Murder

CIO UNIONS have joined in the swelling chorus of protest over the Florida anti-racial violence which reached its climax in the Christmas night bomb-slaying of Harry T. Moore, state coordinator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, and Pres. Morris Pizer and Sec-Treas. Fred Fulford of the Furniture Workers urged the federal government to use its full resources in the search for Moore's murderers.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, as chairman of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, earlier had urged President Truman to take all necessary action "to restore law and order in Florida."

In a wire to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Reuther referred to a earlier telegram in which "I said there were clear indications of an intensification of terroristic aggression against Negroes in Florida."

"Surely it is fair," the wire continued, "that this assassin (of Moore) took encouragement from the fact that other crimes against Negroes have gone unpunished.

"Are we to expect still more murders and maiming of Negroes in Florida?

"Will this evil be allowed to spread to other parts of our country? The UAW-CIO demands that our government protect its people. We demand that you use the total resources of the Dept. of Justice in the search for the Moore killers."

In another telegram asking NAACP Executive Sec. Walter White to extend the UAW's sympathy to the members of Moore's family, Reuther pledged the UAW's cooperation "in order that the perpetrators of this foul crime may be apprehended and punished."

The UFWA officers wired the President a demand that the government take "positive action to end terrorism in Florida."

The telegram said that Mr. Truman's subordinates gave the impression of being totally indifferent by the manner in which they treated the Groveland killing of Ernest Thomas in 1949, the murder of Samuel Shepherd just two months ago and the repeated bombings in Miami during the past year.

Cincinnati Council Re-elects Grainger

Walter Grainger, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' business agent, has been re-elected president of the Cincinnati CIO Council.

Leo T. O'Leary, Auto Workers, was named vice president, and Ernestine Locknane, Communications Workers, financial secretary.

$5000 Reward Is Offered In Bombing

A $5000 REWARD has been offered by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for information leading to the arrest of the murderer or murderers of Harry T. Moore, NAACP's Florida coordinator, who was killed by a bomb in his Mims, Fla., home, Christmas night.

Moore's wife, Mrs. Harriet Moore, also died Jan. 3 of injuries suffered in the blast. She had been improving until Jan. 1, when she disobeyed her physician's orders and left a Stanford, Fla., hospital to view her husband's body at a funeral home.

Announcement of the reward was made by NAACP Executive Sec. Walter White who asked Attorney General J. Harold McGrath to receive a delegation of representatives of national and Florida organizations "to discuss what steps must be taken to end these outrages."

A reward of $2000 also was offered by Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida in the Moore murder, but White reiterated his charge that Warren "has consistently refused to take steps to uphold law and order in that state."

Meanwhile, White turned over to FBI agents the names of three persons he suspected of complicity in the bombings.

THE FLORIDA branch of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith proposed the enactment of local ordinances controlling the sale, distribution, transportation and use of explosives. It also urged a survey of local areas to determine religious and racial "tension spots and community projects to combat racial and religious hatreds."

Federal intervention in the Moore murder has been urged by a number of organizations, including the CIO, American Civil Liberties Union, The National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. and the American Veterans Committee.

The Americans for Democratic Action said that the Florida bombings are being used as powerful propaganda weapons against democracy."

Give A Buck To PAC

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

WE ARE ENTERING into another New Year. It can be a year of great decisions for our great country and our great movement. It is a year in which decisions of world-wide importance will be made. The peace negotiations in Korea will in 1952 in large part determine world peace.

In our country, industrial expansion will continue. The rapid development of the atomic field will mean increased production and increased industrial life. The atomic energy field as well as other developments offer wide avenues of organization among the workers of industry. We must grasp our opportunities and continue to move forward and organize the unorganized. We must all rededicate ourselves to increased efforts organizationally and politically.

The Steelworkers in their fight for gains for the membership have the full backing of the entire CIO. They are waging a battle that will affect workers throughout the country. They are united and strong, and will fight until their objectives are gained.

Let us all go forward into this new year with the determination to fight for common betterment throughout the world. Let us help bring happiness and security to all workers. Let all of us work together to bring about the objectives of our great movement.

★

PRES. MARTIN WAGNER of the Gas Coke and Chemical Workers reports the following representation election victories: Koopers Co., Charleston, S. C., UGCCWA 119, Mine, Mill (Independent) 82, with CIO State Dir. Lloyd Vaughn, assisted by Estes Riffe, handling the campaign; Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co., Little Rock, Ark., UGCCWA 103, no union 16, with Dist. Dir. Joe Appelbaum and Intl. Rep. Barton Hess directing the drive; Keith-Victor Pharmaceutical Co., St. Louis, Mo., UGCCWA 19, no union 1, with Rep. Wm. Wynn in charge; Federal Compress & Warehousing Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., UGCCWA 49, no union 6, with Rep. Georgia Morris in charge; Breing Brothers Paint Co., Hoboken, N. J., UGCCWA 20, no union 1, with Rep. Phillip Bozzo in charge; Oronite Chemical Co., Oak Point, La., UGCCWA 56, no union 42, with Area Dir. Vernon C. LeBlanc in charge.

Also Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co., Fairmont, Minn., UGCCWA 45, no union 28, with Dist. Dir. Chester Walczak, Intl. Rep. Hess and Pres. Robert Hess of the Minnesota CIO Council in charge; Carborundum Co., Perth Amboy, N. J., UGCCWA 206, no union 9, with Dist. Dir. Leslie Phillips and Reps. John Dohaney and George Knott in charge.

Also Kansas Ordnance plant (National Gypsum Co.), Parsons, Kan., UGCCWA 863, no union 101, AFL 531, with Dist. Dir. Joseph Appelbaum and Reps. Ira Williams, William Bone and Clyde Massey in charge; Whitehall Pharmical Co., Elkhart, Ind., UGCCWA 255, AFL Teamsters 104, no union 2, with Dist. Dir. Chester Walczak and Reps. Paul Stawicki and Joseph Bolattino in charge.

★

DIR. JOHN RIFFE, of the CIO Organizing Committee reports several representation election victories or recognition in the Southern states. The Oil Workers won at the Pure Oil Co., Savannah, Ga., by a vote of 14 to 12 for no union; Retail, Wholesale, Department Store Workers won consent agreement at the Food Town, Bessemer, Ala., where there were 12 eligible voters.

The Packinghouse Workers won out at the Swift & Co., Dallas, Tex., by a vote of 46 to 1 for no union out of 47 eligible, and the Steelworkers won at the Quality Electrical Steel Casting Co., Houston, Tex., by a vote of USA 75, AFL 2, no union 42.

Dist. Dir. Pete Mosele, USA-CIO, reports that in a representation election at Adolph Gottscho, Inc., Hillside, N. J., the workers voted in favor of the Steelworkers by 20 to 1 for no union.

Intl. Vice-Pres. A. F. Hartung of the Woodworkers reports the following two representation election victories: R. E. Lausman Brothers Lumber Co., Swiss Home, Ore., eligible 15, IWA-CIO 6, no union 1 with Rep. James Lee working on this election, and West Coast Lumber Co., Garberville, Calif., eligible 37, IWA-CIO 17, AFL 11, no union 5. Reps. Kenneth McKee and William Baker worked on this election.

NLRB Finds Razzing Editor Not Cause For Demotion

RHEA CUMMINGS was demoted from society editor to reporter on the Montgomery, Ala., Journal because of her union activities and not because she called the assistant managing editor an "s.o.b.," the NLRB has ruled.

The NLRB ruling upheld its trial examiner and ordered Miss Cummings reinstated to her former job. The NLRB did not find that she and several other members of the CIO Newspaper Guild had been discriminatorily assigned extra work without extra pay.

The trial examiner pointed out:

"Cumming's remark concerning Shelnutt (the assistant managing editor) could not have been taken too seriously by the respondent, taking into consideration that she later was made church editor. Also, it is undisputed that Shelnutt used the same language during conversations with Ozmore (another employe), as related above."

Overtime Pay Boost Sought By NMU-CIO

WITH THE 40-hour week at sea and a 6.2% wage increase tucked securely in their belts, CIO Maritime Union officials have set their sights on increased overtime rates and other benefits.

Pres. Joseph Curran said the next step in the NMU's program would be a demand for time and a half for overtime and double time for overtime work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays at sea.

He said the aim is to win conditions which compare with those of shore workers. Rates sought by the union will add about $1 hourly to the existing rate in lower working categories at time and a half and considerably more on a double time basis.

Other union demands, Curran said, will include $50 a month extra for men who stand no regular watch but are on call at any time of the day.

He said the NMU will continue its fight to get the 1.8% wage increase that the Wage Stabilization Board cut from the increase won from the operators last July, plus a 1.6% cost-of-living increase.

Another union proposal would double the 25c a day per seaman the shipowners pay into a pension fund.

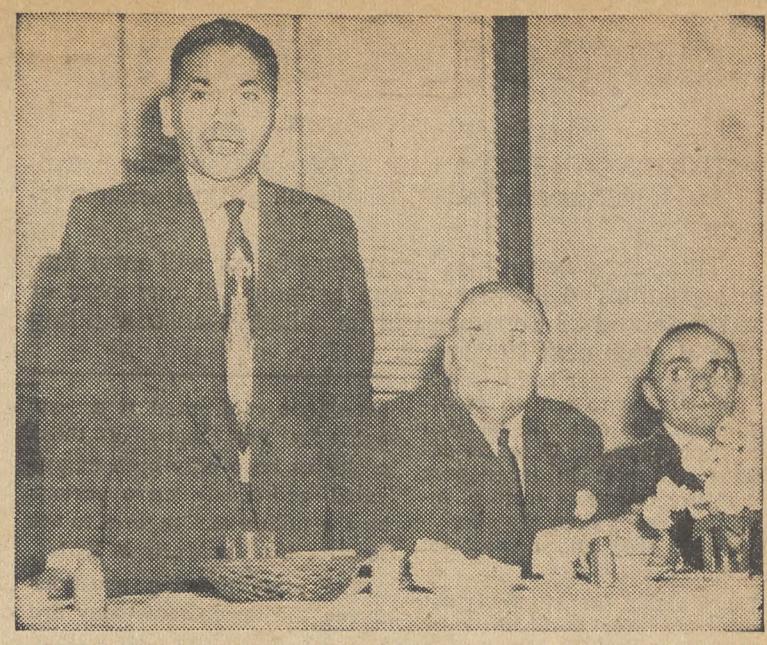
Police Drive Renewed By TWU In N.Y.

THE CIO TRANSPORT Workers have renewed an organizational drive among the 19,300 member of the New York City police force.

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill, called on Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan to bargain with the union for a 40-hour week and salary increases of $1000 yearly for all patrolmen.

In a letter to Monaghan last week, Quill declared he was prepared to prove through an election that the police local chartered by TWU last August now represents 80% of the police dept.

Quill offered to produce "signed application cards, individual letters and thousands of signed petitions" to support his membership claims.



HAPPY RELATION: Officials of Local 2326 of the CIO Steelworkers and of Stanley C. Flagg and Co., Stowe, Pa., broke bread at a banquet in testimony of amicable company-union relationship. Left to right, Local Pres. James H. Corum; Ralph A. Lind, the plant's labor relations consultant, and Local Vice Pres. Clarence Matz.

Trials In Satellites Sign Of Opposition To Russ—ICFTU

THE "SHOW" trials of leading Communists in the satellite countries indicate the extent to which internal opposition to the Russians has grown in the last year, according to Spotlight, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' monthly account of life behind the Iron Curtain.

"In Hungary," it recounted, "during the last 12 months two members of the Communist Central Committee have been executed after trial and one without trial; at present 17 ex-ministers and members of the central committee, as well as several army generals, are in prison.

"In Bulgaria eight members of the central committee, together with five army generals and other officers, are under arrest awaiting trial.

"Apart from these trials of former trusted Communists, the frequency of which has ceased to astonish the outer world, massed trials too numerous to list in detail are proceeding all the time. Sixteen people from the village of Starapatitza in Bulgaria, for instance, were sentenced—six of them to death—for underground activity and relations with Yugoslavia, while 40 people from the village of Pazardjik are awaiting trial on a similar charge.

"Many are shot without trial, particularly in the frontier regions, for infringements of the curfew regulations. During the summer, six young people from the Bulgarian village of Osogovo and two from Berkovica were shot and killed in this way."

Spotlight reported guerilla bands of anti-Communists are operating in the mountains of Bulgaria and make frequent raids on the Reds. In Rumania, sabotage was reported growing although the country is believed the second largest forced labor "camp" in the world because of manpower demands in construction of the Danube-Black Sea Canal.

Guild Gets First Pension Contract

First newspaper in the U. S. to sign a pension agreement with the CIO Newspaper Guild is The Michigan Catholic, weekly publication of the Catholic diocese of Detroit.

Under the noncontributory plan, monthly benefits for those retiring at 65 after 20 years' service will average $135 a month, including social security, with a maximum of $160.

Jersey CIO Warns Of New Commie Front

JOINING with other CIO state organizations, the New Jersey State CIO Council has warned all affiliates that the National Negro Labor Council is a "Communist front" and "inimicable to the best interests of CIO and its program."

All Jersey CIO locals were warned by Arthur Chapin, the CIO council's civil rights director, to discourage any participation in the party-line group. Chapin said in part:

"CIO does not favor segregation or discrimination and will not support organizations within the trade union movement which have a segregated basis, which seek to create conflict between the races where none may exist, or which advocate policies or programs at variance with CIO policy.

"CIO has established at the national, state and local levels committees on civil rights and civil liberties, whose duty it is to carry out CIO policies against discrimination and segregation.

"National CIO and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have both denounced the Negro Labor Council as a Communist front organization whose prime efforts will be 'the use of Negroes and the Negro question in jurisdictional disputes with established unions, and use of the council as transmission belt for Communist political propaganda among Negro workers, their families and friends'."

Congress Returns—But When Will It Get To Work?

By MILTON PLUMB

THE 82ND CONGRESS, back in Washington after a two-and-a-half-month recess, begins its second session tomorrow.

This year a new and all-important factor will enter into the legislators' deliberations and actions: All members of the House and 33 Senators will be called to an accounting in the election next November.

No Congress ever had a greater opportunity to rise to greatness than this one will have in the months ahead. Upon its decisions will rest in large part the future course of history, including perhaps even the survival of the free and democratic world.

Despite this fact, there is not much room for optimism over the prospects that the 82nd Congress will enact a sound legislative program. As CIO Pres. Philip Murray has said:

"The indifference of the conservative Republican - Dixiecrat group controlling the 82nd Congress to the nation's peril has already been demonstrated. We can expect little relief in the second session."

For the 82nd Congress, even with all the new vacation suntans and new clothes that may be in evidence, is still the same coalition - controlled body that ducked most of its responsibilities during the first session.

Indeed, Congress faces again virtually the same major problems that confronted it a year ago. By now many of those problems have only been aggravated and made more serious by the failure of Congress to act to solve them properly in 1951.

The most pressing questions facing the lawmakers today are inflation, defense mobilization, mutual security, appropriations and taxes. The "Horsemeat" Congress ducked these issues in its first session by passing halfway measures, all of which fell far short of meeting President Truman's goals.

THE THREAT of being unseated next fall will undoubtedly make many legislators a little less willing to serve the special interests as openly as they did last year.

But the chance that the men who in the last session produced what CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood calls that "scandalous record of incompetency, blind partisanship and subservience to the special interests" will now suddenly reform and put through a sound legislative program is certainly no more probable than it is likely that the proverbial leopard will change its spots.

Even before the second session gets under way, there are signs that the coalition of conservative northern Republicans and conservative Southern Democrats will once more try to hide their legislative failures behind a smokescreen of costly "probes" at taxpayers' expense.

Among other investigations scheduled and in the offing, Sen. Wiley (R. Wis.) has called for a probe of the Alien Property Office and Sen. Lodge (R. Mass.) wants a commission to probe his party's favorite target, the much abused State Dept., all over again.

"SCARE" headlines which these and other investigations always get in the press are being counted on to hide the serious failure of Congress in its most important responsibility of legislating.

Some 8000 bills and resolutions introduced at the last session had not been acted on when Congress adjourned last October. All of these are carried over into this session and constitute a formidable backlog of work to be done at the very outset.

A key test of the Dixiegop coalition's power in an election year may come in connection with an administration drive to get action on President Truman's civil rights program.

In return for shelving anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and anti-filibustering bills in 1951, the Republican minority again managed to get enough Dixiecrat support to enable it virtually to take over control of the Congress. This will happen also this year unless the working coalition is split by a forced vote on civil rights matters.

There is some likelihood that, in an election year, enough northern Republicans will be unwilling to go before their constituents right after having voted to kill civil rights so that the coalition might be broken.

If this happens, however, the GOP congressmen who support civil rights will have to break with the Republican leadership in Congress, which has consistently shelved the issue despite GOP platform promises to the contrary.

On the domestic scene, the major debate will center around economic controls, the defense production program and taxes. This is made inevitable because Congress only extended the Defense Production Act until June 30, 1952, and because the "rich man's tax law" which it enacted at the last session will not raise enough money to pay for all the government's budgeted expenses.

Repeal of the inflationary Capehart, Herlong and Butler-Hope Amendments to the DPA was demanded by President Truman in the last session, but Congress failed to take action before adjourning. The continued rise in prices which these amendments have caused since their enactment, and the growing resentment of American consumers, may force even the reactionary Congress which made them law to vote their repeal in an election year.

THERE is little likelihood, however, that Congress will take action to make the many other changes in the Defense Production Act that are necessary for a really sound anti-inflation program. In fact, unless Congress enacts new legislation before June 30, the nation will be left without any controls over runaway prices.

The decision which Congress makes about taxes will affect its decisions about many other important matters. Congressional leaders are insisting upon pay-as-you-go financing, which means that all appropriations probably will be determined not on the basis of the need, but on the basis of government tax revenues.

Although the 1951 tax law hiked small and middle income taxes sharply, it raised only half the additional revenue requested by the President. This was because the law was written to provide many loopholes enabling corporations and individuals with large incomes to escape paying their fair share of increased taxes.

President Truman is certain to ask Congress to close these loopholes, including certain capital gains, depletion allowances, family partnership and other provisions.

IN FOREIGN affairs, Congress will be asked to take action on the Japanese Peace Treaty, continued foreign aid, and legislation imposing penalties upon the big farmers who hire illegal Mexican "wetbacks" at low wages. The mutual security program will face tough going in the face of mounting Congressional isolationism and criticism urging further cuts in economic aid.

The so-called "economy" bloc will probably gain in power because it is unlikely that Congress will vote another tax increase in an election year. This will mean even rougher sledding for many government agencies which have already been severely crippled as the result of the success of the self - named "wrecking crew" in hacking away funds for many essential services.

While there may be a few "token" gestures aimed at misleading the voters, no legislation in the fields of labor, education and social welfare is expected to be of major significance.

The prospect for labor and the American people in the second session seems from this vantage-point to be little better than it was in 1951.

Once more, most of the energies of the CIO Legislative Dept. will go into waging a battle to "hold the line against still further reaction."

Prices, Taxes, Defense—Here's Digest Of Issues In Congress

Here is an outline summary of what the 82nd Congress did in the first session and what it still has to do in the second session which opens Jan. 8:

ECONOMIC CONTROLS

Passed legislation extending the old, inadequate Defense Production Act with several crippling amendments until June 30, 1952.

Now must act on legislation to repeal the Capehart, Herlong, and Butler-Hope Amendments which wrote further inflation into the old law. It also must pass new legislation if price-rent-wage controls are to continue after June 30.

TAXES

Passed a "rich man's" tax law hiking taxes on low and middle income families and providing additional loopholes for profit-gutted corporations and high-income individuals—which fell about $5 billion short of the additional revenue requested by the President.

Will probably have to act on a request for higher taxes, particularly for additional revenue raised by closing the loopholes through which special interests escape paying a fair share of the tax burden.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Voted considerably reduced appropriations for foreign military and economic aid in fiscal 1952 and severely limited the use of funds for the latter program.

Will be called upon to authorize more funds for military and economic aid for the next fiscal year.

The Senate will be asked to ratify the Japanese Peace Treaty.

The House will act on a Senate-approved bill authorizing a contribution of $12 million to the International Children's Emergency Fund.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Shelved all civil rights legislation in order to establish a Dixiecrat-Republican coalition to control the Congress.

Will be asked by President Truman to act on his civil rights program. Administration suporters will press for consideration of the comprehensive bipartisan program developed in the last session providing for an effective FEPC law, outlawing of the poll tax, protection from lynching, and stronger federal guarantees of civil rights.

The Senate will be asked for a showdown on new rules making it possible to stop filibusters—by which Southern Senators have prevented civil rights legislation from coming to a vote.

LABOR

Enacted the first change in the Taft-Hartley law which validated union security elections won by CIO unions before the CIO officers signed affidavits and eliminated the need for elections to authorize the union shop.

Will be asked again by the CIO in conjunction with the AFL, railway brotherhoods, United Mine Workers and all other important labor groups to vote outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Will be called upon to keep its promise to President Truman when he signed the Ellender-Poage Bill to enact supplemental legislation establishing fines and other penalties for employers who use illegal Mexican wetbacks. Such legislation will be necessary if the Mexican government is to continue to permit the entry of legally hired workers.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Turned back the clock to the days of the old poor laws by adopting the Jenner rider to the tax law which permits the payment of federal welfare funds to states making public the names of persons on their relief rolls.

Passed a discriminatory bill granting aid to schools in critical defense housing areas, which was vetoed by the President because it would have promoted segregation.

Will be asked to repeal the Jenner Amendment and thereby check the growing use of "shame lists" by the States.

Will again be called upon to enact a fair and just program of federal aid to schools, especially in critical defense areas.

RENT CONTROL AND HOUSING

Voted limited federal rent control in areas designated "critical" but made 20% increases in rent mandatory in areas already under control.

Will consider pending bills of Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.) to prevent rent gouging of military personnel and defense workers and to assist the construction of defense housing near military establishments and defense plants.

POWER DEVELOPMENT

Failed to act on all pending proposals, despite the serious power shortage resulting from the expansion of defense production.

Will have a last chance to participate with Canada in the development of the defense-essential St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project.

Will be asked to vote approval of the Columbia and Missouri Valley Authority projects and the Niagara Falls Development Plan.

Will be asked to decide the fate of the oil-rich "tidelands," including both the House-approved bill to turn them over to the oil interests through relinquishing federal claims to the states and a pending Senate measure which would make the billions of dollars in royalties available for a federal program of aid to all of the nation's schools.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS
$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

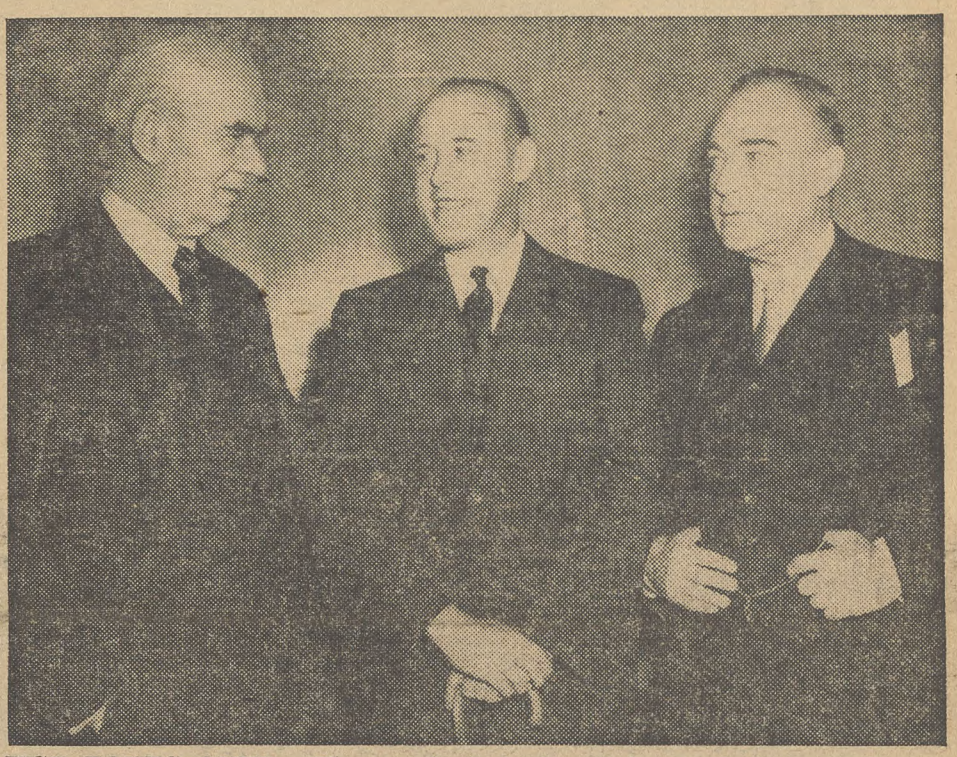
The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 14, 1952 No. 2

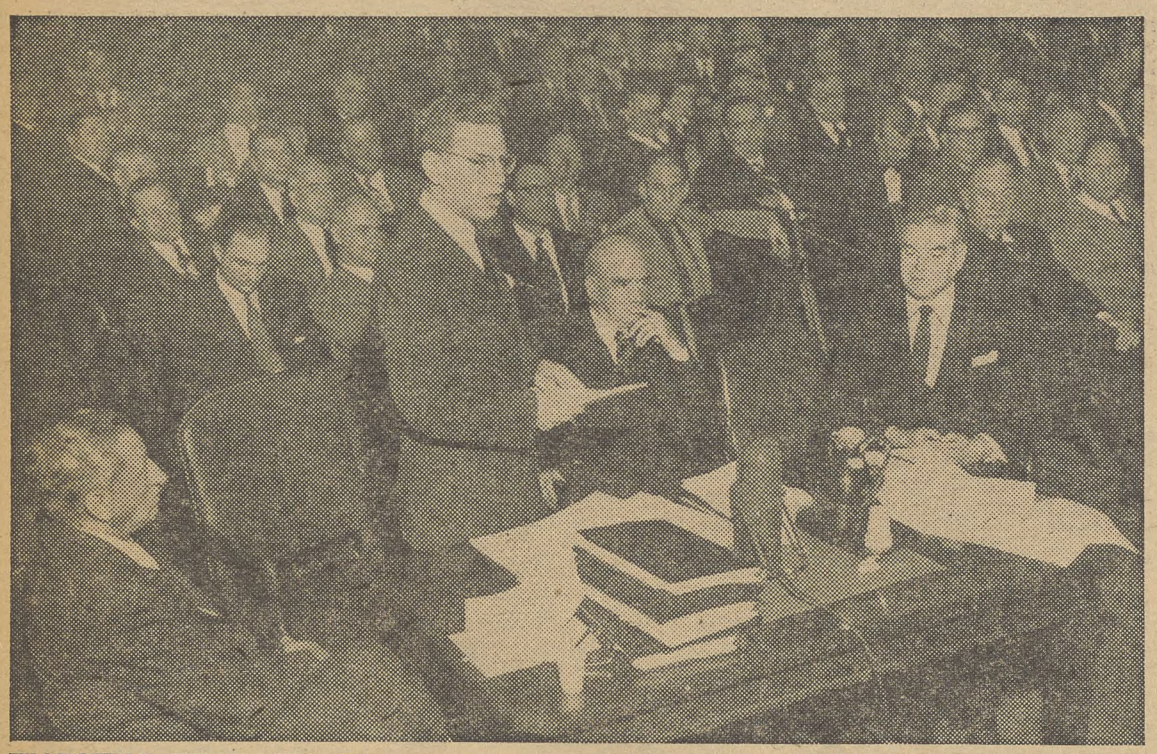
'High Profits' Can Meet Wage Hike, Angry Steel Union Chief Tells WSB

—STORIES ON PAGE 3

ON THE SHELF, TEMPORARILY.—Delegates from Baltimore Local 2609 to the CIO Steelworkers' special convention tear up strike picket signs, as union agrees to 45-day "truce" on steel contracts. But, said USA Pres. Philip Murray, "we are never going to forego our right to strike."



WSB TAKES OVER.—Three principals in steel negotiations confer as Wage Stabilization Board opens hearings in Washington. From left are USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray, WSB Chairman Nathan Feinsinger, and John A. Stephens, vice president of United States Steel Corp.



WARNING THAT CIO Steelworkers are free to strike fabricating plants as present contracts expire is voiced by Arthur J. Goldberg, union general counsel. Seated (from left) are USA Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, Pres. Philip Murray and Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald, as WSB hearing opens in Washington.

EMPLOYER BATTERY.—Thirty-five steel companies have formed a "coordinating committee." Three of the leaders (from left) are John Gall, attorney, Vice Pres. John Stephens, U. S. Steel, and Charles White, Republic Steel.

'Deal' To Boost Prices, Profits Hinted

—STORY ON PAGE 2

Drive Against Controls—

Putnam Hints Weakening Of Profit-Price Boost Formula

THE DEVELOPING campaign by big producers, big wholesalers, big retailers and big farmers to wipe out present price controls—weak as they are—received direct and indirect support last week from two top Administration mobilization officials.

In contrast with the repeated requests of President Truman—supported by CIO, labor generally and consumers—that Congress wipe out the price-boosting amendments it wrote into the Defense Production Act, and strengthen that law, were these developments:

1. Roger L. Putnam, recently-appointed economic stabilizer, said he may revamp current basic profit-price boost policy to make it more flexible and "fair" —fair to industry, that is.

2. Charles E. Wilson, mobilization director, denied that he will seek repeal of the Capehart and Herlong amendments, two of the biggest inflationary features of the production act. This denial came despite Wilson's statement, in a quarterly report, that "it is important that the price-control legislation be improved by the Congress."

ROGER L. PUTNAM
A "better" yardstick

In the background is a pressure campaign to wipe out entirely such price controls as now exist — despite the month-by-month increase of consumer living costs to successive new records.

For example, Business Week trade magazine reports. "get ready for the coming crisis in price controls." It even claimed that "prices, viewed broadly have shown as little change over the last year as has the general level of business activity." And it predicted renewed efforts in Congress to wipe out price ceilings.

Last week Putnam—who as economic stabilizer is over both the Office of Price Stabilization and the Wage Stabilization Board—gave some of his views on his job.

He said stabilization policies are not "rigidly and unalterably fixed," that he's "not completely satisfied with the current policy" laid down by his predecessor, Eric Johnston, and that he may change that policy to make it "better," more flexible, and "fair."

What Putnam referred to was the 85% profit-price increase formula of OPS. Under this basic policy, OPS supposedly permits price increases only when an industry's earnings before taxes fall below 85% of its average earnings in the three best years from 1946-49.

This formula is of importance, for example, in the current demands of the steel industry for price increases even before they will negotiate on wages with the CIO Steelworkers.

Putnam said the 85% formula has been "vulnerable to criticism as profit control . . . and I don't think profit control is American."

(Formula or no formula, U. S. corporations paid out $6.2 billions in dividends in the first 11 months of last year, an 8% increase over 1950, according to the Commerce Dept.)

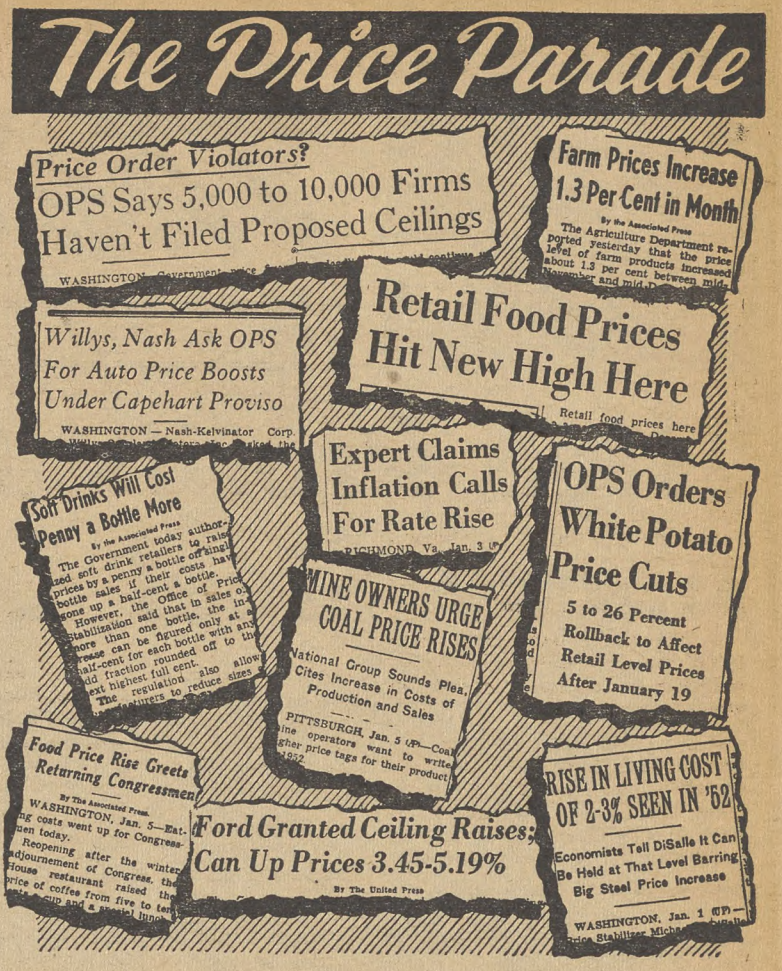
PUTNAM'S "trial balloons" on "fair and flexible" price-profit policy, plus the wipe-out-price-control campaign, is in contradiction to predictions that the heaviest inflationary pressure from the defense mobilization program is yet to come.

Wilson in his quarterly report spelled this out:

"The factors making for inflation will in all probability grow stronger, making the task of stabilization more difficult. Federal expenditures for national security will increase during the next 12 months to an annual rate about $20 billion higher than at present.

"Price control will be made more difficult also by the (Capehart and Herlong) amendments to the Defense Production Act . . . It is important that the price-control legislation be improved by the Congress."

The Price Parade



TWUA Fights Big Wool Firm To Keep Contract

SOME CORPORATIONS — like some people — never learn. The American Woolen Co.—bellwether of the woolen and worsted industry—has embarked on a campaign to lower the living standards of its workers by having them work without the protection of union contracts.

Twenty-nine thousand AWC employes in 21 plants belong to the CIO Textile Workers. AWC has three other plants which are under contract with the AFL Textile Workers.

Just before TWUA held a Jan. 6 conference in New York City of its woolen and worsted division, AWC notified the union that it was going to cancel its contract.

THE agreement expires Mar. 15 and is automatically renewed unless either party decides otherwise at least 60 days before the expiration date. AWC also said it was going to cancel its AFL contract which expires Feb. 1.

The TWUA conference—which represented 70,000 workers in the woolen industry—reacted in characteristic militant fashion. The 350 delegates told AWC and other companies that the union would not permit any reduction in wages, security or working conditions guaranteed by its present agreements.

The industry's giant has doubtless forgotten that last February it precipitated a month's strike which won for TWUA a 12c hourly increase — which the Wage Stabilization Board months later pared down to 9½c —and other benefits.

The TWUA delegates also declared that TWUA "bitterly resents the apparent attempt by the American Woolen Co. and other employers to take advantage of an industrial slump, largely of their own making to add to their own profits."

One of the reasons that the industry is depressed is its loss of a large part of the men's summer suit market, according to TWUA. At one time tropical worsted was used in about 75% of the summer suits, but now—through failure to meet the competition of lower cost rayon—it is doubtful if it supplies 35% of summer suiting used.

Interviewed by Boston newspapermen, Robert Montgomery, AWC's general counsel, declined to say whether the company would lower wages.

He said that AWC wanted an increase in the work load and pointed to lower "unit costs" in the Pacific, M. T. Stevens and Arlington mills in the Lawrence, Mass., area where AWC has two plants.

The three mills Montgomery referred to have substandard contracts with the AFL Textile Workers, according to TWUA-CIO.

John Chupka, TWUA's woolen and worsted director, said: "The company is free under the work load clause to make any fair and reasonable change."

AWC is making noises about moving some of its plants to the South, where it is now setting up an experimental factory at Raleigh, N. C.

AN AIR of unreality shrouds AWC's attitude in the light of TWUA's attitude at the conference and during the strike last year, and the company's profit position.

During the first nine months last year, AWC profits before taxes were over $21 million and almost $11 million after taxes, compared to over $3 million before taxes and over $2 million after taxes in the corresponding period of 1950.

A day prior to the meeting of TWUA's woolen and worsted conference, 700 delegates representing 95,000 union members on the northern cotton-rayon industry voted not to reopen wage discussion Mar. 15 under the present contract.

UPWA 'Strike Strategy' Unit Gets Power To Call Walkout

FED UP with the stalling tactics of the nation's major meat packers, the CIO Packinghouse Workers executive board last week set up a "strike strategy" committee fully empowered to call a strike in the industry.

The action came after UPWA negotiators flatly refused a 6c hourly wage increase offered by Armour & Co.

During the week, thousands of union members staged "skip strikes" lasting a day or two against packing plants in South St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; DesMoines, Ia.; Oklahoma City, and Milwaukee, Wis. They were not authorized by the UPWA international.

At a Chicago meeting delegates from 250 UPWA locals, representing more than 80,000 members of the union, criticized the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters for accepting the 6c offer, but said individual workers belonging to the AFL union were "free to join us in a fight for a better deal."

A nationwide strike had been voted previous to the Chicago meeting "if necessary" to enforce the CIO union's demands. No formal strike date has been set, however.

Union negotiators were continuing talks with representatives of the "Big Four" packers—Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson.

UPWA proposals, in addition to a guaranteed $3000 minimum annual wage, call for time and half for Saturday work, elimination of wage differentials based on sex and other changes.

'Complete Victory' Won In Mobile Shipyard Strike

THE CIO SHIPBUILDING Workers Union has won a complete victory in settlement of a 167-day strike against the Alabama Drydock & Shipbuilding Co. at Mobile, Ala.

IUMSWA Pres. John J. Grogan said the strike, which began last July 23, was the longest in the history of the South.

Approximately 500 workers returned to their jobs last week and others were scheduled to resume work as jobs reopened.

The major points at issue had been IUMSWA's demand for a 25c hourly wage increase, double time for overtime, dues checkoff, maintenance of membership, a $200 vacation credit and various fringe wage benefits.

All the above were granted upon settlement and in addition, 18c of the hourly increase was made retroactive to July 23.

Grogan hailed the agreement, which was ratified by IUMSWA Local 18 membership, as "an outstanding victory and a tribute to the determination of the Alabama Drydock workers."

The wage increase brings the average wage rates for first class mechanics to $1.80 an hour which is the current scale for East Coast Shipyard Workers.

The new contract runs to Mar. 1, 1953 with a wage reopening clause effective Jan. 15.

Rep. Maude Kee To Run Again

Rep. Maude Elizabeth Kee (D. W. Va.), who last July was elected with CIO Political Action Committee backing to succeed her late husband, Rep. John Kee, has decided to run for re-election next November. She represents West Virginia's fifth district.

The CIO Voting Guide on the first session of the 82nd Congress credits her with "right" votes on all three of the important questions which came up after she was sworn in July 26.

'Rebellion' Of Steelworkers Faces WSB

AGAINST a background of a "spirit of rebellion" developing in the mills, the CIO Steelworkers last week took to the Wage Stabilization Board their case for "substantial" improvements in wages and working conditions for 700,000 workers in the nation's basic steel industry.

Led by Pres. Philip Murray, the steel union told a special panel of the WSB:

- That the union's demands for a 15c hourly general increase and other improvements are "economically right . . . economically feasible . . . justifiable during this period of national emergency and international crisis."
- That steel management's belated and professed concern over inflation is "arrant, blatant, obvious hypocrisy."
- That the USA-CIO is "determined to win back in some small fashion, at least, the losses they have undergone during the past year or more—losses in buying power, in unrewarded productivity, in advances in working conditions and terms of employment that have become standard throughout much of American industry today."
- That "the present high profit margin of the steel industry is so great that it could easily grant this union's demands without raising prices at all."

FULL MEMBERSHIP of Wage Stabilization Board opened steel hearings, before special panel began hearing cases of CIO Steelworkers and management representatives. WSB Chairman Nathan Feinsinger is at table microphone, with industry members to the left, labor members to the right.

Facts On Steel

Profits before taxes of U. S. Steel Corp. jumped by 551% between 1945 and 1951.

Profits after taxes of Big Steel, in the same years, jumped by 209.7%

Dividends of Big Steel from 1946 to 1950 rose 166%.

But average hourly earnings of steel workers from 1946-50 rose only 56.8%.

But running through the Steelworkers' case—beyond the facts and figures in support of the "22 in '52" demands—time and again were bitter expressions of the anger of the men in the mills.

This anger of the steel workers—against "pushing around" on the job, against cold-blooded time-study programs, against management's refusal to bargain—dominated the USA's special convention at Atlantic City 10 days ago.

That convention, at the request of President Truman, had granted a 45-day truce (running to mid-February) for the WSB to attempt to reach a settlement for basic steel. But it emphasized:

"We are postponing our strike, not foregoing it."

This anger and determination of the steel workers was reflected in the 46-page statement with which Murray on Jan. 10 introduced the union's case to the WSB panel. Heading the six-man panel is Harry Shulman.

Time and again, Murray struck out at Ben Fairless, head of U. S. Steel Corp., and other "high-salaried" steel executives.

He said they would "like to ignore human values" and would "prefer a steel industry without workers, but composed only of robots." But, he added, "America is not a country of robots."

Murray said the steel workers "are in a state of rebellion" because of "a continued pushing around, a studied arrogance, a host of unfair, petty, mean discriminations which no decent American will accept for much time longer."

SO HE urged the wage board to give equal weight, along with the "telling mass of economic data," to "the vast human problems that lie behind those statistics."

Following up Murray's opening presentation, the union's case was continued by Arthur J. Goldberg, USA general counsel, who detailed the union's specific contract demands. The "economic data" in substantiation of the steel union's demands was to be presented in a comprehensive report by Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO director of education and research.

'A State Of Rebellion . . .'

Warning that it is the steel workers—not steel management—"who will swing the balance between adequate production and lagging production goals," CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray said:

"They are in a state of rebellion at the treatment they have received from these industry gentlemen, who talk so blithely of profit increments and time study systems.

"The Steelworkers want to serve their nation to the fullest in this year of great decisions. But they are in rebellion, I say, because they have accepted from the U. S. Steel Corp. and other companies a continued pushing around, a studied arrogance, a host of unfair, petty, mean discriminations which no decent American will accept for much time longer."

The full course of the Steelworkers' attempted negotiations with the various basic steel companies — in which management refused to bargain, finally forcing Truman to send the case to the WSB on the eve of a strike deadline—was reviewed in Murray's statement.

He charged that the steel industry "cannot demonstrate that there is any direct or necessary relationship between wage increases and price increases."

"No statistics, no propaganda appeals by the steel companies to the public, can hide the fact that the present profit margin of the steel industry is so great that it could easily grant this union's demands without raising prices at all," Murray said.

Murray called the "sudden interest by the heads of the U. S. Steel Corp. and other steel companies in the problem of inflation is a demonstrable and amoral sham." He went on:

"Obviously, there is a problem of inflation in America—and every housewife recognizes that problem. Obviously, we must discuss that problem in these hearings. But it should be considered in the light of the national interest, in the range of the needs of the great majority of Americans—not in the narrow and greedy interpretation with which the top management of the steel industry has sought to bamboozle the public and the employes of the industry.

". . . Wage increases are in no way responsible for the price increases which have taken place in this country during the last 18 months. What is responsible is profit-gouging by industry and the weak inflation-control program twice voted by Congress.

"INDUSTRY is just as responsible for the weakness of the government's inflation controls as it is for its own profit gouging. Both are the children of big business."

Murray ridiculed as "absurd and irresponsible" a number of estimates by Fairless of the union's wage demands. He said that Fairless had first estimated the union's demands as costing 50c an hour—a figure "not in any way believable"—and then had proceeded to estimate such a demand would cost Big Steel alone a billion dollars a year.

The union's questioning of this "astronomical figure," Murray noted, caused Fairless to reduce his estimates by $300 million.

Murray charged that the corportation's "preposterously inflated" estimate of the cost of the union's demands may perhaps rest on an estimate of resulting automatic increases in the cost of materials—an increase which "presumably occurs by reason of the operation of some mysterious but immutable law of economics which no one, including the industry, understands. The industry has never demonstrated that there is any such relationship between wages and materials cost."

"LIKEWISE, the industry cannot demonstrate that there is any direct or necessary relationship between wage increases and price increases," he added.

"In the past, there has been no casual relationship between increased wage costs and increased prices."

To amplify that point, Murray referred to 1949, when a government fact finding board reported that the company could pay substantial wage increases without increase in prices.

No wage increase was granted by the company until December, 1950 when, Murray said, "the industry promptly raised its prices . . . not only to cover the costs of the wage increase but also an additional profit for itself."

The Answer Is Still 'No'

Steel management still says "no" in 18 dozen languages to decent wages for its workers—whether prices are going up or coming down!

In 1951-52, U. S. Steel Corp. Pres. Ben Fairless turns down the union because of a professed unwillingness to contribute to inflation.

In 1949, U. S. Steel Corp. turned down the union because of "the downward trend in cost of living."

As CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray commented to the WSB:

"Evidently any change in the cost of living—it is immaterial whether the change be upward or downward, inflationary or deflationary—arouses in the steel corporation a deep, though always 'public spirited,' reluctance to discuss wage increases."

'Our Case Is Sound, Our Demands Are Justifiable'—Murray

Here are highlights of the statement of CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray to the special panel of the Wage Stabilization Board:

OUR CASE for higher wages and better working conditions for the workers of steel is based, of course, on economics—sound economics.

This union believes, and will prove beyond reasonable doubt, that our demands are economically right and economically feasible. The wage increase and the other monetary improvements we seek are justifiable, whether one regards them from the viewpoint of the workers, the companies or the entire national community.

They are justifiable in terms of normal, peacetime life . . . they are equally justifiable during the period of national emergency and international crisis. For no man, whether he be friend or foe of the men and women employed in the steel industry, can say that steel workers are too highly paid, or that their working conditions have kept pace with industrial progress . . .

The members of the United Steelworkers of America have suffered much from profiteering-inspired inflation. Through the strength of their union and the justice of their cause, they are determined to win back in some small fashion, at least, the losses they have undergone during the past year or more—losses in buying power, in unrewarded productivity, in advances in working conditions and terms of employment that have become standard throughout much of American industry today.

Our country needs steel. Steel is the basic ingredient in our whole defense program. Without steel, the free world would fall easy prey to the filthy aggressive plots of the Communist rules of the Kremlin.

But steel is made by men, not by automatons. If we are to produce the steel we need, in the time we need it, in the quantity we need it, in the quality we need it—then America cannot for a moment afford to ignore the needs, the deep-seated human needs of the steelworkers and their families . . .

MR. BEN FAIRLESS of the U. S. Steel Corp.—and all other members of that high-salaried group of executives who control this multibillion dollar industry—would like to ignore human values. They would prefer a steel industry without workers, but composed only of robots—for robots do not talk back; robots do not make demands for wages or improved working conditions; robots do not grumble when over-worked; robots do not resist each new act of in-plant aggression by cold-hearted management.

But America is not a country of robots—let us thank God for that.

The steel workers of this country will not allow Ben Fairless, or any other steel company tycoon, to deprive them of their God-given rights, to deny them of their human dignity.

On the record, it is clear that neither the U. S. Steel Corp. nor any other company in this whole great industry is giving real consideration to the human needs and aspirations of the people who work in the mills. They care not whether steel workers' families can clothe themselves in decency or keep their children in school, or put a new coat of paint on the walls. They just aren't interested, apparently, in those things.

Well, gentlemen, we of the United Steelworkers are.

We don't intend to keep on getting the back of the hand from these corporation executives, who are interested only in dollars and dividends, in stock market profits and souped-up annual bonuses.

Steel Industry Economics

Every so often, a learned professor of economics publishes a book to "prove" that wages would have risen just as high as they have if there were no unions in existence.

Before the next book on the subject is written, we hope the authors will take time to study the curious behavior of U. S. Steel Corp. and other steel companies. They afford Exhibit Number One of a series of corporations which simply don't like to give wage increases to their workers.

Pres. Philip Murray of the steel union, in an eloquent presentation to the wage board, took note of the fact that U. S. Steel has so far refused to offer pay increases because of the company's alleged worry about inflation.

But the same company, when negotiating with the union only two years ago, refused to offer a pay increase because of alleged worry about deflation.

Whether prices happen to be going up, or going down, makes little difference to U. S. Steel or the other companies in the steel industry. It's the principle of the thing that counts, in the companies' view, and the principle is obviously not to give the workers a break.

Without their union, steelworkers would be in a sorry state—and no books of economic theory would be able to help them out.

Whose Scrambled Eggs?

Some high defense mobilization officials are in need of understanding the simple fact which CIO Steelworkers now are impressing on the Wage Stabilization Board.

That fact is that American workers are not "robots," that they deserve and will get fair treatment as human beings, that they won't take the back of the hand from anybody.

. Case No. One of people who might learn that lesson is Manly Fleischmann, head of the Defense Production Authority.

A few months ago, when unemployment first became serious in many industries because of defense cutbacks, Fleischmann delivered himself of the opinion that in an emergency "somebody's eggs have got to be scrambled."

Last week, Fleischmann avowed that labor must accept growing unemployment as one of the "prices" of defense.

From our point of view, Fleischmann is trying to make the workers pay for the "too little, too late" lethargy and confusion of defense officials who slash away at civilian industry and employment—with no apparent consideration for sending defense orders to those industries or for getting fast production from those orders.

No, Mr. Fleischmann, workers are people, not "robots" —and it's time somebody else's "eggs are scrambled."

Medical Note

General "Ike" says he'll let himself be drafted as GOP candidate for President.

During this winter season, drafts have strange medical effects. Just the talk of a draft on Ike has already given Senator Taft a pain in the neck.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

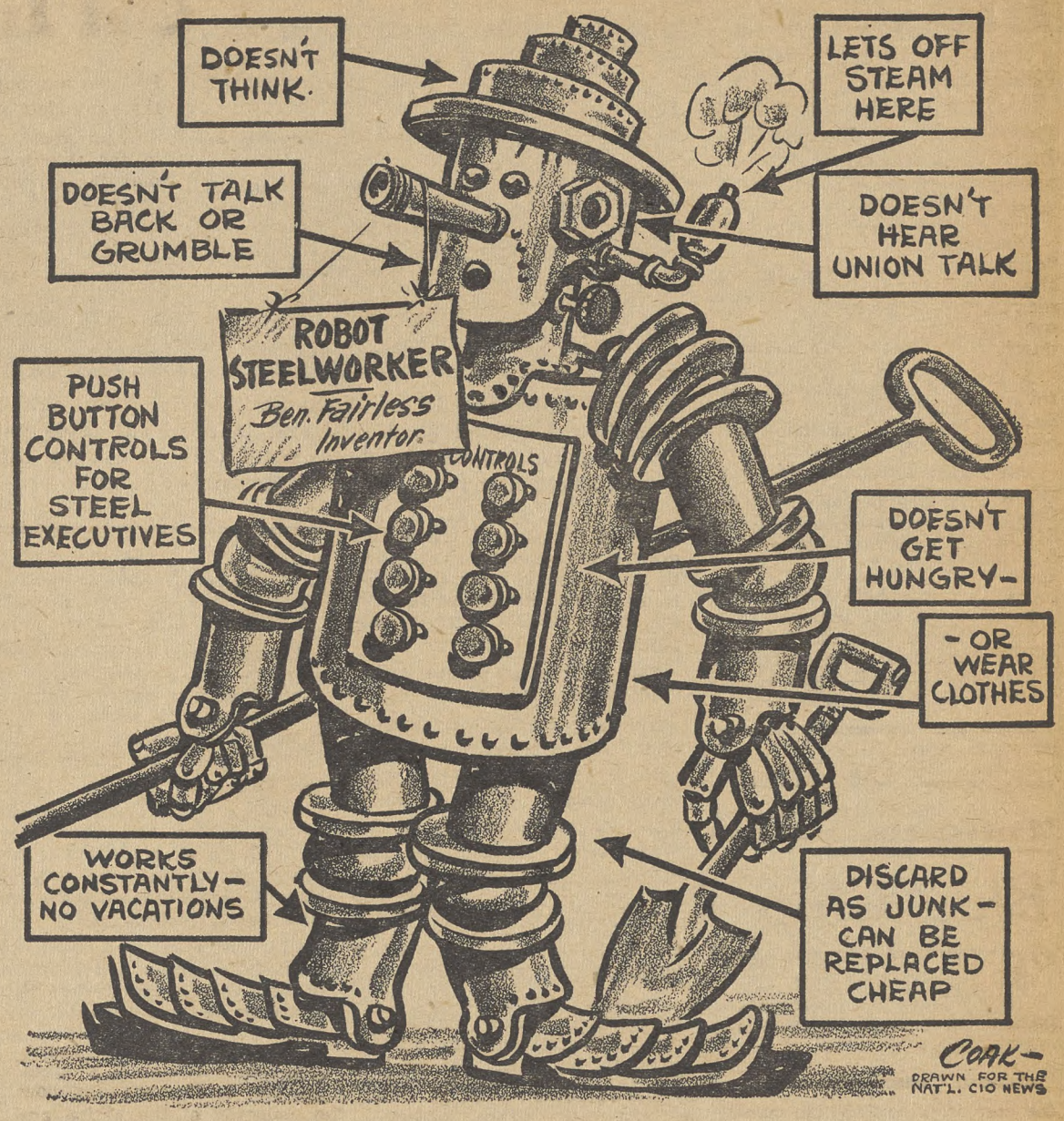
Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Acts of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. XV January 14, 1952 No. 2

Patent Pending!



A Revolution In Bread

(There is considerable hope that the quality of bread will be improved in 1952, according to James Rorty, an authority on consumers' problems. He told about this probability in a New Leader article on "The Coming Revolution in Bread," excerpts from which follow.)

CONVERGING scientific and technical developments are likely to make 1952 the most revolutionary year in the history of the milling and the baking industries—not even excepting the years, back in the 1870s, when our Northwest millers set up the first steel roller mills in Minneapolis. . . .

The effects of this revolution—unless it is aborted by counter-revolutionary forces, of which more later—will be:

First, to provide the American people and the world with an unbleached white, or cream white, flour that contains all the mineral, vitamin and hormone values of the wheat germ, plus some determinable fraction of the outer layers of the wheat berry.

This flour has extraordinary keeping qualities. Its availability, at the cost of approximating the going price of ordinary white flour plus the extracted 2% of germ, deprives the milling industry of its last excuse for using the dangerous, vitamin-destroying bleaches that have cursed the industry and debased its products for the last half-century.

Second, to reverse the trend of per capita flour and bread consumption, which has drifted downward for the past 30 years.

Bread made from white-germ flour is white, or sufficiently so to satisfy the popular demand for whiteness in bread. But it is so much more flavorful than ordinary white bread that its general adoption may well make our staff of life again a nutritious and appetizing food in its own right, instead of a starchy and tasteless carrier for butter, oleomargine, jam and the countless synthetic ersatzes and adulterants turned out by the chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

Third, to make pigs and cows move over and give human beings a greater share of the nutritionally precious germs and "middlings" yielded by the milling process.

At present about 70% by weight of our wheat harvest goes into human consumption in the form of white flour, white bread, rolls, cake, breakfast cereals, spaghetti and so on.

The other 30%, which includes the germ and most of the vitamin, mineral and hormone elements of the wheat berry, is fed to cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and dogs. Use of white-germ flour in the standard commercial white loaf, which constitutes 95% of the bread now consumed in this country, would immeasurably improve the nutritional state of the American population.

Fourth, to make obsolete and eventually supersede the white flour and white bread "enrichment" program adopted during World War II over the protests of the more disinterested and pressure-free nutritionist, and since then legislated by 26 states over their continuing protests.

Fifth, to smoke out our industry-pressured Food and Drug Administration.

THE AGENCY has announced tentative "standards of identity" for white bread and enriched white bread, the effect of which would be to freeze the quality of white bread at its prsent debased level, to put pressure-dictated ceilings on its content of wheat-germ and soy flour, and to prohibit the sale in interstate commerce, as white bread, of loaves containing nutritionally adequate amounts of these valuable ingredients.

In its report, issued last August, the Delaney Committee investigating chemicals in food, insecticide and fertilizers remarked: "Certainly in such an important matter as standard bread hearings, maximum amounts should not be placed on the quality of bread."

The committee also recommended that the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act be amended to ban the addition of non-nutritive elements to bread or other food products unless their addition should serve some useful purpose to the consumer and first be certified by the Food and Drug Administration to be non-injurious; that consideration be given to an amendment requiring a minimum fat content for bread, and that bread and rolls be labelled with the qualities of the ingredients they contain.

Behind The Headlines—

Big Steel Shells Out To Get In Good With Public

THE STEEL INDUSTRY, which during the last two years has raked in the highest profits in its history, is engaged in a gigantic spending campaign to get in good with the public.

Hundreds of high-paid public relations "counsellors," whose sole job is to see that only favorable things about the steel manufacturers get said in the press and over the radio, are employed by the industry.

A good part of their time is devoted to keeping the full facts about the industry's unprecedented profiteering from reaching the American people.

The size of the steel industry's "huckstering" operation is indicated by the figures for the U.S. Steel Corp. alone. Big Steel's latest "Public Relations Residence & Telephone Directory" lists 96 press agent employes working in 16 offices throughout the nation.

The New York office alone has 22 employes. That is more—for example—than the entire information staff of the U.S. Labor Dept. in the entire nation.

Since other steel companies have similar public relations staffs, the total number of the industry's ballyhoo artists runs into the hundreds.

New and costly publicity methods are being employed.

A new technique being developed by the Republic Steel Corp. for influencing American economic thinking is described in glowing terms by Modern Industry, a magazine for business executives.

The Republic plan, in common with similar methods developed by Inland Steel Co. and Borg-Warner Corp., the magazine says, is "costly to the firm undertaking it, but warranted by the conviction that old methods do not meet today's conditions."

Actually, American taxpayers pay for most of this and other industry propaganda firms since the firms deduct their cost as business expenses before filing tax returns.

All of these programs, according to Modern Industry, are based on the premise that a gap "has developed between the thinking of management and that of the employe."

Republic Steel's program is said to have cost more than $100,000 already. It involves giving a course in "classic American economics" on company time to foremen and supervisors, and then using them to indoctrinate workers in the mills.

What those "classic" concepts are—in the thinking of steel management—may be indicated by the following reported results of the effect of the course upon Republic's foremen:

1 Before being indoctrinated, 28.5% believed that inflation hurt the employed wage earner more than any other group in the country; after the course, only 15.9% still thought so.

2 Before the course, 39% believed that capital is not productive; only 13.4% thought so afterwards.

3 Before, 50% didn't think consumers played a major role in determining prices; after the company's persuasion only 4.5% remained unpersuaded that current price increases aren't due to the influence of consumers themselves.

On one proposition, however, the company's indoctrination met with only relative success. Before the course 57% believed that it was socially desirable to keep rates of profit under 15c on each sales dollar, and despite efforts to change their minds 48% still thought so afterwards.

The report notes that "union stewards in a control group also improved their scores on the tests, but not as markedly as foreman." In other words, union leaders just refused to be receptive to Republic's kind of economic thinking.

As a result, Republic's program now is aimed at supervisors. They are referred to as "the vital link (of management) in communication with production workers." But another revealing reason given is that "as foremen, they have standing outside the plant that gives their opinions weight in the community."

"A group of trained conference leaders and speakers has been developed," the report says, "many of whom are already being used for community talks by Republic speakers bureaus."

As for costs, that is no concern to Republic's management in its effort to propagandize Big Steel's peculiar economics. Movies, tape recordings, lavish charts, drawings, slides and other visual aid materials are supplemented with a costly binder and 15 booklets given to each person taking the course.

Of course, the cost for this material and other costs of the program are written off as business deductions from money the company otherwise would have to pay in taxes.

'Cafeteria Education'

'Blue Chip' Firms Dish Out Facts Via 'Blue Plate Special'!

"BLUE CHIP" corporations—and other companies that want to become "blue chips" — may now "educate" their workers at the cost of $5 to $7.50 per week per 100 employes.

This education is offered by Good Reading Rack Service, a New York City outfit. The service consists of a reading rack—which has been described as the "cafeteria-like" method of education—and of pamphlets and booklets for it.

The rack service's promotion ad in the New York Times states:

"Good Reading Rack Service booklets, on general subjects, are the same as those selected by General Motors for their employes with few exceptions."

GM — which originated the "cafeteria-like" system of education four years ago—reported recently that 450,000 employes had read 34 million copies of 178 booklets covering company policy and operation, home gardening and many other subjects.

The CIO News some months ago took a good look at "cafeteria education." A new report by Bernard J. Schuck, editor of The Lampmaker, publication of Local 663 of the CIO Auto Workers, in General Motors' Guide Lamp Division at Anderson, Ind., took the roof off of GM's schoolhouse and found out what made it tick.

A large number of GM pamphlets are "come-ons" covering such subjects as Vegetables in Your Garden, Better Bowling, Popular Music USA. These slick, gayly colored pamphlets, said Schuck, are the "sugar coating for the ill-tasting pills which are the real gimmick of the GM propaganda mill."

OTHER pamphlets try to sell workers on "what a great place GM is to work and how the mainstay of the nation are GM and corporations like it." Still other pamphlets—the really vicious ones — contain propaganda of the type "used by the American Medical Association, Committee for Constitutional Government, Foundation for Economic Education and similar anti-labor, anti-Fair Deal tub thumpers."

One such pamphlet said:

"You have heard it said that 'human rights are more important than property rights.' This sounds good, but is actually nonsense."

Perhaps GM thinks that having softened up its workers by "cafeteria education," it can turn the love for GM it believes it has generated to the corporation's advantage.

The "follow-up" consists of a movie, "We Sell Our Time," which GM shows only to foremen and other supervisors.

Schuck reports that this movie is "used in classroom study for GM foremen explaining work standards or time study designed to make the most money out of the time GM workers spend in the factory."

Unions have no quarrel with increased production provided that some of the increased profit is passed on to the workers. But "the GM worker," Schuck says, "loses his identity in the film and becomes part of a mathematical equation which when solved according to the GM formula adds more profits to the giant GM coffers.

"The worker in the film is dissected in motion, right hand, left hand, right foot, left foot, eye movement, standing, sitting . . . 'increasing the work load' by checking for idle time seems to be the theme of the film study."

BUT, Schuck finds, GM in the film is forced to recognize that after all, the worker is a human being.

The film's hero says the effects of fatigue "are not readily measurable and fatigue varies over a wide range between individuals doing the same kind of work."

"You can't measure," Schuck concludes, "the human nervous system with a micrometer or a stop-watch."

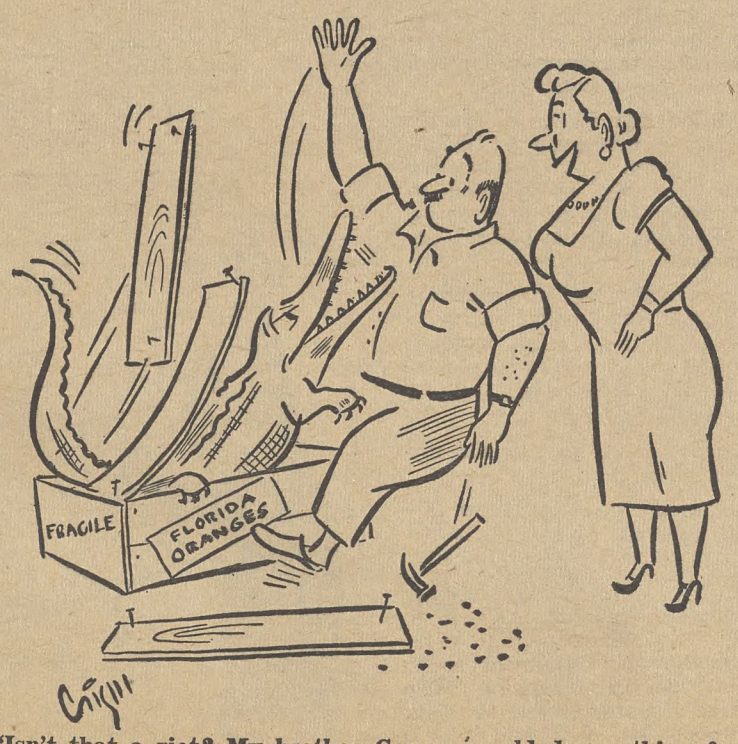
'CIO To Push Organizing'

THE CIO will intensify its organizing efforts during 1952, Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president and director of organization, told a national raido audience over the American Broadcasting Co. network on Jan. 12.

"The work of organizing is a continuous task," Haywood declared. "No union can abandon or neglect it without running a serious risk of decay and stagnation."

Haywood blamed the Taft-Hartley Act, and "the vicious anti-unionism which that law has engendered among employers," as the chief reason why more than two-thirds of American workers are still unorganized and badly in need of unionism.

On Jan. 19 CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey will be heard on the ABC network at 7 p.m. EST. His subject will be civil rights.



"Isn't that a riot? My brother George would do anything for a gag."

'Them That Has Still Gits' From U. S. 'Tax Bonanza'

THE NATION'S industrial giants, having received millions from Uncle Sam under what the Wall St. Journal has called the "tax bonanza," have been back for more.

Latest batch of 148 "certificates of necessity" totals $114 million, and brings the grand total handed out to more than $10.6 billion.

Under the rapid amortization plan, the corporations are permitted to write off the cost of new plant or equipment in five years instead of the usual 20 to 25 years. That brings enormous tax savings. And what the corporations save in taxes, the ordinary taxpayer has to make up.

Largest amount on the new list was $43,832,833 for Niagara Mohawk Power Co. for electric power projects at Bethlehem, Oswego and Hadley, N. Y., with 30% write-offs on about two-thirds of that amount and 20% on the rest. Next highest was National Petro-Chemicals Corp., calling for write-off of more than half of $14,304,725.

Kaiser Aluminum got a 65% write-off on $5,277,600 for two California projects. Nash-Kelvinator Corp. was allowed the same proportion on $6,876,115 to produce aircraft engines. Monsanto Chemical was given half of $8,530,000 for plants in Texas and Massachusetts.

Aluminum Co. of America was allowed to write off 65% of $1,333,800 to turn out aircraft parts, while Republic Steel tapped the U. S. for half the cost of $1,038,090 for metallurgical coal.

Added to the large number of firms allowed enormous amounts to produce gasoline was Pan-Am Southern Corp., with $2,985,000, ranging up to 90%. **(LPA)**

Runaway Shops—

Flight Of Industry Threat To All U. S. Security

(Second of three articles.)

By MILTON PLUMB

BIG BUSINESS domination of defense mobilization and the plot to use the nation's needs for plant dispersion and greater industrialization as a cover for widespread relocation of industry in low-wage, non-union areas at the taxpayers' expense are threatening America's military and economic security.

This new runaway shop movement is part of a definite blueprint. It was drawn up by big business leaders, including Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, for the expressed purpose of offsetting "the growing power of labor."

Ostensibly, the new plants are being erected in small towns and rural areas for two fundamentally sound purposes:

- **To disperse U.S. factories as defense against atomic attack.**
- **To strengthen the nation's over-all economy through greater industrialization of so-called "backward" areas.**

Wanted: A Plan

Actually, neither goal is being realized. Except for the anti-union conspiracy behind the runaway shop movement, the business leaders dominating the mobilization program have failed miserably at developing an over-all plan for the defense production economy.

Leading plant location consultants—whom these same business men pay high fees for private advice—say that almost no effective plant dispersal for defense is taking place.

According to one recent study, 19 prime industrial target areas in the U.S. which in 1949 produced more than half the nation's industrial output today are producing an even higher percentage.

Nearly 75% of the total U.S. steel capacity is concentrated in four states. The same proportion of the machine tool industry—the most critical defense bottleneck—is located in the 19 cities comprising prime target areas. Five places account for virtually all aircraft production.

A survey of the sites of new war plants and facilities being built under certificates of necessity indicates that over two-thirds are in cities of 100,000 or more.

On the other hand, the lack of intelligent planning in the mass relocation of industry has already proved harmful not only to defense production but to the entire national economy.

Consider these facts:

1. During the last six months of 1951, factory workers were laid off at the highest rate in the last 10 years.
2. At the same time, hiring sank to the lowest rate in more than a decade.
3. As prices skyrocketed to the highest point in history, the work week has dropped steadily to the low average of only 40.3 hours. That means reduced earnings for millions of workers.
4. Three months ago, Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin warned that there were already 22 industrial areas with "substantial levels" of unemployment.
5. The Joint Congressional Committee on Defense Production say that even rougher times are ahead and that "business failures will increase."
6. This year's cutbacks in civilian goods industries—chief focus of current unemployment—will amount to at least half of 1951 production.
7. Small business is being steadily frozen out of its share of defense work and monopoly is growing. In fiscal 1950, only 24.5% of the total dollar value of military contracts went to small business firms; by the first quarter of fiscal 1952 the amount had dropped to 18%.
8. Despite this great economic dislocation, the defense program is behind schedule. Production goals have been cut or the time to attain them extended.

Other signs that our nation is suffering serious economic ills despite the defense boom are multiplying. Some industries, notably textiles and furniture, in 1951 experienced the worst depression since the '30s.

And just last week, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, one of the titans of the rapidly expanding rail industry, announced it was laying off 844 employes "because of a business slowdown."

Unemployment among Michigan auto workers is threatening to reach 250,000. The siege is so acute that Gov. G. Mennen Williams has called for additional unemployment compensation, both as to amount and duration. Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) is sponsoring legislation to provide increased federal unemployment aid.

All this is happening when business is raking in the highest profits in history. And despite growing unemployment, business right now is pouring more money into new plants and equipment than ever before.

With hundreds of factories already idle and many more operating at half capacity or less, the Security and Exchange Commission and the Commerce Dept. report that the plant and equipment outlay planned for the first three months of 1952 amounts to $5.7 billion. This is 18% more than the previous record in 1951.

U. S. Pays Bill

Last year spending for new plants and equipment totalled $23 billions, compared with $17.8 billion in 1950. Approximately $11 billion of the 1951 figure, however, was actually contributed by taxpayers in the form of rapid tax amortizations.

All of this means a greatly intensified movement of industry to plants in new locations, Unquestionably, much good to the nation will result from a large portion of the present expansion.

But, as the National Security Resources Board points out:

"An industrial dispersion policy that would weaken any single region or section would weaken our over-all strength."

That weakening has already taken place.

Runaway factories have already struck severe blows to New England, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York and other industrial centers where unemployment is growing.

These are areas which, because of their great factories and pools of highly skilled labor, contributed most to the production behind America's victory in World War II.

In the main, they are also areas of strong unionization and higher wages. While scarce materials are being used to build new runaway plants in other non-union sections, these older factories and experienced workers are idle.

Tank and airplane production are far behind schedule. This equipment is badly needed in Korea, but the great industrial potential that made Detroit the "arsenal of democracy" in World War II faces still further cutbacks.

In sharp contrast, the South is literally unable to absorb all of the increased industrial activity being thrust upon its more than willing shoulders.

A serious labor shortage exists there. As industrialization of this region grows, agricultural labor particularly is so short that the rest of the nation is paying a heavy price in government subsidies.

Greedy Farmers

The Labor Dept., for example, is importing thousands of Mexican workers to man the farms of Texas and other southern states. Moreover, the greed of southern farmers for cheap manpower has blocked legislation imposing penalties on illegal "wetbacks."

Half a million Mexican farmhands steal across the border each year. The degraded conditions in which they must work because of their illegal status make them a serious threat to American labor standards.

For nearly 100 years the South stood lowest in all indices of economic progress.

Ten years ago, its per capita income was less than half the national average. Today it is 70%. Even more significant, it is growing at a faster rate than the total national income!

No one can begrudge this long overdue progress. It means a better standard of living for the people of a section long denied its fair share of America's riches.

There are, however, real dangers for this region, as well as for the nation, in the haphazard way in which southern development is taking place.

The fact is that the South is still largely at the mercy of absentee owners, who control the capital that is being invested.

Even more significant is the indisputable fact that the present boom is greatly—if not almost entirely—dependent upon the billions of dollars for rearmament being spent by the government.

Under this impetus, southern industrial cities have doubled in population within a few years. This has meant much unnecessary congestion and hardship.

Housing is in short supply—and expensive. Municipal sanitary and other facilities are inadequate, and slums are spreading.

Conditions are being created which will have to be remedied later at a cost of millions of dollars.

The flight of capital from the North has been so fast that an average of seven new plants has been completed in the South on every working day of the past 10 years.

Already a power shortage is threatening. The Tennessee Valley Authority, once thought to be an inexhaustible source of electricity, has just announced it has neared the end of possible sources of power.

Great inroads are being made into other natural resources of the South—forests, oil, gas and others—without adequate plans for their replacement or economic use.

Trek To South

And still more northern industries — beguiled by the fiction that they can get cheaper labor —are rushing into the South without sufficient thought of the consequences. The Southern Association of Science and Industry predicts a further industrial expansion of at least 25% in the next five years.

The South's greatest growth has been in textiles, apparel, paper, rubber, and other industries.

In New England, textile, shoe, rubber and paper plants today are employing 18,000 fewer workers than a year ago.

(Next: How specific firms and industries are using the anti-union runaway shop racket.)

Gravy Train Touring South

A breakdown of the geographical distribution of certificates of necessity for new plant construction shows that nearly 25% of the total approved was for facilities in the South. By contrast, New England got only 4.3%.

The certificates permit rapid tax write-offs of the cost of construction. That means American taxpayers really pay for a large proportion of the cost of each new plant built by these fugitives from organized labor.

"Maybe the tooth isn't loose enough to come out yet."

"He gained three more ounces, Dear!"

Keep Uncle Sam Poor—

Workers: Get A Good Firm Grip On Your Wallets!

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE KEEP UNCLE SAM Poor Club is going back into action after a few months of getting its breath.

It is on the verge of launching a major drive to enact a Millionaires' Relief Amendment and improverish the wealthiest nation on earth.

Its aim is an amendment to the U.S. Constitution limiting the federal government's taxing power to 25% of income.

If it wins, the government will lose at least $16 billion in income, according to a Treasury Dept. estimate. This would more than wipe out all tax increases enacted since hostilities started in Korea; these totalled an estimated $15.7 billion.

The result would be to make Uncle Sam a poor relation of the country's wealthiest individuals and corporations. Without enough money to pay for the kind of government Americans have clearly shown they want, a lot of services now provided by the federal government would have to be ended.

The ones that would go all too obviously would be those that benefit the great mass of citizens. They undoubtedly would include many functions of the Dept. of Labor, housing aids, river valley developments, health and education aid, relief and non-military appropriations to help the rest of the world fight communism.

They also would include enforcement of legislation that protects the average American from unprincipled individual and corporate greed which would steal the people's natural resources, adulterate their food or load it with chemicals, lie about the composition of textiles—or combine into trusts and cartels for unhindered exploitation along other lines.

The fight for the amendment has been going on for 13 years. It has been waged in the states, and only now has popped up in Washington.

It apparently was the brainchild of the

Committee for Constitutional Government, whose executive secretary, Dr. Edward A. Rumely, a few months ago was convicted of contempt of Congress. He had refused to answer questions about the CCG's income put to him by the House Lobby Investigating Committee headed by the late Rep. Frank Buchanan (D. Pa.).

The American Taxpayers Association, Inc., claims to have been carrying the ball over the years, with the Western Tax Council also in the picture. The ATA has Washington offices from which the campaign in Congress will henceforth directed. It operates partly through the Small Business Economic Foundation, a front for little fellows like U.S. Steel and the huge oil companies.

D. E. Casey, ATA vice president and secretary, claims his group originated the idea.

Proponents of the amendment include just about every would-be exploiter of the average citizen that ever raised an ugly individual or corporate head out of the trough.

They include all the old line enemies of labor, the New Deal and the Fair Deal; the people who promote hatred of Negroes, Jews, Catholics or liberals; the owners of the voices that were raised in favor of Naziism and fascism—and sometimes still are; the capitalists whose idea of free enterprise is the right to run rough-shod over anybody with less money or influence.

The background for the stepped-up drive was laid down on Columbus Day in 1949 by former Rep. Sam Pettengill, the Indiana Pinwheel. Pettengill served eight years in the House as a Democrat. Then he went over to the Republicans. Three years later he had advanced so far in the councils of its reactionary leaders that he was appointed chairman of the GOP National Finance Committee.

He also is an old CCG wheel horse and a former payroller. His Columbus Day speech was entitled "The Grand Strategy of Freedom." Copies were sent to all members of Congress by the CCG and the Gold Standard League, another aggregation of Tories.

His "grand strategy" for the over-all fight against what the CCG and those like it choose to call "socialism" (the Millionnaires' Relief Amendment is only one phase of the struggle) was simplicity itself—

"Cut off the money supply—and the power to borrow—and you stop them in their tracks."

Then he added:

"Reduce taxes and spending especially at the federal level. Keep government poor and remain 'free'."

He urged that all the special interests with rows of their own to hoe to get together for a grand fight to keep Uncle Sam's purse empty. Then, he indicated, the rest would be easy.

Apparently it worked. At any rate, eight reactionary Republican Congressmen were hosts at a luncheon in Washington's Statler Hotel on Feb. 27, 1950—less than a year ago—at which the National Committee to Limit Federal Taxing Powers was organized.

Toastmaster was Rep. Gwinn (R. N.Y.), one of the CCG's handiest tools in Congress and one of its most used. Gwinn is a Grade A screamer about keeping down the cost of government, but his idea is to let others do it.

At any rate, his zeal for economy wasn't great enough to keep him turning over his free mailing frank to the CCG for the mailing of millions of pieces of anti-administration, anti-labor propaganda. This excursion into petty larceny cost the taxpayers several thousand dollars—and saved the CCG a corresponding sum.

With Gwinn and the CCG smiling on, the American Medical Association and the National Association of Real Estate Boards provided most of the officers for the new committee. Other anti-liberal, anti-administration organizations were represented at the luncheon—such as the National Tax Equality Association, Gold Standard League and Southern States Industrial Council.

The technique that has been used by those pushing the amendment has never been tried before in the history of amending the Constitution.

The normal method is to institute a proposed amendment in Congress, then send it to the states, at least 36 of which must ratify it before it becomes effective.

A second method also is provided, and it is this that the Keep Uncle Sam Poor Club has given a trial run.

If 32 state legislatures request, according to the Constitution, a convention must be called for the purpose of considering amendments. If such a convention approves a proposed amendment, it is sent back to the states for action and becomes part of the country's basic law if ratified by 36 states.

Over the years, the backers of the Millionnaires Relief Amendment have pushed their measure through the legislatures of 25 states. Three have since reversed themselves, but constitutional experts are doubtful if the recission is legal.

States that have approved the amendment are Wyoming, Rhode Island, Mississippi, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Arkansas, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Hampshire, Illinois, Texas, Wisconsin, Alabama, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, Kansas, Florida, Utah, New Jersey, Nebraska and Louisiana.

Arkansas, Illinois and Wisconsin later repealed the resolution.

The plot to use the scant pockets of the workers to keep those of the wealthy lined lushly is discussed in the Reporter magazine in an article by Mina Post Peyser.

She found that in some states where legislatures have acted favorably the amendment was fought by CIO councils and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. There has been little other organized opposition except sporadically, she found, but added that the AFL has now joined the fight.

You Guess Who Makes Up Loss!

Who benefits if the amendment to limit the federal taxing power to 25% becomes law?

Less than 1% of the country's taxpayers, according to a Treasury Dept. study —about 400,000 of the 42 million who pay. And the wealthier the taxpayer the greater the benefit, the Treasury showed.

A married couple with two dependents would have to have an income of at least $20,000 a year before getting relief. If the income were $25,000, they would save $750 in taxes. If the income were $50,000, they'd save $8600, or 41%. But if it were $1 million, they'd save $621,000, or 71%.

Who'd make up the difference? Guess . . .

Sen. Taft Gets In On The Act

Sen. Taft of Ohio, aspirant for the Republican presidential nomination who is ever ready to clip the workers to help the wealthy, said Jan. 8 that he favors limiting taxation to 25% of the national income. Anything further, he maintained, is "unduly burdensome."

Harold E. Stassen, another GOP presidential aspirant, has been quoted as saying income tax rates should be limited to 50%. Politicos wondered if his views also reflect those of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, some of whose friends are trying to push him into the Republican nomination.

East Africa Workers Ask ICFTU Organizing Help

AN INTL. Confederation of Free Trade Unions delegation has returned to Europe after a two-months survey of the needs and prospects for free unionism in East Africa.

Their report will not be made available until next month, but the delegates said they found deplorable living standards and widespread illiteracy, with recognition by many workers that unions could help them. They found little familiarity with union techniques but a desire for ICFTU help and guidance.

East Africa is more primitive in every way than West Africa, which another ICFTU delegation visited last spring. Most of the areas are only on the verge of economic development and political consciousness.

The ICFTU team found communism only a potential danger although Cominform propaganda is pouring into the territory and may be effective in view of the fertile soil offered by substandard living conditions and racial discrimination.

IUE Wins For Third Time At GE's Lynn Plant

THIRTEEN CIO Electrical Worker candidates for trustees of the Lynn, Mass., UE Local 201's assets made a clean sweep of a recent court-ordered election.

Their victory was the third straight election that the IUE-CIO has won over the UE in Lynn in three years.

The UE candidates were afraid to run under the UE label and campaigned as "independents." Among UE leaders defeated were Tim Daly, president of UE "paper" Local 201; James Vasi, business agent; Felix Ditto, executive board member; Charles Craven, former vice-president, and Walter McCabe, former UE staff member.

The IUE-CIO has improved its position in every election at the General Electric Lynn plant. It won the first election on May 25, 1950, by a vote of 6099 to 5312, with 110 no union, a percentage for IUE-CIO of 52.9.

August 16, 1951, the IUE-CIO won by 6927 to 5867, with 206 no union votes; the percentage for the IUE-CIO was 53.3.

The court election this year showed the IUE-CIO polled 5512 votes and the UE candidates 3162. The IUE-CIO took 63.5% of the vote. The Honest Ballot Association conducted the election.

The IUE-CIO officers, who led the disaffiliation movement in 1949, were denied the right to run or to vote in the election. There were 13,000 persons eligible to vote. Eligibility was based on membership in UE-CIO Local 201 in November 1949, and present employment in the plant.

Give A Buck To PAC

Civil Rights Bills Introduced By Javits

THE FLORIDA bomb-murders of Harry T. Moore, state director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and his wife almost certainly will make civil rights legislation a "red hot" issue in Congress.

On the opening day of Congress, Rep. Javits (R.-L. N. Y.) introduced an omnibus rights measure which includes a Fair Employment Practices Commission with enforcement powers, anti-lynching and anti-poll tax sections and bans on discrimination in federally-aided housing or education.

Javits also called on FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover to ask Congress "to give the FBI necessary powers to make arrests and support prosecutions" in such cases as the Florida bombings and the earlier housing riots in Cicero, Ill.

While the FBI is now conducting an investigation in Florida. Javits said he understood the FBI role is "now largely that of supplying evidence to the state authorities, while the people of the country are entitled in such a situation, I believe, to consider the offenses as crimes against the United States."

Rep. Heller (D. N. Y.) earlier had announced that he would introduce legislation to provide "the most severe penalties for acts of vandalism perpetrated against racial or religious groups."

Prior to the murder of the Moores, there were bombings or attempted bombings of a Negro housing project, Jewish synagogues and centers, and a Catholic church in the Miami area.

Civil rights advocates in the Senate are backing a drive to change the cloture rule and end filibusters on their bills. Civil rights bills, including a bipartisan measure, have been bottled in Senate committees for years.

Truman Action In Bomb Case Urged By CIO Store Union

CIO ORGANIZATIONS last week continued to protest the Christmas bomb slaying of Harry T. Moore, Florida director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The executive board of Local 1-S, CIO United Department Store Workers, New York City, wired to President Truman "to record its shock and horror at the outrageous murder" of Moore, and other attacks on Negroes, Jews and Catholics "elsewhere in that state."

"We call on you," the wire continued, "to use all federal civil rights laws to assure the arrest and the conviction of the guilty. We urge you to direct Attorney General McGrath to take the responsibility for seeing that justice is done."

The CIO National Maritime Union was among the organizations that have offered cooperation and assistance to the NAACP in bringing about the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Moore and his wife, Mrs. Harriet Moore, who subsequently died of injuries suffered in the blast.

Arthur B. Spingarn and Dr. Louis T. Wright, respectively president and chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP have called upon President Truman "to invoke all the powers of the federal government to the end that Harry T. Moore may vindicate in death those principles and practices he sought in life."

Florida Pays Off Con Who Backed Shooting Sheriff

SHERIFF WILLIS MCCALL of Lake County, Fla., is making certain that he will not face charges resulting from the slaying of Samuel Shepherd and the wounding of Walter Irvin, both Negro prisoners.

And Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida is helping McCall.

Last Nov. 6 McCall shot the two Negroes, defendants in the alleged raping of a Groveland, Fla., woman, while he was taking them to retrial ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court. He declared that they were trying to escape, but Irvin declared they were shot in cold blood.

Sheriff McCall was cleared by a coroner's jury which ruled that he shot in self defense.

But McCall apparently wasn't satisfied with that. He told Gov. Warren that a convicted murderer, Merlin James Leiby, had overheard Shepherd and Irvin plotting to escape from the sheriff.

Now the Governor has granted Leiby a temporary stay of execution without a time limit.

The Groveland prisoners' shooting has been linked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the recent bomb-blast murder of Harry Moore. As state NAACP director, he had led organized protests against the Groveland case.

Carey Named To Anti-Bias Unit

President Truman last week named CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey to serve as one of six public members of a special committee to police the enforcement of non-discrimination clauses in contracts with the government.

Carey also is president of the CIO Electrical Workers and chairman of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

Labor also will be represented on the committee by George Meany, AFL secretary treasurer.

Background To Murder—

There's Blood On The Hands Of Some Dixiecrat Governors!

In the background to the murder of Harry T. Moore, NAACP leader in Florida, was the smear and fear campaign which began in the 1950 primary election, comments Political Action of the Week, CIO-PAC bulletin. The PAC report pointed out:

THE MURDER of Moore was the peak of a siege of terror that has been building up in Florida for more than a year—ever since the reactionary backers of Sen. Smathers (D. Fla.) poured millions of dollars into the state to pay for a smear campaign against Sen. Pepper in the Democratic primaries in 1950.

The fight on Pepper put McCarthyism on a statewide, mass production basis. With trainloads of slick paper propaganda the reactionaries started out with slanders, and followed up with racial and religious incitements.

The aim of this campaign was to beat Pepper and send Rep. Smathers to the Senate. With this done, the propogandists packed up and moved on North Carolina, Utah, New Hampshire and other states—to wage the same ugly battle . . .

But the fires of hate and violence that were planted in Florida burned on and month after month new dynamite blasts thundered warnings of the mischief that was afoot. Explosions shattered two Jewish synagogues, (dynamite was found outside) a Catholic church, a Jewish community center, a Negro housing project, a Jewish school. Other blasts were set off in the open, for purposes of sheer terror.

Then an editorial in the PAC bulletin emphasized:

The real murderers of Harry Moore are not merely the men who set off the blast under his home. They are those who deliberately adopted intolerance—racial, regional and religious—as a political creed. The men who spread the lies, the men who started whispers against the Negroes, the Jews and the Catholics, the trade unions—these are the killers.

Behind the bombings, burnings and killings in the South are "respectable" politicians and state officials who say segregation will be maintained "regardless of the costs," says The Nation. In an editorial "No Day of Triumph," the magazine emphasized:

THE BOMBING murder of Harry T. Moore was part of a clear pattern of open force directed against the struggle of racial minorities to win full rights as citizens.

Moore was a symbol of this struggle. So was John Lester Mitchell, one of three Nero plaintiffs in a suit to win voting rights in Louisiana, who was shot by a deputy sheriff on Nov. 19. So was the Rev. J. A. Delaine, chairman of the parents' committee in the Clarendon, South Carolina, school case, whose home was recently burned to ground by way of reprisal.

These crimes cannot be understood as senseless acts of depraved or prejudiced individuals. On the contrary, they were essentially political crimes, crimes deliberately committed for a purpose.

The struggle for full civil rights for Negroes . . . entered upon a new phase with the filing of the suit which sought to end segregation in the public schools of Clarendon, South Carolina. Coming in the wake of a series of important civil rights victories in the Supreme Court, this suit threatened the entire edifice of segregation and white supremacy, since it involved not a few individual Negroes, but all Negroes of school age in almost every Southern state.

The Dixiecrats were quick to see that if the trend of which this suit was part was not reversed, the existing social pattern in the South would be seriously undermined. It was not the crackpots but the Bourbon leaders who voiced the first threats and thereby revived the always present danger of mass violence.

GOV. JAMES BYRNES of South Carolina . . . sounded the first alarm. "In Reconstruction Days," he said, "a carpetbag government tried to do it and failed. A Democratic Administration cannot now do what a Republican Administration could not then do."

In Georgia, Gov. Herman Talmadge introduced a constitutional amendment that would turn the school system over to private individuals should the courts ever order integration of Negro and white schools. A major political aide, Roy Harris, threatened that if segregation should be outlawed, Negroes would be driven forcibly from 50 Georgia counties, and Talmadge himself said that integration "would create more confusion, disorder, riots, and bloodshed than anything since the War Between the States . . ."

Gov. Fielding Wright announced that Mississippi would enforce segregation "regardless of the costs or consequences." The Alabama legislature warned: "We will not submit to the intermingling of races in the public schools."

No clearer declaration of defiance of law and provocation to violence could be possible than these statements. What they mean, and were intended to mean, is that the South will never voluntarily abandon the system which has kept Negroes "in their place" these many decades.

Segregation is part of a strategy of dominance, the ultimate sanction of which is force. It is absurd, therefore, to condemn the unknown and perhaps demented individual who placed the bomb under Harry Moore's home without condemning the pattern of "force and violence" upon which the structure of white supremacy rests. It is equally absurd to inveigh against "racial prejudice" or KKK hoodlums without condemning the elected public officials who incited the violence which, for special reasons, has broken out in Florida but may soon spread throughout the South.

Talmadge Wants Jim Crow on TV

Gallus-snapping Gov. Herman Talmadge is still playing for the wool hat boys in Georgia.

Now he wants to put Jim Crow on television.

In his political paper, The Statesman (that's what he calls it), Talmadge urged extension of the South's segregation laws to national TV shows.

Georgia's governor took Arthur Godfrey, Ken Murray and Clifton Fadiman to task because Negro and white performers appear together on their shows.

Talmadge called for a boycott of products of TV sponsors who don't have what he called the "good taste" to refrain from presenting Negro and white actors together.

Godfrey strongly denounced Talmadge, said he would keep a mixed quartet on his show.

'Jim Crow' Party-Line Group Opposed By CIO

"THE CIO is opposed to segregated, Jim Crow organizations of any sort," Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey declared in condemning the "National Negro Labor Council."

Carey, as chairman of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, charged the party-line group was "organized . . . by discredited political opportunists."

"The CIO will not support any groups like the so-called National Negro (Labor) Council which seeks to use our fellow American Negroes to further the foreign policy of the USSR," he said. "As usual, the initial drive of the Communists is directed at members of labor organizations."

"The so-called National Negro Labor Council was convened by individuals whose political and social philosophy has been rejected by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by the Urban League, the CIO and by all the American people.

"In the crusade for peace through justice, the CIO will continue to fight for civil rights of all persons, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin. We will not permit those rights to be belittled and abused by foreign agents who set up front organizations to create propaganda material for international communism."

Give A Buck To PAC

—Herblock in The Washington Post

"Peace! Peace!"

'Genuine Disarmament' Plan Urged By ICFTU To UN

AN APPEAL for an enduring peace, with an outline of the political, economic and social conditions necessary to achieve it, has been filed by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions with the General Assembly of the United Nations, meeting in Paris.

The statement was signed by General Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek. It pointed out that while free labor supports present armament programs as a defense against aggression, the world's workers prefer "the establishment of an unarmed world peace which would free all peoples from the heavy burden of armaments and would restore peaceful economic relations between them."

All trade unions, it added, would support "a genuine disarmament program and a constructive development program for the underdeveloped parts of the world."

Immediate steps needed for the preservation of peace were listed as follows:

An early armistice in Korea, with international control of its conditions; an end of threats against the freedom of Yugoslavia; an Austrian peace treaty; free all-German elections under international control; removal of trade barriers between East and West; revision of the Italian peace treaty to provide equal rights for the Italian people, and guarantees from Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania that they will fulfill their obligations under their peace treaties.

Negro Soldier Buried After 6 Weeks' Stall

A PHOENIX, Ariz., cemetery last week changed its Jim Crow policy to permit the burial in its veterans' plot of Pfc. Thomas C. Reed, Negro soldier killed in front-line fighting in Korea.

The soldier's body had lain almost six weeks in a Phoenix mortuary.

Greenwood Cemetery, which is a private corporation owned by Arizona Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons, would not bury a Negro veteran unless three veterans organizations wrote special letters of request.

The soldier's father, George E. Reed, didn't think he should ask for clearance to have his son buried with the other veterans.

After the Arizona Council for Civic Unity took up the case, the cemetery trustees decided on the new policy. The trustees now require only proof of the military status of veterans to permit burial in the cemetery.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans posts had written the trustees asking that all Negro veterans be buried at the request of next of kin.

16c Won At Plane Plant

A WAGE BOOST package worth 16c hourly has been won by 5000 CIO Auto Workers at the Hagerstown, Md., plant of Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp.

The plant turns out Air Force "Flying Boxcars."

The new three-year contract provides a 9c hourly general increase, retroactive to Oct. 22, and 7c hourly in fringe benefits, including additional insurance, sick leave pay, night shift premiums and adjustment in job inequities.

Approval of the Wage Stabilization Board is required for all but a 4c cost of living boost.

The UAW-CIO represents production, maintenance, engineering, technical, office and clerical workers in the plant.

UAW Gains Partial Victory In Fight To Stop Job Cutbacks

THE CIO Auto Workers last week won a partial victory in its fight against growing unemployment in auto production centers due to defense cutbacks.

Manly Fleischmann, Defense Production Administrator, testified last week before the Senate-House "watchdog" committee on defense production that the auto industry may make 930,000 cars in the second quarter of this year—if it can stretch allocated materials that far.

He explained that enough copper and aluminum will be allocated for 800,000 cars and enough steel for 900,000 units. The NPA office said production of 240,000 trucks will be permitted in the second quarter.

Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) translated these figures into human terms when he said that production of 900,000 cars meant that 70,000 jobs would be saved.

It was widely reported earlier in Washington that the NPA was planning to cut passenger car production to 800,000 and truck production to 200,000 for the quarter. That would have pushed auto job layoffs to a total of 300,000 workers.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, however, did not regard announced NPA figures as final.

In a wire to Fleischmann, Reuther urged that the second quarter metal allotment figures which the NPA head gave the committee should be reconsidered. He asked that copper be alloted sufficient for 850,000 passenger cars and aluminum sufficient for 900,000 cars and steel for a million cars.

HE POINTED out that the copper for the additional 50,000 cars would take only .18% of the supply.

"Since the auto industry is using secondary aluminum," Reuther wired, "the additional allocation of aluminum is possible and justified.

"In view of the fact that the steel supply had eased, allocation of steel should be made for a million passenger cars.

"I urge also the same basic considerations and adjustments in the allocation of copper, aluminum and steel to maintain truck production on the 250,000 level for the second quarter."

Then Reuther continued:

"In the face of the continued allocation of critical materials to non-essential plant construction and for other purposes not directly of a military nature, I suggest that it is unnecessary and unwise to reduce automobile production schedules below the million level and trucks below the 250,000 level until such time as defense work of sufficient volume is placed in the civilian plants of the auto and truck industries to take up the slack in employment.

"Further unemployment resulting from reduction in auto and truck schedules will cause additional untold economic hardships on the part of thousands of families and will rob our mobilization effort of millions of productive man-hours which can never be recaptured."

The UAW has kept the issue alive by other means. On Dec. 28 it ran ads in 18 Michigan newspapers giving its program for ending the unemployment crisis.

The program was again set forth in ads appearing last week in the Washington Post and New York Times. Presidents of UAW locals where there is unemployment or the threat of layoffs were scheduled to meet Jan. 13 in Washington. The next day they planned to tell the UAW story to members of Congress.

Addressed to congressmen, the UAW ad said:

"The warnings that the UAW-CIO sounded 18 months ago were not heeded nor were the practical proposals we advanced accepted. Nothing that we do now can recapture the loss of valuable months of time, but we can act now to prevent the situation from becoming more serious and thus minimize economic hardships to families and economic loss to the defense program."

Job Layoff Crisis Grows In Jersey, N.Y. Area

BELTS are being pulled tighter in thousands of American homes as the specter of unemployment casts its widening shadow over many areas of the nation. Several states have felt the brunt of the jobless crisis, but last week New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Michigan—particularly the Detroit area—were in the news.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics—whose figures lag behind current unemployment conditions—reported that for the fifth month in a row layoffs of factory workers in November were at one of the highest rates for the season in a decade.

Between October and November, layoffs went up 14 to 16 per 1000, almost 50% higher than a year earlier. In the textile, apparel, paper, clay and glass industries November layoffs were at a postwar peak for the season.

In New York State, Milton O. Loysen, executive director of the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, predicted that the state may have one-quarter of the nation's jobless workers by July 1.

He said there are now an average of 275,000 jobless in the state, but that he expected the figure to rise to 300,000 before mid-year.

In New Jersey, the State CIO Council's new executive board, at its inaugural meeting at Newark, predicted that unemployment will reach 130,000 by the end of this month, with prospects for further layoffs.

A resolution introduced by Council Pres. Carl Holderman declared that "there are about 90,000 unemployed men and women in New Jersey today, of whom about 60,000 are collecting from $10 to $26 weekly in unemployment benefits, and that the total number unemployed may reach nearly 130,000 by the end of January."

"Particularly hard hit by layoffs and shutdowns," the resolution continued, "have been textile, garment, automobile, construction, metal goods, toy and novelty and mercantile industries.

"THE PROSPECTS are for further layoffs during the coming months in the automobile, metal and electrical industries."

The board called for "emergency" federal, state and local action. It asked U. S. procurement agencies and state, county and local governments to let contracts in areas of high unemployment.

The New Jersey Legislature, which met last week, was asked by the council to extend the coverage of unemployment legislation to all employers in the state and to increase the maximum benefits to at least $35 a week, plus $3 for each of three dependents.

Additional unemployment compensation will be received by the jobless if Congress passes a bill which Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) and Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.) introduced last week.

The bill would allow the federal government to add 50% to state unemployment compensation and to match dollar for dollar dependency payments in states where critical unemployment exists.

Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin has named labor-management committees to examine mounting unemployment in the Detroit and Canton, O., areas and to recommend measures to provide more jobs.

CIO members of the Detroit committee are Arthur Hughes and William Fagan. James E. Mason, R. W. Brown and William A. Grossweiler represent the CIO on the Canton committee.

Unemployment Is 'Price' Of Defense, Says DPA Head

A cold-blooded approach to unemployment resulting from failure to plan properly for the transfer from civilian to defense production was taken last wek by Defense Production Authority head Manly Fleischmann.

Fleischmann testified before the Senate-House "watchdog" committee on defense production.

In a thinly-veiled reference to union spokesmen, he warned against "voices already heard in the land demanding changes in defense policies to offset some of the mass unemployment in industries converting from peacetime to war production.

"The whole (defense) effort can be frustrated during the coming year," Fleischmann said, if the nation does not accept temporary civilian unemployment and other dislocations as the "price" of mobilization.

'Backdoor' Brewery Contracts Tossed Out

THE CIO Brewery Workers scored a major victory last week when Anheuser - Busch, Inc., and two AFL unions which purported to represent employes of the firm's new Newark, N. J., plant agreed to tear up their contracts.

The stipulation was entered into before the National Labor Relations Board on the basis of charges filed by the Brewery Workers.

It was incorporated into a decision and order by the board, with the consent of the company and the AFL unions, and is as legally binding as any other NLRB decision. The parties, however, agreed not to exercise their right of appeal.

The stipulation and order marked a milepost in the fight of the Brewery Workers to regain their rightful place in the industry in New Jersey. The AFL Teamsters Union conducted statewide raids in 1946.

THE AFL unions signed "backdoor" contracts with the company before the Newark brewery, which began operations in January, 1951, was anywhere near full production. They are Beer Drivers, Helpers, Loaders, Unloaders and Washers Local 153, and Bottle Beer Drivers, Bottlers, Warehousemen and Helpers Local 843.

An AFL federal union, stooge for the Teamsters, was given a contract in the brewing department. It was kicked out by the Brewery Workers in an NLRB election last April. A contract providing for substantial wage increases has been negotiated.

The stipulation of the company and the AFL locals and the NLRB order goes a lot farther than throwing out the "backdoor" contracts.

The company also agreed that the board should order it to withdraw all recognition from the two locals; not to bargain with any union on behalf of its employes unless the union is certified by the NLRB; not to encourage membership in either Teamsters' local or any other union, nor to discourage membership in the Brewery Workers or any other union, by discriminatory hiring or continued employment, and not to interfere with, restrain or coerce its employes in the exercise of their right to organize.

The Teamsters' locals agreed —and are required under the NLRB order—not to cause or try to cause the company to encourage membership in them, or to discourage membership in the Brewery Workers or any other union, except as membership may be required under a union shop clause in a valid contract; trying to get the company to recognize them as representatives of any employes until they may have been certified by the NLRB, and not to restrain or coerce Anheuser-Busch employes in their right of self-unionization.

All three parties in addition were required to post the usual notices on plant bulletin boards.

The NLRB order was signed by Chairman Paul M. Herzog and Members Abe Murdock and Paul L. Styles.

Labor Fights Rule On Jobless Pay

CIO and AFL unions throughout Illinois are waging a campaign for revision of the unemployment compensation law so workers who refuse to cross picket lines can collect benefits.

The Illinois Supreme Court recently ruled that failure to cross a "peaceful picket line" constitutes participation in the labor dispute or voluntary unemployment. Such persons are denied benefits by the law.

The court's decision "takes away the liberty of a worker," said Frank Annunzio, director of the Illinois Dept. of Labor. "It should be the individual's right to decide whether he wants to cross a picket line."

Maybe Dixiegops Could Use This Bird As Emblem

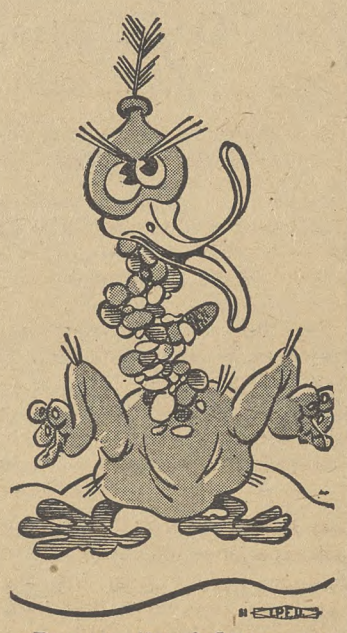
A YOUNG laundry delivery driver in Jackson, Minn., has an 18 cubic foot home freezer to present to his bride when he marries in the spring.

The American language has a new frightening word; and the Minnesota State CIO Council is being congratulated for doing a bangup job in farm-labor relations.

First the word: it's inflagoon. That a combination of inflation and goon, the most undersirable type of character in man, bird or beast.

It's the name given by Glen B. Olson to a "bird" displayed at 46 county fairs throughout the state under auspices of the Council's farm-labor relations committee. The freezer was his prize.

Of the thousands of names submitted in a "Name the Bird" contest, the State CIO executive board decided inflagoon was the most expressive.



Beware the inflagoon, as the author of "Alice in Wonderland" would have said, had he thought of it. (LPA)

INFLATION FIGHTERS: Samuel Jacobs (second from left), Washington representative of the CIO Auto Workers, is shown at a recent meeting of the Office of Price Stabilization Consumer Advisory Committee. CAC is composed of 24 national organizations with consumer programs which meet monthly to advise OPS officials of consumer attitudes in the fight against inflation. Recommendations of the committee led to an OPS order for a test program for community food pricing in Fresno, Cal., Fargo, N. D., and Jacksonville, Fla. Consumers everywhere may get a break out of it.

CIO Action Halts Saginaw Income Tax

CIO officials in Saginaw, Mich., have won a battle not only for labor but for most of the city's population.

As a result of a suit brought by Malcom House and Edward Carson—two CIO Auto Workers officials—Circuit Judge Harry Boardman has ruled that the city's 1% income tax is unconstitutional.

The judge said that he would issue a permanent injunction against the levy — which the UAW officials requested — as soon as a proper petition is filed.

The tax was approved at an election last May, despite a ruling by the state's attorney general that such a levy would be unconstitutional. The battle will continue, as the city officials said they will appeal to the state supreme court.

Gas, Coke Seeks Boost

PRES. MARTIN WAGNER of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers last week pledged the union to continue in 1952 the fight to win the employes of those industries a fair wage for their efforts.

The Chemical Workers, he said, will not lag behind other employes groups where wages and other benefits are concerned. Industry leaders, he added, have a "clear-cut moral obligation" to share their record profits with their workers.

In another statement, Wagner denounced universal military training as "a poorly camouflaged attempt to disguise a fascist-type piece of legislation under the cloak of an emergency."

1.5 Million Gain From Rent Lids

More than a million and a half Americans have benefited from new or stricter rent controls ordered into effect since last September, according to Tighe E. Woods, U.S. rent control chief.

Woods reported that 400,000 dwelling units have been covered by rent lids ordered in 58 critical defense housing areas.

CIO Position On MSA Given To Harriman

CONCERN lest the free world's rearmament plans depress still further the already too low living standards of the workers of western Europe was expressed to W. Averell Harriman, administrator of the Mutual Security Agency, by a CIO delegation at a recent luncheon.

Meeting with Harriman were Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president; Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee and president of the Clothing Workers; Joseph N. Curran, a member of the committee and president of the Maritime Union; Michael Ross, committee secretary, and Robert Oliver, labor advisor to the MSA.

The CIO group and Harriman also had a pleasant exchange of views on other European problems, with emphasis on foreign economic and military aid under the Mutual Security Act. They likewise discussed U. S. trade union participation in the program.

Harriman agreed with the CIO group on the importance of the free trade unions in combatting communism in Europe.

The CIO views were left with Harriman in a memorandum that reflected serious concern that the emphasis on defense be without regard to economic problems and standards of living. The greatest possible stress, it said, must be placed on the economic and morale factors.

"IF OUR effort to help Europe save itself is to succeed," said the memorandum, "it must continue to have the fullest possible support of the workers and their free trade unions.

"To achieve this, clear and definite polices which help the workers to improve their standards and strengthen their free unions, particularly in France and Italy, will have to be established by their governments . . .

"We must encourage by all means at our disposal the development of free trade unions which can offer the workers the hope they need, and give them some place to turn when the Communist machine in which they are now trapped is destroyed."

The memorandum expressed the view that U. S. spending in Europe should be directed toward social and political objectives as far as possible without destroying the major objective of procuring materiel.

"But we would emphasize," it added, "that military items do not mean military strength if not backed up by the economic and spiritual support of the population . . .

"It is our opinion that equal recognition and concern should be held for the economic problems which the mass of the people within these countries will face as a result of inequitable sharing of national income, reduced civilian production, raw material shortages and inflation.

"AT THE same time, in certain countries — notably France and Italy and, to a lesser extent, Germany—we must place maximum pressure on governments to develop programs that will indicate to the mass of the people that out of this whole armaments program will come an opportunity for them to progress toward a more acceptable standard of living."

The Mutual Security Act itself contains the means, it said—the Benton Amendment, which says funds must be spent in such a way as to encourage free trade unions and discourage cartels.

To implement it, the memorandum proposed the transfer of funds within MSA sub-appropriations as authorized in the act for steps such as "attacks on restrictive practices, raising wage standards, developing low-rent housing programs and in other ways for the general strengthening of the free trade unions."

Joseph Cannon Is Dead At 80

Joseph D. Cannon, a veteran of the U.S. labor movement, died last week in New York City. He was 80.

Cannon had served as CIO regional director in Kentucky until his retirement six years ago. Son of a coal miner, he had been active in the labor movement for more than 50 years, beginning in the Western Federation of Miners.

During the 1920s, Cannon represented several AFL unions in Pennsylvania and also was a Socialist candidate for governor and U.S. Senator.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE LABOR MOVEMENT lost one of its pioneers when Joseph D. Cannon passed away this week. Joe started his life long work in the labor movement as a member of the old Western Federation of Miners in the era of Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood.

His interest from the very earliest days was to help improve the living standards and welfare of working men. Joe joined the CIO in its initial stages. He favored industrial unionism and he lived to see the advantages it has brought millions of workers. In his memory we shall carry on.

The writer was in Newark, N. J., this past week and attended the executive board meeting of the New Jersey State CIO Council. Carl Holderman was obligated for another term as president of the council. The officers and members are to be congratulated on an outstandingly fine job done in New Jersey.

I also had the honor of attending the William Pollock testimonial dinner in New York. It was a fine affair honoring a man who has done much for his own union, the Textile Workers, and for the CIO.

★

THE UNITED STEELWORKERS of America are still battling the steel corporations to obtain those benefits the workers are entitled to. The case is now before the Wage Stabilization Board. The corporations are showing a complete lack of cooperation and interest in holding up their end in the defense effort that our country is faced with in this trying period.

Assistant Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton reports that in a representation election at the McQuay Norris Manufacturing Co., Navy Div., St. Louis, Mo., the workers favored the CIO Auto Workers by a vote of 161 to 100 for no union. Intl. Rep. Walter Shye was in charge of the election.

Reg. Dir. George Craig reports that in a representation election at the Jewish Family Service, Philadelphia, Pa., the CIO won out over the discredited DPOWA by a vote of 21 to 15.

Reg. Dir. John Easton reports that the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union won a representation election at Borden's Dairy, Huntington, W. Va., by a vote of 21 to 11 for no union. There were 35 eligible.

★

ACTING REG. DIR. Henry Henry reports that in a representation election at the aircraft division plant of the Whirlpool Corp., Laporte, Ind., the workers favored the Auto Workers by the following vote: UAW-CIO 260, FE-UE 99, IAM-AFL 17, no union 1, challenged 11. Reps. Larue Lenard and John Hartsburg headed this UAW organizing drive.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the CIO Glass Workers won a representation election at the Heirlooms of Tomorrow Co., Manhattan Beach, Calif., by avote of 25 to 23 for no union. CIO Field Rep. Syd Rose handled the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Charles Cowl reports that in a representation election at the Florida Mattress Co., Tampa, Fla., the workers favored the CIO Furniture Workers by the following vote: eligible 94, UFWA-CIO 46, no union 38, void 1. Credit for this victory goes to Marvin Helm, president of UFWA Local 276, at Tampa, who conducted the campaign single-handed.

Evansville CIO Council Is 'On The Ball' On Welfare

THE EVANSVILLE, Ind., CIO Council has a committee that does battle for its members on the welfare and insurance front.

The aim of the joint welfare and insurance committee is to set up a workable welfare program for all CIO members in Vanderburgh County, according to Chairman Floyd Moss.

The council has adopted the new 120-day comprehensive Blue Cross-Blue Shield Plan which provides for expensive drugs and hospital professional services, and covers non-surgical cases.

The committee cooperates with doctors and local hospitals in raising the standards and in providing full services under prepayment plans.

The committee holds monthly meetings at which the problems range from workmen's compensation cases to hospital and surgical cases.

Each Evansville local also has its own welfare-insurance committees which serve its members in a multitude of ways.

An example of the work of the council committee is the arrangement which has been worked out with the Indiana Univ. Medical Center, Indianapolis. CIO members from the Evansville area formerly either were charged for blood transfusion or drew on the blood bank which Indianapolis union members were called on to replenish.

Under the plan, the center notifies the committee when blood is required, and the Deaconess Hospital, Evansville, draws blood from Evansville CIO members without charge—provided the blood does not have to be typed—and forwards it to the center.

Give A Buck To PAC

IUE-CIO Ask Barkley To Head Bowling Green Lockout Inquiry

PRES. JAMES B. CAREY of the CIO Electrical Workers has asked 10 prominent Kentuckians, including Vice Pres. Alben Barkley, to act as a citizen committee to investigate the Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s lockout of 190 employes at Bowling Green, Ky.

"The Westinghouse Corp. illegally locked out its employes in Aug. 15," Carey said. "They followed this action by announcing on Dec. 4, during sessions sponsored by the U. S. Mediations and Conciliation Service that the plant would be closed permanently."

IUE Local 740 officers said recent developments include "a cruel hoax" by the company to mislead Bowling Green "into the false belief that the company would reopen the plant Jan. 2, if union members agreed to stop work stoppages during negotiations. In order to test the company's sincerity, our members signed the statements.

"Company officials, who had been using vague intermediaries to arrange this maneuver, then revealed that they had no intention of reopening the plant. Unsatisfied by its efforts to starve the Bowling Green workers into submission," the spokesman said, "Westinghouse is now using psychological warfare against the workers it has treated so shamefully for the past six months."

Carey said he believes the fact-finding report of the 10 Kentuckians will be helpful in clarifying responsibility for the Bowling Green dispute.

"IF 190 IUE-CIO members in Bowling Green were wrong to fight for the same contract provisions and working conditions enjoyed by other Westinghouse workers in IUE-CIO, then it is well that we in IUE-CIO learn that fact now," Carey declared.

"If Westinghouse management was arbitrary in violating its contract, locking out its employes illegally, and, finally shutting down its plant in the face of U. S. Mediation and Conciliation Service pleas for settlement, then I believe it would be proper that the public know the facts from a Kentucky Citizens Committee."

IUE-CIO has asked mobilization officials to refuse further rapid tax write-offs to Westinghouse in view of its abandonment of a usable plant, Carey said. The Defense Production Authority's Facilities Review Board has been asked to help locate a defense plant in the abandoned $1 million plant in Bowling Green.

"SPRUNG BY TWUA!" Simon Saller (left) manager of the CIO Textile Workers Central Jersey Joint Board, and Rudy Cammarata, business agent were bailed out of a make believe jail in New Brunswick by contributions of TWUA members to the town's Community Chest goal. The two were locked up, along with 35 other community leaders, as a stunt to spur donations.

High Court Plans McCarran Review

The U. S. Supreme Court has agreed to rule on the constitutionality of one section of the McCarran Act.

The part the high court will study is a provision that aliens against whom deportation orders could not be enforced, because the country of origin would not accept them, be required to go to some other country. It set jail terms of not more than 10 years for aliens who wilfully refuse to leave, or who fail to apply for the proper travel documents, within six months.

NMU Appeals WSB Paring Of Pay Hike

AUTHORITY of the Wage Stabilization Board over maritime wages is being challenged by the CIO National Maritime Union in the courts.

The NMU asked Federal District Court in Washington to set aside a WSB ruling which reduced a pay hike won by the union from Atlantic and Gulf ship operators last year.

The wage board, in a ruling last Sept. 19, cut a wage increase of 8% reached in collective bargaining down to 6.2%.

In appealing to the court, Herman E. Cooper, NMU-CIO counsel, argued the WSB should not have jurisdiction over seamen's pay because ships in foreign commerce "are not part of or within the United States or its territories and possessions" under the Defense Production Act.

A reversal of the WSB's ruling also would benefit other CIO and AFL maritime unions which had reached wage settlements similar to that of the NMU.

Jersey Firms Gyp Workers

Wage-hour investigators in the New York - New Jersey region found during 1951 that 21,119 workers had not been paid $1,429,446 rightfully due them, according to the annual report of Reg. Dir. Frank J. Muench.

By basing its investigations on past experience indicating where violations might turn up, the area found that more than 57% of the firms whose records were examined were guilty of violating the minimum wage, overtime or child labor requirements of the Wage-Hour Act, the report showed.

UWUA Wins 19c Package In NYC Area

THE CIO UTILITY Workers and the Consolidated Edison Co. Inc., reached agreement last week on a new contract giving a 19c an hour package to 23,000 members of three locals in the New York City area.

The agreement provides for a general wage increase of 11c an hour, a 10% boost in pension payments which will benefit some 4000 presently retired workers as well as future pensioners, and other concessions. Cost to the company was estimated at $10.25 million.

The pay boost will jump the average hourly wage of the physical and clerical workers who will receive it to $1.89 an hour, according to Patrick J. McGrath, regional director of the union and chairman of the negotiating committee. It puts Consolidated Edison employes "way out in front in the utility field," he said.

"We have won new gains for our members," he added, "keeping in mind their need to meet the increased cost of living and improvements of their standards. We are pleased to have set new goals for other utility company employes through real collective bargaining."

Most of the Consolidated Edison workers—23,000 of them—are members of Local 1-2. The others are in Local 1-3, representing New York Steam Co. employes, and Local 1-4, representing a group of subway and telegraph workers.

Strike Total Drops Sharply In 1952

Man-days lost in strikes last year dropped 40% under 1950, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The number of walkouts declined by 5%.

Congress Returns To The Same Old Stand!

LIKE RIDERS on a noisy and giddy merry-go-round, the members of the 82nd Congress last week took up the reins where they had dropped them last October.

Except for a little more open politicking, the opening week of 1952 looked pretty much like the opening week of 1951's session. Even before the Congress has reconvened, its leaders were pressing for an early adjournment.

Its drab opening ceremonies—in which the long-winded Senate outtalked the House by 35 minutes—were appropriately marked with a repetition of last year's chronic absenteeism. Nearly 100 members of the House stayed away.

On the first day, too, the Senate Republican Policy Committee got in a political shot by voting unanimously against any increase in taxes. Dixiecrat leaders like Chairman George (D. Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee dutifully supported this stand and came out against a tax boost.

Chairman Taft of the Senate GOP Steering Committee also announced that the group went on record in support of the much-needed legislation along the lines of the McClellan Bill which would improve congressional procedures.

He didn't refer to the fact that it was the opposition of his Republican colleagues which had blocked action on this measure at the last session. But he did say Republicans would offer amendments to it when it came up for action.

Taft's statement, and the Republican group's stand, followed a lambasting given Congress the day before by the National Committee for Strengthening Congress.

Robert Heller, Cleveland business engineer and chairman of the committee, said that the Dixiegop-controlled Congress lacks effective organization, leadership and fiscal policy. He accused it of wasting and "misusing" time.

On the second day of the session, President Truman again outlined for Congress the grave responsibility and heavy duty before it.

Since the legislators had ignored completely his warnings of a year ago, the President was placed in the position of once again having to call for practically the same program that he had requested in 1951—and in earlier years.

In grave and statesmanlike tones, Mr. Truman once again called for a "fair deal" for all Americans and described 1952 as a "crucial year."

He spoke deliberately and in a way which emphasized the great importance he attaches to the need for prompt enactment of a sound legislative program.

Congress applauded enthusiastically when the President promised to hand out firm punishment to government employes guilty of misconduct. But it remained silent when he added:

"I also intend to see that the honest majority of workers are protected against partisan slander and malicious attack.

"Congress can do a great deal to strengthen confidence in our institutions by applying rigorous standards of moral integrity in its own operations."

He suggested that Congress join him in a house-cleaning job by:

1. Finding an effective way to control campaign expenditures.
2. Protecting the rights of individuals in Congressional investigations.

Despite congressional plans to restrict the military budget to the size of present federal revenue, the President said that he would recommend further increases in the size of the military force, because they are essential to national security.

He indicated that he later would ask for the closing of tax loopholes by saying that "we must see to it that taxes are shared among the people as fairly as possible."

On the domestic front, the President warned that "we must continue to make progress if we are to be a strong nation in the years ahead."

He renewed his plea for the enactment of his civil rights program and attacked the Taft-Hartley Act as having "many serious and far-reaching defects."

Other recommendations included:

- Natural resources and power development.
- Decent housing and fair rents for defense workers.
- Federal aid to education and help in the construction of schools in defense areas.
- Aid to medical education, expansion of local public health services and national health insurance.
- Improvements, including increased payments, in the social security laws.
- Home rule for the District of Columbia and statehood for Alaska and Hawaii.

On the subject of inflation, the President said that he was holding the line on prices just as tightly as the law allows.

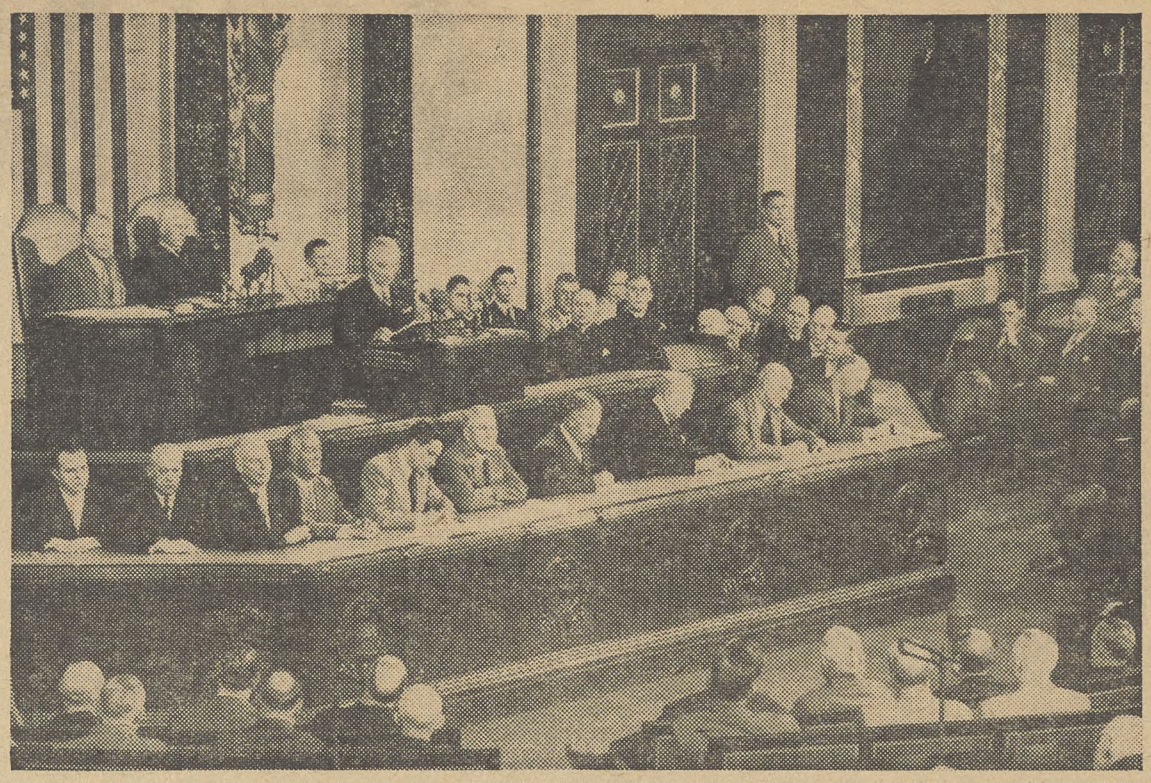
He said that Congress had made the stabilization law "full of holes" at the last session and reminded it that it has a "tremendous responsibility" for rising prices.

When he had finished, members of the Congress responded in expected style. Administration supporters praised the speech; Republicans and Dixiecrats were critical, calling the President's program "political."

For the rest of the week, Congress devoted itself to more politics.

The old Congressional carrousel went round loudly. The only trouble is that many members spelt the word carousal.

(Carrousel — "A merry-go-round." Carousal — "Boisterous revelry.")



"FAIR DEAL" program was modified in State of the Union message presented by President Truman (above) to joint session of Congress. He said "a very critical part" of the defense program still is "to keep down inflation."

'Come And Get Me!'

That, in effect, is what Gen. Dwight Eisenhower said last week about the 1952 presidential campaign.

From his NATO headquarters in Paris, "Ike" approved campaigning on his behalf by his Republican supporters with this statement:

—He's always been a voting Republican.

—He'd accept a "clear-cut call to political duty" if the G.O.P. convention nominates him.

—But he won't participate in a pre-convention campaign.

'Action—Not Timidity!'

Americans for Democratic Action welcomed Congress back with a warning that all members of the House and one-third of the Senate will be "on trial by election" this November.

ADA Chairman Francis Biddle called for roll-call votes on 12 specific measures. He said that "the American people have the right to demand that necessary legislation be enacted before the elections and not delayed by political timidity."

Watch What This Congress Does To You, Not For You!

By IRVING FAGAN

For Labor Press Associated

THE 82nd CONGRESS is back for its second session, having stuck you with $30 billion worth of inflation in the Defense Production Act, and $5 billion in tax dodges written into the 1951 tax law.

The Defense Production act expires June 30. There will have to be more revenue. Sen. George (D. Ga.), head of the Senate Finance Committee, has announced any more funds must come from a sales or transaction tax.

Rep. Doughton (D. N.C.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has declared income and corporation taxes can't be boosted much more. Sec. of the Treasury Snyder has testified added revenue must come from "some new form of taxation." All these spell "sales tax"—which will hit the ordinary taxpayer.

During debate last June on renewal of the Defense Production Act, Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) said "it makes me feel we were betraying the people who sent us down here . . . that we are not devoting ourselves to protecting the great masses of our people, but we are moving to pass legislation which, far from reducing the cost of living, will inevitably increase and advance the cost of living."

Lehman then said "I do not believe the American people are going to permit us to be supine or satisfied. They are going to feel that we have not properly represented their interests; they are going to rise, I believe, with such a chorus of criticism of what we have done that it will force the Congress to take note of it."

Here is what the 82nd Congress did in the first session, to you instead of for you:

Instead of strengthening the 1950 Defense Production Act, it worsened the law with the Capehart and Herlong amendments, assuring higher profits for the manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers.

So the 10% increase in the cost of living since June 1950 has cost consumers $2 billion for each 1% rise. Of the $35 billion authorized as of last May for defense, $7 billion was the cost of inflation.

With prices rushing up and wages merely creeping up, consumer goods sales dropped, inventories backed up, civilian production dropped, and more and more people lost jobs. That was made worse by poor planning in defense production.

Forecasts are that the cost of living will rise 2 to 5% this year. That's another swipe at your pocketbook, unless the Defense Production Act is strengthened, and a decent tax law is written.

The 1951 tax law handed more than $5 billion to the well-to-do, at your expense. Taxes went up for all—but for the average wage earner they went up 11.5%, while for the family with a $300,000 income the increase was only 3%. The Wall Street Journal admitted there were tax cuts in the law—for the wealthy—and that the law hit the little man much harder than the rich man.

The record was almost as dismal on defense and foreign relations. Congress was too late with too little. The penny-pinching on economic aid abroad, and especially on Point IV, may ultimately be recorded as the most terrible blunder the 82nd Congress made.

That's some of the record of the first session of the 82nd Congress. It was a betrayal of the people, Lehman said. He also predicted the people would not take it lying down.

The people—that's you.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00 A YEAR

5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 21, 1952 82 No. 3

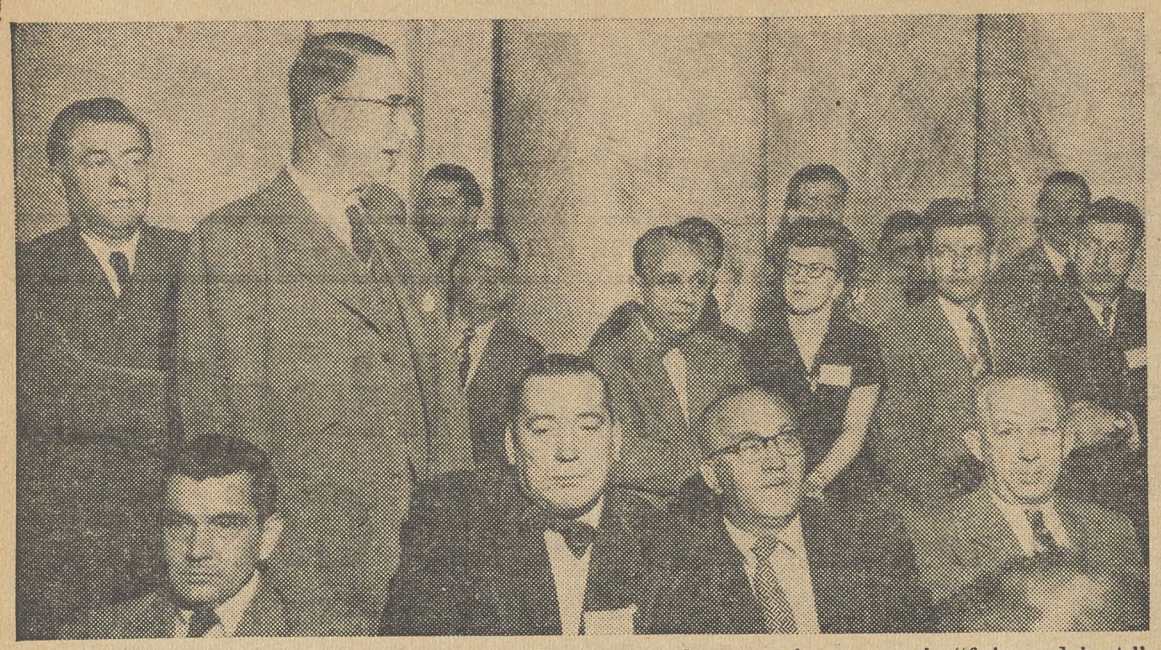
UAW 'Union Train' Hits Washington, Demands End To Job Layoff Crisis!

—SEE PAGES 2 & 3

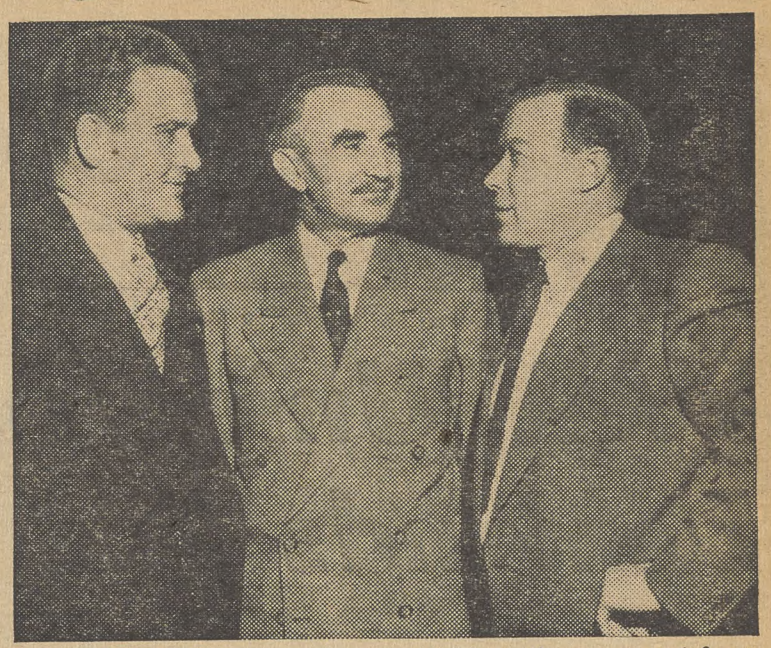
CONGRESS HAS ACTED TO PROTECT CORPORATIONS DURING DEFENSE EMERGENCY IT MUST ACT TO PROTECT WORKERS FAMILIES AGAINST HARDSHIP

BANNER SETS THEME: The banner (at the top of the page) sets the theme for the CIO-UAW Conference on Defense Unemployment at Washington. In the center photo, delegates are considering their eight-point program at the Statler Hotel, and the next day (lower photo) they went to Capitol Hill, where UAW Pres. Walter Reuther explains to congressmen the bill to aid the unemployed which the UAW is backing. At Reuther's right, Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.); at his left Sen. Moody (D. Mich.). Stories and more pictures on Pages 2 and 3.

There's A 'Union Train' Coming! It's The UAW!



STRONG SUPPORT: Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.), second from left standing—who is mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President—says the proposed bill to give federal funds to boost unemployment insurance is "fair and just," and should be passed. At the extreme left standing is Rep. Madden (D. Ind.) who is for the measure. A score of congressmen attended this meeting.



THIS PICTURE is a good omen of bi-partisan support for a bill which Sen. Moody (D. Mich.), left, and Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.) have prepared to get federal funds to boost state unemployment compensation. Others are: Sen. Morse (R. Ore.) center, and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Auto Workers Get U. S. Okeh For Defense Work In Job Crisis Cities

By FRED ROSS

It's that union train a-coming . . . coming . . . coming!

The CIO Auto Workers' union train called "End Unemployment" was on schedule pulling into Washington.

It started on time and it kept its schedule.

Delegates, staff members and visitors—eventually 800 strong—started to arrive on Saturday, Jan. 12, for the UAW's Conference on Defense Unemployment.

They came from hundreds of UAW-CIO locals all over the nation—from all the locals where there's an unemployment crisis now, or in prospect, because of production cutbacks and job layoffs in the auto industry due to defense demands, without parallel defense contracts for the auto plants.

The auto workers were on hand promptly at 10 a.m. Sunday for the opening session at the Statler Hotel. They were there promptly for later meetings that afternoon and evening and the next morning with congressmen in the Senate Caucus Room.

They were prompt because they were determined to use their time to get what they wanted—jobs for auto workers.

They wanted to adopt—and did adopt—an eight-point program (see adjoining column) to end unemployment in auto production centers which has thrown about 200,000 out of work already and threatens to make a total of 300,000 workers idle.

The government apparently was impressed by their determination. Three things happened while they were in Washington:

1. Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren ruled that defense contracts could be awarded in the national interest to bidders in the areas of greatest unemployment—even though the bid were not the lowest.

(That was a long time in the making. Last September defense procurement officials were saying that it could not be done under the law—and was not in the national interest. Last October UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther urged the mobilization officials to put work where the workers are—irrespective of the highest bidder—and that policy was approved by the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy.)

2. A defense task force finally was set up. Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson said on Dec. 29—during a meeting with Reuther — such a group would be named to channel defense work into unemployment-stricken areas such as Detroit.

3. There was increasing bi-partisan support for the bill written by Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) and Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.)

This bill provides that if a governor certifies that there is a critical unemployment situation, federal financial help can be advanced to a state.

They listened patiently to the reading of Ford Local 600's substitute resolution—the heart of which was a demand for 40 hours' pay for 30 hours' work. Reuther said that was Communist-inspired at this time. He called it a good idea but not practical during this national emergency.

Then the delegates defeated it, with only 13 voting approval. Having got over that hurdle, they passed the administration's program without a dissenting vote

They also listened patiently to the explanation of Henry H. Fowler, National Production Administrator, and Arthur Flemming, manpower assistant to Defense Mobilizer Wilson, of the use of scarce materials in the defense economy.

They knew what they wanted when they arrived on schedule at the Senate Caucus Room at 9 a.m. last Monday. Their determination must have gotten around in the rarified air which is Washington. More than a score of congressmen—Republicans as well as Democrats—were on hand to face the crowd of determined UAW local leaders that filled the room to overflowing.

(A janitor telephoned for more chairs because "there was a heck of a crowd.")

They got pledges of support for the federal aid bill from congressmen on both sides of the political fence and even those congressmen who did not want to commit themselves were careful to choose their words.

Up In The Wild, Blue Yonder!

The use by the Air Force of picture frames made of stainless steel containing an 8% nickel content was cited by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther as an example of military waste of critical materials.

The frames are used in planes to instruct bomber technicians, Reuther said. He pointed out that nickel is highest priority material and the scarcest in the defense program.

U. S. Jobless Pay Bill Tops UAW Program On Layoffs

The CIO Auto Workers Conference on Defense Unemployment adopted the following program:

1. Enact a Federal Unemployment Compensation Bill: Defense mobilization policies are responsible for layoffs. Congress has acted to protect corporations—it must act now to protect laid off workers and their families.

2. Continue Essential Civilian Production Until Defense Jobs are Available: Keep people at work making the things we need. Rush defense jobs into civilian production plants to balance cuts in civilian production.

3. Dovetail Defense and Civilian Work in Existing Plants: Make defense jobs available earlier. Minimize the need for new machines and new plants by fully utilizing existing civilian plants for both defense and civilian production.

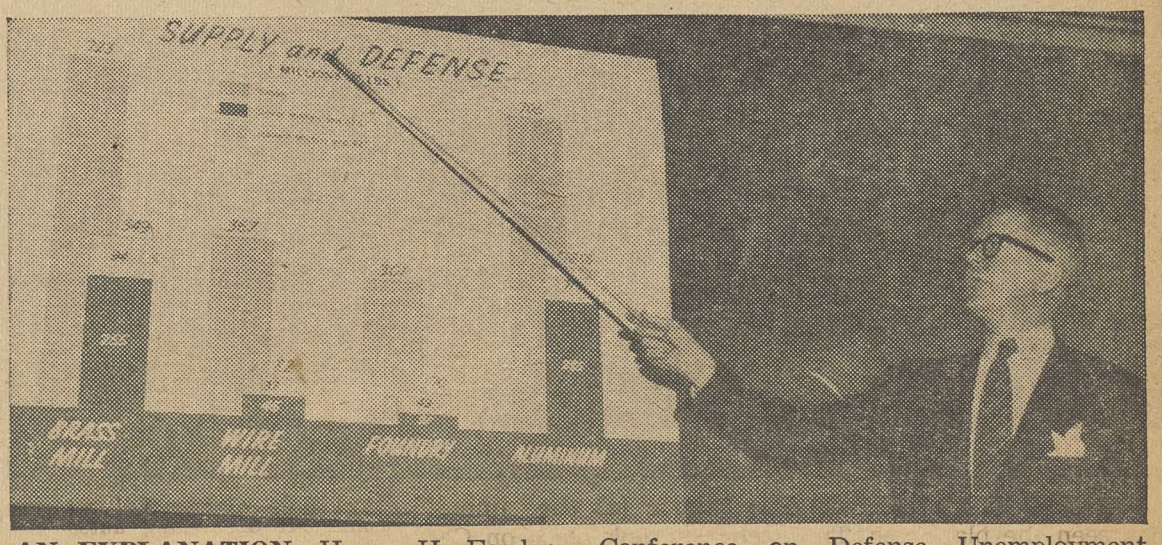
4. Place Defense Contracts on a Negotiated Basis: Stop saving pennies by competitive bids wasting millions of lost productive man-hours through unemployment. Put the defense jobs where the trained workers are available and waiting for work.

5. Break the Machine-Tool Bottleneck: Use the tools we have to make the tools we need. The automobile, truck and agriculture implement plants can build Bullards, mills, lathes, and other machine-tools.

6. Establish a Technical Task Force on Critical Materials: Stop the waste of critical materials which is robbing workers of their jobs. Save critical materials by finding satisfactory substitutes.

7. Initiate Nation-Wide Scrap Campaign: Collection of copper, aluminum and steel scrap in the backyards and alleys of America means putting people to work in the plants of America.

8. Free The American Economy From the Stranglehold of Monopoly and Scarcity: Expand basic productive capacity of copper, aluminum, steel, and other scarce metals. Stop wasting critical metals by non-essential plant construction.



AN EXPLANATION: Henry H. Fowler, National Production Administrator, uses a chart to show the delegates to the UAW Conference on Defense Unemployment where scarce materials go. Arthur Flemming, ODM manpower aide, also spoke.

'Stop Layoffs!'—Auto Workers Tell Congress

TALKS UAW LANGUAGE: Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.), who is such a favorite with the UAW that Pres. Walter P. Reuther said that he was going to propose that he be given a UAW honorary life membership card, addresses the conference delegates in the Senate Caucus Room.

ABSORBED: So absorbed were the delegates to the UAW Conference on Defense Unemployment that there were few smiles when the cameraman "shot" the picture. The conference was attended by the leaders of local unions where there is unemployment or the threat of layoffs.

'Take-It-Easy' Defense, Industry Chiefs Denounced By Reuther

INDUSTRY, the defense mobilization agencies and the military were castigated last week by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers for mounting unemployment in the nation's auto production centers.

Reuther was the keynote speaker at the National UAW-CIO Conference on Defense Unemployment at the Statler Hotel, Washington, on Jan. 13.

The UAW head said that efforts to get the government and the auto industry to be prepared for a defense emergency date back to 1945.

Reuther said that at that time he proposed a program to keep war plants on a stand-by basis, producing civilian goods but quickly adaptable to defense production.

Buttressing his speech with the pamphlet, "The Record of the UAW-CIO on the Job Front," especially prepared for the conference, Reuther recalled that the UAW also took a series of steps aimed at assuring the country of an edequate supply of basic materials.

He said that immediately following the outbreak of Korean hostilities, the UAW told "the auto industry that there was going to be unemployment. When we asked to sit down with industry, the latter refused."

Typical of the industry response, Reuther said, was a letter from Pres. George W. Mason of the Nash-Kelvinator Corp., which said:

"It does not appear that present military requirements will involve more than nominal cuts in steel supplies for the automobile industry. I do not believe it will seriously reduce production or employment . . . As for steel, I feel that the steel industry has done a remarkable job of production and expansion."

Reuther had no kind words for the machine tool industry.

"The machine tool industry," he said, "likes the bottleneck in machine tools, which the government procurement agencies aided in creating.

"The Air Force needs 90,000 jet engines, but orders have been placed for only half that number because of the lack of machine tools."

Reuther said that when he met with Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, Dec. 29, he reminded him that nothing had happened to the offer of Intl. Harvester to make machine tools.

"It took eight months to clear the paper work for making machine tools at General Motors," Reuther added.

HE SAID he told Arthur S. Flemming, manpower assistant to Wilson, that he should make the military procurement agencies put work where the workers are.

But, Reuther continued, Chairman John D. Small of the Munitions Board had told him last Sept. 24. that placing defense work where the workers are "would not be in the interest of government." Reuther also quoted Small as saying that "under the law there was not much that could be done to make a contractor place jobs where the workers are."

Reuther said that he has continued to insist that sufficient material be alloted by the National Production Authority for a million passenger cars and and 250,000 trucks during the first three quarters of this year.

Drastic cuts of scarce materials needed in auto production could be made when defense production begins, he added.

He charged that during the past 18 months the "auto industry wanted to make autos as usual and get the profits that come out of making autos as usual."

The UAW head attacked the allocation of scarce materials to new plants.

'2 Governments In Washington'

"Shoulder patches don't give you the right to waste materials," Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the CIO Auto Workers' Conference on Defense Unemployment.

"There are two governments in Washington—the civilian and the military," Reuther said. "The military government does things the way it wants to do them.

"The military has a status that makes people reluctant to take it on. I tell you now that the UAW is going to call the shots as they are, and we're going to fight the military when it is wrong."

"MAN OF THE WEEK"—UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther (center) tells Sen. Morse (R. Ore.), right, the UAW will not decide for the Democrats or the Republicans until it has seen the platforms. The exchange took place on CBS "Man of the Week" television (from left): Sen. Moody (D. Mich.); Griffing Bancroft, moderator; Reuther, Kenneth Crawford of Newsweek, and Morse.

TALK UNEMPLOYMENT—Like most other UAW local union leaders, John Gibson, vice president and education director of Local 51, Plymouth Motors, Detroit, (left) and William Gerbe, Local 51 president, discuss plight of their jobless members.

35 Bucks A Week Doesn't Go Far With 6 Youngsters!

IT'S TOUGH to be out of work—particularly in the Detroit area where there are no loose jobs around.

Tales of hardship told by local officers of the CIO Auto Workers attending the union's Conference on Defense Unemployment included that of Roosevelt Tiner, who was laid off by Plymouth Motors Dec. 17.

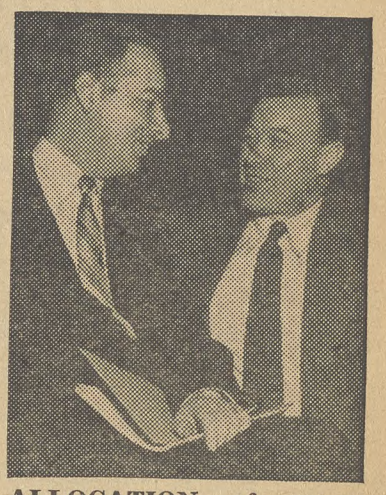
With six children—four of them at home—Tiner, a member of UAW Local 51, draws $35 weekly unemployment compensation, according to Pres. William Gerbe and Vice Pres. John Gibson of his local.

He has to pay $20 weekly for his living quarters, which leaves him $15 to support his wife and children. He had to go on welfare rolls to get additional money to provide for his family.

Tiner had difficulty in establishing claims for compensation and relief because shortly before he was laid off, he had moved from Detroit to Ferndale, which is in a different county.

To add to his troubles, he lost his Social Security card—which made it hard for him to establish his identity. For one week, Tiner was penniless and had to borrow from relatives and friends.

Multiply his case by 4200 who have been laid off since June 30 at this Plymouth plant, which normally employs more than 12,000 workers, and you get some idea of the problems, Gerbe and Gibson said.



ALLOCATION of scarce material to the auto industry was doubtless the subject Arthur Flemming, manpower assistant to Defense Mobilizer Charles Wilson (left), and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther are discussing.

How About It, 'Trud'?

The United Nations voted last week, by 33-15, to give its thousands of New York headquarters employes a pay raise of 7.5%.

The raise was recommended by Sec. Gen. Trygve Lie, in light of the sharply rising cost of living for UN employes. As every American union member knows, a wage boost to catch up with higher living costs is certainly justified—a fact which the Wage Stabilization Board has always recognized.

So it comes as a surprise and a disappointing shock that the United States vote was cast against the 7.5% raise. The U. S., it was pointed out, favored only a 5% increase for UN employes, and accordingly opposed the bigger increase.

While the matter of pay raises for UN headquarters staff may be a small item in relation to the bigger problems of the world, we feel that the U. S. delegation to the UN and the State Dept. itself rate a sharp reprimand for their penny-pinching attitude on this question.

But the U. S. delegation, unfortunately, was not alone in opposing a fair wage boost for UN workers. Great Britain and the Soviet Union also voted against.

Such a stand is to be expected, perhaps, from Britain's Conservative government. To some, however, it comes as something more of a surprise to find the Soviet Union—whose propaganda hails its regime as the spokesman for the workers of the world—opposing the interests of the UN workers on this specific issue.

We think the vote of the Soviet delegate to the UN against it was as bad as the vote of the American delegate against it. At the same time, we wonder whether the government-controlled unions of the Soviet realm disapprove their delegate's vote against a fair pay raise.

"Trud," the official organ of the Soviet trade unions, is not bashful in its criticism. That paper has repeatedly attacked the CIO and its leaders—most recently Pres. Philip Murray—and argued that American unions have no freedom of criticism in our democratic society.

Well, we have criticized the action of the American delegation at the UN.

We wonder when—or if—"Trud" will similarly criticize the similar action of the Soviet delegation. We're not going to hold our breath waiting, however, for "Trud" to bite the government hand that feeds it.

One Ward Heard From!

The GOP ward south of the Pyrenees has been heard from Gen. Franco's Radio Madrid, in a broadcast to the U.S.A., has come out for Sen. Taft for President. "True Republicans," said the fascist radio station, "want a fight."

Now all we need to know is how many delegates and how many votes the island of Formosa will have at the GOP convention.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Acts of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. XV January 21, 1952 No. 3

The New Virginian!

'The Black Silence Of Fear'

The rejection of new ideas has been termed "an ominous trend in this nation" by U. S. Supreme Court Associate Justice William O. Douglas. Excerpts from an article by Justice Douglas in the New York Times Sunday Magazine follow:

THE DEMOCRATIC way of life rejects standardized thought. It rejects orthodoxy. It wants the fullest and freest discussions within peaceful limits, of all public issues. It encourages constant research for truth at the periphery of knowledge.

There have been areas of intolerance when the views of minorities have been suppressed. But there probably has not been a period of greater intolerance than we witness today.

This is alarming to one who loves his country. It means that the philosophy of strength through free speech is being forsaken for the philosophy of fear through repression. We are drifting in the direction of repression, drifting dangerously fast.

The drift goes back to the fact that we carried over to days of peace the military approach to world affairs. Diplomacy, certainly in our relations with Asia, took a back seat. The military approach conditioned our thinking and our planning. The military, in fact, determined our approach to the Asians and their problems. That has been a great tragedy in Asia. And the tragedy to us at home has been about as great.

We forgot that democracy in many lands is an empty word; that the appeal is hollow when made to illiterate people living at the subsistence level. We asked them to furnish staging grounds for a military operation whose outcome, in their eyes, had no perceptible relation to their own welfare.

Those who rejected our overtures must be Communists, we said. Those who did not fall in line with our military plans must be secretly aligning with Russia. This was the result of our military thinking, of our absorption in military affairs. In Asia it has brought us to the lowest prestige in our existence.

The concentration on military means has helped to breed fear. It has bred fear and insecurity partly because of the horror of atomic war. But the real reason strikes deeper.

Fear has many manifestations. The Communist threat inside the country has been magnified and exalted beyond its realities. Irresponsible talk by irresponsible people has fanned the flames of fear. Character assassinations have become common. Suspicion has taken the place of good will.

Suspicion grows until only the orthodox idea is the safe one.

Fear has driven more and more men and women in all walks of life either to silence or to the folds of the orthodox.

This fear has sterotyped our thinking, narrowed the range of free public discussion, and driven many thoughtful people to despair. This pattern of orthodoxy that is shaping our thinking has dangerous implications. No one man, no one group can have the answer to the many perplexing problems that today confront the management of world affairs.

The mind of man must always be free. The strong society is one that sanctions and encourages freedom of thought and expression. When there is that freedom a nation has resiliency and adaptability. When freedom of expression is supreme, a nation will keep its balance and stability.

When we view this problem full face we are following the American tradition. The times demand a renaissance in freedom of thought and freedom of expression, a renaissance that will end the orthodoxy that threatens to devitalize us.

A Matter Of Language

Twenty Sarah Lawrence College students, including two Negroes, crossed the Mason-Dixon line to study present social, economic and racial problems in the South.

"The owners of five hotels in Knoxville advised us they could not accommodate the colored girls if they were avowed 'American Negroes' but that they would be accepted as 'foreign students,'" Prof. Edward C. Solomon, faculty adviser, reports.

Unwilling to compromise their anti-discrimination principles, the girls found a sixth hotel where Negroes not only were welcomed but where the management urged Prof. Solomon to "send us more business like this."

Behind The Headlines—

Figures Don't Lie, But Steel Bosses Sure Can Figure!

From Steel Labor

WELL, THE DEAR OLD American Iron and Steel Institute is at it again, handing out puffed-up figures about the average hourly earnings of Steelworkers—to fool the public at a time when your union is in collective bargaining negotiations.

Maybe you saw in the papers the other day that the Institute reported that as of September, 1951, the average hourly wage was $1.974.

And they do it without mirrors—but not without a little sleight-of-hand with a pencil therein!

First of all, you know, the American Iron and Steel Institute gathers all kinds of reports from 114 companies representing 95% of the iron and steel industry. Maybe it also gathers in the Top Brass of the industry to give the union a going-over—but that's another matter.

When not distorted, like that $1.97 hoax, their reports are valuable because they contain information about (1) the average number of employees; (2) average hours worked per employee; (3) total earnings of employees; (4) vacation payments; (5) average earnings per hour—and lots of other data, as the economists would say.

We will have to assume that the figures supplied by those 114 companies to the Institute are reasonably accurate, but the conclusions put out by the Institute are open to serious questions on several grounds.

Let's see if we can prove that charge. It apparently includes everything but the kitchen sink (all earnings on hourly-rated jobs, incentive earnings, overtime, night-shift premiums, holiday premium pay, reporting allowance and severance pay).

And also a figure said to represent vacation payments.

There's the trick. Now watch the sleight-of-hand.

Let's say you make $1.81 an hour. You work the first two weeks of the month—that's 80 hours. You multiply 80 hours by $1.81 and your pay envelope will have in it $144.80. Right!

Now, let's say you are entitled to two weeks' vacation and you take the next two weeks of that month, maybe to take the family on a trip. Your vacation pay will be 80 hours multiplied by $1.81, or another $144.80. Right!

So you are paid a total of $289.60 for the month.

You're dead certain your rate is $1.81 an hour, but there, son, is where you are so wrong!

Here's the way the American Iron and Steel Institute figures your rate: Your total "take" for the month is $289.60. But you actually worked only two weeks—80 hours. The Institute divides only 80 hours (not 160 as it should) into the total of $289.60—and, now watch closely, your hourly rate is $3.62!

No, son, don't tear out your hair in amazement. We warned you that Institute sure knows the tricks.

* * *

Let's carry this example out for a year. Suppose the mill worked 52 weeks, 40 hours each week. That makes a total of 2080 hours. Multiply 2080 hours by your rate of $1.81 and the total is $3764.80. You were on the job every day, except for those two weeks' vacation.

You still know your rate is $1.81 an hour.

But the American Iron and Steel Institute drops those two weeks' vacation from its so-called calculations and divides by 2000 hours—50 weeks, 40 hours a week.

Figure it out for yourself, son, and you'll learn that your hourly rate is slightly better than $1.88 an hour!

Now, let's suppose you were entitled to three weeks' vacation.

The Institute would drop those three weeks in its calculating—and now your hourly rate is $1.92!

See how easy it is to raise that average hourly rate by a little sleight of the pencil? For public consumption?

Naturally, we are going to let you explain to the Little Woman that you haven't been holding out on her.

A flood of letters from Steelworkers and their wives started us digging and our Research Dept. came up with the answer—exposing a shameful propaganda trick.

For instance, Mrs. W. M. Thurston of Portsmouth, O., wrote:

"Our local paper snipes at the CIO every chance it gets. A few weeks ago it said the average Steelworker's pay was $1.92. Last week it said it was $1.95 and tonight it was $1.97. My husband works at the Detroit Steel plant here in Portsmouth and has for 26 years. There must be some mistake.

"I know my husband makes $1.86, $1.90 and $1.92 according to the turn he has. He is an inspector and has nearly 27 years in the plant. Surely $1.97 cannot be the average."

How right you are, Mrs. Thurston!

Now you see, son, how easy it is for the American Iron and Steel Institute to arrive at almost any figure it wants?

Wonder if the rest of their reports use gimmicks like this?

How Far From Slavery?

'Jim Crow Is On The Run, But The Goal Is Too, Too Far Away!'

"Segregation still means more to much of the South than democracy," says Carl T. Rowan, reporter for the Minneapolis Tribune after a 6000-mile tour of the South. Excerpts from his article, "How Far From Slavery?", in Look magazine, reprinted by permission, follow:

I WAS BORN in the South, reared in the South, and but for a war that I was called away to help fight, I might have spent all my days in the South. But that war came, and I, a green, small-town Negro youngster from McMinnville, Tenn., got out of the kingdom of Jim Crow.

A few months ago, I returned to the South, where the color of my skin would count above all things. I knew that I would find the Negro better off in some big and some small ways.

AIDED by the federal courts, he has made great progress toward educational opportunity. Negroes now vote in tens of thousands. But complete equality of educational opportunity is still far away.

Still, the social and economic changes that were evident or looming had evoked talk of a "New South." I wanted to see if there was a New South for the Negro; and I hoped there would be, for this would mean new unity to bolster American democracy, caught in the shadows of its gloomiest hour.

But, on every hand, I found the dismal squalor that was ever present in my childhood.

Basically, this was the South that I had left. Sure, the democratic ideal was making headway. But I could see the confusion in children and the agony in old men, and I knew that the goal still was too, too far away.

I found that the South is gripped by an "inner conflict," an outgrowth of the Southland's "great debate" on the issue of racial segregation. Jim Crow is on the wing—fleeing the legal buckshot of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other groups working for the cause of freedom. Jim Crow is dying, and all Dixie knows it. But there is conflict because evil men—wily men, with untold wealth behind them—have risen for a last-ditch fight.

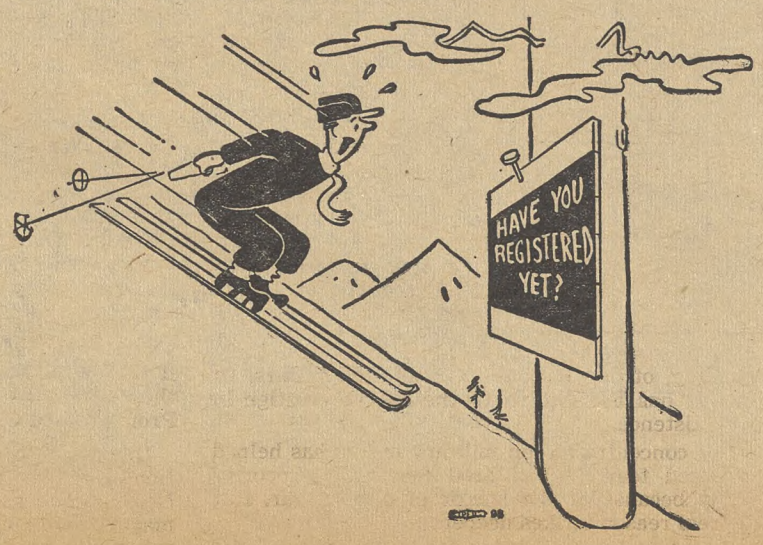
Segregation has been the South's god, and it has allowed no other god to come before it. But the federal courts have dealt mighty blows to this idol. Because of the courts, I could ride a railroad coach unsegregated from Miami, Fla., to Macon, Ga.

But there was so much that I still could not do. I had to get out of Macon because I tried to buy a paper in a white waiting room. There I learned that segregation still means more to much of the South than democracy.

In Washington, the nation's capital, I was told that I must stand to eat at a five-and-dime store counter, simply because I was colored and American. Had I been colored and of some foreign country, I could have sat.

In Birmingham, Ala., I found that I had been swept out of the main stream of American life. In that city, the capital of Jim Crowism, I found a steel curtain of hatred and fear created by a police force . . . with Gestapo-like efficiency.

From what I saw the barrier to a New South and a new life for the Negro lies in that "great debate": Is segregation to continue? The Talmadges, Byrnes and other spokesmen for the Old South say it must, that all this nation's bayonets cannot abolish it. I left the South doubting that the people of Dixie are so lawless.



WSB Puts Off Steel Hearing For 3 Weeks

ON REQUEST of steel management, the Wage Stabilization Board has put off for three weeks the special panel hearings on CIO Steelworkers' wage and contract demands.

A three-day comprehensive presentation by the union of its wage case wound up in Washington on Jan. 12.

The Office of Price Stabilization has called steel management to a meeting Jan. 29 to discuss possible price increases under the Capehart amendment.

Resumption of the hearings in New York was put off until Feb. 1, when the USA-CIO will wind up its case with a presentation by Murray Latimer, pension and social security consultant and former Railroad Retirement Board member, on the steel union's proposals for a guaranteed annual wage.

ON FEB. 4, steel management is expected to begin the case it told the WSB panel it would take three weeks to prepare.

Because of the lengthy recess, the 45-day "truce" granted by the Steelworkers' recent special convention in Atlantic City will be more than halfway gone by the time the WSB panel hearings begin again. That "truce" runs out on Feb. 24.

At the recent sessions in Washington, the introductory statement by USA Pres. Philip Murray that the Steelworkers' proposals for a 15c hourly general wage increase and other improvements are "economically feasible . . . and justifiable during this period of national emergency and international crisis"—was followed by:

• A comprehensive examination of "Wage Policy In An Expanding Economy," by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO director of Education and Research. He said "higher wages drawn from ample profits or based on rising productivity cannot justify price increases." (For details on this report, see Pages 6 and 7.)

• A point-by-point presentation by Arthur J. Goldberg, union general counsel, of the union's "22 in '52" proposal, with emphasis that the WSB could approve all of them and still stay within limits of its present stabilization policies.

• A report by Otis Brubaker, the union's research director, that the steel industry could pay "reasonable and justifiable" wage and other economic improvements out of present profits without following its "customary practice of passing on the wage cost—and more—to steel consumers in the form of higher prices.

In the case of U. S. Steel Corp., Brubaker said, it would pay all of its 300,000 employes a 50c hourly increase, and still pay the cost out of its "excess profits."

Brubaker pointed out there has been a "continuing growth" of the steel industry with respect to capacity, production, productivity, net worth, sales and profits—but this growth has not been reflected in the real wages of steel workers.

Strike Warning Faces Alcoa

A warning that CIO Steelworkers will strike 10 plants of the Aluminum Co. of America on Feb. 1 was voiced last week by James G. Thimmes, union vice president.

The union represents 18,000 Alcoa workers.

America's Economy Is In Its Biggest E

Share In Gains Denied Labor

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A BROAD PICTURE of the expanding American economy in a period of transition was painted for the special panel of the Wage Stabilization Board hearing the demand of the CIO Steelworkers for a wage increase in basic steel.

It was etched by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO director of research and education. It was highlighted by a detailed dissection of the factors influencing the economy which are making the lot of the average worker increasingly unenviable.

Ruttenberg's testimony could be boiled down to a few words: The average worker just isn't getting enough of the wealth he helps to produce.

His attack on the problem was made along six main lines. These were cited in an introduction and developed later, one by one. They were:

1. **"A dynamic wage policy is essential to the continued growth of a dynamic American economy.**

2. **"Government expenditures for national security will continue high in the period ahead; but even at their peak, it is anticipated that the percentage of the nation's output required for national security will be less than half of the level of World War II.**

3. **"Wage policy in times of emergencies, as well as during normal times, must permit a flow of purchasing power sufficient to insure a balance between the nation's continuing ability to produce goods and services for domestic consumption and the ability of the families of the nation to buy them.**

4. **"Wage policy must not only permit wage rates to increase with the rising cost of living; it must also permit wage earners to share in the rising productivity of the American economy.**

5. **"No wage increase is inherently inflationary. On the cost side, higher wages drawn from ample profits or based on rising production cannot justify price increases. On the demand side, only the expenditure of income on goods in short supply has an inflationary effect.**

6. **"The inflation which has followed the Korean invasion was not generated by a 'wage'-price spiral. Prices spiralled, although wages lagged. The unrestrained operation of speculation and profiteering shot prices upward and wages have had difficulty catching up ever since. If inflationary pressures are to be effectively controlled, our economic stabilization program must be reenforced and the principle of equality of sacrifice must be fully applied."**

In discussing the expanding economy, Ruttenberg asserted that an American wage policy "must be firmly rooted in the basic trends already manifest in the nation's economic life."

'Dominant Trend'

The "dominant trend" of the last few years, he continued, has been growth, a factor which is continuing into the future. The trend started in 1945. Its tempo has increased sharply in the last 18 months —a move the CIO finds belated, he pointed out, because it has been demanding such growth since 1946.

The growth is reflected in several ways, his testimony showed. These include the expansion of the gross national product and industrial production, expansion of basic industries, and record outlays for new plant and equipment.

They constitute an increase in U. S. resources, he went on, which cannot be used "fully or wisely" unless we develop a wage policy "which will assure the nation levels of consumption and distribution high enough to sustain full production and full employment in the years ahead."

"Whether we make full use of our economic resources to build a better life for ourselves and other peoples of the world," he explained, "will depend upon the general economic environment we shape during these critical years.

"It goes without saying that a vital feature of this environment will be its wage policy. For unless all those who work for wages and salaries have the wherewithall to help spur these vast resources into action, the promise of a great economic future will not be fulfilled."

Ruttenberg produced facts and figures for the panel which showed conclusively that the inflation bedevilling the country is not the result of wages or wage demands.

"For nine months from Korea to February-March, 1951, prices soared rapidly," he said.

"Scare-buying, hoarding, speculation and profiteering—financed to a significant extent by the relatively easy extension of bank credit—fired the engines of inflationary pressures. In anticipation of future shortages, businessmen engaged in large-scale inventory accumulation, betting on continued price rises and thereby creating artificial shortages.

"Prices started to jump immediately after the outbreak of the Korean War—long before any real shortages appeared and despite the rapid increase in industrial output. Price rises were compounded one on top of another, all along the line from the raw material level to the retailer. Most sections of the business community partook in this orgy of price boosts and profiteering."

There was a spiral of price rises after the start of the Korean action, he said, but no wage-price spiral. Wholesale prices of manufactured products soared, the hourly earnings of industrial workers "merely crept upward."

Prices, relatively quiescent between March and August, 1951, are on way up again with the help of a De Mobilization Act that does not co them—and any gains workers have have been lost, he explained.

And while business boomed in workers were losing ground, manufa ing profits both before and after were either setting new records or proaching previous peaks—far abov either instance, Congress' concept of mal profits." Dividends are following same trend, he said.

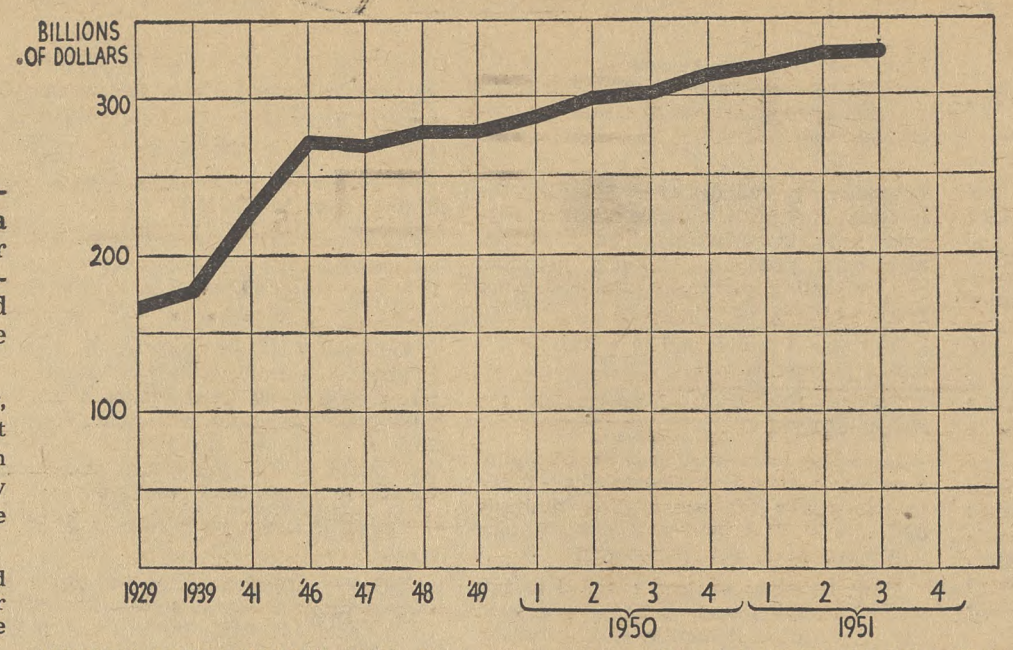
"The figures reveal that the ave worker in manufacturing industries not shared in the benefits of indu progress and productivity," Rutte stressed.

"Maintenance merely of the bu power of wages—especially in a peri rapidly rising output and productiv would mean that workers would not in the fruits of increased industrial ciency . . .

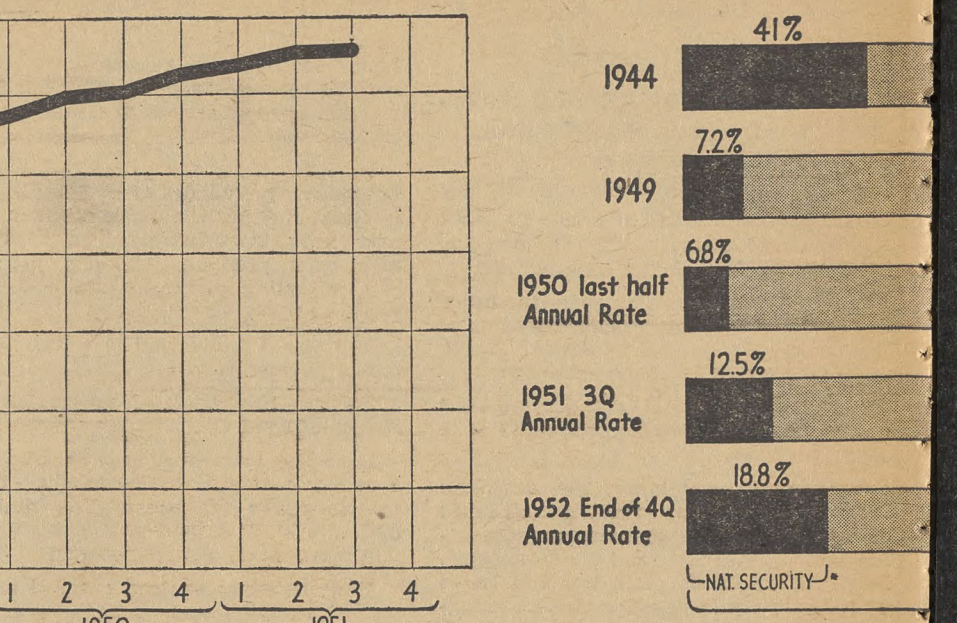
"Unless workers are permitted to in the fruits of industrial progress, share of the national income will de while the business and management will rise.

"Failure to allow wage adjustm based on industrial progress would, t fore, represent government interventi the distribution of national income t detriment of the worker and for the b of business."

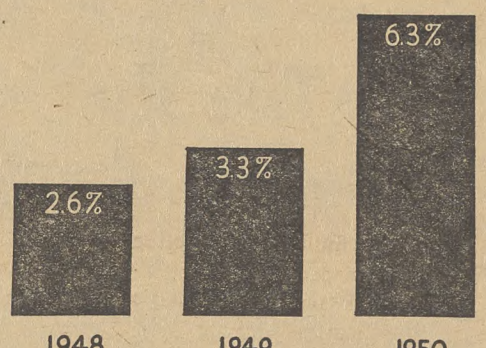
Ruttenberg carefully analyzed cons



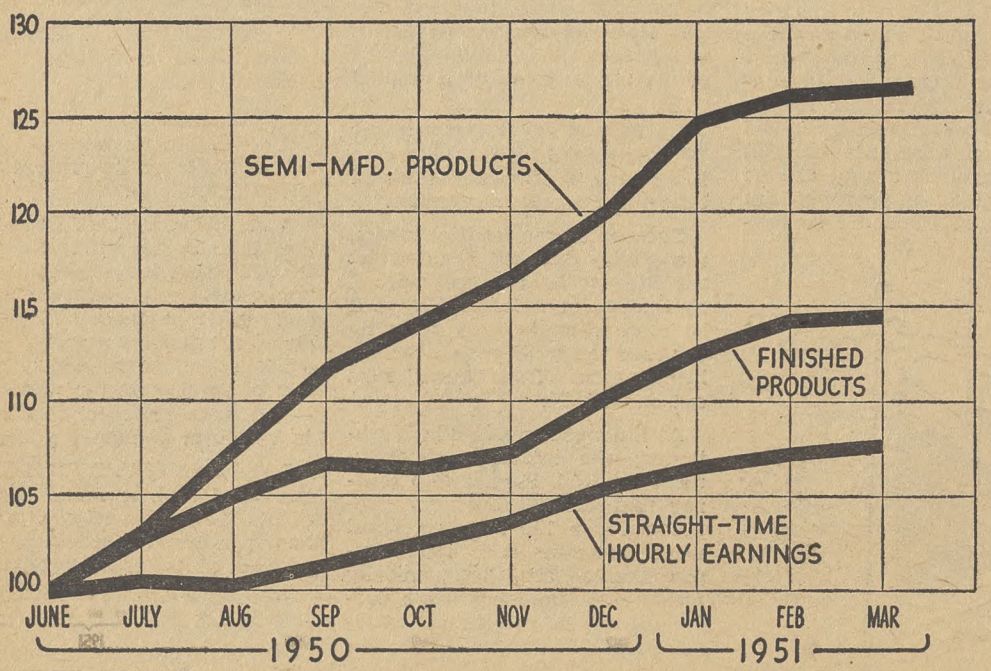
GREAT EXPANSION of U. S. economy since the end of World War II is shown in this chart, based on figures of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Using 1951 prices, total national output of goods and services has climbed 18% in the last three years.



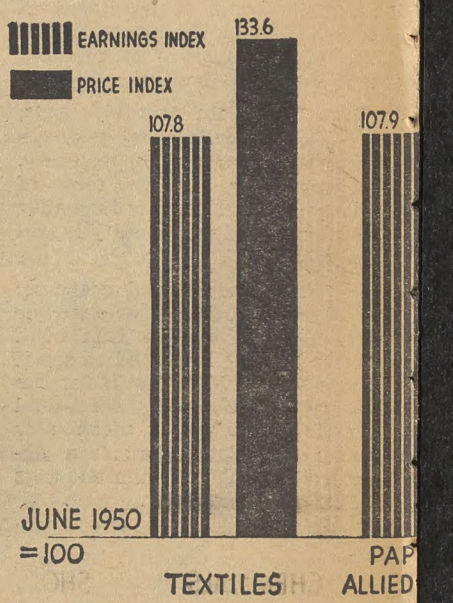
ONE RESULT is that cost of m gross, national product in the pe 18.8% of national product in 19 total output of goods and service



DRASTIC OUTPUT increase by American workers is shown in this chart covering the last three years on per man-hour increases in the gross private product.

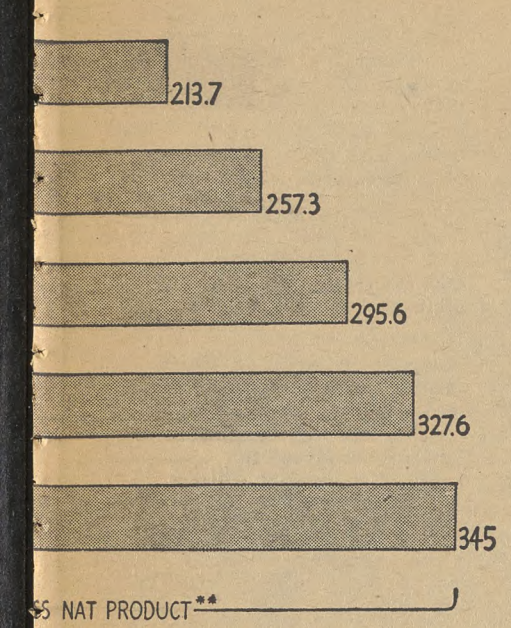


DO WAGE INCREASES cause price increases? Price profiteering is the cause of sharp inflationary pressures, as shown on this chart covering period since Korean war began. Wholesale prices for semi-manufactured and finished products are way, way up, while workers' hourly earnings lag.



MORE EVIDENCE that work omy is shown in these charts c each case, the price index has dex for straight-time hourly w

oom, But Workers Are Falling Behind!



defense, which took 41% of the rld War II year of 1944, will be but ording to CIO estimates. Increase in 45 billions in '52 shows up clearly.

ncome, spending and savings and showed that the amount of money the average American in the low or middle income groups has to spend has grown less since prices started to go up.

This, in turn, has resulted in a lower volume of consumer purchases since the spring of 1951, he said, and comes about in the face of a record-breaking increase in personal income.

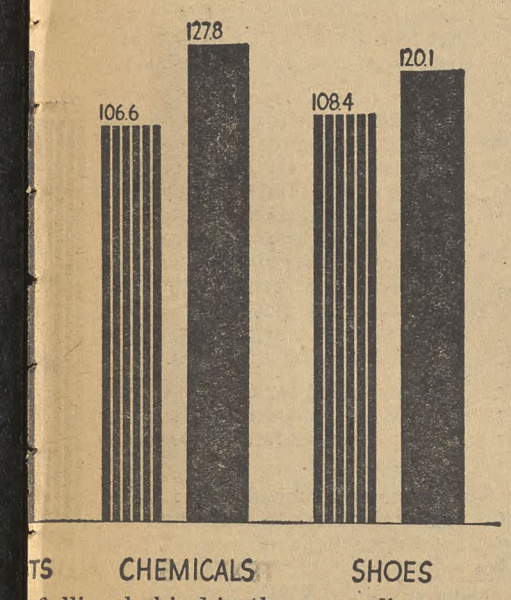
But the business boom and the jump in personal spendable income show an entirely different face when they are reduced to terms of constant dollars instead of current dollars, Ruttenberg said:

Less Spending Money

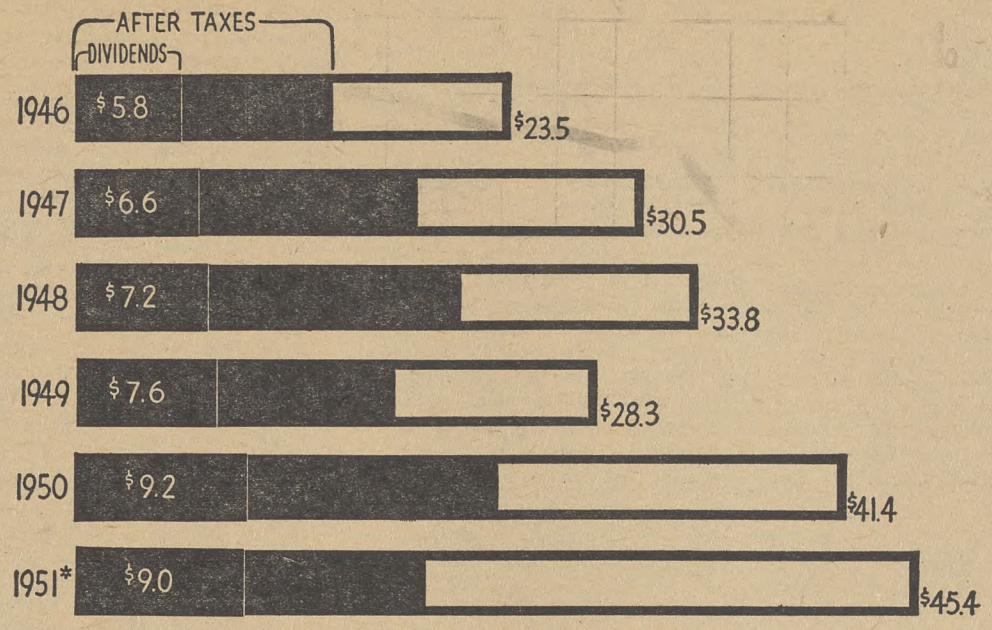
"Despite the higher levels of employment and economic activity during the first nine months of 1951 compared to the second quarter of 1950, the real rise in the total disposable income personal of the American people, measured in actual buying power, hardly exceeded 2%, only slightly more than the rate of rise in the population.

"The real volume of consumer purchases during the first nine months of 1951, despite the buying bulge of the first quarter, was more than 1% BELOW the volume of consumption of the second quarter of 1950, just preceding the Korean invasion."

Liquid savings, about which so much is said, are not in the hands of the great mass of people. They are largely concentrated in the bank accounts and safety deposit vaults of the people in the upper income levels, Ruttenberg showed.



falling behind in the expanding econ- four representatives industries. In substantially above the earnings in- the last year and a half.



WHO GETS THE BENEFITS? Too much of the expanding U. S. economy is going to big business, too little to workers and consumers for better standards of living. Chart based on New York Times estimate sets profits of all corporations at $45.4 billions before taxes for the last year.

How Inflation Can Be Cured

INFLATIONARY pressures are likely to become more intense in some parts of the economy this year, but wage increases which compensate for price rises and productivity increases will not be among them, the Wage Stabilization Board's special steel panel was told by Stanley H. Ruttenberg.

These pressures may develop, the CIO director of research and education explained, if military expenditures increase and civilian production is cut back further. If they do develop, he went on, "an adequate stabilization program, more effective than our present undertaking, is a prerequisite."

CIO Program

The CIO believes at least eight factors must be included in such a program, he said. They are.

Price control: Must include dollars-and-cents ceilings and eliminate automatic adjustments permitted by the Defense Production Act through the Capehart and Herlong amendments; repeal of the Butler-Hope amendment prohibiting cattle slaughtering quotas; restoration of ceilings on farm prices, and return to the Office of Price Stabilization of the right to insure production of low-price line consumer goods and to control commodity markets.

Taxation: Federal expenditures on a pay-as-you go basis at the contemplated present level of spending, with elimination of tax loopholes, a higher excess corporate profits levy, and higher income tax rates in the upper income brackets. ("The top 10% of our American family spending units—five million families—earned more, even after taxes, and spent more than the bottom 50%—25 million families.")

Rent control: "We must have a . . . program which maintains rent controls on all existing housing as long as the currently existing housing shortage continues."

Consumer credit controls: They must be flexible to permit varying down payments and installments, and must contain procedures to make essential consumer durable goods available on the basis of need should extreme scarcities develop.

Bank credit control: Legislative restrictions to stop expansion of bank credit when inflationary pressures build up.

Productive capacity: More expansion so we can supply all needs, civilian and military, with wage and price stabilization programs no more than temporary barriers safeguarding the economy until production catches up with demand.

Allocations and priorities: Continued authority to control critical materials to insure military production on schedule and to readjust the balance between military and civilian needs.

Savings: Not only as an anti-inflation weapon, but to broaden the public holding of government bonds.

Copies Available Of Report

Charts and reports on these pages are from the report "Wage Policy In Our Expanding Economy," which was part of the CIO Steelworkers' case presented to the Wage Stabilization Board hearing in Washington.

The report was presented by Stanley H. Ruttenberg, director of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, and represented a joint effort by the department's staff.

Copies of the report are available at 50c each, with reduced rates for quantity orders, from the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, 718 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

Productivity Of Industry Climbs

THERE HAS BEEN a lot of talk lately about the increase in the productivity of American workers—an increase due to men as well as to machines.

How much has it increased?

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO director of education and research, gave the answer to the special panel of the Wage Stabilization Board hearing the steel case.

It was an answer which insisted, too, that if higher productivity is not reflected adequately in pay envelopes, "the wage-earner's share of national income will drop, and there will be danger of recession if government expenditures diminish."

Ruttenberg showed that although long-range estimates of the increase are generally 2 to 3% a year, they usually include the retarding effects of great depressions and exclude the period of rapid expansion since 1941.

Actually, he demonstrated, the real gross product per manhour in private industry rose at the rate of 3 1/8% per year from 1933 to 1950, compounded annually, and for the years 1933-45, the annual increase was 4%—the same as for 1947-50.

". . . Productivity in 1952 can be expected to follow the above-normal increase of the last few years . . . This current trend should be reflected in wages," he told the panel.

Why Wait Longer?

The increase in 1950 alone, he said, was 6%. The 1951 figures are not yet available but indications are that they too will be above the long-term trend. And the current trends—what is happening now rather than 10 or 20 or 30 years ago—are the important ones, he maintained.

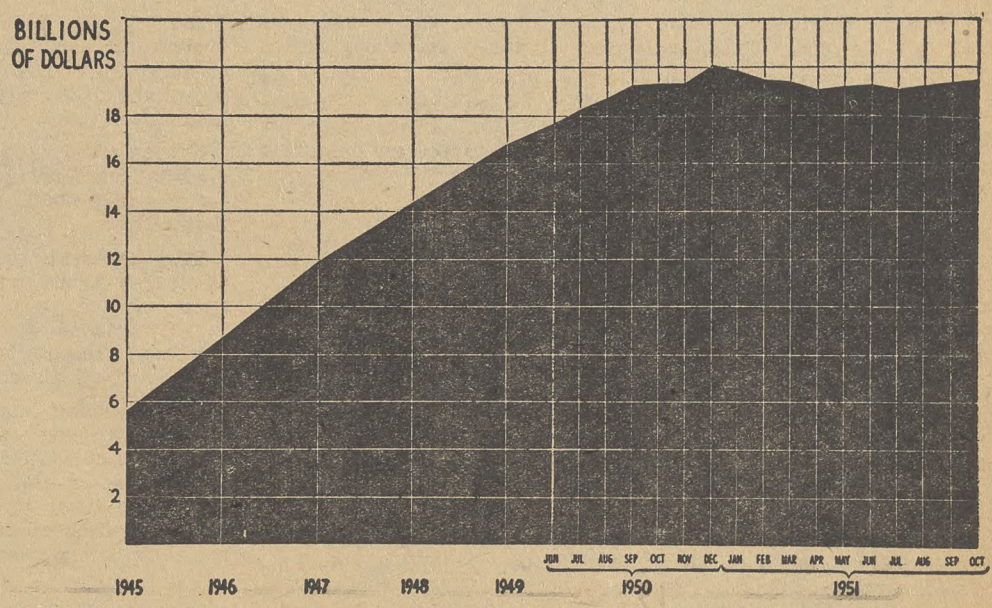
What factors have contributed to this increase?

"Advancing scientific knowledge," Ruttenberg said, "an improved labor force and expanded capacity have contributed to current productivity increases, both those that are reflected in recent figures and those that can be expected in 1952."

Neither employers nor the government, Ruttenberg warned, should underplay the potential and actual rate of productivity increase.

"If workers are not permitted to share in the gain," he said, "it will tend to be appropriated by the owners and not passed along to consumers in a period of shortages such as the present one.

"American workers would react unfavorably to the resulting injustices."



NET RESULT of runaway prices, runaway profits and lagging wages for millions of Americans is that they can't make ends meet, that they turn to consumer credit which has ballooned from under $6 billions in 1945 to a level of nearly $20 billions today.

Profits High—

Textile Mill Owners Must Be Smoking 'Reefers' As They Moan!

THE SAD TALES of "shrinking profits" put out by the textile industry have been labelled as figments of the imagination by the latest economic report of the CIO Textile Workers.

Compiled by the TWUA research department and offered as a "basis for sound appraisal of the industry's policies," the report predicted 1951 profits will likely equal those of 1950, which were in excess of $1.3 billion.

Securities & Exchange Commission and Federal Trade Commission estimates were quoted as showing profit increases for the first half of 1951 of 64.5% before taxes and 30.2% after taxes over 1950.

Not only that, but the report also showed that the typical textile executive listed by the Securities and Exchange Commission in 1950 received as much salary in two weeks as the average textile worker earned in wages for a full year's work.

In scanning SEC's top management salary lists for 64 textile firms, TWUA found that 38 of 258 executives for those firms received $100,000 or more in 1950, with compensation going as high as $382,210 for Jacob W. Schwab, president of United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc.

Each of the 258 individual executives was listed by SEC because his salary amounted to $25,000 or more and because his company's stock was listed in the New York exchanges, the report pointed out.

"In addition," the report said, "most of these executives enjoyed the benefit of substantial company contributions on their behalf into retirement funds."

Such contributions, according to the report, "frequently amount to more than $10,000 per person and are not included in compensation figures."

"These payments stand out sharply in contrast to the failure of the large majority of textile firms to adopt pension plans for their production employes," the TWUA report said.

The report showed, in contrasting workers' wages and company profits, that average hourly earnings of workers rose only from $1.189 in 1949 to $1.236 in 1950, while company profits (before taxes) on each man-hour of work almost doubled from 32c to 63.6c, equalling the post-war peak reached in 1947.

In showing the industry's profitability, the report pointed out the ratio of profits (before taxes) to net worth jumped from 12.6% in 1949 to 23% in 1950.

The amount of sales income spent on wages fell to 22.3% in 1950. That was well below the pre-World War II mark, 23.8% in 1939. But the stockholders' take jumped from 4.4% of sales in 1939 to 9.9% in 1950, before taxes, and from 3.4% to 5.3%, after taxes, the report said.

As for gains since the outbreak of the Korean war, and the resultant boom, the report showed spectacular gains in all branches of the industry.

"While all branches of the industry partook in the post-Korea profit-taking, the rayon, woolen and worsted, knit goods, dyeing, and finishing groups enjoyed the sharpest gains," the report concluded.

'No Contract, No Work,' TWUA Tells 20 Firms

THE CIO TEXTILE Workers last week served notice on some 20 woolen worsted firms that no contract means no work.

Led by the American Woolen Co.—the giant of the industry with 24 plants—the score of mills have notified TWUA that contracts which expire Mar. 15 would not be renewed.

Thirty northern cotton and rayon companies operating 45 mills and employing more than 35,000 workers will attempt to cut wages by reopening their contracts Mar. 15, Mariano S. Bishop, the union's cotton director, said last week.

American Woolen two weeks ago—just before TWUA held its woolen and worsted conference—notified the union of its intention to cancel its contract.

"It is hardly necessary for me to repeat what I said at our woolen and worsted conference in New York—that any attempt to reduce the wages or other benefits won for the workers by our union is doomed to fail," said John Chupka, the union's woolen and worsted director.

The present one-year agreement was negotiated after an industry-wide strike last year.

Chupka said, "the mills that have cancellation notices employ less than half of the workers who are under TWUA contracts in the industry. Woolen and worsted mills employing at least 35,000 workers have assured us that they intend to allow the present agreements to renew for a year."

The conference voted at its meeting Jan. 6 to allow all contracts to renew for a year.

A strike is not as likely in the cotton and rayon industry because the contracts which have another year to run provide a wage reopener Mar. 15—with the issue to go to arbitration if the parties do not agree.

"Needless to say, our union will not consider for a moment any reduction is wages," Bishop said. "I am shocked that these employers are trying to push the earnings of their workers down, while everything else is going up.

"It is true that employment has been poor, during the last few months, in the industry as whole. Yet workers have been the principal sufferers; the employers, as their annual statements reveal, have earned substantial profits for the year."

The TWUA's northern cotton and rayon conference — representing 95,000 workers—voted on Jan. 5 not to reopen contracts Mar. 15.

BUY DEFENSE BONDS: Two Steelworkers locals in the Lebanon, Pa., area, buy a total of $2500 Defense Bonds. Left to right, George Brown, treasurer of Local 2657, representing the employes at the Bethlehem Steel ore mines at Cornwall; Rocco Savant, financial secretary of Local 2657; Melville Parker, Lebanon County Bond Chairman; Ira Allwein, president of Local 1374, representing the workers at the Bethlehem Steel plant at Lebanon, and Thomas Fertig, financial secretary of Local 1374.

Prison Labor Contracts Hit In Congress

TWO NEW ENGLAND members of Congress acted last week to support the recent protest of the CIO Textile Workers against the use of prison labor to fill government textile needs while serious unemployment exists in the industry.

Rep. Nelson (R. Me.) introduced a bill (H.R. 5947) to prohibit federal officers and agencies from entering into contracts which are to be performed by prison labor.

On the same day Rep. Seely-Brown (R. Conn.) inserted in the Congressional Record the text of the resolution on Prison Industries, Inc., which the Executive Council of the CIO Textile Union had adopted.

"It seems incredible to me," he declared, "that the textile workers of my district, who are presently facing a very slack period, should be forced into this unnatural competition with a government corporation."

Florsheim Shoe Strike Settled

More than 2500 members of the CIO Shoe Workers went back to work last week in plants of the Florsheim Shoe Co. in Chicago and Danville, Ill., after approving a settlement that ended a 72-day strike.

Union officials in Chicago said the agreement provided a wage increase of 6c an hour and included a provision giving union members 400 hours vacation credit for the strike period. The contract runs for two years with a wage reopener in nine months, they said.

Security? That's What They Sold . . . And Lacked!

INSURANCE AGENTS who work for the Citizens Life & Casualty Co. of Los Angeles have been selling security to policyholders for years.

Recently however, they discovered—at least seven of them did—that they had no security themselves.

They became aware of the fact when they joined the CIO Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee and asked for company recognition. Result: they were all fired.

The company has refused to comply with any rulings of the National Labor Relations Board in the matter and the district office, the home office and the business office of the company are now being picketed.

As a result of the intervention of the NLRB's general counsel a formal hearing has been scheduled in Los Angeles Jan. 23. The pickets are being assisted by IAWOC Local 83.

U.S. Snafu, Business Greed Hit For Copper Shortage

THE SERIOUS copper shortage "typifies government ineptitude and corporate greed and narrowness," James B. Carey, president of the CIO Electrical Workers, charged last week in a conference called by the National Production Authority of unions whose industries use copper.

The continuing shortage was blamed by Carey on "the failure of the government to push vigorously for a program of expansion in production, and the narrowness and greed of the big copper producers in demanding outrageous conditions as the basis for their expansion."

The situation is aggravated by "the lack of attention given this problem by the Office of Defense Mobilization," he said.

Commenting on the drop in production by Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Carey said, "we have the strange spectacle of the company getting valuable tax privileges of more than $50 million, not to expand copper production, but to go into the production of aluminum."

Because mobilization agencies are considering abandonment of allocations on the basis of usefulness and necessity, Carey said, "several of the less essential industries" will receive more copper—but new regulations will cut the amounts of copper allocated to makers of household appliances such as ranges, refrigerators and sewing machines.

Carey called for assignment of defense contracts in copper-using industries to prevent dislocations in employment.

Other recommendations: negotiated contracts to speed up contract allocation; more direct consultation with affected unions; multi-product companies required to shift to defense work, and the Small Plants Corp. should establish working arrangements with unions.

Runaway Shops—

An Industrial South And An Agricultural North?

(Last of three articles.)

By MILTON PLUMB

INDUSTRY by industry, and big company by big company, American business is using defense mobilization as a gravy train for financing new runaway factories built chiefly "to offset the growing power of labor."

This anti-labor blueprint for the defense economy, which Charles E. Wilson helped other industrialists draw up three months before he became Defense Mobilizer, today is being applied even more intensively despite mounting criticism.

Some segments of business itself now recognize the many harmful effects that the big industry plot is having upon both defense production and the nation's over-all economy, and are openly opposing it. Nevertheless, the abuse of this union-fighting racket last week reached a new high.

An emergency convention of CIO Auto Workers officials met in Washington to demand that the government do something about unemployment in Detroit and other auto centers.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther criticised the lack of over-all planning in defense production and the failure of mobilization agencies to follow President Truman's directives to place defense orders in areas with idle plants and workers.

Assailing the granting of certificates of necessity for the construction of non-essential plants, Reuther cited several examples. One was a new factory built by General Motors in Louisiana, where skilled labor is so scarce that shrimp fishermen are being trained to do the technical work.

Many Jobless

Meanwhile, many thousands of GM's skilled—and union—workers are unemployed.

But even as Reuther spoke, the Defense Production Administration released a list of new certificates of necessity allowing rapid tax write-offs on new facilities costing more than $909 million.

On this list were 15 certificates awarded to GM for $40,629,288 worth of additional new factories!

The Ford Motor Co. got three certificates for facilities costing $27,265,959. Only $485,000 of this will be used for new facilities at the main Dearborn, Mich., plant, where Ford's payroll has shrunk by 20,000 in the last year.

Announcement of these awards followed strong protests by leaders of the auto industry that it was being discriminated against in the placing of defense orders.

To provide the steel and other scarce materials needed to build the new runaway plants, DPA cut auto production sharply this year.

The new certificates will more than offset the blow of the cutback—profitwise—for the firms involved.

In response to union protests about growing unemployment, DPA Administrator Manly Fleischmann, whose agency approved the certificates, saw fit to warn against the "voices heard in the land" demanding changes in defense policies.

The nation should "accept temporary civilian unemployment and other dislocations as the 'price' of mobilization," he indicated.

Except for the comparatively minor expansion at Dearborn, the more than $86 million worth of new plants the auto firms will build under the new certificates are all outside the Detroit area and mainly in small communities.

Move To Texas

These grants come on top of many others made earlier. GM, for example, previously had set up a large new factory in Arlington, Tex.

The runaway shop aspect was underscored by Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen Williams. He pointed out that the industry earlier had obtained steel and copper priorities by pleading that they were needed to relieve unemployment in Detroit.

But the material obtained in this way actually was assigned to out-of-town plants at New Orleans and Newark, Del., the Governor said.

By June, one out of every 10 workers in the Detroit area is expected to be unemployed. And last week, a report to the State Industrial Commissioner of New York said that unemployment is rising so fast that the State would have a fourth of the nation's jobless by midyear.

Other industries besides auto with serious unemployment problems have also used the runaway shop racket to build new plants in low-wage, non-union areas. The lumber, shoe and clothing industries have also intensified their migrations, although they have not been able to work the tax write-off racket to any considerable degree.

The textile industry has been granted 43 certificates for new plants worth more than $28 million. But New England plants are being rapidly shut down.

Last month, for example, A. D. Juilliard & Co., Inc., announced the closing of a mill near Utica, N. Y. The company now has three mills in the South.

Then, with even more skilled textile workers unemployed in Utica, the Utica Mohawk Cotton Mills prepared to move to Clemson, S. C., where it will have to train unskilled workers.

Prompt action by the CIO Textile Workers was all that prevented DPA from assigning scarce materials to Textron, Inc., for three new southern plants.

Textron, which embarked on a $12 billion expansion and relocation program in the South and Puerto Rico in 1948, said last month that it would close mills at Nashua, Manchester and Suncook, N. H., to move to Meridian, Miss.

The chemical industry, too, has followed the runaway shop pattern in its use of rapid tax write-offs to build new plants. A study of certificates awarded to chemical companies having contracts with the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers up to the time of the moratorium last fall showed that nearly $125 million were for new plants in the South.

North Gets Few

In contrast, New England got only one new plant costing a pitiful $23,800 and the western states got less than $19½ million. All of the other certificates for the East and Middle West—amounting to $110 million—were for plants in small, out-of-the-way places.

The paper industry, which has worked the tax write-off racket for more than $50 million, also is locating nearly all of its new plants in the South.

The International Paper Co., which had a net profit of $60 million last year, has just opened a new $1 million plant in Atlanta, Ga. The Inland Container Co., now operating four plants north of the Mason-Dixon line, has also obtained certificates for new facilities in Georgia.

Note the totals by industry: Textiles $28 million, chemicals $2 billion, and paper $500 million.

Then consider the corresponding totals of certificates granted these defense industries: Explosives (a separate classification not included under chemicals) less than $3 million; ammunition, except small arms, $23 million; small arms ammunition, $2 million; small arms $11 million, and guns, howitzers, mortars, etc., $9 million.

The only justification for the granting of these rapid tax write-offs is that they are intended to bring about the defense expansion necessary to make America secure.

Yet, if you've read those totals carefully, you'll realize that the business men dominating the defense program have approved more certificates for new runaway factories in the already over-supplied textile industry than they have for each of these industries producing war material.

And that total of $500 million for new paper plants compares with a mere $77 million for factories to make tanks and tank components and only $64.5 million for machine tool expansion.

The lack of machine tools is probably the most serious bottleneck in the defense production picture. And tank production, despite the urgent need for tanks in Korea, is far behind schedule.

While they were bringing about this fiasco by fostering the runaway shop movement, the business men staffing the defense agencies have screamed at every strike threat, despite the fact that there were fewer walkouts in 1951 than in any year since the war.

By their own strike against labor, however, these business men have brought about an unemployment crisis which in Detroit alone will cause more time lost in the first six months of 1952 than strikes are likely to cost the entire country in the next three years.

'Tax Bonanza' Still Flowing

A jump of $909 million in the total of certificates of necessity awarded by the Defense Production Administration announced last week brought the total "tax bonanza" to more than $12.5 billion.

The total includes the fast tax write-offs granted on 5443 new or expanded facilities amounting to $11,514,186,743. Other certificates which DPA has approved without specifying a definite amount for costs are estimated to total another billion.

American taxpayers will foot the bill for most of this.

Wilson's GE Gets $62 Million Tax Write-Off On New Plants

Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson's own industry—electrical manufacturing—has led in the use of certificates of necessity to get new runaway plants at the expense of American taxpayers.

Wilson's own company—General Electric—had obtained more than $62 million worth of such certificates up to last Aug. 18. Nearly all, of course, were for plants located in smaller towns.

At the same time, GE had requests for additional certificates pending on new facilities estimated to total $85 million.

Not a single application from the company had been denied.

The strike of CIO Auto Workers at GE's Carboloy plant in Detroit over the runaway shop issue is continuing.

Earlier articles have told how Westinghouse, with $100 million worth of such certificates for new plants, had closed down a modern factory at Bowling Green, O. in a dispute with the CIO Electrical Workers, and how eight new battery plants are being built at a time when workers in existing battery plants are being laid off for lack of work.

What The Governor Of Rhode Island Said To Various, Assorted Dixiecrats

WHAT THE GOVERNOR of Rhode Island said recently to the Governors of various southern states was really something!

In his annual message to the General Assembly, Gov. Dennis J. Roberts charged that raids are being made on New England industries by "certain states" and warned that New England was prepared to "fight back with all the skill, energy and resources at our command."

Declaring that his proposal for raising $1 million for the construction of modern industrial plants in the state "means war," the Governor said the state must "be prepared to invest whatever amount necessary to make Rhode Island payrolls and profits strong and secure in the years ahead."

"We do not like the conditions of competition under which we are forced to fight," he said, "but fight we will, and win we will."

He called his proposal "the first shot in an economic counter-attack against the raids being made on our industries by certain states."

"These states, by one means or another have been luring manufacturing plants which in the long run will flourish best in the skilled industrial climate of New England in general, and Rhode Island most particularly," he said.

The Governor's action was looked upon as the direct result of efforts by the CIO Textile Workers and other New England labor groups to alleviate the serious unemployment problems arising from Rhode Island firms moving into runaway mills provided by southern states and municipalities.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia answered Gov. Roberts by declaring that "if he wants war we'll be glad to give him war."

CIO Appeals To High Court On Chiselers

THE CIO IS seeking to have the Supreme Court review appellate court decisions under which more than 50 alleged violators of Walsh-Healey Act escaped fines aggrevating hundreds of thousands of the dollars.

The Walsh-Healey Act provides for the minimum pay and prohibits employment of girls under 18 and boys under 16 in contracts with the government. Under the lower court rulings the employer goes scot free if the government is unable to bring him into court within two years.

The government contends that the two-year limitation should begin only after the cases reaches the court, but the Supreme Court has refused to review the lower court decisions. Because the Labor Dept. is short-handed, years are required to bring a case to court.

This loophole has enabled many chiseling employers to employ under-age children.

The government has asked the high court to reconsider, and Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel, has requested the right to file a brief in the case as a friend of the court.

CWA Asks General Wage Hike As Talks Open With A.T.T.

CIO COMMUNICATIONS Workers last week opened 1952 bargaining with the Bell System to "restore some rightful balance" in wages and working conditions for the nation's telephone workers. CWA began contract talks covering about 50,000 phone workers under six contracts with Western Electric, manufacturing subsidiary of the Bell System, and two operating companies, Michigan Bell and Ohio Bell.

A "reasonable wage increase" heads the proposal presented by CWA, announced Joseph A. Beirne, union president and a CIO vice president.

Such a boost, he said, is necessary to offset "drastic and widespread price increases," to provide telephone workers some of the benefits of increased productivity in the industry, and to restore "some rightful balance" to the economic position of Bell employes.

As the talks began, Beirne said he hoped that the Bell System (formally the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the nation's biggest monopoly) would drop "the kind of hostile bickering which has characterized their past record in labor relations" and "sit down with CWA in straightforward, constructive negotiations."

Along with the general increase, the phone union also seeks improvements in seniority rights, grievance and arbitration machinery, discharge and demotion items, and certain local conditions.

The contracts now under bargaining expire on Feb. 15, except the Ohio agreement which runs to Feb. 25. By mid-year, CWA-CIO will be in negotiations for all of the 314,000 Bell employes which it represents.

JOSEPH A. BEIRNE
Wage talks begin.

In support for the negotiators, the telephone union has begun a nation-wide "build the membership" campaign aimed at signing up free riding non-members.

On the organizing front, CWA has petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for a representation election at the Kearney, N. J., plant of Western Electric.

SEVEN thousand of the 10,000 Kearney workers have signed CWA cards. A contract at the Kearney plant is held by the AFL Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, a building construction craft union which at various times has opposed CIO telephone workers, utility workers, electrical workers and broadcast engineers.

CWA last year defeated the IBEW in two Western Electric plants in Indianapolis, and was recently certified as bargaining representative after futile protests by the AFL union.

In New York City, CWA has petitioned for a vote among 4600 local employes of Western Union Telegraph Co. It is challenging the American Communications Association, which was expelled from CIO as Communist dominated.

Jeff Hickman Of Texas CIO Dies In Crash

JEFF HICKMAN, secretary of the Texas CIO Council and a veteran leader in the CIO Oil Workers, was killed in an auto-train crash at Sealy, Tex., Jan. 16.

Hickman had been secretary of the state CIO council for more than four years. During that time it almost doubled in membership.

He joined OWIU-CIO in 1933 and was one of the key leaders for many years in that union's Pasadena, Tex., Local 367, which long has been recognized as one of the largest, strongest and most militant in OWIU. He served the local as president for a year and as secretary for three years.

Hickman became executive secretary of the state council in 1947 and devoted most of his attentions to building a strong political action movement in Texas, where 100,000 CIO members are scattered over a 1000-mile-wide area.

Potofsky Named

For the second year, Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers has been named co-chairman of the National Labor-Management Organizations Committee for Brotherhood Week, to be observed Feb. 17-24.

GOP Demands Probes As Usual; 'Home Rule' Filibuster In Senate

THE SECOND ROUND of what Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) has called the "'52 fang-and-claw political fight" really got under way in Congress last week.

Highlights of the week's "action" in Congress.

1. The Senate spent nearly all of the week listening to a half-hearted Dixiecrat filibuster against a bill providing home rule for the District of Columbia.

2. The House beat back the efforts of the Dixiegop "wrecking crew" led by Reps. Taber (R. N.Y.) and Cox (D. Ga.) to prevent a vote on a bill granting a flat 10% pay boost for the armed forces, and finally passed it by a 269-68 margin.

President Truman, meanwhile, continued to press without compromise for action on his "Fair Deal" and "mutual security" programs when he submitted his annual economic report to Congress (see Page 12). He again insisted upon a fair tax law that would bring in about $5 billion more revenue, chiefly by closing present loopholes.

The President acted on charges of corruption in government by submitting a plan to reorganize the Internal Revenue Bureau and place collectors under civil service. But Congress was cool to the loss of patronage involved.

Other politicking which made the headlines last week:

- Dixiecrat Senators met in the office of Sen. Byrd (D. Va.) and drew up plans to prevent any change in the rules which permit them to filibuster to death all civil rights legislation.
- Republican leaders announced that they would continue to oppose any change in the Defense Production Act that would make it easier for the President to control inflation.
- Taber, ranking Republican on the House Appropriations Committee, said, without waiting for a look at President Truman's 1953 budget, that the government payroll should be cut "much deeper" than 10%.

The week also brought a host of Republican proposals for new "investigations." These included:

SEPARATE proposals by Rep. Kean (R. N.J.) and Rep Keating (R. N.Y.) for investigations of Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath, who has been placed by Truman in charge of a drive against racketeers. One other Republican, Rep. Curtis (Mo.) demanded that McGrath be impeached.

A resolution by Rep. Meader (R. Mich.) for a 10-member committee to investigate the executive branch of the government.

Demands for three separate investigations of the Agriculture Dept. by Sens. Kem. (R. Mo.) and Aiken (R. Vt.).

The investigation to end all investigations was proposed by Rep. Sheehan (R. Ill.) He wants a special committee to explore the possibility of annexing Canada to the U. S.

(Most of the men making these proposals for more probes at considerable expense to the government are in the group screaming for "economy" and opposing tax increases.)

CIO Plans New PAC Push In Connecticut

DELEGATES to the 14th annual Connecticut CIO convention, representing more than 125,000 CIO members in the state, laid out an intensified political action program for 1952.

Speakers headed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers hammered home the point that labor, in Connecticut as in every other state, has its work cut out if the forces of reaction are to be defeated in the coming elections.

Reuther declared that 1952 will be the decisive year in the battle of democracy versus communism and said the struggle "cannot be won by the free world unless America has leadership with vision."

"The labor movement is the bulwark in the defense of freedom against communism because we wage the fight where it counts —on the bread and butter line," he said.

Sen. McMahon (D. Conn.) critized the techniques employed by the Republicans in their efforts to highlight corruption in the federal government. He pointed out that the wild accusations hurled at the administration were trivial compared to the scandals of the Harding administration.

Referring to the campaign for Gen. Eisenhower, he said:

"Those who long to save the Republican party from itself must face the hard and uncomfortable fact that a Republican occupying the White House, no matter who he is, could not control his party without bowing to the wishes of the dominant wing—without yielding to the Jenners, the Tafts, the Capeharts, the Cains and the Malones."

Sen. Benton, Connecticut's other Democratic senator, who has introduced a resolution calling for the expulsion of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), told the delegates he would continue his efforts to unseat the Wisconsin Republican.

He pledged to work for a stronger Defense Production Act in Congress that will control inflation—"one that does not have a built-in Capehart inflationary booby trap."

MITCHELL Sviridoff, who was reelected to his fifth consecutive term as state CIO president, declared the reelection of Sen. Benton would be "our Number One job in 1952."

State disability and sickness legislation were called for, in addition to improvements in Connecticut's minimum wage, unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation laws.

On the federal level, delegates voted to join the national CIO in urging workable price control, amendments to the "soak-the-poor" tax law, and changes in defense mobilization to bring "real and actual equality of sacrifice into the defense effort."

Another resolution voiced opposition to publishing the names of persons on relief roles.

The convention lauded the past action of the state AFL in cooperating in various phases of labor unity and called for continued joint action in the future.

John Driscoll was relected to his 13th consecutive term as secretary-treasurer and Joseph Peraro was named assistant president.

Conroy Named Labor Attache

Pat Conroy, former secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labor, last week was appointed labor attache at the Canadian embassy in Washington, a new post.

Conroy resigned in an inter-union political dispute during the CCL convention in Vancouver, B. C., last September.

TAKING OATH at the White House are members of President Truman's new Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation. Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, chairman (to right of flag), promised full, objective investigation. CIO member of the commission is Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers (fourth from right). Reuther denounced American Medical Association for raising "ideological windmills" by its attacks on the commission.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE CIO again last week received sad news of the deaths of two men who had contributed much to furthering the cause of the CIO. Gola Whitlow, CIO staff representative for 12 years, passed away at his home in Benton, Ill. Gola, from his earliest years, was connected with the labor movement. He was an ex-miner, and despite long sieges of illness, did much to help make CIO bigger and stronger.

The other death was that of Jeff Hickman, secretary-treasurer of the Texas CIO Council who was killed in an automobile accident. Brother Hickman was a capable man and had done much to further the cause of the workers and CIO in Texas. Our sympathies go to the families and friends of these two men.

★

THE BATTLE against unemployment in industry continues. The defense program has caused cut-backs in materials that have caused unemployment among our members of the Auto Workers, Textile Workers, Clothing Workers and others. If further cut-backs and shortages occur, they will cause more widespread hardship among the workers. The CIO is doing everything it can to help in this situation.

The writer met with Dir. John Riffe and his associate officers in Atlanta, Ga., to review the accomplishment of the CIO Southern organizational drive and to make plans for more and more organizing in the South. Dir. Riffe and the organizing staff have performed a good job in a very difficult situation.

Reg. Dir. Patrick McGrath, CIO Utility Workers, reports great gains made in an agreement with the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York. This agreement was a package job of 20c an hour and included a cost of living increase of 11c an hour. It increased the pensions of those people retired in 1951 to $175.48 per month from $130.15 under the 1944 pension plan.

There is no substitute for hard and diligent effort in furthering a cause such as ours:

Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who dare while others cry;
They build a nation's pillars deep,
And lift them to the sky.

★

NATL. DIR. RIFFE of the CIO Organizing Committee reports that the following representation elections have been won in the South: Key Manufacturing Corp., High Point, N. C., CIO Furniture Workers 16, no union 3; American Furniture Co., Martinsville, Va., Furniture Workers 533, no union 500; Wilmington Linen Service, Wilmington, N. C., CIO-Local Industrial Union 43, no union 10.

At Alumni Trim, Inc., Rome, Ga., the company recognized the CIO Auto Workers without an election.

Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports that in a representation election at the Cardiff Gypsum Co., Fort Dodge, Ia., the workers favored the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers by a vote of 11 to 5 no union. The election in this small plant is important, in that it is the first of the four to be held in plants in Fort Dodge where UMUA District 50 has been the bargaining agent for the past several years. The overwhelming majority of the members of District 50 in these four plants have requested the CIO to take them over.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that the CIO Steelworkers won a representation election at the American Can Co., Baltimore, Md., by a vote of USA-CIO 103, AFL Pulp and Sulphite Workers 63, and no union 39.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports that the CIO Auto Workers won the following representation elections: Potter Mfg. Co., Waukegan, Ill., UAW-CIO 151, no union 12, with UAW Intl. Rep. Harvey Pearson conducting the campaign; United Specialties, Chicago, Ill., UAW-CIO 234, no union 15; Ideal Industries, Petersburg, Ill., UAW-CIO 16, no union 7. Intl. Rep. Charles Fortune directed activities in the last two elections.

Carey Says Civil Rights Foes Fight Losing Battle

DESPITE THE wave of violence in Florida and other parts of the South, real progress has been made in the field of civil rights during the last five years, James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, told a nationwide radio audience Jan. 19.

Speaking over the ABC network, Carey declared that "the desperate lengths to which the enemies of civil rights are prepared to go indicates clearly that they are losing the battle."

He named three main objectives of the CIO program in the civil rights field. These are:

(1) The establishment of economic equality for all men and women without regard to race, creed or color,

(2) Political equality, and

(3) The right of all Americans to participate equally in the services afforded by a community.

CIO Textile Workers Pres. Emil Rieve is scheduled to speak on this week's program to be broadcast at 7 p. m. EST Jan. 26.

IUE Urges Joint Labor PAC Policy

THE EXECUTIVE board of the CIO Electrical Workers at a meeting last week asked CIO Pres. Philip Murray to consider getting together with other labor and liberal organizations in a common political front.

The resolution was passed unanimously at a three-day board session in Washington.

Specifically, it recommended that Murray weigh "the feasibility of proposing to the AFL and other democratic organization the establishment of a 'Political Policy Committee' which would review and evaluate the qualifications of persons seeking election to public office."

The resolution continued:

"**SUCH** a review and evaluation, we are convinced, would greatly serve to assist American wage earners, and the public generally, in their selection by ballot of those leaders best equipped to achieve national and international unity and advance the public welfare.

"Our nation's leadership must be equal to the exigencies of the times and the needs of the people. It is our responsibility, as representatives of the nation's wage earners and consumers, to insure that such leadership is found and chosen for democracy's service."

In other resolutions, the IUE board rapped the Wage Stabilization Board for delays in processing cases and branded as "intolerable" its failure to act on the long-since negotiated agreement covering 70,000 General Electric Co. workers.

The board also voted solid support to efforts of the CIO Steelworkers to win substantial wage increases and other contract improvements, and launched a comprehensive six-month organizing drive.

Hart's Hate Group Uses Name Like ParentsCommittee

The old trick of subversive organizations in using names similar to reputable groups is working an unintended hardship on the American Parents Committee, Inc., as a result of the recent expose by The CIO News of "hate groups" warring against the nation's schools.

Ada B. Stough, executive director of APC, Inc., has asked us to make clear that this organization, formed in 1947, has no connection whatever with Merwin K. Hart's American Parents Committee on Education, which was included in the CIO list.

The American Parents Committee, Inc., on the other hand, is a wholly respectable "child welfare organization working for more and better schools and for adequate health and social welware services for the nation's 50 million children."

IWA Names Holcomb

The CIO Woodworkers have named George B. Holcomb as acting editor of the International Woodworker. He succeeds the late Manley Wilson.

Joe Louis Throws Punch At Lily-White Pro Golfers

JOE LOUIS, former world heavyweight champion, last week teed off on the lily-white rule of the Professional Golfers Association which bars Negroes from tournament play.

Declaring the PGA ban of Negroes at the San Diego, Cal., Open **"the first time I have personally experienced racial discrimination in sports,"** Louis termed the ruling **"un-American"** and denounced PGA Pres. Horton Smith as **"another Hitler"** for enforcing it.

"Smith believes in the white race like Hitler believed in the super-race," he said.

He declared he had long been aware of the PGA rule and said "it's been causing Negro players trouble for years." He said he came to San Diego "to bring it into the open."

Local tournament officials said the discriminatory rule would bar Louis and two other Negroes, Bill Spiller and Eural Clark, Los Angeles professionals.

Louis pointed out that golf was the last sport with a color line. He called the incident **"the biggest fight of my life,"** and warned he intended to keep the issue alive **"until justice is done."**

While PGA finally allowed Louis to play as an amateur, the organization's lily-white policy was strongly condemned by CIO vice presidents, meeting last week in Washington. The CIO officers urged PGA to call a special meeting to rescind its Jim Crow policy.

Newark, N. J., Workers Get Taste Of 'Southern Justice'

NEWARK, N. J. isn't located in the South but recently more than 1000 members of the CIO Paperworkers there got a bitter taste of the type of justice usually dispensed to union members south of the Mason-Dixon line.

Down South it's not unusual for a CIO member or representative to be arrested for union activity at a non-union plant and then to discover when he is brought to trial that the attorney for the company and the county prosecutor are one and the same.

They call it "Southern Justice" and have come to expect the inevitable results.

When the same thing happens in New Jersey, however, it's news.

Ten UPA members were fined for "contempt of court" on charges of violating an injunction against mass picketing. They have been on strike against three paperboard mills owned by Anthony Desiderio since last September.

UPA Dist. 11 Dir. Anthony Adamo denies there was any mass picketing.

"Every one of the workers was on strike," Adamo declared. "There were no scabs attempting to enter the plant, so why should we have installed mass picketing"?

When the 10 UPA members came to trial in Superior Court, they discovered that the company attorney, Charles Handler, was the prosecuting attorney for the state. As Desiderio's lawyer he had obtained the injunction in the first place.

Under New Jersey law, the Newark Corporation Counsel (Handler) is permitted to engage in private practice also.

The 10 UPA members were fined $100 each.

Cartels Sharply Curbed By New Austrian Law

A NEW LAW regulating private trusts and cartels, believed the only one of its kind enacted recently by any European country, has become effective in Austria.

The new legislation does not prohibit trusts and cartels, but requires that they be registered with a special "cartel commission." The commission has the authority to refuse registrations, with the applicant having the right of appeal to a "higher cartel commission."

However, the law sharply restricts their operations, according to the Austrian Trade Bulletin published by the Austrian trade delegate to the United States.

The Bulletin said the formation or maintenance of cartels will not be permitted:

"If the cartel agreement is likely to increase or to prevent the decrease of prices for goods and services covered by the agreement.

"If the cartel agreement is likely to limit the production or sale of goods or services covered by it to an extent not justified by general economic or operational conditions.

"If the cartel agreement contains clauses which may prevent persons willing to comply with its terms from joining it.

"If the agreement does not provide for a period of notice enabling a party to withdraw."

Firms disobeying the law may be fined or their officers jailed, and dissolution of the cartel may be ordered. The act does not apply to agreements covering foreign markets, banks, insurance companies, government-operated transporation, cooperatives and provident societies, and some phases of the publishing industry.

Murray Rejects Proposed Bill To Bar Commie-Line Unions

CONGRESS was cautioned by CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week against "unnecessary and unwise" legislation which could infringe on the right of American workers to organize in unions of their own choice.

Murray rejected suggestions for "a legislative program to deal with Communist-dominated unions" in defense industries.

"We believe that if the government undertakes to determine what unions can represent workers in this country," he warned, "it will have embarked upon the long trail toward government control of unions."

Murray's statements were contained in a letter to Sen. Humphrey (D., Minn.). Humphrey is chairman of a Senate Labor subcommittee which has announced hearings on operations of Communist - controlled unions in defense industries. According to recent press reports, suggestions have been made that such organizations be denied collective bargaining rights.

In rejecting such legislation, Murray pointed to evasion of the Taft - Hartley non - Communist affidavits "as a warning against further congressional action."

Moreover, the CIO president pointed out, the Defense Dept. has adequate authority to deal with "security risks" in defense industries.

Highlights of Murray's letter follow:

"It is the position of the CIO that legislation in this field is both unnecessary and unwise.

"AS A BASIC philosophy, we in CIO believe that the right of American workers to choose their own collective bargaining representatives as fundamental to our democratic way of life as the right to speak, to worship, and to assemble freely . . .

"Encroachments upon this fundamental right to choose collective bargaining representatives should never be undertaken except after a showing that such encroachments are vitally necessary to our national safety. We do not believe any such showing has been made.

"We in the CIO yield in no group in our opposition to Communism. We have demonstrated this feeling by our actions in expelling from the CIO those unions whose leaders have sought to aid the program and purposes of the Communist Party . . . These unions have been brought into disrepute in the eyes of the workers of America and they have been losing ground since their expulsion.

"We believe that if the government undertakes to determine what unions can represent workers in this country, it will have embarked upon the long trail toward government control of unions. In the dictatorships of the world, unions exist at the sufferance of the State. We in America do not want to take a single step in that direction."

Concerning possible "dangers against which the Congress might seek to legislate," Murray pointed out the government now has "adequate power to screen out of defense plants" any individuals who seek to aid the Communist Party or the Soviet Union by committing espionage or sabotage.

As to the possibility that a Communist - controlled union might seek to organize a political strike against the nation's defense program rather than "to rectify the just grievances of the workers," Murray pointed out:

"There has been no evidence of a single such stoppage despite a year and half of the war in Korea and an even longer period of the cold war."

The reason, he added, is that "American workers are sufficiently aware of the dangers of Communism and sufficiently aroused against Communists that they would not follow those who sought to take them down the road to political work stoppages."

"LET ME SAY," Murray continued, "on behalf of the CIO that we will be alert to expost any false labor leaders who might bring about stoppages of work for political purposes and we will make common cause with all those who seek to prevent or terminate such stoppages."

Citing the "easy ways" with which party-liners have evaded the Taft-Hartley affidavits, Murray concluded:

"Just as surely as the Taft-Hartley Act has failed in its efforts to deal with the Communist problem in American unions, just so surely have we the CIO succeeded in dealing with the problem in the market place of trade union ideas.

"The Communists are on the run in the labor movement; their influence is declining day after day."

LOS PROPIOS YANQUIS LOS ACUSAN

EL C.I.O. Y LA A.F.L. SON AGENTES DEL IMPERIALISMO CAPITALISTA

ESTADOS Unidos de Norteamérica se halla ante el complejo problema de la renovación de autoridades de la C. I. O., sindical que como se sabe, hace dos o tres lustros interpretaba el sentir de la clase trabajadora yanqui y se había constituído —dado su poderío e ideales— en un grave obstáculo para los intereses imperialistas y capitalistas norteamericanos.

El problema aludido no sería tal para el Departamento de Estado norteamericano si no se hallara actualmente ante el gran descontento imperante en las mismas obreras con los dirigentes de las dos centrales (A. F. L. y C. I. O.) y en consecuencia con la dirección que estos le han hecho tomar a las mismas.

Los trabajadores norteamericanos anhelan volver a ver una C. I. O. tal como la anunciaba ser en 1936, una institución que se dedicara a los problemas propios de la clase trabajadora y no a los de la política imperialista del gobierno y de los intereses de los consorcios anudados a él. Por tal motivo censuran agriamente a los hombres que ataron de pies a cabeza (Green y Murray) a las dos centrales obreras convirtiéndolas en un instrumento político, del cual se sirven cómodamente el Departamento de Estado para su acción imperialista y el dictador Truman para sus propósitos de dominación mundial. (La Secretaría de Estado norteamericana costea elevado presupuesto oficial de sueldos para sus dirigentes en el C. I. O. y A. F. L.).

Por tal motivo, el problema actual del gobierno norteamericano es hallar el hombre que pueda sustituir a Phil Murray en la C. I. O. —para el caso que este se aleje— y que preste los mismos servicios que él a la camarilla imperialista.

Siendo su reelección peligrosa, como insinuamo lo ha comprendido el mismo Murray, recientemente ha expresado sus deseos de retirarse de la "Dirección" del C.I.O. dando esto motivo a una serie de comentarios y cálculos de nombres para sustituirlo, pero muy pocos obreros norteamericanos creen sincera la declaración de Murray, pues anteriormente también amenazó con su retiro por razones de salud y siguió no obstante desempeñándose, con el perjuicio conocido para el obrero, durante cinco años más.

Para mejor información del lector lo llevaremos al propio terreno de los hechos, y nada mejor al respecto que "hacer hablar" a la propia prensa que publicó el "The Worker Magazine" (la revista de los obreros) de los Estados Unidos el 23 de noviembre de 1951, escrito por uno de los observadores de mayor prestigio del movimiento [illegible] a que nos referimos a George Morris, firmante aludido.

[illegible] muestra el estado de descontento que embarga al [illegible] constituído —dado su poderío e ideales— en un grave obstáculo para los intereses imperialistas y capitalistas norteamericanos.

El problema aludido no sería tal para el Departamento de Estado norteamericano si no se hallara actualmente ante el gran descontento imperante en las mismas obreras con los dirigentes de las dos centrales (A. F. L. y C. I. O.) y en consecuencia con la dirección que estos le han hecho tomar a las mismas.

Los trabajadores norteamericanos anhelan volver a ver una C. I. O. tal como la anunciaba ser en 1936, una institución que se dedicara a los problemas propios de la clase trabajadora y no a los de la política imperialista del gobierno y de los intereses de los consorcios anudados a él. Por tal motivo censuran agriamente a los hombres que ataron de pies a cabeza (Green y Murray) a las dos centrales obreras convirtiéndolas en un instrumento político, del cual se sirven cómodamente el Departamento de Estado para su acción imperialista y el dictador Truman para sus propósitos de dominación mundial. (La Secretaría de Estado norteamericana costea elevado presupuesto oficial de sueldos para sus dirigentes en el C. I. O. y A. F. L.).

Por tal motivo, el problema actual del gobierno norteamericano es hallar el hombre que pueda sustituir a Phil Murray en la C. I. O. —para el caso que este se aleje— y que preste los mismos servicios que él a la camarilla imperialista.

Siendo su reelección peligrosa, como insinuamo lo ha comprendido el mismo Murray, recientemente ha expresado sus deseos de retirarse de la "Dirección" del C.I.O. dando esto motivo a una serie de comentarios y cálculos de nombres para sustituirlo, pero muy pocos obreros norteamericanos creen sincera la declaración de Murray, pues anteriormente también amenazó con su retiro por razones de salud y siguió no obstante desempeñándose, con el perjuicio conocido para el obrero, durante cinco años más.

Para mejor información del lector lo llevaremos al propio terreno de los hechos, y nada mejor al respecto que "hacer hablar" a la propia prensa que publicó el "The Worker Magazine" (la revista de los obreros) de los Estados Unidos el 23 de noviembre de 1951, escrito por uno de los observadores de mayor prestigio del movimiento [illegible] a que nos referimos a George Morris, firmante aludido.

[illegible] muestra el estado de descontento que embarga al [illegible]

C.G.T.

PERIODICO DE LA CONFEDERACION GENERAL DEL TRABAJO DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires, Noviembre 30 de 1951 — Nº 784

CELEBROSE EL 17 DE OCTUBRE EN HAITI

NUEVAS COMISIONES DIRECTIVAS

Reproducimos a continuación otras comisiones directivas de sindicatos que han renovado sus autoridades. Entre ellas se encuentran:

Sindicato de la Construcción de Curuzú: secretario general, Juan Bautista del Castillo; prosecretario, José Lillo; de actas, Eloy Cerda; tesorero, Ramón N. Gutiérrez; protesorero, Filoromo Barros; vocales: José Gumersindo Cáceres, Juan de la Cruz Hernández, Francisco Morales, José Donatilo Becerra, Raimundo Méndez.

Unión Obreros y Empleados Municipales de Curuzú Cuatiá: secretario general, Napoleón Coluña; prosecretario, Julián Cáceres; secretario de actas, Manuerto Mesa; tesorero, Juan P. del Campo; protesorero, Bartolomé Vallejo; vocales: Venancio Díaz, Hipólito Encina, Manuel Navarro, Marcelino Aguirre.

Sindicato Argentino de Prensa de Bahía Blanca: secretario general, Arturo Veliz Díaz; secretario adjunto, Roberto C. A. Imaridis; administrativo, José Escaris; de actas, Alberto Peloca; tesorero, Alfredo Masague; gremial, Angel Bausolini; vocales: Francisco Tobera, Obdulio de Robles, Aurora Gianetti, Cristobal P. López, [illegible] Obregón.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER!—You don't need to know Spanish to translate the banner headline in this Argentine paper, organ of the CGT. This is the captive Argentine labor federation, which is under the thumb of Gen. Juan Peron, fascist dictator of the Argentine. The paper accuses CIO and AFL of being "agents of imperialist capitalism." And the source? None other than George Morris of the Communist Daily Worker!

Truman To Congress: 1952 Will Be Tougher

PRESIDENT Truman reviewed the nation's economy last week in his annual economic message to Congress.

He found that 1951 was "marked by great gains in our basic economic strength" which "enabled us to move forward toward our security objectives with far less strain upon the economy than would otherwise have been possible."

Now, he went on, "we face a period during which the burden of the defense program will increase greatly—both in absolute terms, and relative to the total size and strength of the emonomy."

"This increasing burden, while indispensable to our security," he continued, "will place an additional strain upon our manpower, our physical plant, our natural resources, and our standards of living."

With it, the President said, will be the continued danger of the inflation he held was "contained" in 1951.

To meet the danger, he asked Congress for higher taxes, a two-year extension of stronger price controls, continued controls on credit, rents and wages, and a more liberal program to help the unemployed. Specifically, he proposed:

1. A new tax law to raise about $5 billion additional a year, with elimination of "loopholes and special privileges" enjoyed by the wealthy.

2. A two-year extension of controls over prices, wages, rents and credit, with elimination of price-boosting sections of the Defense Production Act.

3. Revision of the Taft-Hartley Act so the nation's "basic labor-management relations law will not hamper sound and healthy labor relations and uninterrupted production."

4. A uniform and extended unemployment insurance program, accompanied by increased aid to the aged and needy.

5. More federal aid for education, local public health services and small business.

Congress Pal Comes To Aid Of Joe Kamp

IT TOOK four years for the federal government to get Joseph P. Kamp, operating head of the notorious Constitutional Educational League, into a jail cell after Congress cited him for contempt in 1947.

Now it looks as if it might take Uncle Sam that much more time to get him behind the bars again on another contempt citation, this one voted over the screaming protests of tory Republicans in 1950.

Kamp was cited on both occasions for the same offense—refusing to tell a congressional committee investigating lobbying where he got the money to pay for the anti-labor, anti-Semetic, anti-New Deal and neo-fascist propaganda his CEL has been dumping on the country.

Kamp fought his first conviction all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court. He was aided in his stalling, according to rumors, by wealthy and highly-placed friends who couldn't see anything wrong with his pro-Nazi vocalizing for big business and reaction.

He was convicted of the second offense last June.

And last week Rep. Hoffman (R. Mich.), one of the average American's bitterest enemies in Congress, sponsored a resolution to rescind the second contempt citation. Kamp, he explained, has been granted a new trial.

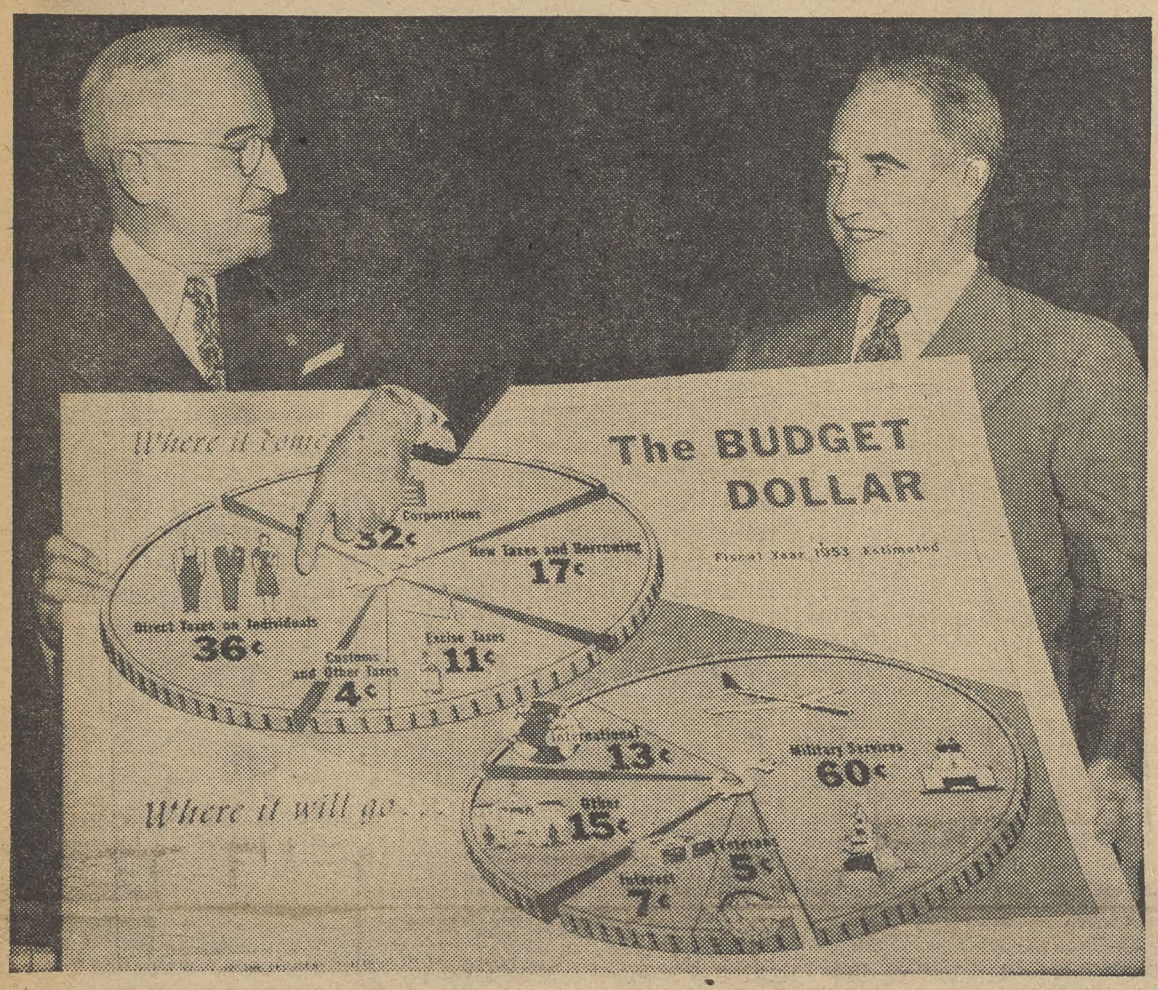
The citation itself, he piously maintained, "resulted from an inquiry initiated at the instance of subversive elements," which he failed to identify.

SPONTANEOUS WALKOUTS and demonstrations by CIO Packinghouse locals across the country was the union reply to the six cent wage offer that was accepted by the rival AFL meat cutters union. The UPWA turned down the offer saying it did not cover other union demands including an annual wage, premium pay for Saturday work, elimination of wage differentials between geographic areas and between men and women workers, union shop and other benefits. Shown here are some of the 6000 workers from Chicago Local 347 walking out of the large Armour plant.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS
$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 28, 1952 82 No. 4



PICTURE STORY — President Truman may well be telling Budget Dir. Frederick Lawton that this chart tells the story of the federal budget Mr. Truman requested. Note in the dollar "pie" at the right all of the money, except 15c, go for past or present defense. In the other dollar, 36c would come from taxes on individuals, compared to only 32c from taxes on corporations. The President urged that additional taxes come from plugging "loopholes." Critics in Congress screamed "economy." Story Page 2.

$85.4 B. A Whopper Of A Budget!

—SEE PAGE 2

CIO Backs U.S. Jobless Pay Bill

—STORY ON PAGE 3

Big Steel Booms On The Delaware

—SEE PAGES 6 & 7

DENOUNCE TERROR.—The Civil Rights Committee of the CIO Electrical Workers urges Florida Gov. Warren to arrest persons responsible for violence against minority groups. Some of the members of the committee are shown with IUE Sec.-Treas. Hartnett (second from right facing the camera), the chairman. The committee also decided that every IUE contract should bar discrimination in hiring, pay, job tenure and promotion. A 10-point legislative—governmental program was set up. Story Page 9.

DROPPING IN for a chat with CIO Pres. Philip Murray on a recent visit to Pittsburgh was Prime Minister Willem Drees (left) of the Netherlands. The Dutch leader is making a tour of key American cities and is devoting much time to calling on workers in their homes.

Truman Asks $85.4 Billion Budget As 'Price Of Peace'

TO A CONGRESS already off to the political wars, President Truman last week submitted a record peacetime budget to finance the fight for security and peace in the fiscal year 1953.

The budget called for the expenditure of $85.4 billion. It broke all peacetime records for size not only of expenditures but of receipts and prospective deficits.

Even with a $5 billion tax increase, which Mr. Truman said should come from plugging loopholes, the government still would operate in the red until 1954. If Congress approves the budget but fails to increase taxes, the government will spend nearly $14.5 billion more than it takes in during the fiscal year beginning July 1, this year.

The budget called for the expenditure of 85c of every dollar on the cost of defense, past and present, and only 15c for other government operations—including all welfare and social service items.

Only 32c of the budget dollar would come from corporation income taxes, compared to 36c from individual income taxes, the President proposed. Borrowing and new taxes would bring in 17c, excise taxes 11c, and custom and other taxes 4c.

"The price of peace is preparedness," said the President. "In terms of sacrifices which it involves it is a heavy price, but when freedom is at stake, it is a price which all of us will be glad to pay."

Congress barely had received the budget before "economy advocates"—of both parties—issued statements.

Rep. Mahon (D. Tex.), chairman of the House Military Appropriations subcommittee, said: "We're going to have to pare down military requirements."

Seven House Republicans led by Minority Leader Martin (Mass.) issued a similar statement. Several Senators called for cuts in expenditures of from $5 to $6 billion.

Mr. Truman asked $52.3 billion for building the nation's military strength to new goals. Not included in the budget were plans announced separately for a $5 to $6 billion expansion of atomic energy facilities over approximately the next five years.

The President stressed that the "mutual security program is a vital element in building security for the free world as a whole and for this country. Under this program, friendly nations overseas will be able to obtain the military or economic aid they need in order to develop rapidly their own potentials of strength against subversion."

The President took a swipe at isolationists.

"We cannot," he said "as two wars have proved, isolate ourselves from threats to other free men. This nation cannot stand by and see free people overrun. In the end, that could only mean isolation of this country in a world organized against it by Soviet masters.

"Our mutual security program for these areas (the Middle East and Asia), as compared with Europe, will place proportionately more emphasis on economic aid and technical assistance than on supplying military equipment," he said.

On the domestic scene, Mr. Truman urged Congress to extend Social Security coverage to include members of the armed forces, public employes and farmers and to increase average old age benefits by about $5 a month, which he pointed out, could be done "without in any way increasing the contributory rates."

He also asked that the Social Security taxable wage base be raised to $6000. At present, an employe pays 1.5% on the first $3600 in wages, with the employer contributing a like amount.

President Truman renewed his recommendation for legislation creating a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Moreover, he enthusiastically called for an education and general research program totalling $624 million, compared with $238 million this year. It included a recommendation that Congress vote $300 million for grants to the states for operation and maintenance of local schools.

In line with his recent messages, Mr. Truman again urged the extension of controls over prices, wages and rents beyond the June 30 expiration date.

The President called for higher taxes, increased restraint on credit and more voluntary savings—as a means to protect the economy—and for "more effective direct controls." Additions to the staff of the Office of Price Stabilization were asked.

Kefauver Enters Race To Finish

Estes Kefauver tossed his coonskin cap into the Presidential race last week.

The Tennessee Senator said he is in the race for the Democratic nomination "to the finish."

Kefauver said he is proud of "economic and social gains made in the past 20 years" and "we still have far to go before our people will achieve the standards of education, of housing, of social security, and health and resources development to which the most productive nation in the world is surely entitled."

Also last week, Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle announced he will resign soon to seek the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator from Ohio.

JERSEY JUSTICE—Striking members of three locals of the CIO Paperworkers huddle around fire near Whippany Paper Board Co. plant at Newark, N. J. A thousand UPA members have been on strike since July. Recently 10 of the strikers were fined $100 each for contempt of court after an anti-picketing injunction was issued. The prosecuting lawyer also was lawyer for one of the struck firms!

'Maginot Line' Theory Of UMT Hit By CIO

LONG-STANDING opposition of CIO to Universal Military Training was reaffirmed last week by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Carey testified against a pending UMT bill before the House Committee on Armed Services after representatives of the National Farmers Union, Grange, and Farm Bureau Federation had voiced similar opposition to the proposal for six months of basic military training for all men at age 18.

At the same time, Cary recounted the support the CIO has given the draft over the years, and asserted that "present circumstances obviously require the continued operation of selected service." UMT will not contribute at present, to the nation's security, he claimed.

Carey testified that the investigation of the feasibility of UMT, which has been going on irregularly for more than four years, was inadequate, and that the plan before Congress is "not well thought out."

Some of Carey's heaviest fire was directed toward earlier testimony of two members of the National Security Training Commission who stressed the effect of UMT as "a great moral force" and "character-building instruction" which will teach youths "discipline, loyalty and a will for selfless service."

"Frankly, testimony of this kind makes my organization immediately suspicious," he said.

"The Army . . . the Air Force, the Navy and the Marines . . . have a military function to perform, and let's not glamorize their functions. Character and moral training in our country, thank God, still centers in the home and in the local community, and let's not confuse them with the Armed Forces.

"I am not casting aspersions at the armed services. Moreover, I respect the efforts of the armed services to pay heed to the morals o fthe men entrusted to their training.

"But certainly, no one should try to sell UMT or any military service on its moral contribution. The day our families and our local communities fail to do their basic job of character and morals training, America will be on the downgrade, and all the military training and service, be it UMT, regular Army or what have you, won't avail us."

CAREY held that UMT cannot even be considered intelligently until many of the basic issues concerning it are resolved.

"For all we may be doing," he went on, "is insuring that every youngster will be entrusted into the care of the military for a period of six months, without any accompanying guarantee that out of this will come a really trained armed service, or genuine overall security for the nation.

"We may, indeed, become victims of a Maginot Line psychology and wake up to find we do not have a highly trained army that military security demands in time of emergency today."

Leary Named ICFTU Representative At UN

JAMES J. LEARY, CIO regional director for Western Missouri and Kansas, with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., has been named representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to the United Nations.

The appointment was made on the recommendation of CIO Pres. Philip Murray. O'Leary will work in New York and succeeds John Brophy, former CIO director of industrial union councils, who is now a member of the Wage Stabilization Board's Appeals Board.

The ICFTU represents the free trade union movements of 70 countries with a total strength of 53 million workers. It has official status at the UN, and has the right to press its fight for better living standards and working conditions and against totalitarianism there.

"I am honored at my appointment," Leary said.

"To me, the ICFTU is an important international organization of trade unionists which has in the two years of its existence done an outstanding job of resisting the spread of Communist and fascist dictatorship.

JAMES J. LEARY

A. R. KINSTLEY

"What is equally outstanding is the fact that the ICFTU has also undertaken a battle against poverty and exploitation in the underveloped areas of the world, notably Asia and Africa.

"We of the CIO and the American labor movement realize that to beat communism we must give the people a stake in society. The ICFTU stands for this kind of democratic philosophy."

Leary is succeeded in the Missouri-Kansas CIO post by A. R. Kinstley, for 11 years vice president of the Oil Workers, who becomes acting regional director.

Taft Snubbed By Auto Worker

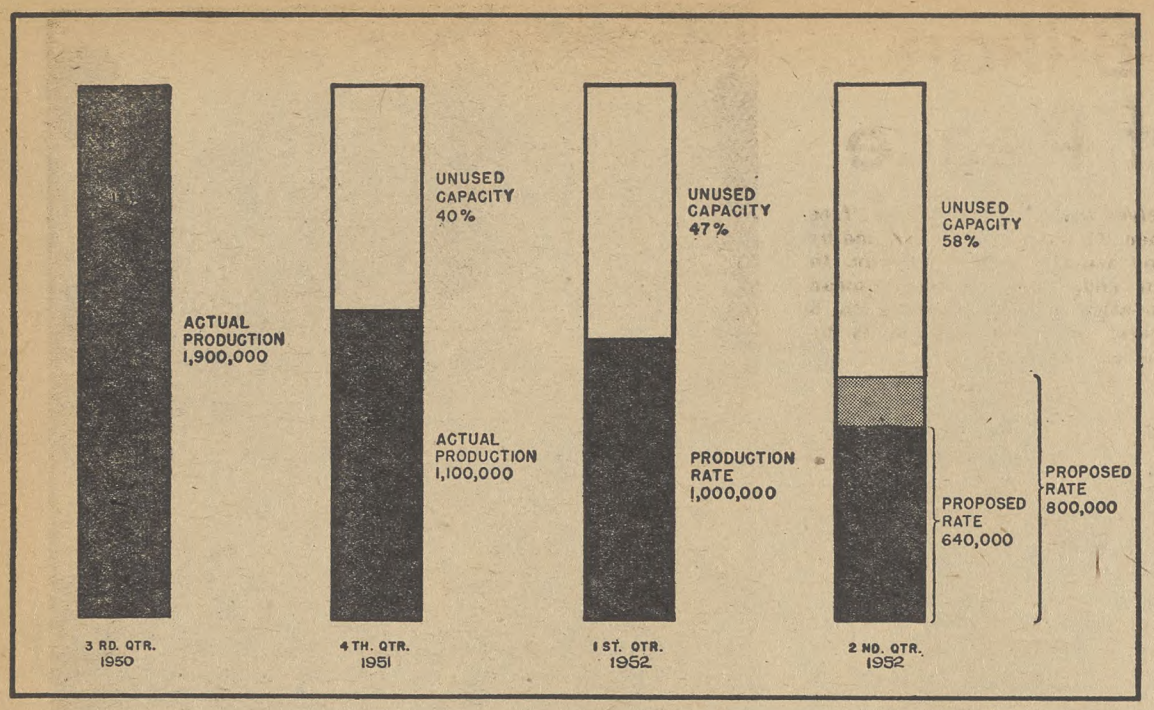
Sen. Taft (R.O.) last week got a glimpse of what American workers think of him.

Barnstorming through Wisconsin in his third try for the GOP Presidential nomination, Taft stopped in Janesville to tour a Chevrolet plant—a plant organized by CIO Auto Workers.

As he walked down the assembly line, Taft tried to gladhand Al Heinke. Heinke declined and told him:

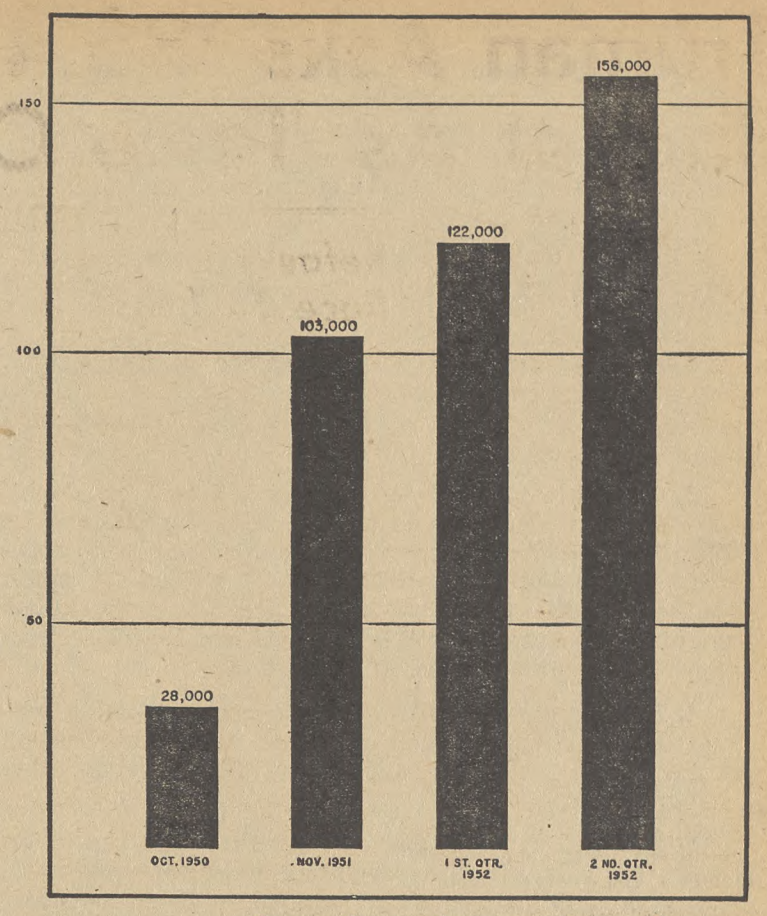
"Go on—I've got my work to do."

Then Heinke turned and went back to his job.



—Source: Ward's Automotive Reports

GOING DOWN! — Reservoir of machines and trained manpower available for defense production in the auto industry is illustrated by this chart, which shows quarter-by-quarter cut in auto production in past year to below 50% of capacity. Estimates presented to CIO Auto Workers recent Washington Conference on Defense Unemployment were that present unused machine tool capacity of the nation's auto, truck, and agricultural implement plants exceeds machine tool production of Soviet Russia. American industry used to be regarded as world's best in production.



—Source: Michigan Employment Security Commission

GOING UP!—Other side of the coin in auto production cutbacks, without matching defense contracts, is geometrical rise of unemployment in the Detroit area toward peak of 156,000 workers. Auto industry employment has dropped from some 800,000 in October, 1950, to under 650,000, while each month some 5000 Detroit workers exhaust their unemployment insurance benefits.

CIO Urges Backing For New Bill For U.S. Pay To Laid-Off Workers

CONGRESS last week was told by almost a score of its members that the present job lay-off crisis is largely a result of the conversion from peacetime to wartime economy—and that it is high time that legislation be enacted to aid the jobless.

A CIO-supported bill to supplement state unemployment compensation with federal funds was co-sponsored by 15 Senators and the same bill was introduced in the House by four members.

The bill provides that the federal government:

1 Pay jobless workers an extra benefit equal to half of what they get from the state in basic compensation.

2 Match a state dollar-for-dollar in payments for dependents.

Introduction of the bill follows promises by Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) and Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.) at the CIO Auto Workers' Conference on Defense Unemployment, held in Washington a fortnight ago.

The CIO executive offices and vice presidents have given their support to the measure.

(CIO members and organizations should write to their Senators and representatives urging them to vote for the bill—S. 2504 and H. R. 6174.)

"The Congress has a responsibility in this situation; so do the state legislatures," Moody told the Senate. "In my judgment, legislatures should immediately survey their state laws with the view to increasing the period of payments . . ."

The bill provides for U. S. aid when a governor certifies that there is substantial unemployment, and the Secretary of Labor approves his certification.

The measure covers not only workers laid off because of conversion to defense production but employes in industries such as textile, clothing and electrical manufacturing.

The bill declares that it is Congress' responsibility to help the states aid the jobless, who are out of work because of "dislocations in the economy during the national emergency."

The combined payments could not exceed 65% of the worker's regular weekly wages, if he has two dependents, or 75% where there are four dependents.

There is growing evidence in Congress of bipartisan support of the bill.

Fifteen Senators co-sponsored the bill: Moody, Douglas (D. Ill.), Kefauver (D. Tenn.), McMahon (D. Conn.), Benton (D. Conn.), Maybank (D. S.C.), Lehman (D. N.Y.), Gillette (D. Ia.), Humphrey (D. Minn.), Magnuson (D. Wash.), Murray (D. Mont.), Hennings (D. Mo.), Kilgore (D. W. Va.), Green (D. R.I.) and Thye (R. Minn.).

Identical bills were introduced by Reps. Dingell (D. Mich.), Machrowicz (D. Mich.), Eberharter (D. Pa.) and Bolling (D. Mo.).

In Detroit, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther called on the leaders of industry to join his union in supporting the measure. He said "since defense unemployment results from defense mobilization policies, the cost of defense unemployment should be charged against the defense effort."

Meanwhile, the unemployment crisis cut deeper into the national economy. It was not confined to any one industry or any one section of the country.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers last week told the ACWA's executive board, meeting in Atlantic City, that the Defense Dept. has failed to place clothing contracts in distress areas although it has the authority to do so.

An evidence of industry-made unemployment was the case of the Utica and Mohawk Knitting Co., Utica, N. Y., which said it planned to move its factories to the south—a move that was halted at least temporaily—by action of the CIO Textile Workers.

TWUA got a federal court order telling the company to show cause why an injunction should not be granted. And a New York court jury awarded the union $126,000 damage—the money to go to an estimated 859 workers in the form of wages, vacations and other benefits they would receive under the contract.

In New York State, Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi reported that number of persons registered for unemployment compensation in December totalled 251,547, a 13,000 increase over November.

Job Layoffs Climbing In 16 Areas

UNEMPLOYMENT is a problem in 23 major areas, the Labor Dept. reported last week.

And in 16 of these industrial areas, unemployment has increased in the past two months.

Grand Rapids, Flint and Detroit, Mich., have been added to the department's list of areas of greatest unemployment as a result of cutbacks in auto production ordered by the government.

Other areas of high unemployment include New York City; Brockton, Fall River, Lawrence and Lowell, Mass.; Manchester, N. H.; Providence, R. I., and Atlantic City, N. J.

Idleness also increased in Indianapolis, Ind., which was previously listed as a labor shortage area.

Hatchet Work Begins On Oil Tidelands

THE HATCHET work has begun in the U. S. Senate to force the federal government to turn over to various states leases now held on submerged tidelands oil.

The Senate Interior Committee last week voted 11 to 2, to approve a compromise tidelands bill which would give states a temporary "veto power" over U. S. leases of the rich oil deposits.

Sen. Long (D. La.), a champion of state ownership and an author of the committee compromise, pointed out that the Senate could substitute complete state ownership and control when the measure comes up in the Senate.

The House has already passed legislation granting the tidelands to the states. Such bills are aimed at reversing a U. S. Supreme Court decision giving jurisdiction over the tidelands to the federal government.

Committee Chairman O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.), who worked out the compromise with Long, said that none of the committee members who voted for the compromise is bound to support it in the Senate.

The bill is based on a measure introduced by O'Mahoney which would allow the Interior Dept. to administer the underwater lands while suits involving them are decided.

The state veto would apply to lands within the three mile limit. Full control of lands out to the contential shelf would be given to the Federal government.

Jersey CIO Asks $9 Boost In Weekly Jobless Benefits

LEGISLATION increasing unemployment compensation benefits in New Jersey was introduced in the State Legislature by the State CIO last week.

The CIO is seeking an increase in maximum benefits for unemployment compensation and temporary disability from $26 to $35 weekly, plus $3 for each dependent up to three.

New Jersey CIO Council Pres. Carl Holderman said the increased benefits would consume less than half the additional unemployment fund surplus piled up last year. He pointed out that as of Jan. 1, 1952, the state unemployment trust fund contained $448,075,765 — "10 times the amount paid out in benefits in 1951."

"This surplus was added to the safest unemployment compensation trust fund in the nation because of the failure to increase benefits in 1951," he said.

"The increased benefits we seek in 1952 would cost less than half the $15 million surplus piled up last year.

"Sharp cost of living increases for the necessities of life, such as food, rent and clothing strike the unemployed worker even more than the employed worker."

On Presidential Candidates

This year's political almanac clearly points to an early spring. Seeds are already being planted, many months ahead of the July nominating and November election harvests.. The political soil is already feeling the mark of the rake and the hoe. Intensive cultivation has begun.

On the whole, these are good signs. They are tokens of awakening political interest, and they promise widespread participation in the fundamental processes of democracy.

Many CIO members will participate in this debate. They are American citizens, conscious of their heritage and conscious of their responsibilities to their country and themselves.

Some cultivators of the political soil will, no doubt, claim they have the aid and assistance of the CIO and its Political Action Committee in their campaigns for the nomination. Some will seek benefit from the alleged opposition of labor. On this basis they will appeal for contributions from those vested and selfish interests which still seek to deny labor its proper place in our nation.

It is the purpose of this editorial merely to call attention to a pertinent paragraph from the resolution on political action which was adopted by the CIO convention last November.

"CIO-PAC will continue to operate," the resolution states, "as a powerful independent force, not seeking to capture any political group and rejecting with all its power any attempt by any group to capture it."

At the proper time and in the proper manner, the CIO will express the views of its members.

They Spilled The Beans!

Now that Congress has returned to Washington, we suggest you have an extra-large box of salt handy for applying to reports of some of the things happening in McCarthyville-on-the-Potomac.

Nine chances out of 10 you're represented in Congress by a staunch conservative pillar of the community, fearless upholder of the American free enterprise system, and last ditch opponent of "subsidies," "regimentation" or any action by government to help the little guy.

Last week, two congressmen spilled some of the beans.

They revealed that taxpayers—meaning you—are putting up $45,000 a year in subsides so that congressmen can get cheap lunches.

Despite the subsidies, they complained, the House Restaurant has upped its price for bean soup to 25c a bowl, and cut down on the size of the bowl to boot.

As for the implication that subsidy-fearing Congressmen should pay subsidy-free restaurant prices, we disagree. We think our lawmakers need all the strength and nourishment they can get before an afternoon of denunciation of "socialized medicine," so they'll have plenty of oomph left to rush out to Bethesda Naval Hospital for a free working over of their tonsils before another tough round of oratory on the morrow! Such oratory probably will be "agin" the "Welfare State"!

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Acts of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. XV January 28, 1952 No. 4

F. D. R.

'A Second Bill Of Rights' Still Is Labor's Guide

This week—on Jan. 30—marks the 70th anniversary of the birth of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It is seven years since F.D.R. died. A year before his death, President Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress proposed an "Economic Bill of Rights" for all Americans.

Here is F.D.R.'s "Second Bill of Rights" —still a goal for progress in democracy:

IN OUR DAY these economic truths have become accepted as self-evident. We have accepted, so to speak, a second Bill of Rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race or creed.

Among these are:

The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops or farms or mines of the Nation;

The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family decent living;

The right of every businessman, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad;

The right of every family to a decent home;

The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;

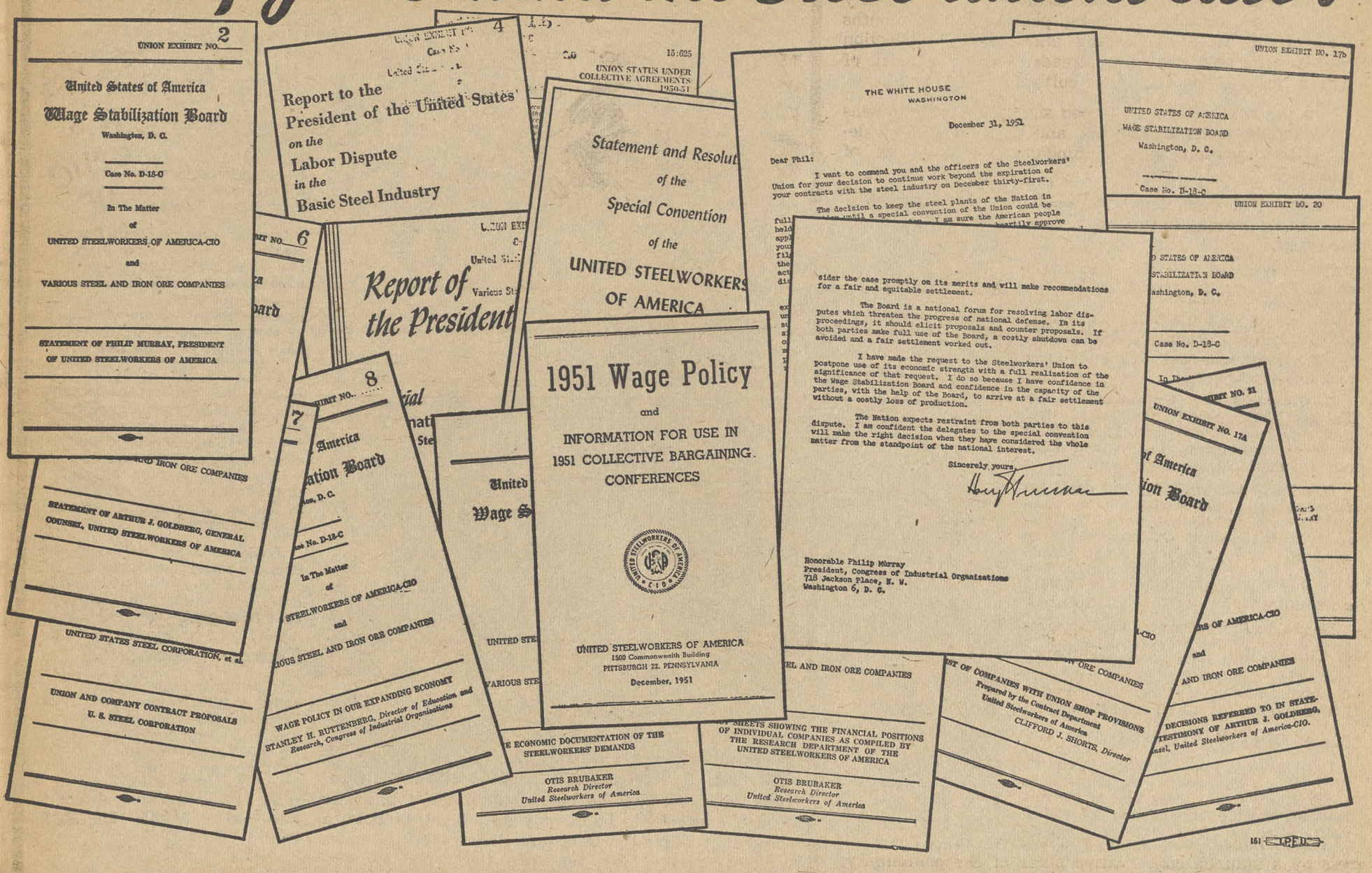
The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment;

The right to a good education.

All of these rights spell security. And after this war is won, we must be prepared to move forward, in the implementation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well-being.

America's own rightful place in the world depends in large part upon how fully these and similar rights have been carried into practice for our citizens. For unless there is security here at home there cannot be lasting peace in the world.

The Big Job Behind the Steel Union's Case!



Impressive Facts Given WSB Result Of Long, Hard Work

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A LOT OF WORK went into the preparation of the case that the CIO Steelworkers presented to a special panel of the Wage Stabilization Board in the fight for higher wages and other contract improvements.

It was a task shared by thousands of members in the country's basic steel mills and fabricating plants—and by USA Pres. Philip Murray and his fellow-officers. It engaged the attention of staff members in the field, in national headquarters and in the union's Washington office, of virtually all of the technicians employed by the union.

THE RESULT was an impressive documentation of the union's right to a substantial wage increase for its members, and a place for them in the march forward of labor-management relations.

The documentation, in a manner of speaking, made the WSB panel's task easy: It gave the members many, many reasons for raising wages, and it showed why and how those reasons were necessary, just and economically possible.

The job started long before President Truman asked the union to call off the strike it had scheduled when the employers refused to grant increases, and to submit the dispute to the WSB.

It began months ago, when rank and file members realized that the contract under which they had worked without any but wage changes and a pension-insurance program since 1947 was due to expire soon. They held their meetings in their locals.

They discussed what they wanted to see in a new contract, the wages they thought were entitled to, the injustices and irritations that had irked them during its lifetime, their hopes for security and an ever-improving standard of living.

"During the months before out 1951 negotiations opened," Murray told the panel, "the union's international office in Pittsburgh received literally thousands of resolutions from our local unions suggesting changes in and additions to our collective bargaining agreement . . .

". . . I had our staff carefully analyze our expiring collective bargaining agreements and the thousands of local union resolutions which had been sent to us.

"I CONSULTED with my fellow officers, with our general counsel and his associates, with members of our international executive board, our representatives both at headquarters and in the field, and with representatives of our local unions."

The negotiations started, bogged down. A strike was called, the President intervened. The union held a special convention on Jan. 3, 1952, in Atlantic City. It acceded to the President's request, warned the steel industry not to stall, and reminded all USA members that the exercise of their right to strike had been merely postponed, not abandoned.

A copy of the statement and resolution adopted by the special convention was one of the early documents presented to the panel. By the time the union had finished presenting its case, that statement and resolution was only one of a score of exhibits.

They ranged far and wide, but each was tied directly into the case before the panel either by its very nature or by the additional testimony of union witnesses.

They were thin, like Murray's opening statement, and they were thick, like the 1947 report on guaranteed annual wages compiled under the direction of Murray W. Latimer.

They included Murray's report to the special USA convention, a statement by the General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, the union's contract proposals.

THEY INCLUDED a detailed analysis of the over-all U. S. economic situation, and an amazingly detailed economic documentation of the Steelworkers' demands. And they included a study of the steel companies' financial positions showing that none would be financially embarrassed—despite any howling they might do—by paying a good-sized wage boost.

One showed how much of his average weekly earnings a production worker in a blast furnace, steel works or rolling mill had left to spend (it wasn't very much). Others referred to the union shop, and still another bulwarked the union's demand for a guaranteed annual wage.

And so on . . .

They represent an impressive amount of work. It was work the steel companies can't buy, because it isn't for sale. It was a labor of love.

'You Pays Your Money . . .

The CIO and its leaders are getting a generous quota of brickbats from a widely-varied group of enemies of free, democratic labor. A random sample of fact-flouting material coming across the desk at CIO's Washington headquarters:

1. From Trud, official organ of the government-controlled Soviet trade unions in Moscow, concerning:

". . . The policy of the reactionary chiefs of the Steelworkers Union headed by Murray . . . The leadership of the union, while showing a complete indifference to the needs of the workers, is particularly solicitous about the inviolability of the profits of capitalism."

2. From CGT, official organ of the government-controlled unions of Peron's fascist Argentine:

"The CIO and AFL are agents of capitalist imperialism . . ."

3. From "Economic Intelligence" — the publication of the Economic Research Dept. of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce:

". . . The CIO has never rid itself of Marxist economics. Virtually every important speech and publication . . . is replete with class consciousness, hatred for employers, and is designed to further and intensify the class struggle—things foreign to most Americans."

Obviously, the Communists, the fascists and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, with their mutually contradictory criticisms of CIO, can't ALL be right.

In fact, ALL of them are ALL wrong.

. . . And Takes Your Choice!

Big Steel Brings A Boom Along The

USA Organizing Fairless Works

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

ON FLAT FARMLAND in country George Washington's soldiers once tramped over, a colossal U. S. Steel plant is today in process of construction.

When completed later this year, it will employ at the start upward of 6000 production workers.

They'll be members of the CIO Steelworkers, which now is pushing an organizing drive and soon will seek recognition and a contract.

U. S. Steel's newest plant, called the Fairless Works, will be the largest steel mill ever built at one time. It will have some of the biggest, fastest and most efficient machinery ever installed.

If a Revolutionary War scout could return today and spy the outline of high silo-shaped ovens and big cones of a blast furnace rearing against the sky along the Delaware River across from Trenton, N.J., (scene of a famous Revolutionary War battle) he would certainly think he was having a weird dream.

He could still wander over the flat countryside, now winter brown and bare; pick his way between rows of cornstalk stubs, or stroll up a muddy road as he might have done in his lifetime, and then suddenly find himself up against a high steel fence.

Cost $400 Million

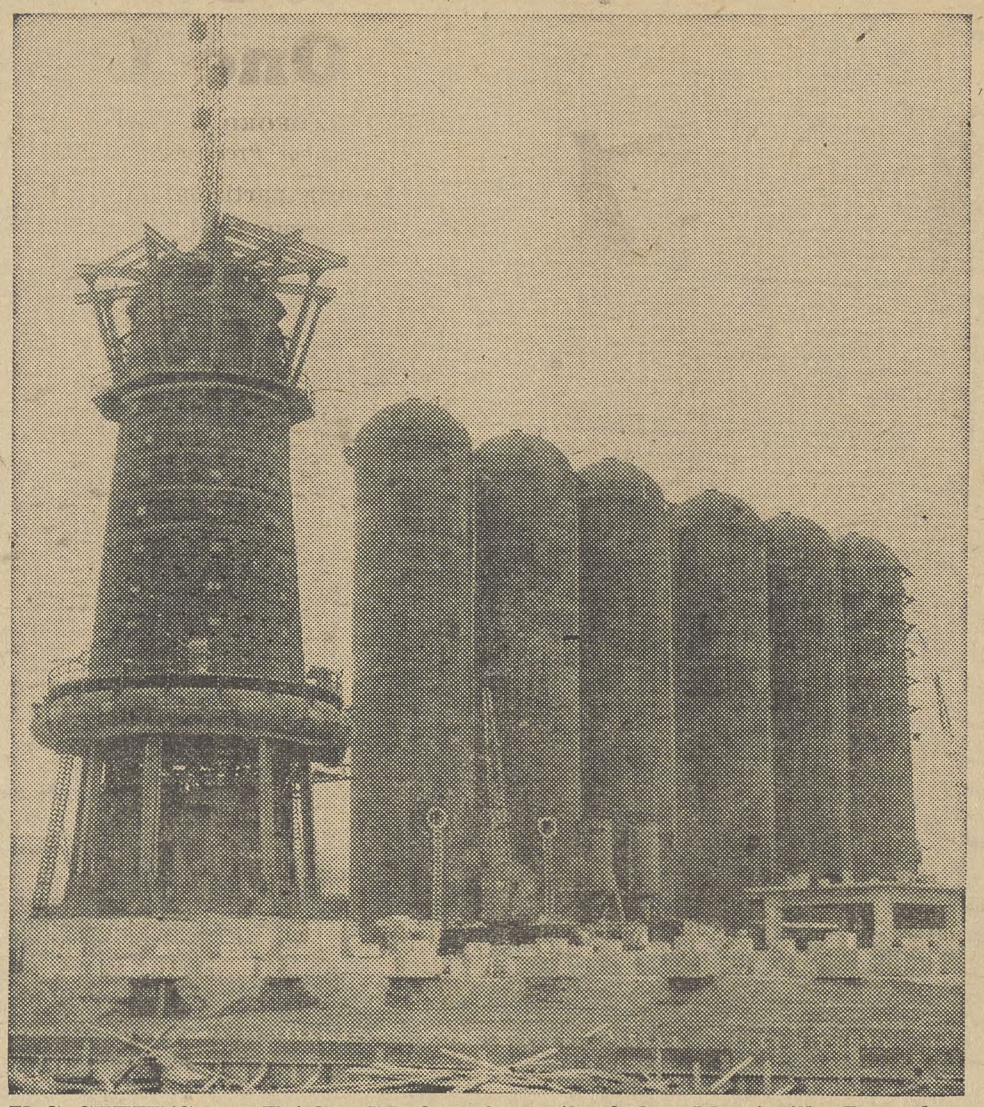
Until work started last March on the $400 million Fairless Works, the eastern Pennsylvania countryside—now in the turmoil of gigantic construction — looked pretty much as it must have in Washington's Day. Even a few houses built in the 1700's were still standing.

They are gone now—along with the staggering carloads of soil that had to be scooped out during construction of the plant. *(Approximately enough material from the old houses was to be transported to Mt. Vernon, Va., to be used in restoring buildings on George Washington's estate.)*

Today many of the roads in the area lead to a dead end, stopping without previous warning at the seemingly endless fence surrounding U. S. Steel's new plant. That fence is said to be 18 miles around. There are some gates, to be sure, but they are guarded. You can't get in without a pass or a written permit.

The 3000-acre tract skirting the Delaware River which has been carved out as the site for the Fairless Works so far has left untouched many miles of surrounding farm land. It's a strange contrast to look through the fence at the mammoth plant in construction, then turn and gaze across the Bucks County fields and truck farms.

Following a highway that may lead you to a dead end at the high steel fence, you come here and there upon a clump of tumbled-down shacks where Negroes are living, apparently farm workers; or some house trailers under a stand of trees.



U. S. STEEL'S new Fairless Works a few miles below Morrisville, Pa., where 6000 CIO members are soon expected to be employed, is being built on a 5000-acre tract of farmland that skirts the Delaware River, about 30 miles from its mouth. This view shows the big blast furnance (left) and its silo-shaped ovens. Construction started last March and the plant will be ready for operation in part in a few months.

Problems Many

In the distance, high tension wires stand against the sky. Often you're stopped by freight trains creeping slowly toward the steel plant, loaded with long girders, big yellow bulldozers, machinery of all kinds; sand, cement, stones and other materials.

After 4:30 p. m. a long line of mud-splattered autos begins streaming down the roads toward Morrisville, as several thousand construction workers and plant personnel begin their tedious homeward journey. Drivers, some in plaid lumber jackets and red caps, lean on their steering wheels in boredom as the line halts for long intervals, or occasionally honk their horns impatiently. It's long, exasperating job to get home after a day's hard work through the jumble of traffic.

The small town of Morrisville, Pa., Fairless Works' post office address, is about five miles from the plant, It is hard put to handle the traffic and other problems the big project has placed upon it. Its pre-boom population was around 7000. (The town was once the home of Robert Morris, patriot and financier of the American revolution.)

Headquarters of the Steelworkers in Morrisville are in the Stockham Bldg. in the center of town.

The office is under USA-CIO District 7, headed by Director Charles Ford, with headquarters in Philadelphia. District 7 now covers more than 40,000 men and women in the steel industry in all of Eastern Pennsylvania and all of south and central New Jersey. Philadelphia, Bristol and Trenton are some of the main steel centers in the district.

The union office at Morrisville was set up last August. Staff Rep. Alfred Werner, who is in charge, has been on the USA staff since 1941. Previously he worked for 10 years at the Roberts & Mander stove plant in Hatboro, Pa., where one of the steel union's early organizing drives and famous strikes took place a dozen or so years ago.

Some 20,000 applications for jobs at the new plant have been made, Werner said, many of them from the Trenton and Philadelphia area.

At Fairless Works, a union organizing committee in Morrisville is making plans for signing up the new workers as they come on the job, Werner said. Later, when sufficient cards have been signed, the union will request an election to certify the USA-CIO as collective bargaining agency—for the record.

Both union and company officials take it for granted that the workers as Fairless, like the hundreds of thousands in the nation's basic steel industry, will "go CIO."

Any gains won in the stiff fight the CIO Steelworkers are at present engaged i with U. S. Steel before the Wage Stabiliza tion Board for higher wages and other con tract improvements, will therefore benef the workers as Fairless even though the may not yet be members of the union.

Housing of workers employed at the new steel plant, particularly as to discrimina tion against Negroes, is one of the prob lems the union is much concerned about a present. Several large housing projects ar now under way, but the question of rentin or selling property on a no segregatio basis has not yet been settled.

A "Levittown" of 16,000 homes nea Bristol, Pa., not yet constructed, and "Fairless Hills" community of 1000 prefab ricated single houses already put up by th Danherst Corp. about five miles from th steel plant, are the two big housing de velopments in the area. A number of smal er projects and individual homes have als sprung up like mushrooms for many mil around Morrisville.

Ford and other union officials in th area are somewhat bitter about the failu to consult labor in the planning of the communities where union members w soon be living.

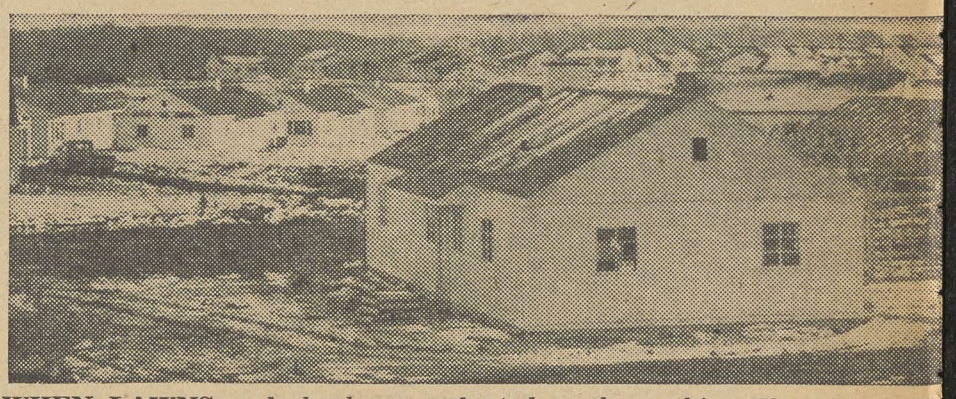
Labor Bypassed

In a statement presented to a conferen called to discuss problems raised by th industrial expansion in the area, Ford e plained "labor's stake" in what took plac He called attention particularly to the ne for a sound and fair housing developme keyed to the best interests of the tho sands of workers coming to settle in th area. Colored families should have th same right as white workers to comfor able, decent and inexpensive homes, h said.

"There will be thousands of colored ste employes working side by side with other races in the production of steel at th new plant," Ford declared. "We in th labor movement don't like lily-white Lo Island towns for Bucks County steel wor ers." (He was referring to the all-whi Levittown in Long Island, N. Y., built the same concern—Levitt & Sons, Inc. that will put up the Levittown near th Fairless Works.

"I can tell you that the American wor ing men and women coming to settle he will expect that any man, regardless race, creed or color, will be able to buy rent a home within the development no being built or those comtemplated."

Besides good and inexpensive homes a apartments, Ford said that proper pla ning required provisions for convenie schools, churches, shopping centers, braries, theaters. He warned that witho careful planning, there was a danger th this great industrial development mig "be turned into a shoddy, profiteeri boomtown for the enrichment of a f greedy pirates, and the devastation of t hopes of its new settlers."



WHEN LAWNS and shrubs are planted, perhaps this "Fairless Hills" community of 1100 prefabricated houses won't look as dreary as it did when our photographer took this picture. Workers at the new U. S. Steel plant five miles away will be buying some of these small homes. They're already two and three high for what ing machine in from the draw

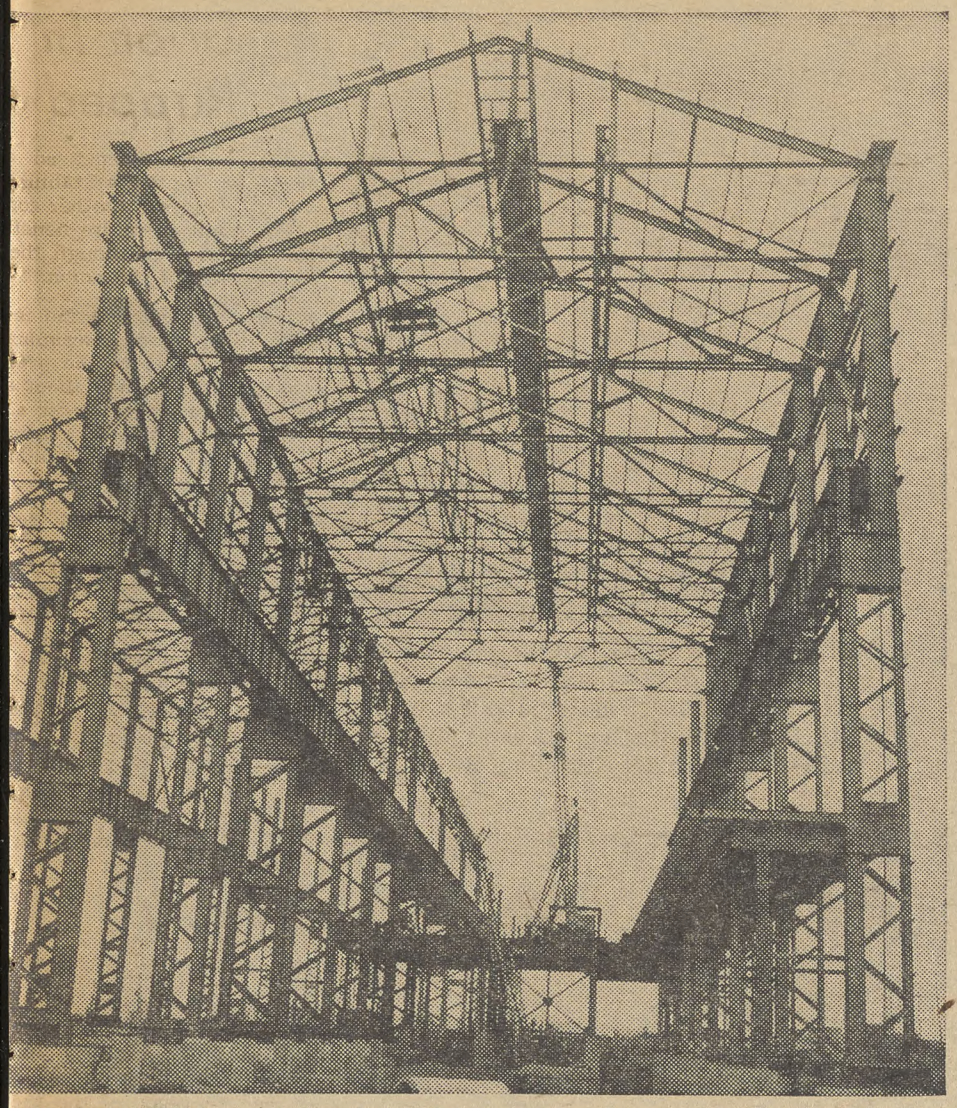
'Marginal Plants' May Close Down

Completion of the Fairless Works "will be another factor tending to reduce Big Steel's production in the Pittsburgh district," according to the Wall Street Journal.

If and when steel production—now above theoretical 100% capacity—falls to 85% or lower, the business paper said, U. S. Steel Corp. plans to close down some of its older plants in the Pittsburgh area, and transfer production to some of its more modern works.

Among steel mills labelled by the Wall Street Journal as "marginal plants"—not profitable to Big Steel except in times of high production—is the Homestead Works. Whether Big Steel considers Homestead's 14,000 employes as "marginal workers" wasn't stated.

Delaware!



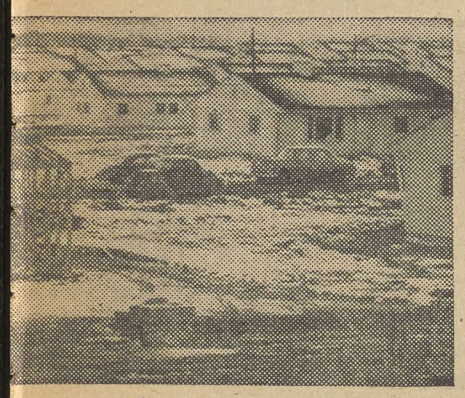
UGE GIRDERS are being hoisted into place by cranes in constructing e open hearth furnace frames for the new Fairless Works. Nearly two illion tons of steel a year will be made here. Mostly ore shipped from Venuela will be used. The Delaware River channel will be dredged deeper so ean-going vessels can navigate to the plant up river from Philadelphia.

ream Of Glory ises In Trenton

F YOU'VE gone by train from Washington or Philadelphia to New rk in recent months, you may have en the jumble of freight cars, ountains of sand and a scene of genal upheaval to the right just bere the train crosses the bridge over e Delaware River and nears Trenton.

Or if it's night, and you can't see all this, u may have noticed the big sign in ght red lights on the auto traffic bridge the left: **WHAT TRENTON MAKES HE WORLD TAKES.**

t's not a new sign. When it was put up body dreamed of the big industrial delopment ahead, or had any idea that me day he might dream that this area uld come to be heralded as the possible future rival of Pittsburgh, or the "Ruhr of America," as it is today.



r sale—priced at about $10,000 for edroom units. They seemed pretty t. Will that beautiful electric washee kitchen take the attention away

Trenton is on the Delaware River, and plans are in progress to deepen the river's channel to 40 feet so that it can be navigated by ocean-going ships. The estimated cost of the project is from $25 to $50 million. Congress will be asked to appropriate the money to dredge the channel on the basis that it is a defense need.

What started all this excitement over the "tremendous expansion" under way, of course, was the construction of the U.S. Steel's new $400 million plant, the Fairless Works, named after Big Steel's president, Ben Fairless.

Ore shipped direct to the Fairless Works, especially from Venezuela, will be used and processed to the finished product. U. S. Steel is reported to be confident that Congress will come across with the money to widen the Delaware, and already has built a small harbor where ore ships may unload.

Attracted by the new steel works, hundreds of other industrial plants have moved or are planning to move into this area. It has been predicted that within 20 years both sides of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Trenton and New Brunswick, N.J. will be filled solidly with shops and factories.

If all this is true, it has terrific implications for labor. Business interests are not given to considering the human values involved in their schemes for industrial expansion.

But as CIO Pres. Philip Murray has said, workers are not "automatons" or "robots." They are flesh and blood American citizens, who must have decent homes and communities to live in, and income high enough to provide them with a high American standard of living.

Hand in hand with industrial planning, therefore, should go the planning of pleasant and convenient homes and communities for the workers who will man the new plants and factories.

Lesson In L.A.—

How To Kill Housing In One Easy Lesson!

By BRADFORD V. CARTER,
For Labor Press Associated

There's a particularly nauseating radio commercial, "Film Never Lets Up." Neither does NAREB, which is short for National Association of Real Estate Boards.

NAREB is against rent control, and against public housing, for that's "government interference in private enterprise," and therefore "socialism."

Of course when the government eases credit controls, and when the government guarantees mortgages on private building, so that the builders and contractors and realty men get all the gravy, with no risk whatsoever—that's the American Way of Life.

NAREB fought the public housing program in Congress last session, almost got the program down to 5000 units for the entire country. The final figure was 50,000. Were the 50,000 units built? Not on your tintype, for NAREB never lets up.

What it did in Los Angeles it has tried, and will try, in other communities. And if the methods it used were not too pure, what's a few distortions between friends?

Alexander Sumner, NAREB president, explained its purposes in a signed article in Headlines, weekly newsletter published in Washington.

What's In A Name?

Sumner explained that the real estate boards used to be called exchanges and when they changed the name "then began the rise of the Realtor as a creative and constructive force through his organization in the life of his town and country."

How "creative and constructive"? In Los Angeles, Sumner wrote, "it is the policy of the Board to be represented by one or more of its members in each civic and service group, including women's organizations, bringing the viewpoint and the influence of the Realtor to bear in many fields."

How did the realtors fare in Los Angeles? Well, they managed to persuade the City Council to reverse itself, and cancel, 8 to 7, the city's $110 million public housing program. Said the NAREB Headlines:

"Heeding the growing opposition to the project among civic groups and the press as the implications became known, the council thus blocked the scheme for 10,000 units which was rammed through that body in 1949 without a hearing."

Then Headlines quoted Earl S. Anderson, secretary of the Los Angeles Realty Board, that **"this is an indication of what can be done when the community is organized, and the citizens informed of such socialistic schemes."**

About the only statements in the foregoing that are accurate are the vote, the amount to be spent, and the number of units to be built. All else is fancy, distortion, or plain, outright, baloney.

The NAREB account says the community was organized, and the citizens informed, and therefore the project was cancelled; in short, public opinion was solidly for the cancellation.

If so, why were the following groups opposed to cancellation? The CIO Council, the AFL Central Labor Council, the American Legion, League of Women Voters, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and many church groups? Would even NAREB say the Legion and VFW are "socialistic?"

Was it an aroused citizenry that forced the reversal? Or was it the greed of the landlords? How come that even NAREB's Headlines says that the drive was spearheaded by the Realty Board and the Chamber of Commerce?

The greed of the landlords and their phony arguments was given away by Milton J. Brock, big local mass builder. The Housing Authority had already accepted bids of $6587 and $7486 apiece for two-bedroom units. That's wrong, cried Brock; the way to estimate the cost per unit is to divide 10,000, the total number of units, into $110 million, total amount for the project. Of course, that would leave no funds for site clearance, development work, etc.,

but that's exactly what Brock wanted to put over. Then he could argue that all this other work would cost the city that much extra.

As to the realtor being "a creative and constructive force . . . in the life of his town and his country," how "creative and constructive" were the realtors in Los Angeles?

Well, the U.S. government had advanced to the city $12,679,952 for land acquisition, site clearance and other expenses. The city is liable for that amount. To repay it, the city will have to raise real estate taxes or double its sales tax. Both, of course, will be passed on to the little fellow.

There are 1481 families which lost their substandard homes to make way for the new dwellings, for which the first contract has been let. The "creative and constructive" Realtors have no suggestions as to what to do for these 1481 homeless families.

High Finance

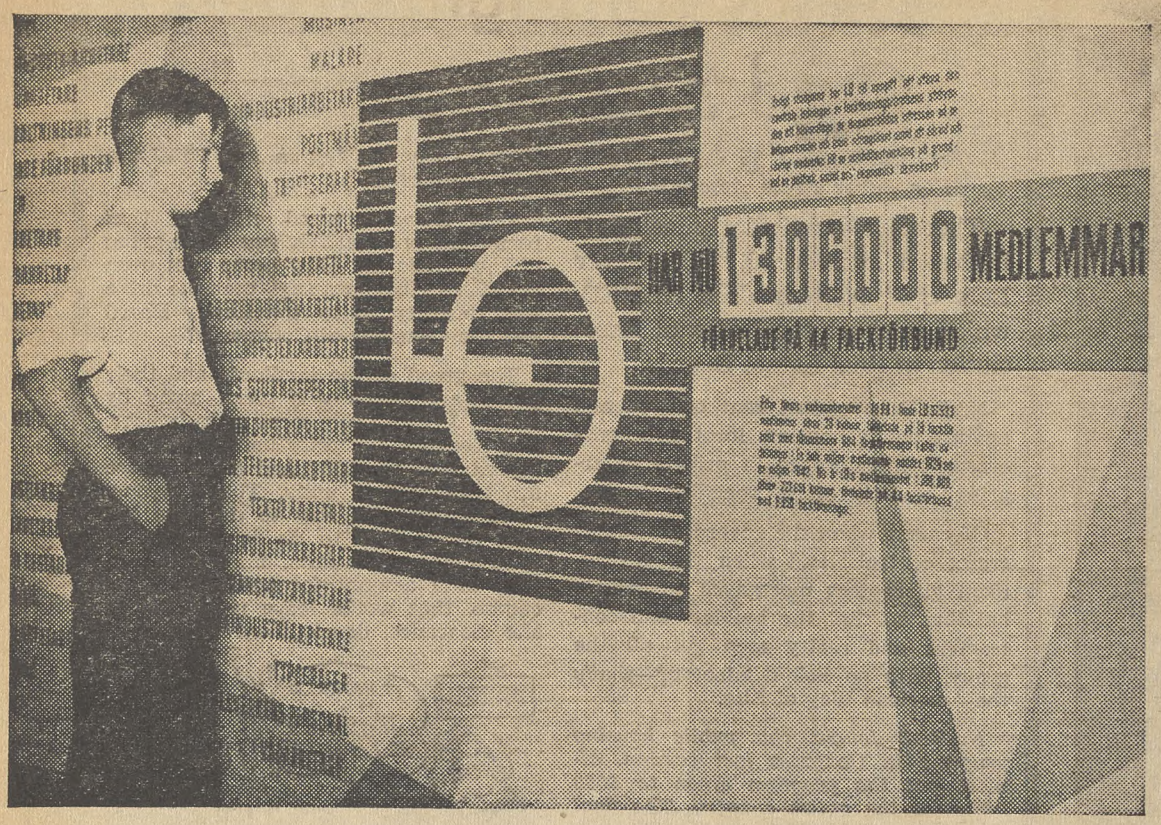
The property of many citizens was purchased or condemned to make way for the public housing. Now the city must not only reimburse these owners, but provide them with homes as good as or better than the homes condemned.

The landlords clamored the public housing is not needed. The fact, of course, is that low-income groups, for whom the public housing was intended, cannot afford to rent the privately-built homes. More, landlords refuse to rent to Negroes and Mexicans, and they make up a large portion of the low-income groups.

That's how "creative and constructive" the Realtors were in Los Angeles. If there's a public housing project in your town, your local Realtors will also try to be "creative and constructive."

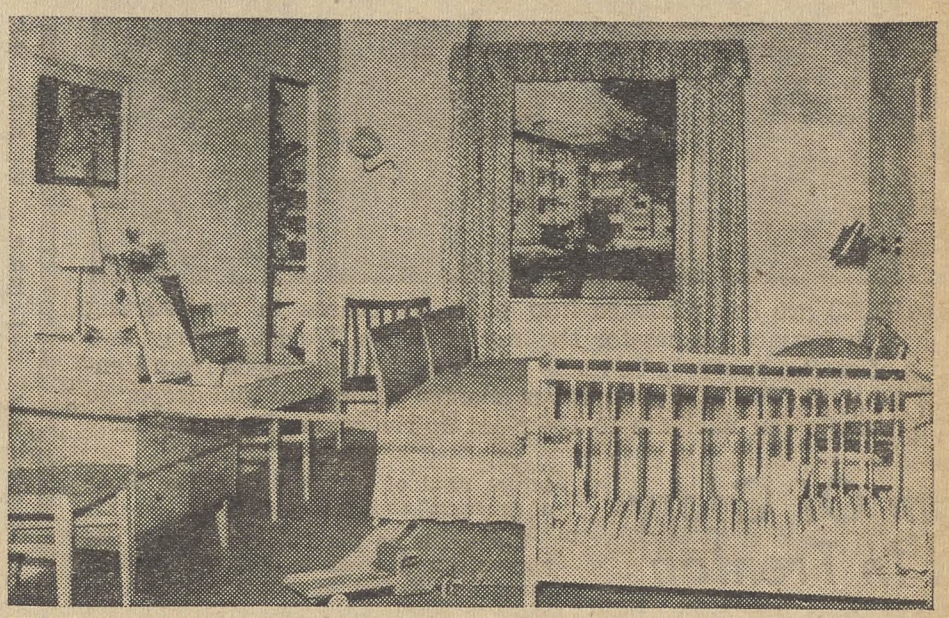
Yep, film never lets up, and neither does NAREB.

Good Old Days? It's Better Now For Swedish Unions



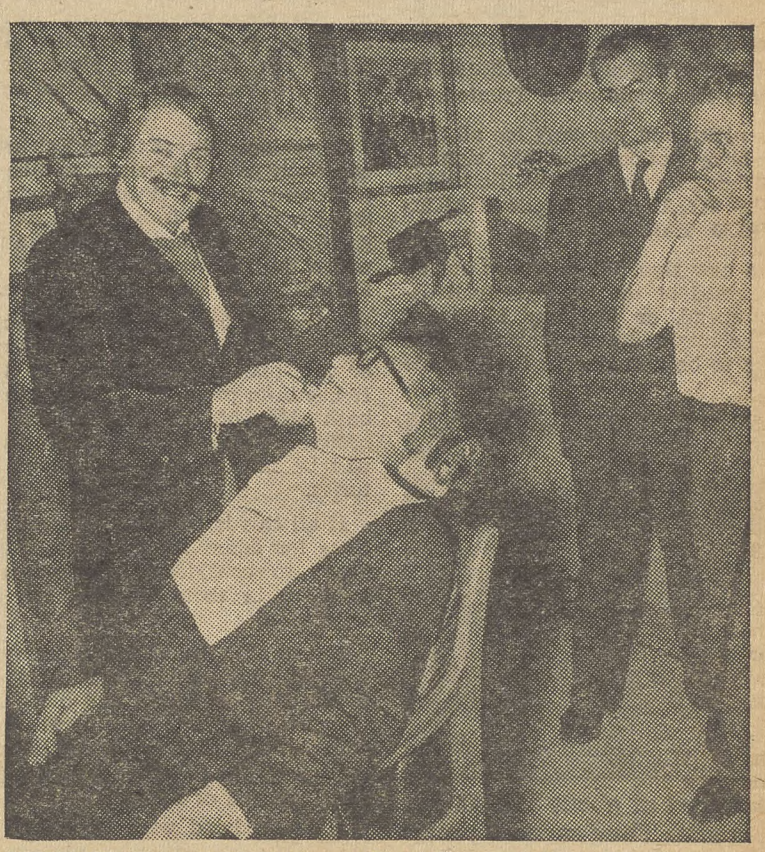
THEN AND NOW exhibit, showing life and work at turn of century and now, was staged recently in Stockholm by Swedish unions. Visiting above are (l. to r.) Oliver Peterson, U. S. labor attache; his wife, Esther, former ACWA-CIO aide, and Torvald Karlblom, Swedish labor educator.

BEFORE AND AFTER contrasts were many. Here is typical home of Swedish worker at turn of century, when Swedish Confederation of Labor (LO) was small. Now it has 44 unions, 1,306,000 members. Country is 95% organized, unions are important in life of nation.

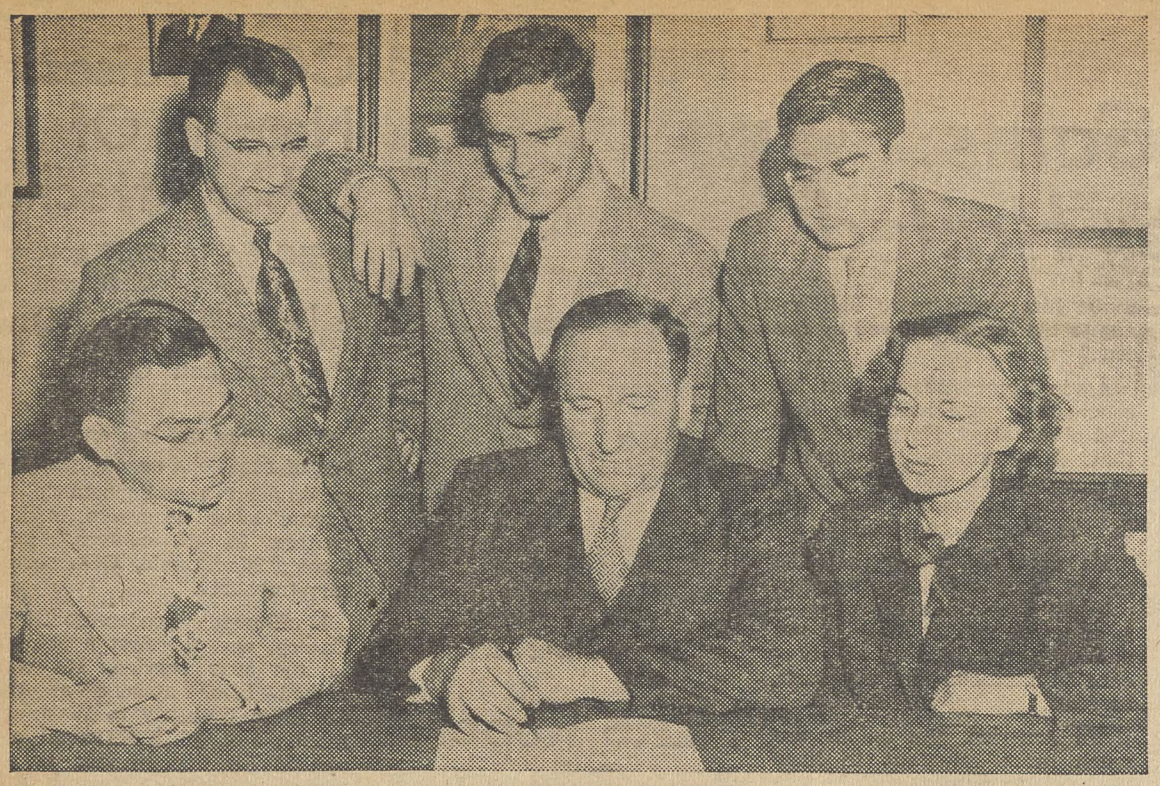


HERE IS HOW Swedish workers now live, in bright, airy, modern apartments, homes. Each union had a display at LO Fair: from Chimneysweeps to Metal Workers they demonstrated their work. Firemen even staged a rescue to show how they function on the job.

KEROSENE LAMP shone over open barrels of beer, milk, free candy for kids, steak at less than 10c per lb. in half-century old grocery displayed by Retail Clerks. But barrels, steak trays were empty. Here Albin Bergstrom, head of big co-op, buys candy.



HOW IT WAS DONE in good old days of Gay Nineties was shown by Barbers Union, members of which let whiskers grow for weeks so they could patronize themselves.



COLLEGE STUDENTS from three nations take a first-hand look at the operations of a CIO Steelworkers local. Earl Guthrie (center at table), president of USA Local 3298 in Seneca Falls, N. Y., explains details of the local's administration to students from the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University. They were guests at one of the local's meetings. Left to right (seated) are George Lum of Hawaii, Guthrie, and Ulla Nelson of Sweden. Standing are William LaRue, graduate at the school; William Watts of Louisville, Ky., and Kishori Chanana of India. Organized labor and the school often cooperate.

Prosecution Of Florida Bombers, FEPC Law Demanded By IUE

GOV. FULLER Warren of Florida last week was urged by the Civil Rights Committee of the CIO Electrical Workers to "bring to the bar of justice those persons guilty of murder bombing and terror" in the Miami area.

The terror reached its height in the bomb slaying of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in their home at Mims, Fla. Moore was Florida director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The committee, which consists of representatives from the IUE's 10 geographical districts, held a two-day meeting in Washington. IUE Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett is chairman of the committee.

It was decided that every IUE contract should contain a clause barring discrimination in hiring, pay, job tenure and promotion. Some locals have such clauses in their contracts.

The committee also set up governmental and legislative goals which include:

A SENATE rule to end debate by simple majority vote, passage of a federal Fair Employment Practices Act and similar measures in cities and states, enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill, and passage of federal and state legislation outlawing poll taxes and other restrictions on the right to vote.

Among other 10-point aims of the committee are:

Strengthening federal civil rights laws, issuance of a Presidential Executive Order establishing a FEPC with enforcement powers, repealing the Smith and McCarran Acts and passage of legislation guarding against subversion and guaranteeing civil liberties.

The IUE committee also called for merciless publicity on violations of civil liberties, even of those whose ideas that are abhored, and constant watchfulness to see that in opposing Communist and other totalitarians the policies of dictatorial groups are not adopted.

The committee discussed legislative possibilities with Max Kampelman, legislative counsel of Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), cooperation with other civil liberty groups with Clarence Mitchell of the Washington NAAPC office, and means of implementing its program with George L-P Weaver, assistant to the RFC administrator. Weaver is on leave as director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

20 Get Diplomas

Twenty CIO counsellors received diplomas at the graduation of the training institute sponsored by the Worcester, Mass., CIO Council and the Community Chest.

Senate Votes Home Rule For Capital

CITIZENS of Washington, D. C.—where the nation's laws are made—face the same old run-around they've gotten before in the matter of home rule.

Although the Senate last week passed a watered-down version of the D. C. self-government measure, the familar coalition of reactionary Republicans and Dixiecrats is expected to ax the bill in the House.

In the Senate, the bill barely survived a 41-35 test vote against a strong opposition drive led by Sens. Smith (D. N.C.) and Johnston (D. S.C.) which would have shelved the measure.

Senate passage of the bill on a voice vote was a repeat performance of similar action on a slightly different suffrage bill in 1949.

The fate of that measure in the House was considerably worse than death. A hostile House District Committee held prolonged hearings, delayed a vote against the bill and finally defeated it.

Chairman McMillan (D. S.C.) predicted a similar fate for the measure this time when it hits the House.

"I haven't changed my position since the last time," he said. "I haven't seen a bill worth calling 'home rule.' There will be more hearings."

Potofsky Warns—

'Civil Rights Foes Are Like Nazi Hooligans!'

JACOB S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Clothing Workers, last week added his voice to demands for prompt federal intervention to end the recent outbursts of violence aimed at Negroes and other minorities.

In a strongly-worded address at a National Urban League meeting in New York, Potofsky warned that the breakdown of local law enforcement, as revealed in the Florida bomb outrages, is reminiscent of Nazi activities in Germany in the '30s.

"It is incumbent on the U. S. Attorney General," he declared, "to act with vigor and determination on behalf of both the majority and minority of Americans, because otherwise, our religious and civil liberties will be lost to all."

NOTING that discrimination is a poison that weakens our national strength and "saps us of an effective defense against our enemies from without and within," Potofsky said the recent outbreaks of violence against minorities are "a threat to the orderly processes of government and our way of life."

"They constitute a duplicate of Nazi hooliganism and must be curbed by prompt, energetic federal intervention if they are not to become a cancer eating at the vitals of our country."

Referring specifically to the murder of Harry T. Moore, the distinguished Negro leader in Florida, and his wife; the outbreaks in that state against Negro housing projects and the mob violence in Cicero, Ill., Potofsky warned that the breakdown of local law enforcement can no longer be tolerated.

"These acts of violence and discrimination are destroying our prestige abroad," he declared.

"They do us incalcuable damage with millions of men and women in Asia, Africa and Europe whom we are trying to win over to the democratic cause. They nullify the progress we are making with the Marshall Plan and Point Four assistance."

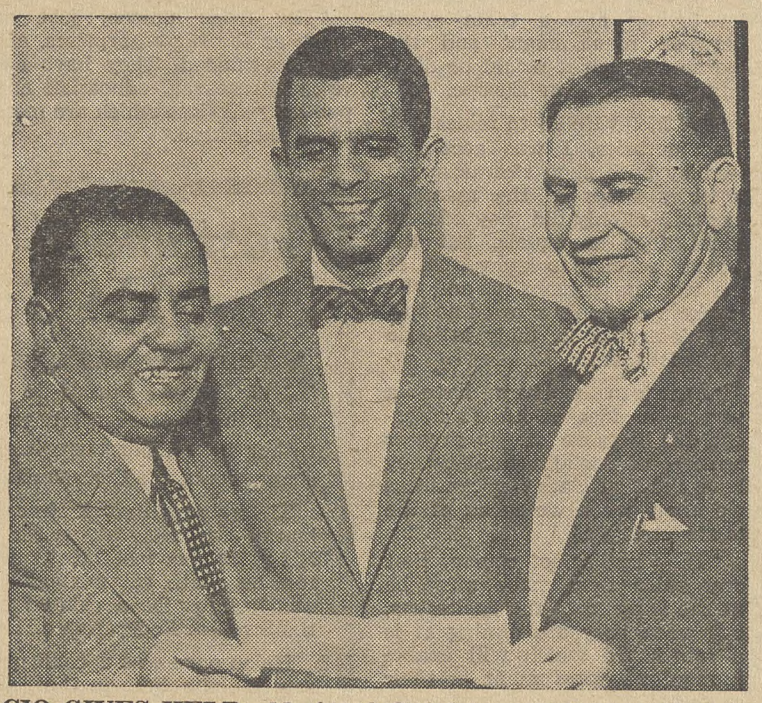
JACOB S. POTOFSKY
Strikes at hooligans.

He said the blame "must be laid at the doors of a small band of wilful men in the U. S. Senate." Under present Senate rules, he pointed out a minority of Senators can filibuster legislation to death.

"THAT is exactly what has been done to date with the Fair Employment Practices Act," he added.

"I realize that discrimination can be completely rooted out only when it is expelled from our hearts. That is the most effective solution. But until that happy day, we need legislation—legislation with teeth in it—with enforcement penalties in order to insure full compliance with the law."

Potofsky declared that from the beginning the CIO has given strong support to the passage of federal, state and municipal legislation which would help impliment the principle of equal opportunity for all.



CIO GIVES HELP—National CIO has contributed $530 to aid the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Presentation of check is made by Nicholas Dragon (right), CIO regional director in Arizona and New Mexico, to Dr. Robert B. Phillips (left), Arizona NAACP director, and Franklin Williams, West Coast NAACP director.

Officers Of NMU Upheld By ACLU

OFFICERS of the CIO Maritime Union have not violated the civil rights of their members, according to a report prepared for the American Civil Liberties Union by Prof. Philip Taft, of Brown Univ.

The report, released last week, reviewed some of the intra-union difficulties that ensued after Communist domination was shaken off in 1948, including the seizure of national headquarters by forces opposed to Pres. Joseph Curran late in 1949. In the heat of the fight, Taft found, there is "no doubt that violence was used sometimes against innocent men."

"It seems to me," he added, "that as one who looks upon the extreme incidents in the context in which they took place, it is difficult to conclude that the officers of the National Maritime Union have been guilty of violence of the civil rights of their members."

Paul Finet Reports—

'Bread And Butter' Gains, Spirit Of U. S. Labor Hailed

PAUL FINET, secretary of the Belgian Federation of Labor and former president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, recently returned home after an "unusual" visit to the United States.

Although the visit was his fourth, it was the first on which he had actually seen Americans at work, according to an interview in the Free Labor World, monthly publication of the ICFTU.

"In none of my other visits," he said, "did I have the chance of getting so close to the American scene.

"This time, I was able to leave the beaten track and see things for myself. I can safely say that even an observer with such a limited amount of time as I had cannot fail to be impressed by the American people's determination and keenness for work.

"They are ready to accept many sacrifices in the cause of defense, and they are aware that these sacrifices will not be in vain, because their spirit of enterprise and their excellent organization enable all their efforts to have the maximum effect."

TWO INDUSTRIES especially interested him — coal mining and the heavy industries (steel mills and machinery construction).

"I visited the Homestead steel plant and rolling mill, which belongs to the U. S. Steel Corp., and the Midvale Steel Co. metalworks in Philadelphia.

"In both these foundries I found that working conditions were not so very different from those in factories in Belgium, and as a former metal worker, I shouldn't have felt at all at a loss if they'd offered me a job as a skilled worker with the Midvale Co.

"The reasons for the superiority of American factories from the production point of view are, first of all, better general planning (things are organized down to the smallest detail) and secondly, much greater attention to working conditions. Each work-place is arranged in such a way that the worker has to exert a minimum of effort."

PAUL FINET
Keenness for work.

He made it clear, however, that his conclusion was based only on what he saw, and not on a broad general view of U. S. industry.

Finet was asked if he agreed with the claim of some people that U. S. efficiency is attributable to the "special mentality" of the workers.

"I think it's not a matter of the worker himself—after all, his reactions are not so different on either side of the Atlantic," he answered.

"The real difference is in the prevailing atmosphere in the factories and in American life generally. Social distinctions, though they exist, are reduced to a minimum—there is not such a very wide gap between the boss and the humblest of his workers.

"Of course, I'm not referring to the big business men and financiers who in many cases know almost nothing of the plants they control. But it seemed to me that there is a fellow-feeling and a team spirit between management and the workers which it would be difficult to parallel in Europe.

"ON MY VISITS to mines and factories, I was accompanied by both shop stewards and representatives of the management. Not only did they address each other as equals, but the 'bosses' seemed to know each of the workers personally, and the workers certainly showed no special deference in their attitude towards them.

"American workers have a very clear idea of labor's interest, but because of the greater amount of social equality, they have not that class consciousness we imply when we speak of the 'class struggle.'

"They realize, of course, that any gains they make must be at the expense of the capitalists, but what they are aiming at is a fair share which will enable a regular improvement in their standard of living.

"Moreover, poverty and want —the lot of so many workers in Europe—are not to be seen, at least in the industrial regions of the East which I visited. Over there, everyone can afford a car —if not new, at least in very good condition. The comfortable conditions of the average worker make him much more indifferent to the luxury enjoyed by the few."

Again Finet stressed that his conclusions were based on limited observation. He pointed out that, for example, he did not visit the South and had had no first-hand contacts "with life in the Negro quarters."

He does not think that the role of labor unions in American political life—while important—is as great as that of European unions. This is due to a difference in methods and approach, he feels.

"In America, the unions are much more reluctant to have recourse to legislation," he explained. "The workers prefer to settle their affairs directly with the employers through their union representatives . . .

"This policy has yielded positive results and seems to have been quite adequate up to now . . .

"THE POWER of the American trade unions is also due to a practice which European observers generally forget to stress but which is, nevertheless, extremely important — the custom of inserting union shop clauses in collective agreements . . .

"So far as to be able to judge with a full knowledge of the facts, the advantages and disadvantages of the system must be carefully taken into account. I myself consider that its advantages more than outweigh the drawbacks."

European unionists, Finet said, can learn much from U. S. labor, especially along two lines—union administration and negotiating.

"Union administration has been developed to the point of perfection," he observed.

"The aim constantly before every trade union is to get the greatest possible results from every dollar members pay in affiliation fees.

"The trade unions, just as much as the big enterprises, are business-minded. They have developed research, education and publicity services which are models of their kind."

No Wonder He Hesitates!

Eight young Danes and 15 youthful Germans are now in this country under the Mutual Security Agency's workshop program. They arrived with praise for U. S. good will and a needling for Russia.

An invitation to spend a year working and studying in the Soviet Union, said the Danes, would have had a different reception. They were "not so sure" they'd accept.

"Stalin would have to post his personal bond guaranteeing my safe return to Denmark," said Jorgen Peterson of Copenhagen, "and even then I'd hesitate."

The group is now attending American International College, Springfield, Mass. They will get jobs in private industry and pay their own living and college expenses.

PAT CONROY
Appointment Hailed

NLRB Report Bars Runaway By Employer

A NATIONAL Labor Relations Board trial examiner has handed down an intermediate report recommending that Cayey Manufacturing Co., Cayey, Puerto Rico, be required to post a couple of rather unusual notices in its glove factory.

Charges of unfair practices were brought against the firm by the General Confederation of Workers (CGT-CIO), which also asked that the results of an election held on Oct. 17, 1950, be set aside because of the company's interference.

The trial examiner, Ralph Winkler, recommended that the election be voided and that the company be required to post the usual notice promising not to interfere with, restrain or coerce its employes in the exercise of their right to self-organization.

Then he also recommended that the firm be required to post two additional notices — one promising "we will not threaten to move or shut down or change operations" because of the CGT's organizational efforts, and the other saying "we will not warn our employes that their opportunities for employment depend on how they vote" in bargaining elections.

CCL Praises Naming Of Labor Attache

THE CANADIAN government's establishment of a labor diplomatic service was welcomed last week by the Canadian Congress of Labor.

"The Congress has on a number of occasions urged upon the government the importance of having labor observers in important foreign centers," said Donald MacDonald, CCL secretary-treasurer.

MacDonald's predecessor, Pat Conroy, was the first appointee in the new service. He was named labor attache at the Canadian Embassy in Washington on Jan. 16. MacDonald described his appointment as an "excellent choice."

"His broad knowledge of the labor movement throughout the world," said MacDonald, "and his service with the CCL provide him with an excellent background for the new duties he will assume."

The CCL executive board, at a recent meeting in Ottawa, decided to confer shortly with government officials on the Canadian immigration policy.

The union group, with which CIO locals in Canada are affiliated, will first investigate indications that immigrants are not being channeled into jobs where they are needed and their skills can be utilized.

CCL Vice Pres. Stewart Alsbury, who also is president of the British Columbia district of the CIO Woodworkers, reported many immigrants getting jobs in the industry there despite unemployment.

A number have gone to logging camps, he said, and as a result of language difficulties have had trouble in understanding stafety rules and have been killed or injured.

UPA Chief Honored

Herman Kraehnke has received two scrolls in recognition of his 12 years as president of Local 1006, CIO Paperworkers in Monroe, Mich. One scroll was presented by the Monroe CIO Council, the other by the CIO's social and welfare committee.

'Testament' Of Czech Writer Warns West On Communist Intrigue

A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE has come out of Eastern Europe to warn the Western world that agitation, intrigue and organization, rather than sheer terrorism, are the main instruments of the Communists.

The voice is that of Frantisek Halas, a well-known Czechoslovak writer who died in 1949. His **"political testament,"** written shortly before his death, was smuggled out of the country and has just been printed in the magazine of the Swedish Federation of Labor.

Halas once was a confirmed Communist and served for a time in the Parliament before he discovered the true spirit of communism, according to the Swedish publication.

It quoted him as saying that the **"pink intelligentsia"** in Czechoslovakia knew well that a Communist rule would not mean a paradise, but that they did not hesitate to choose such a government over a "bourgeois" one at the time of the 1948 revolution. Then—

"All around us the world changed," Halas wrote.

"Ignorant fortune hunters of the kind that always abound in cultural life took over the chief administrative posts. The most treasured voices became silent. Suddenly the most idiotic statements and the crudest lies were pronounced without anybody reacting to them.

"Instead of a culture with wide ramifications, there appeared something utterly meagre, monotonous, and base. How could all this have happened? We had, to be sure, been there the entire time, and in no way were we able to prevent it. We had all been socialists, and instead of socialism they rammed this down our throats."

Halas wrote that organization is the keynote of the Communist regime.

Dissenters have no chance to band together in their own organizations, he wrote. Their **"voices are drowned,"** and significant and coherent criticism has disappeared.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

ON JAN. 19 the writer convened a meeting of the CIO Organizing Committee in Atlanta, Ga. Dir. John Riffe, Sec.-Treas. Oral Garrison, all state directors, the educational and publicity staff and other top staff members were in attendance. This meeting was undoubtedly the most informative that we have ever had on the organizational situation in the South.

The men who actually do the work in the field reported much information concerning their own areas that would have been difficult to submit in written form. The state directors discussed their problems openly and put forth their ideas as what should be done.

A number of CIO international unions were represented, as follows: Clothing Workers by Pres. Jacob Potofsky, IUE by Pres. James B. Carey, Textile Workers by Sec.-Treas. William Pollock, Paperworkers by Pres. Harry Sayre, Shipbuilding Workers by Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood, Furniture Workers by Pres. Morris Pizer, Woodworkers by Vice Pres. Claude Ballard and Rubber Workers by Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker. A number of other internationals were represented by their district directors.

★

It was the unanimous opinion that the job being done by the CIO Organizing Committee must be continued with even greater vigor. The industrialization of the South is taking place rapidly. In some cases industry from the North is re-establishing in the South and in other cases completely new industry is being created.

It is our job to bring to the workers of the South the benefits of unionism and help them obtain the wages and security that union members in the rest of the country receive.

The CIO is making good progress in organizing the workers of the Southern states. It is interesting to note the progress being made in North and South Carolina against the bigots who are hard at work broadcasting their vile, vicious untruths about the CIO.

I want to extend my thanks and congratulations to Dir. Riffe, Sec.-Treas. Garrison and the entire Southern staff for a job well done.

★

I am happy to report that the CIO has been of material assistance to our Puerto Rican brothers in obtaining a new wage determination in the sugar cane industry by the Dept. of Agriculture. Pres. Armando Sanches, of the Sindicato de Trabajadores Industria Azucarera, CGT-CIO, reports that this is the first time since 1943 than any change has been made in the basic wage rate of the sugar cane workers.

In view of the past history of wage determinations it is considered that the gains made this year constitute a great victory for the CGT-CIO. Besides the marginal benefits and the guarantee that the minimum of $2.15 per day will be paid even when raw sugar goes below $5 per cwt. in the New York market, gains of from 6% to 11% were made in basic wages for all classifications.

I want to extend my thanks and congratulations to CIO Rep. David Sternback for the part he has played in helping these workers of Puerto Rico obtain these gains.

★

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that in a represenation election at the Indiana Desk Co., Jasper, Ind., the workers favored the CIO by a vote of 95 to 32 for no union. In this instance, two CIO unions, the Paperworkers and the Furniture Workers, had begun organizational work in the plant. By mutual agreement it was decided by the two unions to let the ballot read CIO, and settle their problem after the election.

CIO Rep. Ken Gillie reports that in a representation election at the Cal-Date Shed, Indio, Cal., the workers favored CIO by a vote of 158 to 127 for no union.

Sec.-Treas. John Lawson, Stone and Allied Workers, CIO, reports that in a representation election at the Kilgore Ceramics Co., Kilgore, Tex., the workers picked the USAPWA-CIO by a 27 to 24 vote. Intl. Rep. Joseph McGee handled the organizational campaign.

Dir. Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee reports that in a representation election at the Bethlehem Steel Co., Corsicana, Tex., the CIO Steelworkers won an overwhelming victory over the IAM by a vote of USA 412, IAM 6.

'Flash Fire' Sweater Ban Once Rejected By Congress

THE MANUFACTURE and sale of highly inflammable brushed rayon sweaters would have been outlawed if Congress had paid heed to warnings issued by the Federal Trade Commission.

Police and fire authorities in several cities have reported that the sweaters are dangerous and, in some instances, have gone up in flames in less than 60 seconds after being ignited.

Several years ago, bills were introduced in Congress which would subject manufacturers and sellers to severe penalties if warning labels were not placed on highly inflammable materials.

At that time the FTC testified in favor of the legislation and urged its enactment but Congress turned a deaf ear to the proposals. The result, a rash of "flash fires" with many consumers burned.

'End The Rake-off On Workmen's Compensation,' N.Y. CIO Demands

By BERNARD RASKIN

THE NEW YORK State CIO Council has made establishment of an exclusive state fund to provide workmen's compensation insurance one of the key recommendations in its 1952 legislative program.

Pres. Louis Hollander declared that at least $90 million out of an annual total of $300 million in workmen's compensation premiums now goes to cover profits, commissions and expenses of private insurance carriers and brokers. All these costs would be avoided through an exclusive state fund, he said.

"An investigation of the entire field would bring out still more shocking facts about the tribute paid to private insurance interests through workmen's compensation," Hollander added.

The council is also putting major emphasis on a drive for repeal of the Hughes-Brees unemployment insurance amendments which were enacted last year.

These amendments set up a system of individual employer accounts, thereby reducing the state's central unemployment insurance reserve fund from $900 million last year to less than $400 million today. Added restrictions on eligibility have shut out thousands of workers previously protected and a new benefit calculation method has sharply reduced benefits for additional thousands, the council charged.

The council also opposed renewal of New York City's 3% sales tax which expires in June, urged expansion of the State Commission against Discrimination to include power to prevent discrimination in public housing projects, and demanded stronger rent control laws.

Hollander said the council would look at the record in endorsing candidates in the 1952 election and would not be "the tail to the kite of any party."

NEW OFFICERS of the Chittenden County CIO Council at Burlington, Vt., were installed recently by Henry Murray (left), CIO-PAC representative in the Northeastern states. Council officers (from left) are Frank J. Dumas, president; Ruth Daigneault, recording secretary; Conrad Delorma, secretary-treasurer, and Donald St. Pierre, vice president.

Mine Safety Bill Urged

PRESIDENT TRUMAN in his budget message last week asked Congress for speedy passage of a law giving the federal government enforcement powers over mine safety.

He followed his appeal with letters the following day to Vice Pres. Barkley and Speaker Sam Rayburn. Citing the Christmas disaster at West Frankford, Ill., which cost the lives of 119 miners, he urged Congress to "lose no time in enacting legislation... to help prevent the shocking fatalities in the coal mines of this country."

His request was in line with an appeal made by Pres. Philip Murray last month when the CIO contributed $10,000 to families of the West Frankford victims.

Bolstering the President's plea was the report of the U. S. Bureau of Mines last week showing that 1950 mine fatalities were the worst since 1948. The report showed 690 deaths in soft coal, an increase of 140 over 1950, and 100 deaths in anthracite compared to 92 in 1950.

Bell System Profits Up, Service Off

THE BELL SYSTEM—the nation's biggest monopoly—made more money last year than ever before, is providing less service to some of its customers, and wants to up its profits by more rate increases.

At a time when Bell operating subsidiaries have rate increase moves pending across the nation, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—parent of them all—reported net profits increased by more than $41 million in 1951.

They climbed from $286 million for 1950 to more than $327 million last year—despite a 30% tax boost. That figure is for AT&T alone. Counting in subsidiaries, the total last year was more than $339 million—an increase above 7%.

From the point of view of telephone consumers, however, a recent report by the Rural Electrification Administration showed that the Bell System is doing a poor job for the farmers.

The REA disclosed that 450,000 fewer farms had telephones in 1950 than was the case 30 years ago.

In 1950 there were 2,059,474 telephones down on the farm. In 1920, the number was listed as 2,498,493.

Part of the decline is due to a reduction in the number of mutual telephone companies in rural areas.

URW Sponsors Nunn In Akron

Guy Nunn, radio commentator sponsored by the CIO Auto Workers in Michigan for the last three years, extends his daily broadcasts to Akron, O., this week under the sponsorship of the CIO Rubber Workers and a score of URW locals in the Akron area.

Nunn has been broadcasting one program a week through Station WAKR in Akron as a public service for the last nine months. The same station will carry the daily program, which will be broadcast for the first time at 7:15 p.m. on Jan. 28.

'PositiveSteps' Against UE In A-Plants Told

"POSITIVE STEPS" taken by the Atomic Energy Commission in barring two Communist-dominated unions from atomic installations were detailed in a report released last week by a Senate Labor subcommittee.

Chairman Gordon Dean of the AEC said that agency had barred both the United Electrical Workers and the United Public Workers—two of the unions expelled from CIO as Communist-controlled—from collective bargaining rights in atomic projects.

Of this action, in 1948 and subsequently, Dean's report said:

"The action represented a particularized approach to a particular problem and was fitted to the specific facts of the situation.

"There was a decision by the responsible government agency that the risk in the particular situation was inconsistent with national security and that positive steps were required to eliminate this risk.

"AN essential step was to provide to employes and public authoritative information regarding the question of loyalty which existed in the specific situation and authoritative advice regarding the significance of this in terms of known Communist aims and purposes in the infiltration of trade unions (and) the importance to the national security of the work carried on in the specific bargaining unit.

"Specific assurance was given to employes as to the welcome to be accorded any bargaining representative that they might select which was free from Communist affiliations.

"The union officials involved were given every opportunity to be heard in their own defense."

Dean said that he was "not able at this time to suggest any specific approach for legislation." The Senate Labor subcommittee, headed by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), is studying Communist infiltration in some unions.

Such legislation has been rejected as "unnecessary and unwise" by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who said "the Communists are on the run in the labor movement."

IUE-CIO Forms Canadian Council To Push Organizing

CIO ELECTRICAL Workers are stepping up their organizing campaign in Canada, determined to eradicate the Communist-controlled United Electrical Workers and its "contracts that depressed wages and other standards throughout the industry."

Announcement of the organizing drive by IUE-CIO Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett followed a two-day conference in Toronto last week which formed a Canadian Provisional District 5 Council of the union.

Forty-five IUE - CIO leaders from 11 Canadian IUE locals participated in the meeting, and elected Philip Magee, of Willard Battery Local 512, as temporary chairman of the council's administrative committee. Evelyn O'Neill, of Canadian GE Office Workers Local 567, was named secretary-treasurer.

The council, which will remain provisional only until the Canadian district itself decides to set up a permanent structure, was given jurisdiction to organize all Canadian employes of the electrical, radio, machine and allied industries.

(The IUE-CIO, which represents more than 350,000 U. S. and Canadian workers, was chartered by CIO in 1949 after the expulsion of UE as a Communist - controlled organization.)

"There are many thousands of Canadian workers in our industry to whom we are determined to bring the benefits of IUE-CIO wage standards and other contract benefits," Harnett and Magee said in a joint statement.

The District Council announced that its Canadian program, which will be meshed with the IUE-CIO's program in the U. S., will include contract demands for a substantial wage increase together with a cost-of-living escalator; a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour; elimination of differentials between Canadian and U. S. wage scales; restoration of the profit-sharing program which was previously in effect in the General Electric chain and which UE surrendered; comprehensive health and insurance programs; non-contributory pensions; union security provisions; productivity increases; and employer-financed payments to supplement unemployment compensation during joblessness due to plant conversion or reconversion.

1-28

MORE OF THE SAME—All day Dorothy Kern (left) and Susan Spoto work as secretaries in Trenton, N. J., offices of CIO Steelworkers locals. Recently they topped it off with a volunteer night-time stint, handling this big mailing for the fund-raising program of the Children's Home Society of New Jersey. They stepped in when regular volunteers failed to appear, and got mailing of 6000 pieces out in time.

Jurisdictional Pact Set By N. Y. Labor

CIO AND AFL leaders in New York last week established a joint committee to end jurisdictional disputes.

Not only will the new group attempt to head off destructive inter-union rivalries — with the power of persuasion its only weapon—but it also will throw the united strength of the metropoltan area's labor movement into the fight against unions led by racketeers or Communists.

Representing the CIO on the committee are Michael J. Quill, president of the CIO Council and of the CIO Transport Workers; Morris Iushwitz, council secretary-treasurer; Patrick J. McGrath, regional director of the Utility Workers; Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union, and Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council.

AFL members are Pres. Martin T. Lacey, Vice Pres. Moe Rosen and Sec.-Treas. James C. Quinn of the Central Trades & Labor Council, and Pres. Howard McSpedon and Sec.-Treas. John J. Brennan of the Building & Construction Trades Council.

Insofar as jurisdictional disputes are concerned, the committee will try to mediate differences between rival groups. Failing there, it will have the power to withhold the official support of organized labor from strikes or picket lines growing out of raids by one union upon another.

Hollander said the group is intended to stabilize labor relations and demonstrate that unions are made up of "mature people who can handle their own affairs without courts or outside help."

Iushewitz and Quinn said the setup will formalize the "catch as catch can" arrangement under which they have been trying to settle jurisdictional fights, and that it represents a long step toward labor peace.

McSpedon predicted that the committee's activities will do much to get rid of "socalled unions which both of our organizations know are not bona fide."

Curb Drafted On Wetbacks By Magnuson

SEN. MAGNUSON (D. Wash.) last week introduced a bill to halt the use of migratory workers who enter the United States illegally from Mexico.

Such workers, commonly called "wetbacks," have depressed the American labor market for years and at the same time have been ruthlessly exploited by unscrupulous employers.

Magnusons' bill has been approved by the White House and leaders of the CIO, AFL, American Legion National Grange and other groups. It was prepared after consultation with Cecil Clark, of Yakima, Wash.; R. T. Magleby, of Walla Walla, Wash., and other members of a national committee of farm labor users.

The bill would revise the immigration laws to prohibit the use, transportation or harboring of workers illegally in this country, with violators liable to fines up to $2000, or up to five years' imprisonment, or both.

It also would insure the payment of fair wages to all Mexican nationals working in the United States, as well as proper working and housing conditions.

"It is vital," Magunson said, "that we act to halt the shameful use of wetback labor, and at the same time insure a legitimate supply of migratory labor."

ARA Demands Safety Radio On Lifeboats

W. R. STEINBERG, CIO American Radio Association president, last week blamed government agencies and steamship owners "who place profits above safety of life at sea" for the loss of 46 lives after the S. S. Pennsylvania sank Jan. 9 off the coast of British Columbia.

In a bitterly-worded letter to the Federal Communications Commission, the Coast Guard Bureau of Marine Inspection, the Federal Maritime Board and each member of Congress, Steinberg appealed for reinstitution of the World War II requirement that lifeboat radio equipment be placed aboard all American vessels.

After the war, he recounted, the transmitters were removed by steamship companies "to save the few dollars necessary for maintenance" The portable transmitters cost from $300 to $700.

"When crews take to the lifeboats," Steinberg wrote, "they do not now have the means to communicate with potential rescue ships in their vicinity. We feel sure that were there a portable radio transmitter in the lifeboat of the S. S. Pennsylvania, a rescue ship that was only 60 miles away would have been able to 'home' on the radio transmissions of the drifting lifeboat and pick up its occupants before the fury of the storm destroyed them."

TWUA Gets $543,000 Back Pay For 15,000

FIFTEEN thousand CIO Textile Workers will get a 6c an hour wage increase retroactive to last Oct. 1 as the result of approval by the New York Regional Wage Stabilization Board of a new TWUA contract.

Workers getting the increase—which carries with it an estimated $543,000 in back pay—are employed in the dyeing and finishing industry in the New York metropolitan area.

There is also strong possibility that there will be an increase in the minimum wage paid to cotton and rayon workers working for employers holding contracts with the government.

Under the Walsh-Healy Act, Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin is authorized to set minimum rates for employes working on government contracts over $10,000.

The present textile minimum is 87c an hour. Tobin said that hearings will be held on a new minimum after TWUA filed a demand for a $1.265 minimum.

While the dyeing and finishing pact approved by the regional WSB covers more than 8000 workers, William Gordon, acting TWUA dyeing director, explained that another 7000 will automatically receive the increase.

Four employers groups are covered by the contract—the Silk and Rayon Printers and Dyers Association; the Association of Textile Screen Makers, Printers and Dyers; Metropolitan Textile Processors Association and the Machine Printers Association.

The new contract also calls for a cost-of-living escalator yielding 1c an hour for each rise of 1.18 points in the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index.

Annunzio Wins Democracy Award

Frank Annunzio, director of the Illinois Dept. of Labor, last week received the "Democracy Citation" from the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination at a dinner at Chicago.

The citation praised Annunzio —formerly Illinois CIO-PAC director — for "having expanded the work horizon of all workers in our state." Annunizo recently announced that the Illinois State Employment Service would refuse to fill job orders with racial and religious specifications.

Taft Won't Turn On Joe

Sen. Taft has refused to turn his back on Joe McCarthy.

When the Wisconsin Senator a few years ago first began his alarms about "Communists in government," Taft advised him, if he could not prove one case, to take up another.

Last year — after months of McCarthyism in Washington— Taft allowed that perhaps McCarthy had gone too far.

Last week, while touring Wisconsin, Taft praised McCarthy to the skies and pledged him support for re-election.

IWA Seeks 'Substantial' Wage Hike

THE CIO Woodworkers will demand a "substantial" across-the-board pay increase for some 60,000 IWA members in Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho and Montana.

The proposals were outlined at the union's northwest regional negotiating conference at Portland, Ore., and will be presented to companies whose contracts with IWA expire Apr. 1.

The conference also recommended three additional paid holidays, revision of payment methods of health and welfare plans so that the employer pays the entire amount, travel time and rest periods.

An IWA spokesman pointed out that some loggers put in more than three hours a day traveling to and from work, part of the time on company property.

Steel Union Pushes Annual Wage

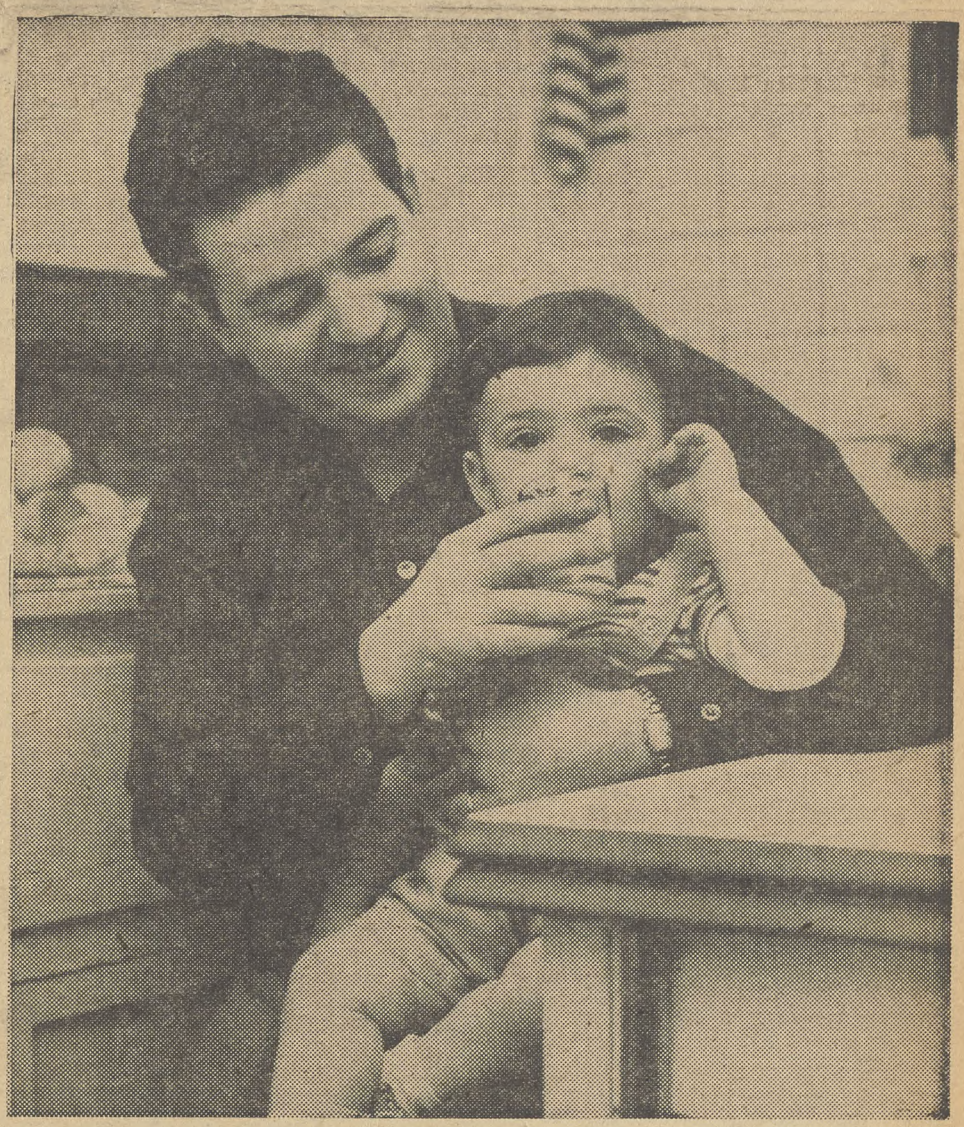
—SEE PAGE 3

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
$1.00 A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 4, 1952 82 No. 5

Caught in the Squeeze!



THIS IS THE STORY in pictures of Italo Mastrofranceso. He's an unemployed auto worker, and his story can be multipled 140,000 times in Detroit in mid-winter of 1952—for there are that many auto workers laid off because car production has been cut way down by defense allocations and scarce materials while defense orders haven't been sent in to the auto plants. Mastrofranceso has a wife and child, but the $29 weekly unemployment check he gets from Sherry Armstrong (top right) at the Michigan Employment Commission doesn't go far these days. He looks for jobs, but most places the demand is for skilled workers (lower left photo)—and he's an unskilled worker. Since he was laid off seven weeks ago, Mastrofrancesco has plenty of time at home (lower right photo). Here he feeds Luigi, his 13-month-old son, a glass of milk. Otherwise their menu consists mostly of soup and bread. (For news stories, commentary and cartoon on job layoffs, see Page 2.)

Why Not The Same Square Deal For Jobless Workers?

By BRADFORD V. CARTER
For Labor Press Associated

JOE WORKER loses his job because the mobilizers have blundered, and the unions think he ought to get paid, at his full rate, until he gets a job again.

That's been proposed, and the Congress is about to kick around the notion and maybe some statemen will go for the idea of at least adding federal payments to supplement state unemployment pay for those jobless through no fault of their own.

Full pay for not working? The Dixiegops will bust a hamstring at the notion.

But unlimited unemployment compensation is on the books right now—for corporations.

There are no qualifications. There's no maximum as to the amount. There is, for duration, seven years.

The interesting gimmick under which the corporations can do all this is the carry-forward and carry-back provision of the tax laws.

It works like this: The Superb Crunch Corp. coins money hand over fist for two years. Its taxes are pretty heavy. Then it provokes a strike, and the third year, it not only makes no money, but takes a loss. So it works the carry-back racket.

Let's say it made $26 million in the two prosperous years. In the strike year it lost $8 million. So it recomputes, and on the three-year basis it finds its profits were $26 million minus $8 million, or $88 million. Now the tax on $18 million is a good bit less than the tax on $26 million, so Uncle Sam obligingly hands back a big wad of the taxes paid on the $26 million.

Now the carry-forward gimmick. Screwy Textiles Corp. shuts its New Hampshire mill and moves to Tennessee to run away from the union. Well, what with the expense of moving, and having to use untrained workers, it takes a beating for two years. But the third year it really goes to town—what with cheap labor, sky-rocketing prices, and defense contracts.

Does it pay a hefty tax on that enormously profitable third year? Not so you can notice it. It "carries forward" the losses of the year before, and the year before that. Say in the third year it made $36 million. It doesn't pay taxes on that $36 million, for it stacks up the losses of the two bad years with the profits of the third good year, and if the two accounts cancel out, why it pays **no taxes** on the profits for the current year.

Compared to what the corporations get in "unemployment compensation" through these gimmicks, what the unions are now proposing—full compensation for a man made jobless by defense bungling—seems not only reasonable, but even meager.

But that's not how the statesmen in Congress will look at it, of course.

"Who Sent For Him?"

TWUA Rips Mill Owners, Says Boston Bank Aids Move To South

NORTHERN Textile employers last week were charged by the CIO Textile Workers with practicing "deliberate deception" aimed at destroying the union.

The TWUA Executive Council charged that New England financiers were moving behind the scenes to drive the textile industry from that area into the South, it was announced by Pres. Emil Rieve.

TWUA said that although 1951 textile profits had been substantial, northern cotton-rayon and woolen industry leaders were demanding cancellation of union agreements or wage reductions in mills involving over 80,000 workers. Such wage cuts will be rejected, the union said.

The union charged that the northern employers were using alleged southern competition as an excuse for "arousing community hysteria."

"This is a deliberate deception," the resolution said.

The American Woolen Co., which was the first firm to announce that it would cancel its contract when it expires Mar. 15, was accused of "trying to cover up its own managerial mistakes by attacking the workers."

TWUA said that the latest figures showed a sharp increase in the company's debt, to a large extent representing the purchase of wool at higher prices than the present market price.

At the same time, the company made a nine-month profit of $21 million before taxes and $11 million after taxes, and has paid $6 dividends on $35 shares.

The union also pointed out—to show further that southern competition is a dodge to get wage cuts—that most of American Woolen's business last year consisted in filling government orders and was in competition with southern mills.

The union also revealed that a leading Boston bank refused a loan to a New England textile employer but had offered to lend a large sum if he moved his mill to the South.

The union said that another employer planning a modernization program was turned down by a major textile machinery firm which offered him "unlimited credit" if he would relocate in the South.

Rieve also announced that the TWUA council decided to urge Congress to raise the hourly minimum in the Fair Labor Standards Act to $1.25 an hour on the ground that the existing 75c rate has "become obviously unrealistic." The CIO Convention last year also called for this increase.

Rieve also said that the council is pressing Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin to raise the Walsh-Healey minimum rates to $1.265 an hour.

Union Backing Urged For Jobless Pay Bill

THE CIO last week began mobilization of its forces to press for passage of the bill to supplement state unemployment compensation with federal funds.

The bill was introduced two weeks ago by 15 Senators and four House members. It would provide an extra benefit equal to half the basic compensation, and would match state payments to dependents dollar for dollar.

To marshal grass-roots support for the measure—S. 2504 and H. R. 6174—Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood last week sent out two letters—one to all national and international unions and organizing committees, and the other to all industrial union councils and regional directors.

Haywood urged every council where there is any unemployment to collaborate with representatives of international unions in arranging large meetings of local officers and stewards to call for the passage of the federal aid bill.

He also urged the councils to discuss their plans with the regional directors, and called on the state councils to assist local councils and regional offices.

Haywood said that in some cases mass meetings should be held "to stage a public protest against growing unemployment and make our position in this matter clear to the senators and congressmen."

He asked the international unions and organizing committees to urge their representatives and locals to participate in the meetings.

Wage Cut 'War Of Nerves' Rejected By Textile Union

A CHARGE that northern cotton and textile manufacturers are engaged in a "war of nerves" in an effort to stampede their employes into accepting wage cuts was voiced last week by the CIO Textile Workers.

Fifty-six companies employing 45,000 workers have asked to reopen their contracts Mar. 15. TWUA's northern cotton and rayon conference in New York City has voted not to reopen the contracts.

The 56 companies are planning to use the reopening negotiations as an opportunity "to build up still higher profits at your expense," Mariano S. Bishop, the union's cotton-rayon division director, warned in a letter to TWUA local unions.

Bishop served notice that "we are certainly not going to agree to wage cuts."

The TWUA letter was a reply to statements by employers, especially those in New England, intended "to frighten the workers and weaken the union."

Bishop cited a statement by the American Cotton Institute that 135,000 workers were totally unemployed and many more working part-time as proof that unemployment was severe in North and the South and that the industry was suffering from basic economic factors rather than regional differences.

"Despite the recent decline in business and the widespread unemployment, the employers have enjoyed a highly successful year," Bishop said. "Their profits are running as high as 34% on net worth before taxes; as high as 20% after taxes."

8c Increase For 3 Southern Mills

In the first decision involving major southern textile mills, the Wage Stabilization Board has approved an 8c an hour increase and a cost-of-living clause for 1300 workers in three cotton mills.

The workers—who are represented by the CIO Textile Workers—are employed at the Floyd Mills plant of the A. D. Juilliard & Co., Inc., at Rome, Ga., Aragon Mills of Aragon, Ga., and the Brookfield Mills of Hickory, N. C.

Both the hourly and the cost of living increase are retroactive to last Nov. 19. A number of other wage increases negotiated by TWUA for southern mills are awaiting approval.

'Bring Arms Work To Detroit, Don't Send Workers Away'

A PROPOSAL of the special task force to "solve" Detroit's unemployment problem by dispersing Detroit workers to other areas was characterized as "completely impractical" by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers.

Under pressure from UAW, Defense Production Administrator Manly Fleischmann named the task force. It is headed by R. E. Gillmor, president of the Sperry Corp., gyroscope manufacturers.

"Detroit workers must not be required to leave their homes, take their children out of their schools and break up their families because of government and management shortsightedness in planning the defense program," Reuther said.

"The solution is not to remove workers to jobs in other areas but to bring the work into the areas where there are manpower, machines and plants available to do the job."

Meanwhile, the government announced that additional copper and aluminum would be allocated to the auto industry.

"While this is the most helpful development that Detroit and other communities affected by serious unemployment has received," Reuther warned, "we should not permit this hopeful development to lessen our efforts to dovetail sufficient defense work in civilian production plants to take up the slack in employment . . . That remains the chief solution of our unemployment problems."

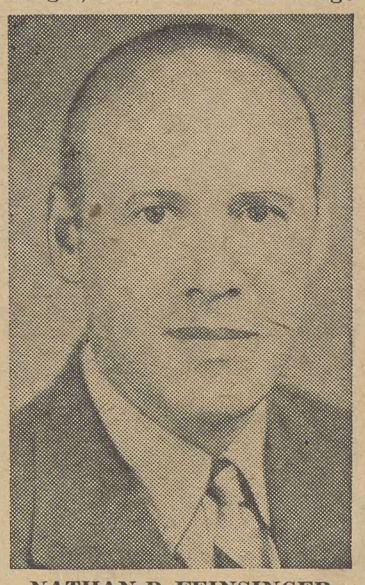
Give A Buck To PAC

Murray Urges Annual Wage To Cushion Layoffs

Steel Bosses Trying To Hijack Uncle Sam

THE "nation-be-damned" attitude of major steel industry spokesmen—who haven't budged an inch in their refusal to come to a contract settlement with CIO Steelworkers—is beginning to concern top government officials.

Last week Nathan P. Feinsinger, chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, warned that the industry may reject the WSB's forthcoming recomendation for a steel settlement, **thereby** forcing a strike.



NATHAN P. FEINSINGER

Feinsinger predicted the board will urge a "fair and equitable" settlement, but he added:

"Whether or not the recommendations of this board will prevent a strike depends on whether the price question is settled before or after the recommendations are made."

On the same day that Feinsinger made this comment, a leading spokesman for steel management again denounced wage increases or other contract improvements for steel workers. The denunciation came from Charles M. White, Republic Steel Corp. president, who said management will "resist to the utmost" any wage increase unless they first hijack a price increase on steel out of the government.

On that question, Roger L. Putnam, economic stabilizer, said the industry has a "considerable capacity" to "absorb some wage increase without a price increase."

Big Steel Sets A Record

BIG STEEL—which claims it can't increase wages without boosting profits—did an all-time record business last year, and its rate of profit climbed sharply at year's end.

U. S. Steel Corp.'s annual report was issued last week, shortly before steel management was to open its case before the Wage Stabilization Board special panel.

The report showed that total sales for the year climbed by more than half a billion dollars. The figures were $3.5 billion for '51 and $2.9 billion for '50.

Because of increases in U. S. corporation income taxes, Big Steel claimed a slight book-keeping drop in 12-month profits, but any appearance of "poverty" was belied by payment of the usual quarterly 75c-a-share stock dividend. Earnings of $183 million averaged $6.08 a share.

And in the last quarter of '51, the report revealed, net profits were $49 million compared with $36 million in the same quarter of the previous year. That was a three-month increase in profits of a cool 33%

IN ACTION paralleling the basic steel dispute, the contract deadlock of CIO Steelworkers with the aluminum industry has been referred to the Wage Stabilization Board for investigation.

The steel union, which had extended twice its contract with Aluminum Co. of America, recently had warned of strike action on Feb. 1.

President Truman sent the dispute to the WSB, saying an aluminum strike "would have an immediate and serious impact on many of our defense production programs."

FROM THE "forgotten front" of the American economy, the fears of millions of workers of mass layoffs and unemployment and their demand for security of year-around employment were presented by the CIO Steelworkers last week to the special panel of the Wage Stabilization Board. Winding up the union's main presentation of its case for contract improvements, Pres. Philip Murray of the steel union focused attention on the USA's long-standing proposal for a guaranteed annual wage which he said, stems directly from the craving hunger of the steel workers for a mite of security from this industry to which they have contributed so much."

Murray declared "it is high time that America—labor and industry, both—came to grips with the human problem of employment." And he said the time to act is now, not later "when unemployment is sweeping whole communities."

Calling it "a practical, feasible, financially sound proposition," Murray suggested:

"Guaranteed annual wages provide a type of Point Four program for these men—and women—of the backward, or under-developed areas, of American economic stability.

"Most Americans gain a solid and justifiable sense of satisfaction from the pioneering efforts of our government to help our less fortunate neighbors overseas. But the acclaim that would redound to the benefit of the steel industry for moving ahead with a domestic Point Four program on this forgotten front of our own economy, would be of tremendous and overwhelming proportions."

Murray recounted the long efforts of the Steelworkers to gain the guaranteed wage. The issue was first raised back in 1943. It was studied by the War Labor Board. was an issue again in 1947, when management asked "more time" for study.

"THAT was four years ago, long enough for detailed study and mature reflection," Murray pointed out. "We have reached the point where positive action should take the subject of guaranteed annual wages out of the discussion phase and place it into operation as a practical, effective method of making American industry a better, more secure place in which to work."

At some length Murray condemned claims of Ben Fairless, U. S. Steel Corp. president, that the annual wage program would "interfere with the prerogatives of management." This, Murray said, "is diametrically opposite the truth of the matter."

The Steelworkers' president continued:

"Our guaranted annual wage proposal is drafted with the best interests of our American free enterprise system in mind. It will strengthen American enterprise, now and over the long run."

Murray's presentation to the WSB panel, meeting in New York, served to introduce Murray W. Latimer, who gave details of the union's proposal.

Latimer, who conducted the War Labor Board's investigation of annual wages, estimated the guaranteed annual wage program could be financed at a cost of 6½ to 7c hourly. The program would provide benefits to laid-off or discharged workers for up to 52 consecutive weeks, and the overall benefit would be 30 times the standard hourly wage rate. Such payments would be in addition to state unemployment insurance benefits.

"Such an amount," Latimer said, "seems to me to be a wholly reasonable budget for the purpose of maintaining the income of steel workers during periods of unemployment."

This week steel management was schduled to begin its presentation. The present truce in the basic steel industry—granted by the USA in postponing a strike on New Year's Day—runs out on Feb. 24.

Prices? It's The Same Old And Costly Story

THE COST OF LIVING—*and forgive us if we've said this before*—hit another all-time high on Dec. 15, according to the latest consumers' price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The new index figure is 189.1, an increase of .3% over the Nov. 15 reading of 188.6. It is 11.1% higher than the 170.2 registered in June 1950, just before the invasion of the Korean Republic by the Communists, and represents an increase of 4.2% during 1951. It made the 1951 monthly average 185.6, compared to 171.9 in 1950.

The official index is the so-called new figure. The old index, which governs cost of living wage adjustments under many labor-management contracts, jumped .4% to 190.

The December index figure means that the wage-price ceiling was pushed to 15% above January, 1950, since the Wage Stabilization Board has ruled wages may increase with prices.

The bad news:

Period	Index	Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950: Jan. 15	*168.2
1943 monthly average	123.6	Feb. 15	167.9
1944 monthly average	125.5	Mar. 15	168.4
1945 monthly average	128.4	Apr. 15	168.5
1946 monthly average	139.3	May 15	169.3
1947 monthly average	159.2	June 15	170.2
1948 monthly average	171.2	July 15	172.0
1949 monthly average	169.1	Aug. 15	173.4
1950 monthly average	171.9	Sept. 15	174.6
1951 monthly average	185.6	Oct. 15	175.6
		Nov. 15	176.4
		Dec. 15	178.8
		1951: Jan. 15	181.5
		Feb. 15	183.8
		Mar. 15	184.5
		Apr. 15	184.6
		May 15	185.4
		June 15	185.2
		July 15	185.5
		Aug. 15	185.5
		Sept. 15	186.6
		Oct. 15	187.4
		Nov. 15	188.6
		Dec. 15	189.1

(*Corrected to conform with new BLS index.)

Murray Hails Annual Wage Plan As 'Point Four For Forgotten Workers'

Highlights of the statement of CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray to the Wage Stabilization Board panel on the guaranteed annual wage follow:

ALL OF US KNOW the tremendous human tragedy that is involved in layoffs and continued unemployment. It takes no great imagination to understand the hardship, the bitterness, the strain on family life and community which result from layoffs.

It is high time that America—labor and industry, both—came to grips with the human problem of unemployment. The time to do it is not when unemployment is sweeping whole communities like some vicious disease; when plants are running at partial capacity and the outlook seems dim.

The time to think about unemployment, in a rational, logical fashion, is now, when the steel industry is running at capacity; when defense orders assure continued full operation of our industrial resources; when we have the opportunity to work out solutions for the problems that may afflict us in the future.

Guaranteed annual wages are not socialism or any form of socialism; they are fully consistent with our traditional free enterprise system.

Guaranteed annual wages are not designed to bankrupt the steel companies; they can be conservatively financed.

Guaranteed annual wages are not by themselves a cure-all for all the problems of our economy; but a system of guaranteed annual wages in the steel industry would go far to give additional stability and strength to an important segment of our economic machinery.

In that positive aspect, the institution of guaranteed annual wages would contribute to our economic defenses against any repetition of the terrifying, devastating depression of the early 1930s—an economic tornado which might sweep away the economic and social progress of many decades, and, equally serious, our basic freedoms.

In the minds of workers today there is a deep-seated feeling of insecurity. Regardless of the size of his weekly pay envelope, the average worker has a gnawing worry that his job may come to an end.

Guaranteed annual wages provide a type of Point Four program for these men and women of the backward, or under-developed areas, of American economic stability. Most Americans gain a solid and justifiable sense of satisfaction from the pioneering efforts of our government to help our less fortunate neighbors overseas. But the acclaim that would rebound to the benefit of the steel industry for moving ahead with a domestic Point Four program on this forgotten front of our own economy, would be of tremendous and overwhelming proportions.

Our plan for guaranteed annual wages is a practical, feasible proposition.

Our guaranteed annual wage proposal is financially sound.

Gentlemen, it is an investment in American democracy which the steel industry cannot afford to forego—for on that investment may hinge the welfare not only of the steelworkers but of all the democratic institutions which all of us cherish so dearly.

Send 'Em To The Showers!

"Three times Congress went to bat on price control issues in 1950 and 1951 and three times it struck out."

That's the story CIO-PAC details in a new pamphlet, '52 Facts About Prices. It's a story you should check on—the record of how inflation is robbing us blind because of action and inaction in Congress. And it's a record which should bring action at the polls on Nov. 4.

Last week a report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicated what we're paying because of the Capehart, Herlong and other "economic boobytrap" amendments by which Congress has stoked up inflation.

The new BLS consumer price index hit 189.6. It was 170.2 before war began in Korea. That's an increase in the BLS index (a not entirely reliable guide) of nearly 20 points. Each one point increase, it has been estimated, costs consumers $2 billions. So you can figure out the cost to all of us of inflation—at least $40 billion in about a year and a half.

Last week the Senate struck out for the fourth time, rejecting any action now to strengthen controls on inflation.

When Congressmen have fanned out that often, it's time to send them to the political showers!

How Now, Big Steel?

Big Steel has just fallen flat on its face—and perhaps is more to be pitied than berated.

The compassion is due to U. S. Steel Corp. management and other big shot industrialists who are sold a bill of goods by high-powered press agents. Said bill of goods is that when you get into negotiations with your employes all you need is publicity. And, presumably, truth and the facts can be ignored.

Such was the bill of goods sold to the steel companies, and for weeks their press agents have been rolling out lengthy statements—all dutifully reported in the daily papers—declaring flatly that "steel cannot absorb the costs of wage and other demands" and weeping copious crocodile tears about inflation.

Then the facts caught up with the steel employers—in the annual statement of U. S. Steel Corp. itself. It showed that Big Steel's sales were at a record, up by a half billion dollars. It showed that, despite tax increases, dividends are being paid as usual. It showed that profits in the last quarter of the year climbed by 33% over the same period of the previous year.

All of which confirms what the CIO Steelworkers have said right along—that the industry can well afford to meet the wage and other current contract improvements now due its million workers.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

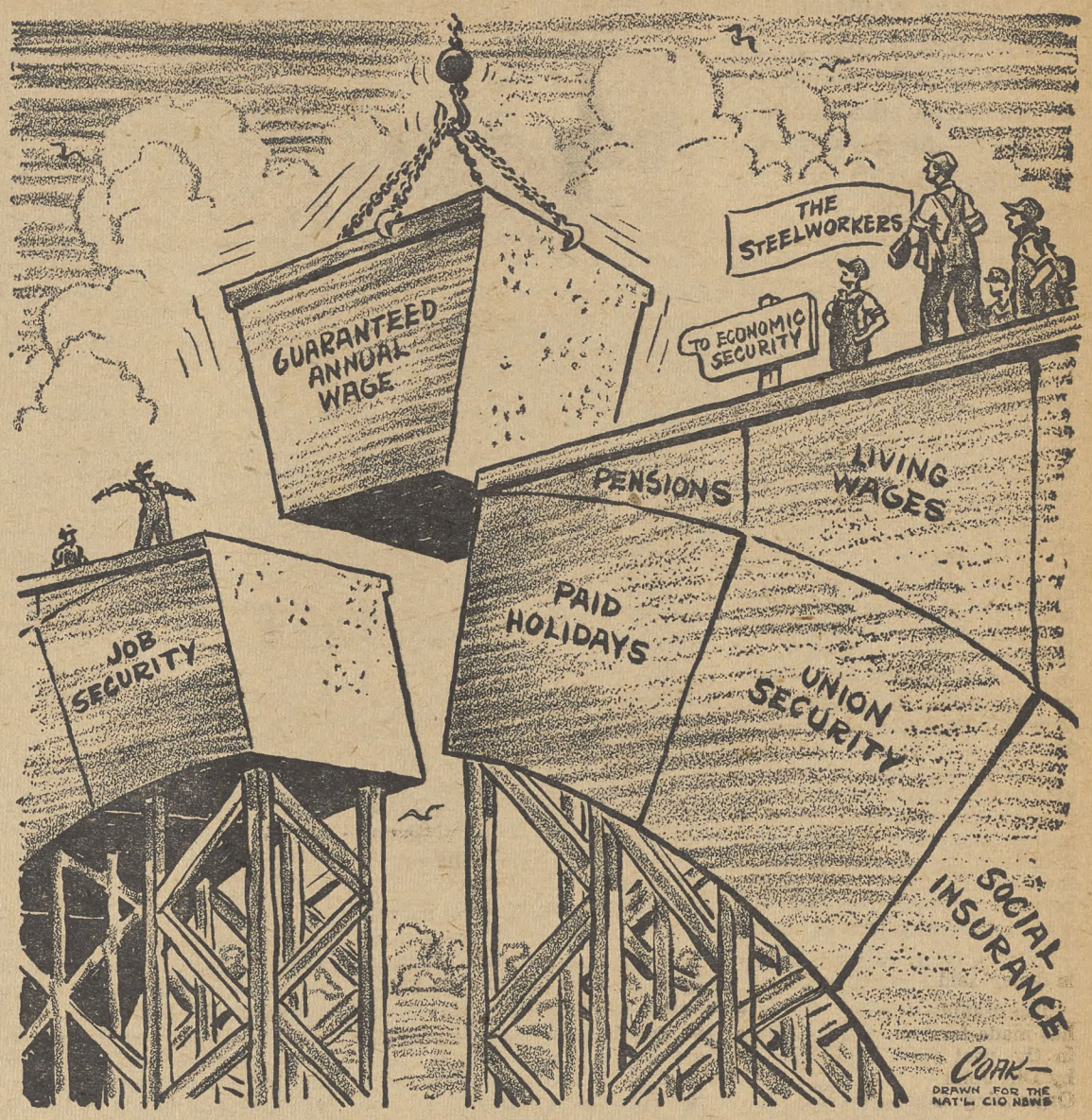
Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV February 4, 1952 No. 5

Keystone!



'Bust' May Be Around The Corner

The Great Depression of the 30's was caused by the dwindling of the workers' and the small businessmen's share of the national income, while corporations' "take" zoomed upward, according to Dewey Anderson and Associates of the Public Affairs Institute. The same process is going on apace and Anderson and his associates tell about it in this article, entitled "The Trouble Starts with the Unequal Sharing of National Income":

WHENEVER WORKERS, dirt farmers and small businessmen fail to get their proportionate share of the increase in national income, then economic trouble begins.

Here's how it works. The profit share of income is increased by denying to labor increases in wages covering the increased productivity of industry. Then the chain reaction gets going. Independent businessmen and farmers feel the effects right off in the loss of sales. Then the big suppliers and manufacturers begin to feel the pinch in lost orders.

We all remember the Great Depression which followed the business boom of the 1920s. A clue to one of its main causes is found in the fact that from 1920 to 1928, when the industrial machine of this nation was becoming vastly more productive, workers and small businessmen actually suffered a loss in their share of the increase in national income while corporation profits soared and the "take" of owners through interest and rents grew.

The share of the increase in national income going to corporations' profits after taxes mounted nearly five times (26%) compared with the 1920 share (5.6%), while the share of the increased national income going to labor fell below that received in 1920.

Then came the Great Depression. Total employee compensation fell from $50.8 billions in 1929 to $29.3 billions in 1933, a loss of purchasing power of $21.5 billions. Small wonder that the depression was "severe."

There is serious doubt as to whether we have learned that lesson yet, despite the terrors and horrors of the Great Depression. For by the time of substantial recovery due largely to FDR's New Deal policies in 1937, the shares of national income going to workers, proprietors of businesses, owners of property and corporations were again moving in the same direction as in 1920. Labor was getting proportionately less of national income than it did in 1935, 1928 or 1920.

Corporations had recovered substantially by 1937, to take in profits nearly 10% of all private national income, almost double the percentage they got in 1920, and even more than their high take in 1928.

Now, look at what happened in the most prosperous peacetime year in modern times, 1948. Then labor got less than 60% of all private national income, considerably below its proportion in previous years, while corporation profits reached over 16% of all privately produced income, an abnormally high share. Unincorporated small business proprietors trailed along with labor, suffering a cut in their share of income.

Since we launched the present defense effort in mid-1950, the pattern has continued. Propped up heavily by government expenditures, our national economy is thriving as never before.

BUT IT IS not the workers of the country who are reaping unduly the benefits of this present prosperity.

Government defense spending is showing up in an increased share of private national income going to corporations and large farm operators, a lesser percentage going to workers.

In this trend, small businessmen suffer with labor. For unincorporated proprietors have lost 3% in total income since the beginning of 1951.

For there are ominous signs on the economic horizon. Here's one such: Since October, 1950, over 700,000 production workers have lost their jobs in consumer industries, and defense establishments have not expanded enough to absorb them.

While our national income is mounting to new high levels, not only is there unemployment and under employment but the share of the larger income going to the mass of consumers is not proportionately as high as that going to corporation profits (after taxes). How, then, will workers continue to buy the product of their increased productivity?

CIO Wins 221 Victories In South In Last 16 Months

By RAY WARWICK

THE CIO's "Southern Drive" and its tough job of unionizing the South is a "must"—for the well-being of both the CIO and the nation as a whole.

This was the renewed conviction of the top officials of CIO and representatives of internationals when they wound up a meeting of the organizing drive's Advisory Committee in Atlanta.

In the face of the rapid industrial expansion of the Southern region, the Advisory Committee recognized that the importance of the CIO Organizing Committee's work is greater than ever.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice-president and chairman of the Advisory Committee, recalled how many hard years it took to organize other sections of the country—"even with the help of the Blue Eagle" of NRA days—and said that the gains of the Southern drive against severe odds were greatly encouraging.

Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers, who is secretary of the Advisory Committee, told the session that the Southern campaign has evolved through almost six years of experience until it is operating on a sounder basis than ever before.

"We must go on until the job is done," said McDonald.

The organizing gains the drive has made for various CIO unions in the past year were reported by Dir. John V. Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee.

STEPPED-UP gains in CIO Southern Drive, with 221 organizing election victories won in last 16 months, are reported by John Riffe (standing), campaign director, at Atlanta meeting of CIO and international union officials who comprise advisory committee to the organizing campaign. Seated (from left) are William Pollock, Textile Workers secretary-treasurer; David J. McDonald, Steelworkers secretary-treasurer; Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils; Ross D. Blood, Shipbuilding Workers secretary-treasurer; and James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer. The Southern Drive will continue indefinitely.

From Oct. 1, 1950 until the CIO Convention in November, 1951 the campaign won 190 elections in plants employing some 80,000 workers. From November to Jan. 19, 1951—day the Advisory Committee met — 31 more election victories were chalked up. This, said Riffe, was a total of 221 elections won for CIO unions in 16 months.

The National CIO has some 20 staff people assigned to the Southern organizing set-up while the USA has assigned 21. These are in addition to the 91 workers and two attorneys employed by the Organizing Committee for its operations in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

The only way to do the job, said Riffe, is for all the state directors and organizers "to live" in the South, in the fullest sense.

"Our staff men are part of the communities they live in," said Riffe. "We tell them to settle their families, make their homes, register as voters, join the local churches—and be a real part of the community life. This is the only way we can win the respect and confidence of the people and do our job. But there is no sectionalism in our approach, no notions of North and South—but just the language of the worker wherever he may be."

In brief reports from the eight state directors of the CIO Organizing Committee, the advisory group got a clearer picture of the mushroom growth of industry in the South and of the tough job of organizing in areas where until recently unions were almost unheard of.

McDonald, referring to a Wall Street Journal story of the textile industry's migration from North to South, said one textile engineer said that lower wage rates and greater production per man-hour gave Southern mills a 10 to 20% advantage over Northern companies.

"That simply means," McDonald said, "that the textile manufacturers are coming South to exploit the unorganized Southern worker with sub-standard wages and the stretch-out. If the South were organized it could not be done."

This, said Haywood, is of crucial importance to union workers all over the nation, for if manufacturers are permitted to exploit Southern workers the effect will be in the long run to drag down wages and working conditions throughout the rest of the nation.

Amalgamated Wins Big N.Y. Laundry Election

THE WAY THE CIO has represented Greater New York laundry employes over the years paid off last week when the workers overwhelmingly rejected an AFL move to win bargaining rights.

The Laundry Workers Joint Board of the CIO Clothing Workers won an election conducted by the State Labor Relations Board covering some 18,000 employes of 1300 laundries in and near New York City. The raiding union, the AFL Laundry Workers, polled only a small proportion of the vote.

The laundries were divided into two sections for balloting purposes.

In the linen division, the count was CIO 4131, AFL 769, no union 47. In the family and hand laundry division, it was CIO 7071, AFL 804, no union 132.

Drivers and operating engineers, as well as production workers, were included in the bargaining units.

"The decisive margin of victory," said Louis Simon, ACWA vice president and manager of the joint board, "assures continuation of the progress which laundry workers have made over the past 14 years under the banner of the Amalgamated."

The current contract expired last week. Negotiations had started in December but were suspended when the AFL filed its election petition. They will be resumed immediately, Simon said, with the CIO asking wage increases and improved working conditions.

URW Pact Parley Called

L. S. BUCKMASTER, president of the CIO Rubber Workers has called a two-day meeting of the union's Intl. Policy Committee at Cleveland on Mar. 17.

Buckmaster said the purpose of the sessions will be to give consideration to the possibility of "formulating an economic program, based upon existing conditions, and possible future circumstances which may develop in the immediate future."

In addition, he said, consideration will be given to other collective bargaining contract provisions of general interest to URW

Delegates from 294 locals throughout the U. S. and Canada, representing more than 180,000 URW members will attend the conference.

CIO Gains In North Carolina Despite 'Growing Opposition' Of Employers

DESPITE GROWING and sometimes violent opposition on the part of anti-union employers, CIO in North Carolina enjoyed one of its best years in growth in 1951.

Reviewing the progress of the past year at a state-wide organizational meeting in Charlotte, N. C., Dir. Franz Daniel lashed out at what he termed the "illegal machinations" of union-hating companies in their "growing opposition to union organization."

"And," he added, "the illegal and extra legal actions of these employers who resort to the use of any weapon in their determination to thwart unionization of their employes is costing them literally hundreds of thousands of dollars."

Daniel reported that during the past 17-month period, the CIO has won 41 out of 61 representation elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board in the state. The 41 victories involved 3412 workers.

During the past year alone, he said, CIO unions were on the ballot in 41 NLRB elections and won 26 of these, covering 1362 employes. Industries where CIO unions were declared bargaining agents included woodworking, stone, fertilizer, newspaper publishing, textiles, laundries, food production and packaging, furniture, steel and machinery.

Citing the Woodworkers and the Communications Workers as two unions who added substantially to their membership in the state during 1951, Daniel disclosed that IWA gained 800 members and CWA some 400.

ELABORATING on his charges that "widespread discrimination" was employed by numerous companies against workers interested in organization, Daniel said that during 1951, the NLRB had issued complaints charging discrimination against 35 firms involving some 370 CIO members. Twenty-one of these cases were still being processed by the board or on appeal to the courts.

The CIO director disclosed that during 1951, six firms in the state were required to pay more than $27,000 to 152 dismissed workers.

Daniel said that during the course of their organization activities during the year, CIO representatives had discovered that a "surprisingly large number" of employers were "flagrantly ignoring" the Federal Wage-Hour Law by refusing to meet the minimum 75c an hour wage and to pay time-and-one-half for overtime after 40 hours.

"When these cases came to our attention, they were turned over to the Wage-Hour Div. with whatever evidence we had. Five cases involving 30 workers were settled upon payment by the employers of $6739 in compensation due," Daniel said.

THE AMOUNTS paid to aggrieved workers however were "almost insignificant in comparison to the amounts spent by anti-union employers who will break any law, resort to any sort of physical violence or use any other means at their command to deny their employes the right to organize into the CIO," he added.

"They gladly pay thousands of dollars for high-priced legal talent and for court costs and fees in their desperate efforts to deny their employes better pay and better working conditions they would get through the CIO.

"But despite all these efforts to the contrary, the CIO in North Carolina continues to enjoy a steady and healthy growth and we expect to continue the progress we have already made."

Slayer Of Textile Organizer Acquitted In Just 30 Minutes

WHAT THEY call "Southern Justice" still prevails in Jackson, Tenn. It took just 30 minutes last week for a jury to acquit the scab who killed Lowell Simmons, CIO Textile Workers organizer, on Christmas Eve.

Freed of a murder charge was Cecil Cook, a scab working in the struck Bemis Bag Co. plant at Bemis, Tenn., where TWUA members have been picketing for more than three months.

Cook admitted he killed Simmons when the TWUA official called at his home to object to a "back to work" move which Cook was promoting. He claimed self defense.

Simmons, who was 41, was Memphis Joint Board manager for TWUA. He had held several county offices and had been a member of the Tennessee Legislature.

Give A Buck To PAC

Uncle Sam's Last Chance To Open

Powerful Lobby Pulls Strings As Congress Faces Deadline

By MILTON PLUMB

A DESPERATE last-ditch, last-chance battle is shaping up in Congress over U. S. participation with Canada in developing the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project.

Supporters of the seaway believe that chances for passage of this long-overdue legislation are better than ever before. On the other hand, they are confronted with a deadline requiring Congressional action at this session.

Action next year would come too late.

Behind-the-scenes maneuvers by a powerful lobby for interests which put profits for a few before the nation's welfare are already going on in Congress. Their objective is to keep seaway legislation shelved in House and Senate committees, thus preventing it from coming to a vote.

Such tactics succeeded last session, and in many previous sessions as well. The House of Representatives has never voted on the seaway proposal, although bills have been pending for 20 years!

The new urgency for immediate action results from the fact that, finally fed up with waiting two decades for Congress to carry out U. S. treaty agreements with Canada to build the seaway jointly, the Canadian Parliament has just gone ahead on its own.

It voted last month to spend $300 million to build all basic elements of the seaway unilaterally—unless Congress acts now.

Canada needs the seaway for its national economic development, which has unquestionably suffered from Congressional stalling on the seaway.

Dream Of A Century

The dream of a direct deep-water route permitting ocean vessels to reach the center of the nation has been cherished by the American people for over 100 years. Canada's action means that this dream—no matter what Congress does—will soon be a reality.

In the U. S., regions with more than 50 million people will secure direct economic benefits. Lower transportation costs will mean considerable savings to consumers, and from just one dam alone this power-starved region will get as much electric energy as all the Tennessee Valley dams produced at the peak of World War II.

Few people realize that, largely because Canada has already built a major part of the canals and locks involved, this great 2400-mile-long water route is at this moment 95% complete. Only 114 miles along this path still require major improvement.

The only issue that remains before Congress is whether or not the people of this country are to be denied their just share of these forthcoming benefits. In terms of practical politics, it's a question of whether or not the small but immensely influential anti-seaway lobby will again persuade Congress to put sectional and regional interests before the welfare and even the security of the nation at large.

Ironically, even opponents of the seaway conceded that it will cost this country millions of dollars NOT to undertake the project with Canada. On the other hand, if the U. S. does participate the entire amount invested would be returned to the Treasury, plus interest!

This is due to the self-liquidating aspects of the proposed joint undertaking. Tolls collected from ships using the seaway and charges for electric power will ultimately more than equal the initial cost. No expense to taxpayers is involved.

However, if Canada builds the seaway alone the tolls she would get from American ships would ultimately cost U. S. consumers many times the amount Congress has been asked to invest, which is only $374 million.

One influential congressional opponent of the seaway, Rep. Secrest (D. O.), recently remarked with characteristic honesty that, if the dominion builds it by herself, "we'll be paying tribute to Canada forever."

Powerful Lobby

Despite this statement, Secrest, who (as the CIO voting guide confirms) is a better-than-average Congressman, still has not dared buck the vast power of the anti-seaway lobby. At least publicly, he has not changed his opposition to pending legislation on the project.

Nominally, this well-financed anti-seaway lobby is known as the National St. Lawrence Project Conference. Actually, however, the group is chiefly a "front" for the Association of American Railroads, which contributes more than 80% of its operating expenses.

Other relatively insignificant contributions to the Conference have been made by the National Coal Association, Foreign Commerce Club of New York, Anthracite Institute and Maritime Association of the Port of New York.

These sources reflect the three motives behind the forces working against the seaway. They are:

1. Sectionalism—which has led eastern and some gulf ports to fight the seaway because they want to prevent direct shipping to Great Lakes ports.

2. Industrial provincialism—so far manifested only by mining interests which chiefly fear that the vast electric power generated by the seaway would reduce coal consumption. They also want to prevent importation of badly needed foreign ores.

3. Monopolistic self-interest—which lies behind the railroads' fight against the seaway, since it would provide a much cheaper means of transporting many commodities which now must be shipped by rail.

Before 1934 when they combined with eastern lines to form the American Association of Railroads, western railroads favored the seaway. Now they are required to follow AAR policy.

The AAR's opposition is, however, quite easily explained: Voting power in the association is determined by gross revenues.

This enables three railroads with the highest income to set AAR policy. Those lines are the Pennsylvania, New York Central and Baltimore and Ohio—all eastern lines cheifly affected by the seaway.

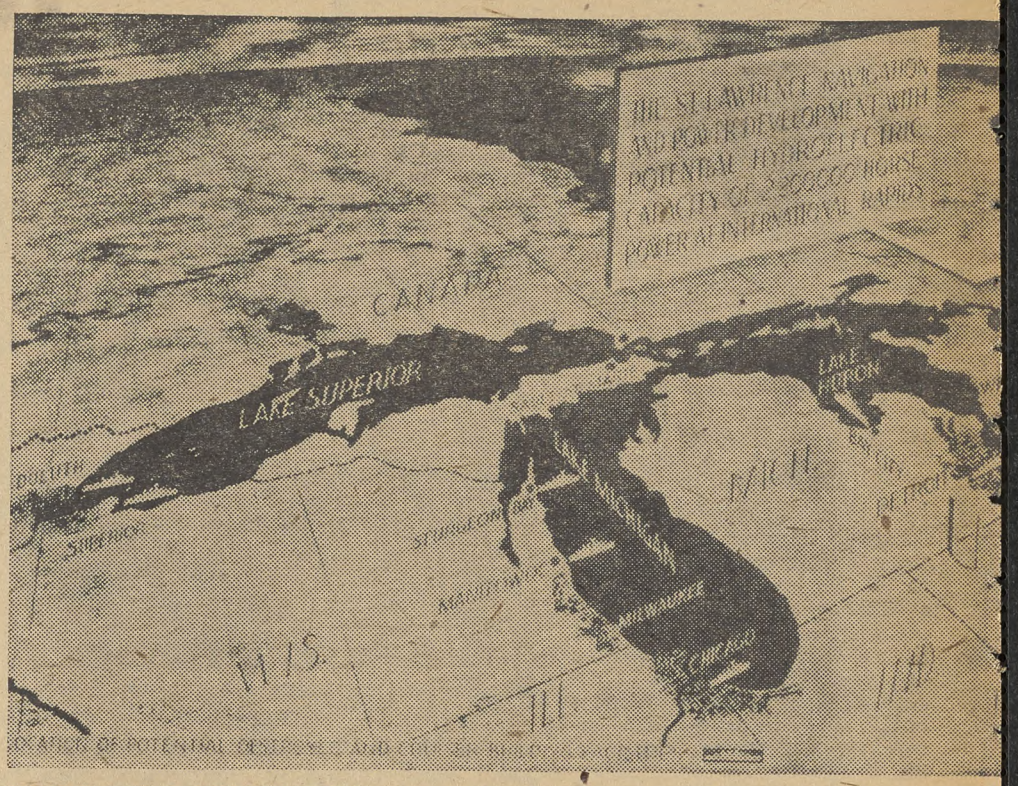
No lobby in Washington works more openly, more vigorously or more effectively than the anti-seaway group. Its chief weapon is selective political pressure.

During hearings on the seaway bill before the House Public Works Committee in the last session, Rep. Pickett (D. Tex.) fired a steady barrage of antagonistic questions at witnesses. He openly got his ammunition from Gregory Prince, assistant general counsel of the AAR, who sent him a stream of notes while the hearings were in progress.

Another member of the committee, Rep. McGregor (R.O.), was called down from the dais during the hearings on several occasions by Carroll Huntress, chief anti-seaway lobbyist. After huddles in the anteroom with Huntress and Prince, he returned to his chair to fire more unfriendly questions.

Some idea of how the lobby works behind the scenes may be obtained from Rep. Steed (D. Okla.). Appointed to the committee in place of Pickett toward the end of the session, Steed at once complained that a "fantastic" swarm of lobbyists was swooping down upon him.

"I spent from one-third to one-half my time combing them out of my hair," Steed



ONE LAST BOTTLENECK, plus action by Congress, is all that prevents direct ocean shipping along the more than 2400-mile-long Great St. Lawrence River route. Arrows on this panoramic view indicate the 114-mile stretch between Q proposed 27-foot na overcome the last has already been c

Seaway Summary

In a nutshell, the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project consists of the following elements:

1 Creation of navigable channels of a minimum of 27-foot depth between Montreal and Great Lakes cities such as Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Duluth.

2 Development at the International Rapids in northern New York of hydroelectric capacity of 2.2 million horsepower to be divided equally between Canada and the U. S. New York State is eager to pay the full cost of this country's part of the power development.

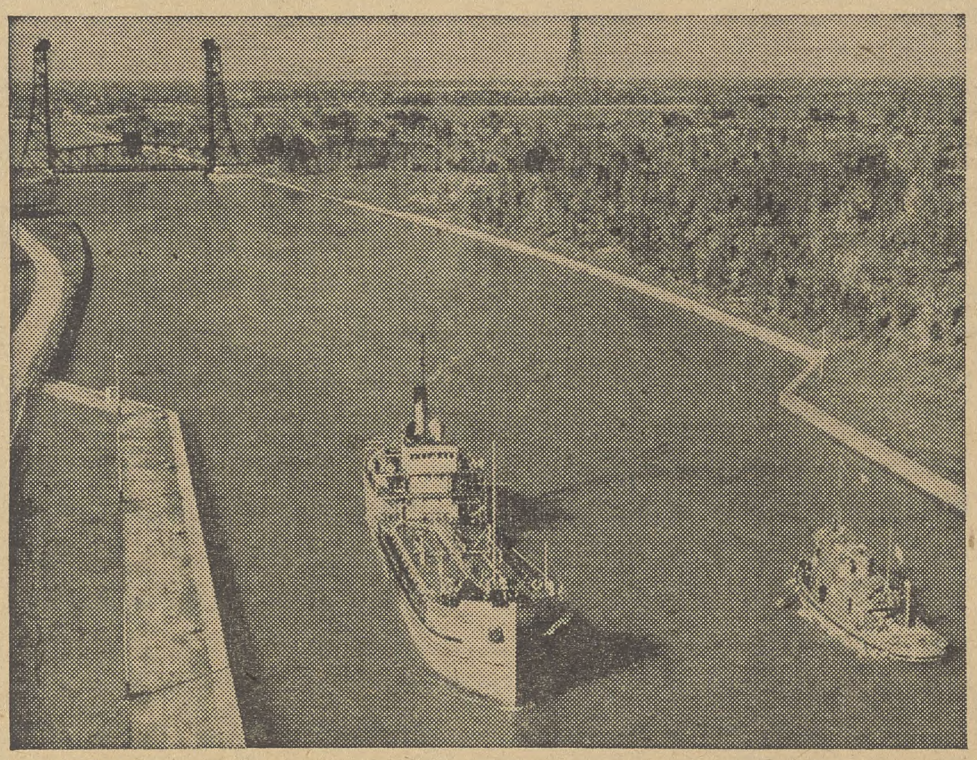
Total cost of remaining work amounts to $818 million, but the share the U. S. government is asked to invest is only $374 million, all of which would be returned with interest to the Treasury through Seaway tolls.

Truman Message Asks Approval Of Project

To bolster national security, President Truman in a special message last week urged Congress to approve joint U. S.-Canadian construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

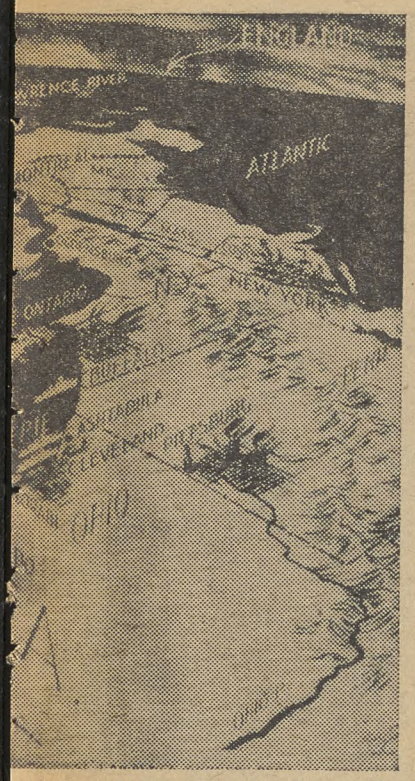
Mr. Truman said the U. S. should be a "full partner" in building the project and "not to be merely a customer of Canada's for the use of the seaway after it is built."

Pointing to the development of high-grade iron ore deposits in Quebec and Labrador, the President said "the importance of a relatively safe inland waterway to bring this ore economically to the steel centers around the Great Lakes increases every year."



CANADA'S earlier contribution to the development of what will become the St. Lawrence Seaway is represented in this picture of the Welland Canal between Lakes Ontario and Erie. The Canadian government, regarding canal development as a national economic lubricant, has never charged tolls, but the U. S. Congress has held up completion of the seaway despite assurances that it would recover the full investment through toll charges.

he St. Lawrence



urg and Montreal where the
on channel will soon be built to
barrier. The rest of the work
ted by Canada.

It's fierce the way they belabor me. never seen anything like it before. Congress ought to investigate it."

technique had its desired immediate No bill was reported to the House ar.

Senate has been kept from voting seaway in recent years by an odd in Senate rules.

Senate Public Works Committee corresponds to the committee han- seaway legislation in the House is by Sen. Chavez (D. N.M.). He is ay supporter and would see that the tion got to the floor promptly if he e chance.

ostensibly because of its interna- aspects, seaway legislation in the was assigned to the Foreign Rela- Committee.

chairman of this group is Sen. Con- (D. Tex.), who comes from a state gulf port and rail interests are all- ant politically. He has simply re- to let the Foreign Relations Commit- en consider seaway bills.

s, by exerting pressure on only a few Congressmen the anti-seaway forces

Canada Ready To Go It Alone

have managed to deny Congress the right to vote on an essential measure known to have strong bipartisan support. This in itself is a good indication that an overwhelming majority of both parties in Congress would approve the seaway bill if they had a chance.

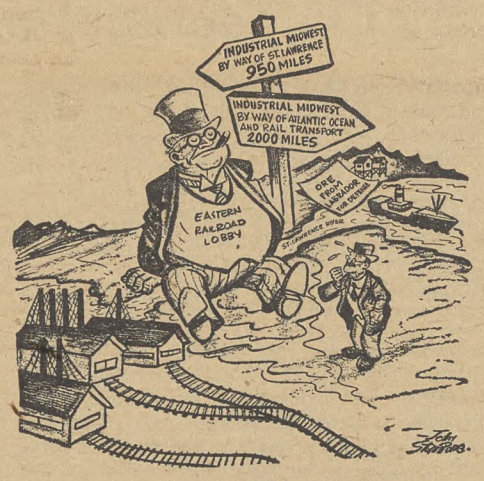
Every President of the U. S. since Wilson has urged its passage. Moreover, today the seaway has been declared "essential" to national security by top military leaders and the heads of all government agencies concerned. U. S. iron ore deposits are being rapidly depleted and there is an urgent need for a secure inland route for shipment of ore from Labrador.

The electric power that is to be generated is badly needed for defense industries. The amount the St. Lawrence project will produce is estimated to be equivalent to the physical labor of 33 million men.

Not only will consumers get much lower electric bills, but it no longer will be necessary for American taxpayers to subsidize the aluminum plant located at Massena, which is paid 6c a pound more to offset high power costs.

Only if the U. S. joins Canada in the undertaking will this nation be able to reap full benefits through joint ownership and control.

Many nations have gone to war to control a direct water outlet to the sea. Never in history has a nation voluntarily relinquished some measure of control over such an asset. But that is just what this Congress will do if it doesn't pass seaway legislation this year.



Why The Detour?

TESTING 1-2-3

HOW GOOD A CITIZEN ARE YOU?

(From UAW-CIO Ammunition)

	Yes	No
1. Are you registered?	☐	☐
2. Did you vote in the last election?	☐	☐
3. Can you describe one of the major issues in the last local election?	☐	☐
4. Do you know the names of your two Senators?	☐	☐
5. Do you know the name of your Congressman?	☐	☐
6. Do you know the name of your representative in the state legislature?	☐	☐
7. Do you know the name of your state Senator?	☐	☐
8. Have you written a letter to your Senator or Congressman within the last year?	☐	☐
9. Have you taken part in a political meeting at which a local, state or national issue was discussed within the last year?	☐	☐
10. Have you visited your child's school or attended a PTA meeting in the last year?	☐	☐
11. Have you made any money contribution to political action within the last year ($1 for political action)?	☐	☐
12. Do you know if your city has a Public Housing Agency? Rent controls?	☐	☐
13. If your city does not have a Public Housing Agency (or not rent controls), do you know why?	☐	☐
14. Do you know if your state has a civil rights law?	☐	☐
15. Do you know if your city has a Fair Employment Practices ordinance, and if it doesn't, what groups are working for one?	☐	☐
16. Do you attend union meetings (and have a very good excuse when you don't attend)?	☐	☐
17. Do you know the name of your steward (or committeeman)?	☐	☐
18. Do you know what to do when you have a grievance, and do you do it?	☐	☐
19. Do you know what a union counselling program is, and if your local has one, who it is you go to see in case you have a personal problem?	☐	☐
20. Have you tried to find out the basic facts about one important political issue during the last year?	☐	☐
21. During the last year have you explained what the union is about to your children or your wife?	☐	☐
22. During the last year have you explained the issues involved in any election to your family?	☐	☐
23. Have you taken part in any union activity during the year (not just as spectator, but as an active person with responsibility for the activity)?	☐	☐
24. Have you read a union pamphlet during the last year (or a book on some important public issue)?	☐	☐
25. Have you, during the last year, performed any unselfish public act at real cost to yourself (made a contribution to a Red Feather Agency—made a real contribution to your church—taken a stand against injustice — against discrimination or in defense of someone's civil rights)?	☐	☐
Total	Yes	☐
Total	No	☐

Answers: 20 yes, very good; 15 yes, good; 10 yes, fair; less than 10 yes, you ought to be ashamed.

r AMA, There Is But One Taft And Byrd, His Follower

By FRED ROSS

MMUNISM has its Lenin and Stalin—and the American Medi- ssociation has its Taft and Byrd.

e political tone of the Los les session of the AMA House legates was set by the vitrolic at- of Sens. Taft (R. O.) and Byrd a.) on the Truman Administration.

AMA was willing to put cash on arrel head to the tune of $20,000 for our's radio time on a nation-wide to provide the American people an opportunity to hear these "ap- " of the AMA's line.

pite this kick-off of the doctors' 's augmented '52 political campaign, Pres. John W. Cline hailed Taft and as speakers on **"a non-partisan**

sum and substance of AMA's polit- thinking is that Gov. Earl War- California—a candidate for the Re- an nomination for President—is list- a foe by the medical organization in ht against the "broad front of social- n."

The McCarthy-like type of thinking indulged in by the AMA is that its enemy is anyone it accuses of sympathy for "collectivism."

"Collectivism" was identified with Nazism, communism and the Fair Deal by Dr. Lewis A. Alesen, president-elect of the California Medical Association, in a speech at the Los Angeles session.

Lest anyone think that such political dogma is "full of sound and fury signifying nothing" AMA has elaborate plans for matching its action to its words.

Not only will AMA use pressure to make its members more active in its political wars, it also has elaborate plans for their wives.

The AMA Women's Auxiliary "represents the greatest potential force we have in the field of public relations," according to Dr. Cline.

The medicos' spouses will be pressed into service to give the AMA's line to the Parent-Teacher Association, the Federation of Women's Clubs and the American Association of University Women.

Let those organizations beware, because the AMA has no little measure of success in working through other organizations.

Whitaker and Baxter, the AMA's high-paid and high-powered public relations advisers, succeeded in getting more than 10,000 organizations to adopt resolutions against health insurance, according to the AMA's assistant secretary, Dr. Ernest B. Howard.

Dr. Howard told of AMA cooperation with the National Education Association, the American Hospital Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and especially the American Legion, which occupies a special place in the list of collaborators with AMA leaders.

AMA's assistant secretary said that rural areas are being reached through the Farm Bureau Federation and the Grange.

Encourged by its activities in Washington where it backed only three bills out of 34 health proposals introduced in 82nd Congress in 1951, the AMA doubtless will continue to press its program in the capitol.

The AMA's efforts to have its members carry out its policies has not always been crowned with success.

One out of five physicians did not pay his AMA dues, including a $25 political assessment, in 1950.

Another disappointment to the AMA politicians was the failure of the fund drive for AMA aid to medical education, through which it hoped to raise "several million"—and which was its substitute for Senate bill for federal aid to medical education.

The AMA leaders are undeterred in their efforts to line up the ultra conservatives of the nation.

AMA leaders recognize that the state medical societies cannot participate in elections as incorporated organizations, but as in the past it will participate in congressional elections through campaign coordinating committees.

Typical of how well the state societies are sold on such plans is this quotation from the Illinois Medical Journal which declared:

"We are in politics and we must stay in politics if we wish our American Way of Life to continue."

How Goes It With Joe?

HST Slaps McCarthy As Pathological Character Assassin

THE MAN generally regarded as the Nation's Number One smear-monger and now rated by political scientists of both major parties as the poorest member of the Senate was denounced by President Truman last week as a pathological character assassin.

That evaluation of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) was made by Truman in commenting on the senator's recent attacks on David Demarest Lloyd, an administrative assistant to the President, and Philleo Nash, White House adviser on minority problems, as "Communists."

Both Nash and Lloyd have denied McCarthy's charges. Nash, who was named last week, explained what may have motivated McCarthy in his "contemptible lie." Nash said:

"I suspect that Sen. McCarthy has been stung by an advertisement in my home town paper, the Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune, 'Citizens vs. McCarthy,' which appeared last Monday and was sponsored by a representative group of Wisconsin Rapids citizens, including my sister."

The President said that McCarthy's attack followed the same line of all attacks by the pathological McCarthy against government employes who incur his dislike.

COMMENTING on the Senator's statements that he had information on the two men from FBI and Loyalty Review Board files, Truman said McCarthy did not need information to be a character assassin.

That is McCarthy's business, the President added.

Recent actions by McCarthy indicating what the President had in mind show that such character assassination has now extended far beyond the limits of government employes. Last week, for example, McCarthy took on Publisher Henry Luce and his magazine Time, which has been critical of the Wisconsin Senator's tactics.

Obviously stung by Time's attack, McCarthy threatened to try to induce advertisers to boycott the magazine. Last year, similar tactics by McCarthy preceded the dropping of Drew Pearson's radio program after the Senator had called on the public not to buy the goods of his sponsor.

IN A letter to Luce, McCarthy charged that the policy of that conservative magazine tried to "parallel the Daily Worker's smear attack upon individuals who start to dig out the dangerous secret Communists" and "is rendering almost unlimited service to the Communist cause and undermining America."

McCarthy has continued his smearing of Gen. George C. Marshall by charging that he, too, was part of a "conspiracy" to benefit Russia.

McCarthy's renewed cockiness and continued smearing probably stem from many reasons, all of them representing serious defeats for civil liberties in Congress. These include:

1. Continued postponing of action by the Senate Elections subcommittee on the resolution of Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) to oust McCarthy from the Senate.

2. Revamping of the membership of the subcommittee just before it was due to hand down its decision. The replacement of a Senator who had been critical of McCarthy with Sen. Welker (R. Ida.), a McCarthy supporter, is generally regarded as an attempt by the GOP leadership to prevent the issuance of a critical report. Benton charged a GOP "whitewash" and "jury stacking" lay behind the move.

3. The decision of Gov. Walter Kohler of Wisconsin not to oppose McCarthy in his bid for renomination to the Senate. Kohler was widely favored to beat McCarthy if he ran against him in the primary.

4. The assignment of McCarthy to the Senate Appropriations Committee by the Republican Senate Committee on Committees. McCarthy made clear his purpose in seeking this spot by announcing that he wanted to be assigned to the subcommittee which passes on funds for the State Dept., which has been his chief target.

5. The decision of Sen. Taft (R. O.), to forget his former statements that McCarthy's charges were "overstated" and largely bunk, and to back McCarthy for reelection.

In his tour of Wisconsin two weeks ago, Taft, in an open bid for votes from McCarthy supporters, told his audience that the smearmonger's unproven charges were "fully justified."

This latest shift put Taft back where he had started: In 1950 Taft told the press that he had privately encouraged McCarthy and urged him, if one case didn't work out, to bring up another.

ON THE other side, however, the Dept. of Justice finally launched its investigation into the Maryland 1950 election campaign in which McCarthy had played a leading part. The Civil Service Commission also announced that it had located a person suspected of leaking secret documents of the Loyalty Review Board to McCarthy and was taking action.

And McCarthy, who with others is already facing a $5.1 million damage suit brought against him by Drew Pearson, last month had another slander suit for $100,000 filed against him by Charles E. Davis.

Expelled from Switzerland when he was found guilty of violating that country's espionage laws in gathering material for McCarthy, Davis revealed in his suit that he had been paid up to $600 monthly for this work.

Investigate The Investigators!

While congressmen put forth a host of new demands for "investigations" which they think might make political capital in an election year, a move got under way in Washington to investigate congressional investigations themselves.

The District of Columbia Bar Association set up a four-man committee to study methods of improving precedures of congressional investigating committees.

—Herblock in the Washington Post

"You Wouldn't Mind Being Investigated, Would You"?

Of 96 Senators, McCarthy Ranks At Bottom Of List

THE NATION'S top political scientists who specialize in legislation have just rated the members of the Senate. They consistently agree that Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) fits the No. 1 place.

And they agree just as firmly that there's no competition for the spot at the very bottom. It's filled by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.).

The American Political Science Association legislative experts who put McCarthy at the bottom of the list were "unanimous" that his personal integrity was his weakest point, according to Dr. Bryon L. Johnson, who conducted the survey.

McCarthy's stand on both domestic and foreign issues also was almost universally criticized. Fellow Republicans among the political scientists characterized him as "not worthy of a Senate seat" and "a disgrace to the U. S. Senate."

Sen. Taft, who drew the surprisingly low rank of 24th, was criticized strongly by Republican and independent political scientists as well as Democrats. His personal integrity was rated a weak point by 23%, and at least some of this criticism was attributed directly to his praise for Sen. McCarthy.

Next to Douglas at the top were Sens. Kefauver (D. Tenn.), Morse (R. Ore.), Lehman (D. N. Y.) and Fulbright (D. Ark.). Going upward from McCarthy at the very bottom were Jenner (R. Ind.), McKellar (D. Tenn.), Malone (R. Nev.), Cain (R. Wash.), Capehart (R. Ind.), Welker (R. Ida.), Butler (R. Md.), McCarran (D. Nev.) and Bricker (R. O.).

THERE are 10 Republicans among the top 25, but of the 45 middle-rank Senators 32 are Democrats. That put 23 Republicans and three Democrats among the 26 who drew the poorest ratings.

The low ranking of one-half of the GOP Senators bears no relation to the party preference of the political scientists, the poll's compilers said. No individual would advance more than a few places by taking only the rank of his party partisans, and there was surprising "substantial agreement" about the merits of each Senator.

Pro-Labor N. Y. Lawmaker Dies

Rep. William T. Byrne (D. N.Y.), who had been one of labor's outstanding supporters in the House since 1936, died last week at Troy, N. Y. He was 75.

After practicing law in Albany from 1904 to 1924. Bryne served in the New York State Senate for 12 years before being elected to the 75th Congress from his state's 28th District.

In both the state and national legislatures, he showed particular interest in labor and social welfare measures. He was co-author of the New York State Unemployment Insurance Act, and had a "100% right" record in the CIO Voting Guide tabulation for the last session of Congress.

High Court Delays Ruling On Segregation In Schools

THE SUPREME COURT last week delayed ruling on whether segregation in southern public schools violates the Constitution, regardless of whether the school facilities for the two races are equal.

The court refused to act at this time on the ruling of the special three-man federal district court. That court ruled that segregation in Clarendon County, South Carolina, schools did not in itself violate the 14th Amendment for "equal protection of the laws" for all persons.

Two members of the three-judge court declared that the segregated school system was unconstitutional because the facilities for Negroes were not equal to those for white pupils, but they gave the school district six months to equalize Negro school facilities.

The other judge held that segregation is unconstitutional regardless of equality of facilities.

In appealing to the Supreme Court, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sought to have the position of the dissenting judge sustained.

The Supreme Court, however, sent the case back to the lower court so that it could consider what the school district has done to equalize the facilities.

Justices Black and Douglas dissented on the grounds that segregation is unconstitutional and that it is not necessary to inquire into the equality of facilities.

A suit similar to the South Carolina case has been brought in Arizona jointly by the CIO, the NAACP and other organizations. Other suits on the segregation issue also are pending.

10 Polish Seamen Jump Ship In Antwerp

Ten Polish seamen, seeking political asylum, jumped their ships in the port of Antwerp, Belgium, during December, according to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

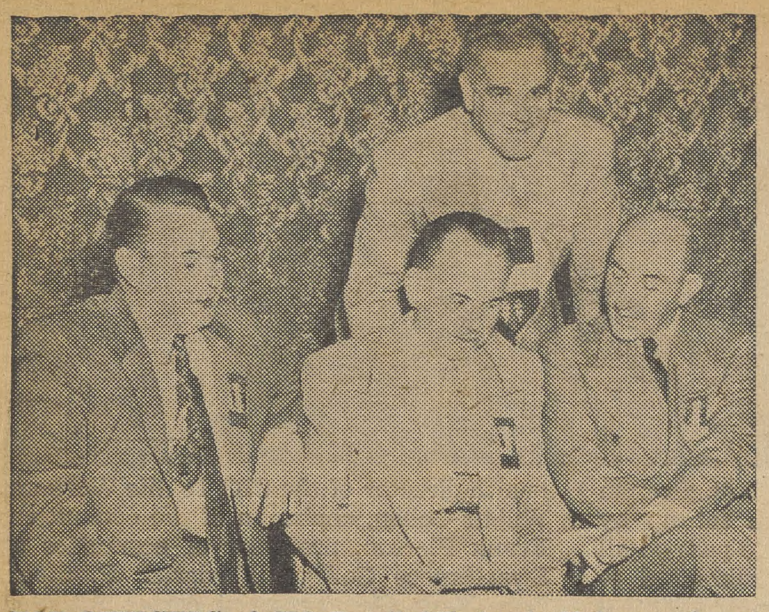
Four of them walked off the S. S. Hugo Kollotaj on Dec. 16, on the way back to Poland after a trip to England. On Christmas night, five men fled from the S. S. Kolobrzeg, just in from Holland, and another quickly followed suit. Both ships are owned by the Polish Ocean Lines.

UWUA Gets Election On West Coast

FOLLOWING the filing of an election petition by the CIO Utility Workers, the National Labor Relations Board last week ordered an election at the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., in Northern California within the next 30 days.

UWUA already has bargaining rights for approximately 5000 clerical workers and according to UWUA Sec.-Treas. William J. Pachler, has an excellent chance to be voted in by the 12,000 physical employes. The latter are now represented by the AFL Electrical Workers.

Pachler said he has assurance that the physical workers are "fed up" with IBEW and "will welcome the opportunity to affiliate with a genuine industrial union organization like UWUA."



TOP OFFICERS of CIO Retail, Wholesale Union confer at Boston convention. They are (from left) Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps, Pres. Irving M. Simon, Vice Pres. Jack Altman and (standing) Vice Pres. Harry Tuvim, who also is New England director. No contests were scheduled for major international offices.

POLITICAL PRIMER for every American citizen got attention at Retail, Wholesale convention. CIO-PAC display plugged "reading, writing, registering and voting—and giving a buck to PAC." RWDSU officers examining display (from left) are Martin Kyne, Irving Simon, Al Heaps, and Harry Tuvim, and (at right) J. Carlton Yedell, National CIO Community Services representative assigned to CARE. Hundreds of delegates showed just as much interest in the booth as their leaders.

Ike Urged To End Silence On Domestic Social Issues

DELEGATES to the triennial convention of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union in Boston last week said a lot of nice things about Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, but refused to endorse him for the presidency until he speaks up in approval of labor's programs.

A political resolution refusing him endorsement was passed almost unanimously. About 30 of the 600 delegates failed to vote.

The union's stand was lifted in a large part from the keynote address of Pres. Irving M. Simon.

The resolution complimented Eisenhower's stand on foreign affairs as being for the "most part" in agreement with that of the Truman administration. It also paid respect to his military and public services, but claimed he is to the "right of (Sen. Robert A.) Taft and possibly to the right of (former President Herbert) Hoover."

It charged that Eisenhower has "denounced the American quest for security," and has not made "a clear-cut stand on certain aspects of domestic policy."

"Unless and until Eisenhower makes clear his stand on these aspects of domestic policy, and espouses a clear-cut liberal and progressive viewpoint, he cannot lay claim to the support of American labor," it said.

"We are more sharply aware than ever before before of the intimate relationship between foreign and domestic policy. Candidates who seek labor support must deserve it on both counts."

Several other presidential hopefuls were also mentioned in the resolution. Vice Pres. Jack Altman, who introduced it, said President Truman "deserves and should get the support of labor." The resolution itself, however, pointed out consideration of him for reelection was "pointless" because he has not announced if he will run again.

TAFT, the Ohio Republican who co-sponsored the Taft-Hartley Act, was given short shift.

"On the basis of his record and platform," the resolution said, "he does not deserve and will not receive the backing of the American labor movement."

Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R. Mass.), national manager of the Eisenhower campaign, also was a convention speaker but made no reference to politics in his address. In an interview before he spoke, however, he claimed that the union's charges against his man "are not right at all."

"People who say that don't know what they are talking about," he insisted.

Retail, Wholesale Plans Drive In White Collar Field, Labor's Frontier

SOME 600 delegates, representing nearly 100,000 members of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, met in Boston's Bradford Hotel last week and took steps to plumb "the frontier of the American labor movement."

That description had been pinned on white collar workers of the United States by one of the principal convention speakers, Under-Sec. of Labor Michael J. Galvin. Only two million of the 15 million workers falling into the white collar group now are union members, he pointed out.

"Larger numbers of Americans in organized labor means . . . major strides in the direction of help for America's economy," he declared in a plea for greater organization.

He pointed out that since 1939 the weekly wage of the average American worker has increased 182%. But the average increase for clerical and professional workers, he said, has been but 92%.

The result is that in December, the average factory worker earned $67.36 a week, while the average worker in the delegates' own field received but $47.95, he reported.

And while prices were rising 10.1% between January 1950 and June 1951, he said, the wages of some 20 million Americans failed to keep pace.

"For most of them," he added, "it means less food on the table, poorer clothing for the children and a lower standard of living. It was just the same as though the boss had cut the workers' pay checks."

Galvin's address and the union's program tied in with a speech by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils. He reiterated that the CIO will continue its organizing program in the South despite widespread efforts of employers to block unionization of their workers.

"We will stay in the South until hell freezes over," he declared. "There are some good, fine people there, and they need unions and are going to get them."

Haywood defended all American workers as "loyal and taking on the Commies everywhere."

"THE CIO is doing more than any other organization to stop totalitarianism inside and outside America," he said. "Our members are loyal to our government. Our objective is to build a strong, safe union to be a bulwark to democracy, for when you fight for freedom in labor, you fight against the Commies and totalitarianism."

In a blast at corrupt government officials, CIO Sec. Treas. James B. Carey charged that nearly $5 billion a year is "stolen" from the Treasury through income tax rackets—"a sum almost equal to our national deficit."

He estimated $750 million is lost through "the tax depletion racket passed by Congress by which powerful oil, coal and mining interests can charge off 27½% of their total income to depletion."

Additional hundreds of millions vanish by way of the capital gains tax, he said, "whereby the profits from timber, oil royalties, livestock and even turkeys are considered not as regular income, but as capital gains." Capital gains, he explained, are taxed at the 25% rate, "the same rate as the worker who earns $60 a week, even though the recipient of this income might be getting $100,000 a year."

CAREY listed other sources of federal revenue loss as the family partnership income tax proviso, split incomes, dividend withholding, tax amortization and "the corporation spin-off racket."

Roy Wilkins, administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, predicted that civil rights "will loom large" in the presidential campaign. He attributed the southern revolt against President Truman to his civil rights stand.

Rep. Kennedy (D. Mass.) predicted that "swift action" will be forthcoming to channel defense contracts for textiles and shoes into communities in his State, hard hit by unemployment.

He told the convention a procedural directive for the contract awards is being prepared in the Office of Defense Mobilization for the guidance of military procurement officials.

Arkansas CIO Asks 'Right To Work' Repeal

REPEAL OF the "right to work" law in Arkansas was set as the Number One political action goal of the Arkansas State CIO Council.

The constitutional amendment bans all forms of union security.

The Arkansas Council, in its 14th annual convention held at Little Rock last week, also urged "an active two-party system so the voters in Arkansas can vote for the candidate instead of the party."

The 180 convention delegates voted to set up state and local Political Action Committees.

They also moved council headquarters from Fort Smith to Little Rock, and made the post of secretary-treasurer, now held by Charles Catton, a full-time job.

Tilford E. Dudley, CIO-PAC assistant director, told delegates that Congress and Big Business were responsible for corruption.

"What has happened is that Big Business has moved from Wall St. to Washington," he declared. "The CIO-PAC stands alone in the nation's capital as the only group with any power which has consistently fought for integrity in government."

ANTHONY W. Smith, assistant director of CIO councils, pointed out to the convention that the CIO is taking its fight against communism into the Far East and has already established an office in Indonesia.

The aim of the CIO, he said, is to raise the living standards of people throughout the world, an action which he described as "necessary" to defeat Communist aggression.

The convention passed resolutions urging repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, enactment of an adequate Defense Production Act, extension and strengthening of nationwide rent control and enactment of an effective excess profits tax.

THE NATIONAL CIO Community Services Committee was commended on its 10th year of successful operation and the State CIO executive board was called upon to establish, promote and develop a state CSC. The National Reporter also was endorsed.

Newly elected Council officers George Ellison, president, Fort Smith; Lewis Sanders, vice president, Benton. Charles M. Catton, Fort Smith was re-elected to his seventh term as secretary-treasurer.

'Obstructionists In Crucial Year' Hit By Truman

In a message to the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union triennial convention in Boston, President Truman warned that during the presidential election campaign "efforts will be made to confuse the issues and obstruct the course of our endeavor."

"Your membership, engaged as it is in daily face-to-face contact with millions of American consumers, will be acutely aware of these obstructive and divisive forces at work," he said.

"I hope that your members will sift fact from rumor, evaluate the evidence, and maintain the same steadfastness in their objective as has characterized their action in the past."

Long Strike Won—

Ships Union Wipes Out Southern Pay Rule

THE CIO SHIPBUILDING Workers union has signed a contract with the Todd-Johnson Shipbuilding Corp., New Orleans, which, for the first time, wipes out the pay differential between northern and southern shipyards. The precedent-setting agreement ended the 191-day strike at the company's yards which had paralyzed operations.

IUMSWA Pres. John J. Grogan said the new contract, ratified last week by Todd-Johnson workers, was a "complete victory" for the union. Terms provide a 32c hourly across the board wage increase, $125,000 in retroactive pay and double time for all overtime.

The agreement brings the base pay for standard 1st class mechanics to $1.87 an hour, nearly 7c more than the average national rate. It followed by less than three weeks an IUMSWA victorious settlement following a 167-day strike at the Alabama Drydock & Shipbuilding Co. at Mobile, Ala.

Major points at issue at both yards had been the union's demand for a 25c hourly wage increase, dues checkoff, maintenance of membership, a $200 vacation credit and various fringe wage benefits.

The Todd-Johnson contract, covering more than 1500 workers, runs to Mar. 1, 1953, as does the Alabama Drydock contract.

Grogan said that a novel feature of the Todd-Johnson contract will grant the New Orleans workers an automatic increase to bring pay scales up to any rates reached in current negotiations with Bethlehem Steel Co.

On the latter front however, union negotiators have accused the company of "stalling" and "cold indifference" toward the 32,000 IUMSWA workers in eight East Coast yards.

Grogan warned that the Bethlehem Atlantic Coast Committee of the union had voted unanimously to recommend that the IUMSWA executive board give permission to take a strike vote at all company East Coast yards.

At Bethlehem, the union is demanding a 20c hourly increase across the board which would raise the standard 1st class mechanic's pay to $2 an hour. Other proposals include the union shop, longer vacations, pay for holidays, stricter seniority system and the abolition of inequities.

Kroll Urges Truman Act On Bombings

PRESIDENT TRUMAN was urged in a letter from Pres. Jack Kroll of the Ohio CIO Council to spare no effort "whatever the cost" to apprehend the bomb-murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore.

"We must not permit these atrocities (of which the slayings were the climax) to become another series of 'unsolved crimes,'" wrote Kroll, who is also national CIO-PAC director.

Kroll said he realized that FBI is now investigating the crimes and felt assured that the federal agency would do everything possible to bring "these vicious criminals to justice."

No matter how long it takes, he noted, "the criminal beasts who perpetrated these ghastly crimes" must be apprehended.

"It is our hope and prayer that the Florida incident will shame Congress into action; that the conspiracy in Congress against democratic rights will be exposed and dissipated; that the forces of predudice and special privileges in Congress which have joined to obstruct the progress of civil rights will be routed," Kroll's letter continued.

Kroll added a clear warning to Congress that failure to act on pending civil rights measures would be an issue in the forthcoming election.

The Newspaper Guild of New York, CIO, also protested that the double murder "is a bestial act that can be atoned only by bringing swiftly to justice the culprits of this foul deed."

HEALTH AND WELFARE: This six-man tripartite committee has been set up by the Wage Stabilization Board to pass on all health and welfare petitions submitted to WSB which do not meet automatic approval standards. Left to right: Carl Huhndorff, research director of the of the AFL Machinisists; Kenneth Kramer, insurance and health director of the CIO Textile Workers; Wilbur Cohen, chairman of the committee; Frank Pierson, professor of economics at Swarthmore College; Frederick P. Sloat, New York City actuarial consultant; and Dudley M. Mason, personnel director, Armstrong Cork Co. Here they are working diligently on a problem.

N. Y. 'Jenner Amendment' Hit By CIO

THE NEW YORK State Council has called upon all of its more than one million members to oppose a bill throwing relief rolls open to public inspection.

In a report to affiliates, Sec. Treas. Harold J. Garno, who also is the council's legislative representative, said:

"This is part of the general underhand attack on our social security structure which gave us the Hughes-Brees amendments (giving part of the unemployment insurance fund back to the employers) last year and which will include moves against workmen's compensation this year."

The bill has been introduced in both branches of the Legislature. It permits city and county governments to prepare such lists for public inspection and specifies, but without any safeguards whatsoever, that the information "shall not be used for commercial or political purposes." (The bill is in line with the Jenner Amendment voted by Congress last year.)

THE CIO COUNCIL takes the position that the bill hits at the innocent and would label as "chiselers" the 98% of the honest, self-respecting people legitimately receiving relief payments in one form or another.

Garno warned that if the bill is passed, the lists inevitably "are going to be made use of by shady business enterprises and corrupt political workers."

"This measure violates a number of principles which are mighty important to us," he added. "It's kicking people (including women, children, the aged and disabled) when they're down. It demonstrates complete contempt for individual dignity and self-respect.

"This job of keeping chiselers off the relief rolls is one for trained specialists. As in the administration of every complex program, a few mistakes may be made. Every reasonable precaution should be taken to avoid and correct such mistakes. But it won't be done by viciously penalizing thousands for the abuses of a few."

CIO Veterans Group Aids Returning GIs

THE CIO HAS set up a Veterans Committee with the announced objective of rendering a wide range of services to veterans, both in industry and the community.

Chairman Allan S. Haywood, who is executive vice president of the CIO, said the committee was authorized by Pres. Philip Murray to help returning veterans "make the switch back to the normal life of their communities."

"An increasing number of members of the armed forces are now being returned to civilian life after service in this country, Europe and the Far East," Haywood said.

"These veterans deserve the best that America can provide for them in helping them make adjustments to civilian life.

"The committee will be concerned not only with the problem of getting veterans back to their old jobs in industry or with finding jobs for younger people, but with every type of community and social problem faced by the men and women who have served, during this period of international crisis, in the nation's military establishment.

"Hundreds of thousands of veterans of both World War I and World War II are CIO members. Thousands of World War II vets received direct and helpful guidance and assistance from their own CIO unions in the early post-war period.

"In establishing the CIO Veterans Committee, we are carrying on a fine tradition of service."

Other members of the committee, in addition to Haywood are: Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers; Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers; Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers; and Vice Pres. James Thimmes of the Steelworkers.

An action committee has also been named. It consists of Fred Pieper of the CIO Headquarters staff; Frank N. Hoffman, legislative representative of the Steelworkers, and Harold J. Near of the Auto Workers. Other members will be added to the latter group in the future.

Michigan CIO Plans To Spur Action On State Jobless Pay

AIMED at spurring the Michigan Legislature to action on a number of key issues—particularly a much-needed increase in unemployment comepnsation — the Michigan CIO Council will sponsor a conference at Lansing on Feb. 9.

Five members of the lower House—including three CIO leaders—have sponsored a bill to increase primary unemployment compensation benefits from $27 to $40 a week and from $2 to $3 for each dependent. The measure also would extend the maximum duration of benefits from 20 to 26 weeks.

The sponsors of the measure are Reps. Kowalski, Currie and Carey, all Detroit Democrats, and Carroll, Mt. Clemens, and Goulette, Iron Mountain, both Republicans. The measure follows recommendations of Gov. G. Mennen Williams made at the opening of the Legislature.

Carey and Kowalski are international representatives of the CIO Auto Workers, and Currie is a staff member of the CIO Clothing Workers.

More than a dozen labor bills have been introduced and await action by House and Senate committees.

Six panels will be conducted at the state CIO meeting. They will deal with taxation, a state Fair Employment Practices Commission and civil rights, workmen's compensation and safety, unemployment compensation and welfare, and state labor mediation.

More Jobs For Older Workers Urged At Parley

ORGANIZED LABOR will soon start a fight for legislation compelling new industries to hire a proportion of older workers as the price of getting government aid, Solomon Barkin, research director of the CIO Textile Workers, said last week.

Barkin spoke at a three-day conference on older workers and their retirement on the Harriman, N. Y., Campus of Columbia Univ. It was held under the auspices of the McGregor Fund of Detroit and the Committee on the Aging of the National Social Welfare Assembly.

He maintained that the management of industry must re-design the jobs older workers can fill; otherwise, an important and growing segment of the working force will not be utilized.

In view of estimates of 24 million persons 65 and over by 1980, he warned that the cost of maintaining an older population in retirement would become prohibitive and could lead to development of a social political force that would "threaten the existing moves in the community.'

Harry Becker, director of the Social Security Dept. of the CIO Auto Workers, maintained that workers should be retired upon disability, regardless of age, and not on a basis of age alone. His paper was read by his associate, Willard Solenberger.

The new concept of industry, he said, means the establishment in industry of preventive health measures and prepaid hospital and medical care programs, and strengthened community health and rehabilitation services.

Most industry spokesmen claimed that retirement of workers at 65 is traditional, has worked well and is economically feasible. Some were willing to hire more older workers if their competitors do.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE WRITER this past week attended the convention of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union in Boston. I had the honor of addressing the delegates, who displayed a great deal of unanimity in the approach to their problems. This union has weathered quite a siege of problems and is now ready to go forward and to continue organizing the unorganized.

The writer proceeded to New York, where with Richard Leonard, Harold Ash, and Simon Helfgott, he met with the bargaining committee of the Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee in their preliminary negotiations for a contract with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. These negotiations cover approximately 5000 insurance agents in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York City. There appeared to be a complete meeting of minds between the IAWOC Bargaining Committee and the company officials on the procedure to be followed in subsequent meetings.

★

THE BIG SHOW between the CIO Steelworkers and the steel corporations has again gotten under way in New York. Pres. Murray and his capable assistants are prepared to meet any challenge made by the corporations before the Wage Stabilization Board panel.

The Steelworkers are fighting for improvement among all of the workers of the country. They are fighting a wage freeze, while at the same time living costs and profits continue to soar. All sincere and fair-minded people of this country recognize the battle that the Steelworkers are engaged in, and realize that their battle is for all the working people.

Descending into the gutter, the Machinists of the AFL—at the height of election campaigns in Wisconsin—have resorted to raising false Communist accusations against the CIO. If AFL unions are to resort to such foul tactics, we can bring to light, supported by facts, incidents of extortion and racketeering of all sorts. We as trade unionists believe in clean, above-board campaigning based on facts and sticking to the issues. If these unions want to fight on such grounds we can meet them at every turn.

★

ONE OF THE refreshing signs on the horizon of racial relations is an announcement the other day by a Dallas, Tex., professional baseball team that it was going to use players on the basis of their ability, regardless of their race, or color.

This is probably the first instance of a Southern ball team making such a move. It is an answer to the bigots of the golf world who refuse to drop the color bar, except in special cases.

The CIO is glad to see recognition of a man's ability regardless of racial factors. This is a battle that the CIO has been waging for years and it is a good sign to see other groups joining in the battle.

★

The Laundry Workers Joint Board of the CIO Clothing Workers emerged victorious in a representation election affecting 18,000 workers in 1300 laundries in the Greater New York area. The AFL Laundry Workers Union was opposing the CIO union. Results were: linen and diaper division: CIO 4131, AFL 769, no union 47; family and hand division: CIO 7071, AFL 804, no union 132. The election determined bargaining rights covering drivers and operating engineers as well as inside production workers.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that in a representation election at C. F. Work & Sons, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., employes favored the CIO Woodworkers by a vote of 93 to 44 for no union. Intl. Rep. F. M. Dickenson handled this campaign.

★

REG. DIR. FRANK BENDER reports that in a representation election at Plastic Assembled Products, Inc., Baltimore, Md., the CIO Rubber Workers emerged victorious by a vote of 84 to 48 for no union. There were 10 challenged votes.

Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers reports that in a representation election at the Consolidated Shipyards, City Island, N. Y., the workers favored the IUMSWA-CIO 142, no union 17, void 3. In a consent election at Joseph Rosenthal Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., the IUMSWA won by a vote of 13 to 4 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that in a representation election at the Bassett Co., New Haven, Conn., the IUE-CIO won by a vote or 55 to 7 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that CIO-LIU No. 78 won a representation election at the Valley Date Shed, Indio, Calif., by a vote of 28 to 18 for no union. CIO Rep. Ken Gillie was in charge of the drive, assisted by Reps. Lum Moorhead and Urssell Parker of LIU No. 78.

Two CIO Officials Named To WSB

Two veteran CIO officials in Northern California have been appointed to the 12th Regional Wage Stabilization Board in San Francisco, it was announced last week.

They are Joseph Angelo, subdistrict director of the Steelworkers Dist. 38, and Robert D. Brown, executive secretary of the San Francisco - Oakland Newspaper Guild.

Lead Strikers Get 10½c, End Walkout

A STRIKE of about 350 members of CIO Glass Workers Local 132 at the St. Joseph Lead Co., Herculaneum, Mo., ended last week with a 10½c hourly wage increase and a strengthened union security contract clause.

The Herculaneum lead smelter is one of the largest in the world. Negotiations which had bogged down were resumed when the union and the CIO sought to have the walkout certified because of its effect on defense mobilization.

The company had shipped its large stockpile of ore to other smelters which extracted the lead, but equally scarce and valuable copper which had been smelted at the Herculaneum plant was lost.

Before the settlement was reached the company withdrew its demand for a revision of the hours and overtime clauses, one of the main causes of the strike. The firm had demanded the right to work an employe on his day off without overtime pay in case of emergency.

THE COMPANY also agreed to pay the costs of hospitalization, one of the union's major demands. In turn the union, which had asked for six paid holidays, accepted the company's offer of three.

The strike settlement was a moral as well as an economic victory for the members of Local 132. The company has succeeded in busting every previous union at the plant, according to Intl. Rep. George Laiben of the Glass Workers.

Strike Ends At Carboloy

THE 20-week strike at the Carboloy unit of CIO Auto Workers Local 771 against the Carboloy Div. of the General Electric Co. in Detroit ended Jan. 31 when the workers ratified a settlement.

One of the main issues in dispute was the company's plan to move the work to its new plant at Edmore, Mich., without adequate protection for its 900 employes. UAW Reg. Dir. Norman Matthews said that although the union had "no quarrel" with the financial phase of the settlement, it still regards the limited transfer protection given the workers as inadequate.

The company agreed to give each worker one month's notice of transfer of his job for each year of service, and to give him a job at the new plant at his present rate or not more than 10c an hour under it, or to make up the difference.

The settlement included a 5c an hour general increase retroactive to Dec. 3, an additional 4c as an improvement factor in November 1952 and again in November 1953, a seventh paid holiday, an increase in call-in pay from two to four hours, and three weeks' vacation after 15 years. The contract runs for two years and is reopenable for upward revision of wages only every six months.

AMERICAN union members studying in England compared notes at a recent get-together at Ruskin College of Oxford Univ. Shown (left to right) are Neal Moore, AFL Typographical Union; Harry Stark, AFL Teachers; Eileen Kerr, CIO Communications Workers; John Grady and Betty Humphreys, CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, and Earl Villmow, CWA-CIO.

U. S. Union Students In Britain Compare Notes At Reunion

SEVEN American trade unionists got together recently at Ruskin College of Oxford Univ., England, to compare notes on their current study of British labor problems.

The students are on leave from their jobs and unions for one year, during which they are investigating organizational techniques and collective bargaining methods which will be of use in their union work at home.

The group was taken through the workers' college by three Ruskin Scholarship holders — Eileen Kerr, of the CIO Communications Workers; Neal Moore, AFL Typographical Union, and Edward Banyai, AFL Ladies' Garment Workers.

Although Ruskin is primarily a school for trade unionists it does not emphasize union topics. Economics, history and political science are the major subjects. Its purpose is to provide a higher education for workers who had to leave school at an early age.

After three or four months devoted to getting a general picture of the British labor scene, the Ruskin scholars will move into the industrial areas to observe the British counterparts of their unions.

Plans are being made by British unions to place them where they can get the best insight into union machinery and policy.

The other four American worker-students are attached to the London School of Economics. They are Betty Humphreys and John Grady, CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee; Earl Villmow, CWA-CIO, and Harry Stark, AFL Teachers.

Miss Humphreys is studying independently. The other three have Fulbright scholarships.

Point Four Program Hailed At Roosevelt Day Dinners

THE POINT FOUR program of aid to underdeveloped countries won high praise from speakers at dinners in different parts of the country held Jan. 26 in honor of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The dinners were sponsored by Americans for Democratic Action.

To the New York dinner, President Truman in a message repeated the declaration with which he launched Point Four in 1949:

"We must never forget that the only war we seek is the war against poverty, hunger and illiteracy. Unless we win this struggle, we cannot win the cold war or prevent the hot war either."

The objective can be won, he added, by loyalty "to those high ideals of liberalism which are the core of our heritage and which in our time were so clearly expressed in the life of Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

The program is "no sentimental give-away notion" but a "hard-headed self-interest" plan for the United States, Sec. of State Dean Acheson told the dinner. The countries being helped, he said, spend $3 on the projects to our $1.

Sen. McMahon (D. Conn.) at the Washington dinner attacked Republican leaders trying to kill the program as "political and economic primitives."

"In place of Roosevelt's deep conviction that we can never put a price tag on liberty," he said, "we see a leading Republican contender for the presidency patronizing political five-and-tencents stores to buy freedom at the bargain counter.

"And instead of Roosevelt's certain knowledge that slave men can never be free men, we must now listen to elder statesmen imploring us to cut our losses, acknowledge the superior might of totalitarianism, and retreat to some imaginary Fortress America, there to cower in fear and trembling."

Johnston Named

Eric A. Johnston, former Economic Stablization Administrator, has been named by President Truman as chairman of the Intl. Development Advisory Board, set up by Congress to advise the President on the operation of the Point Four Program.

Dixiegops Win; Bills To End Senate Filibusters Killed

BOWING AGAIN to the Dixiegop coalition that controls the 82nd Congress, the Senate Rules Committee last week turned down all pending bills designed to end Senate filibusters.

Legislative experts have pointed out that such legislation must be passed before there is any chance of getting civil rights or FEPC laws through the Senate. Filibusters have prevented votes on such legislation for many years.

Because this is an election year, however, Republican members of the coalition—who must face voters favoring civil rights legislation—didn't want to appear to be opposing legislation to end debate.

So, with Dixiecrat support, the committee reported out the Wherry resolution which would permit cloture to be imposed by a vote of two-thirds of those present and voting. The present rule requires two-thirds of the entire Senate—64 votes—to end debate.

Thus, the GOP members can claim before the voters that they actually supported a move to make it easier to end filibusters. In actual fact, the modification proposed is so slight that it would have shut off debate only once in the last 21 attempts made.

Moreover, the committee refused to do anything about limiting debate on the resolution itself This means that even the insignificant change proposed could be filibustered to death when it comes to the floor.

Americans for Democratic Action, one of the leading liberal organizations working for real cloture, accused the Rules Committee of attempting "a bare faced political fraud."

Before approving the resolution introduced originally by the late Sen. Wherry (R. Neb.), the committee turned down the three measures that would really have made it possible to end filibusters. These were:

1. The resolution sponsored by Sens. Morse (R. Ore.) and Humphrey (D. Minn.) to require only a simple majority of Senators present and voting to limit any debate.

2. The resolution of Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) and others to permit a majority to cut off debate after 15 days.

3. The Ives-Lodge resolution to permit 49 votes, a constitutional majority of the Senate, to limit debate.

Sen. Benton (D. Conn.), who led the fight for cloture in the committee, announced that he would file a minority report. He said that he would carry the fight to the Senate floor by moving to substitute the Lehman resolution for the Wherry proposal.

Before approving even the meaningless Wherry resolution, the committee weakened it by adopting an amendment of Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.) requiring a five-day Senate layover before any proposal to end debate could be voted on.

Carey Assails 'Inadequate' Move

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey last week branded the Wherry resolution on cloture—the cutting off of Senate filibusters — "completely inadequate."

"The proposal endorsed by the Senate Rules Committee fails completely to meet the situation because it still leaves in a handful of Senators the power to arrest all processes of government," Carey declared.

He said that the issue goes far beyond the civil rights question, since cloture can be denied any measure coming before the Senate. Carey pointed out that the Wherry resolution does nothing to end minority rule in the Senate.

"We are still for majority rule in that body," he added.

—By Barrett Veltri, member of Rolland Local 6, CIO Glass Workers

"Yeh, prices are high Mrs. McGee, but at least you can look and reminisce for nothing."

Not A Bad Apple In The Lot

The following dispatch was published in the Newport News, Va., Daily Press on Jan. 27—

NEW YORK (AP)—Sen. Robert A. Taft (R.O.) said today that the Administration has shackled the nation with the most "calamitous foreign policy in our history."

That policy, he told 3600 cheering Republicans, has undermined domestic stability, kindled the world-wide Communist threat, and caused an "unnesessary war" . . .

Taft's speech before the 31st annual luncheon of the Women's National Republican Club was interrupted 39 times by applesauce. He got a 2½ minute standing ovation when it was over.

Senate Vote Puts Blanket On Real Price Curb Action

GRAB still more tightly onto whatever may still be left of your pocketbooks! The 82nd "Horsemeat" Congress has no intention of acting on any of President Truman's requests for repeal of the "economic boobytrap" amendments it wrote into the Defense Production Act last year.

The Senate made this clear last week when it voted 47 to 39 —with not a single Republican dissenting—to recommit to the Banking Committee a measure repealing curbs on imports of foreign cheese, fats and oils, other dairy products and peanuts.

The action, which has the effect of killing repeal, was almost 100% along straight party lines. The motion to recommit was made by Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.). Only seven Democrats voted with the Republicans for recommital.

Other sections of the controls act which the President in his recent State-of-the-Union Message asked Congress to repeal, the Herlong amendment allowing traditional percentage profit margins to retailers and wholesalers, the Butler-Hope amendment banning livestock slaughter quotas and the Capehart amendment adding cost increases to prices.

But GOP leaders said right after his speech that they would oppose any effort to strengthen the controls law. Rep. Wolcott (R. Mich.) and Sens. Capehart and Bricker (R. O.) also predicted that no speedy action would be taken even on the pro-proposal to extend the anti-inflation act after June 30.

Last week, both Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle and Nathan P. Feinsinger, chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, warned the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report that to drop controls now would be dangerous to the economy.

DiSalle told the committee, however, that he intended to appoint a committee to explore the idea of decontrolling certain goods "in specific areas where price pressures are largely absent."

ECONOMIC Stabilizer Roger Putnam, testifying before the Senate banking committee, gave support to published reports that the Administration has abandoned its fight for repeal of the Capehart amendment.

He said that he wished the amendment had never been enacted but that "the major damage has been done." He added that its repeal now "would not do tremendous good."

Labor economists differ sharply with Putnam's position. They believe that the full effects of the Capehart amendment, which allows everyone down the line from manufacturer to retailer to increase prices, are still to be felt. Between August, when the amendment went into effect, and Dec. 15, the price index jumped five points. But that appears to have been only the beginning.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides Federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	Pending before House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee.	Urge Representatives and Senators to give full support to these bills. Ask House and Senate Committees to hold immediate hearings.
Tidelands Oil H.R. 4484	Forfeits Federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	Senate Interior Committee has reported out compromise bill (S.J. Res. 20). Attempt will be made to substitute House-passed H.R. 4484 on Senate floor.	Urge Senators to oppose H.R. 4484. Insist on continued Federal ownership of these resources and urge that oil revenus be used for Federal aid to schools.
Universal Military Training H.R. 5904 S. 2441	Establishes a permanent program of basic military training for all men at age 18.	Hearings now being held before House Armed Services Committee.	Urge Senators and Representatives to oppose establishment of UMT program at this time.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Committee voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	Pending before House Public Works Committee and Senate Foreign Relations Committee.	Urge members of House and Senate Committees to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides Federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Pending before House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.	Urge members of House Committee to give bill prompt favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Pending before Senate. No action yet in House.	Urge Senators to support bill.

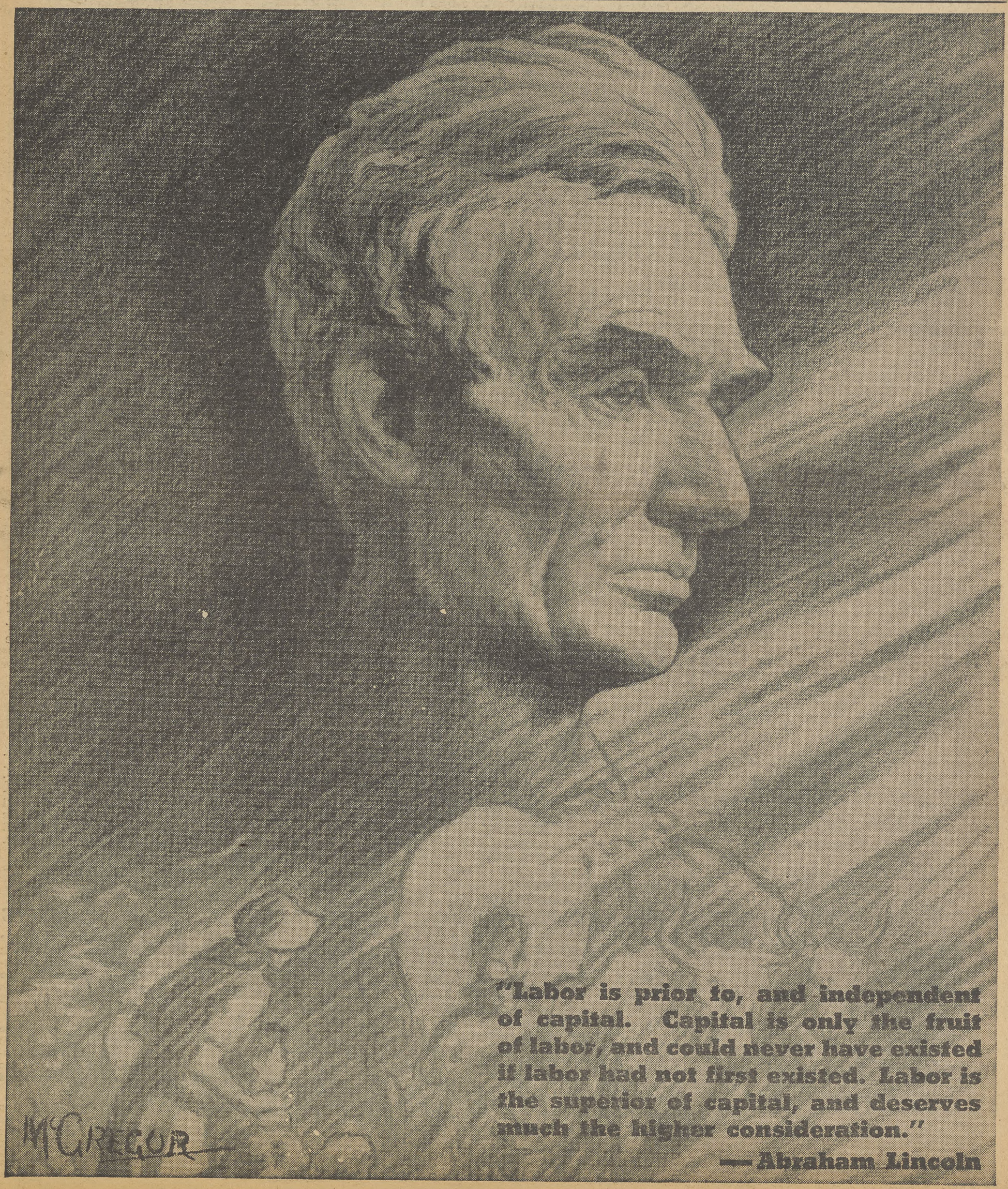
Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 11, 1952 82 No. 6



"Labor is prior to, and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."

—Abraham Lincoln

Strike Vote Called In Oil Workers Fight For 25c Hike

By MARVIN ZELDIN

STRIKE VOTES by more than 275,000 oil workers were set in motion by CIO, AFL and independent oil unions last week to back up the united union demand for a wage increase of not less than 25c an hour, shift differentials of 6 and 12c an hour and other substantial contract improvements.

Delegates from oil unions all over the nation held a two-day meeting in Kansas City, Mo., last week. It was the second such joint conference.

They agreed that all inferior company offers would be rejected and that the unions would continue to pool their efforts and present a united wage stand.

To bring the generally stalled negotiations to a head, the oil union conference recommended:

- **That all participating unions should immediately start taking strike votes, if they are in a position to do so.**
- **That U. S. Mediation & Conciliation Service be called into negotiations.**
- **That all unions be prepared for further united action.**

To carry out this program, the oil unions set up committees to co-ordinate negotiations, act as a clearing house and call for another joint union conference. Members of these committees are O. A. Knight, president of the CIO Oil Workers, J. J. McKenna, representing independent unions, and V. O. Cottengim and O. V. Clover, for AFL unions.

First union to act on the conference recommendations was the OWIU-CIO. The Oil Workers Policy Committee, also meeting in Kansas City, asked more than 300 strategic bargaining groups—out of more than 600 OWIU contract units—to take immediate strike votes.

(The oil unions are in negotiations at a time when the industry's earnings are climbing sharply. Dividends paid by the oil and closely-related natural gas companies last year climbed 20.1% over 1950. Two specific examples: Socony-Vacuum Oil net profits after all taxes climbed from $128.2 million in 1950 to $160 million in 1951, a jump of 25%. For Phillips Petroleum Co., earnings climbed from $51.5 million in '50 to $73.7 million in '51.)

Already one union participating in the oil workers' conference has been forced on strike—and it has been pledged unanimous "financial and physical" support.

More than 2000 members of the independent Tide Water Employes Association have been out for a month at the Bayonne, N. J., refinery of Tide Water Associated Oil Co. They shut the plant down after charging the company had refused to bargain in good faith on many non-wage items, and had sought to eliminate many long-standing working conditions.

In supporting the Bayonne strikers, the oil conference said:

"In our united planning for a successful wage program, we cannot forget that the future of all workers in the U. S. and Canada is forged by the efforts of every group of oil workers, be it large or small.

"A victory by the Tide Water Employes Association will therefore be a victory for all oil workers."

Another statement issued by the Kansas City conference said, under existing Wage Stabilization Board regulations, that "it is perfectly legal to negotiate a wage increase of 25c an hour or more."

"Much has been said in the newspapers about a so-called wage freeze," the statement said. "Actually, wages were never frozen but were stabilized . . .

"Regulations issued by this (wage) board make it clear that unions and companies can still engage in collective bargaining, with no ceilings whatsoever placed on the amount of a pay raise that can be negotiated . . .

"We are therefore attempting to negotiate a 25c hourly increase and are then prepared to justify this raise before the WSB and thereby gain approval to have the raise put into effect."

'Unfair' Price, Tax Policies Hitting Workers Hardest, Rieve Warns

"THE IMPACT of the inquitable treatment of workers . . . has affected the national economy," Emil Rieve, administrative chairman of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy, last week warned the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

Rieve, who is also a member of the Wage Stabilization Board and president of the CIO Textile Workers, cited the soft goods industries—such as textiles and clothing—as feeling the effects of this inequality in the defense mobilization program.

"The impact of high prices, tax rises and the payment of debts and obligations have cut into the buying power of large groups of the people," Rieve's statement to the committee said.

"Per capita disposable personal income (after taxes) was lower in the last quarter of 1951 than it had been a year before. In the fourth quarter of 1950, per capita disposable personal income was at a yearly rate of $1469; in the last three months of 1951, the rate of disposable personal income for each person in the country was $1455.

"The soft goods industries—such as textiles and clothing—are directly affected by the declines in consumer spending. These industries have been depressed in the recent months as a result of insufficient sales."

On the other hand, Rieve said, prices have remained high "despite the lull in inflationary pressures since February-March, 1951."

He said that at the end of 1951, wholesale prices and retail prices as reflected by the Consumers' Price Index are, respectively, 13% and 11.6% above June, 1950, when the Communists invaded South Korea.

"Corporate profits before taxes in 1951," Rieve said, "were at an all-time record level of $44.8 billion.

"If we apply the excess profits tax exemption of the best three years of 1946-49, we find that 1951's corporate profits before taxes were 75% above Congress' concept of 'normal' profits. Despite increased taxes, corporate profits of $18 billion, after taxes, were 16% above 'normal'."

Despite these high profits, Rieve continued, "the consumers have as yet felt only a small part of the impact of the Capehart and the Herlong amendments. . . .

"There are no Capehart and Herlong procedures for workers. Prices can move up almost at will as a result of the many loopholes in the Defense Production Act. But wages—the sole means of livelihood of the largest segment of the American people—are tied down by contractural obligations for three, four, five or more months.

"Through their unions, workers can attempt to catch up to the previous price rises. The Wage Stabilization Board now allows cost-of-living wage adjustments. But there is a delay of several months, at least, before the lag between prior prices and wages can be narrowed."

"Business has been handed a guarantee of higher prices, whenever markets get tight," Rieve declared. "In addition, upper income and business groups have privileged advantages under the loopholes of our tax structure. And industry has been granted the special privilege—through accelerated depreciation — of writing off a good deal of the new plant and equipment in five years, instead of the normal 20 years.

"In contrast with the privileges of business and upper income groups, workers and their unions are compelled to attempt to negotiate wage adjustments with employers and then to go through the Wage Stabilization Board's obstacle course."

Still More Inflation

Still more inflation has been proposed in the Senate.

A bill extending for another year all major provisions of the present inadequate Defense Production Act — including those condemned by President Truman as "economic boobytraps" which make it impossible to control run-away prices—was introduced last week.

The bill's sponsor is Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.), the influential chairman of the Senate Banking Committee.

Maybank's bill ignores all of the President's requests for a stronger controls law except one. The Consumer's Price Index has jumped five points since last August, when the present law which Maybanks thinks is adequate was passed by Congress.

CIO NEWS display at the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers recent Boston convention gets attention of Martin Kyne, executive secretary of the union. The convention praised The CIO News for "accurate, up-to-the minute" labor news coverage.

UPWA Signs With 2 Firms For 6c, Wage Inequity Gain

AFTER some two months of negotiations, CIO Packinghouse Workers last week reached contract settlements with Armour & Co. and Cudahy Packing Co. — two of the "Big Four" meat packers.

Basic terms of the settlement are a 6c hourly general wage increase, plus 1½ to 2c hourly for women workers—a step toward eliminating a wage differential between men and women workers.

In narrowing this differential, the UPWA settlements went beyond the contract agreed to a month ago by AFL Butchers for a straight 6c increase.

Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse Workers president, said:

"This is a substantial improvement over the initial offer of the packing companies.

"The narrowing of the traditional male-female wage differentials is meaningful in improving the status of women workers in American industry."

The Armour contract covers 30,000 UPWA members and the Cudahy agreement an additional 10,000. Negotiations are continuing with Swift and Wilson.

U.S. Finally Issues Order For Defense Area Contracts

DEFENSE MOBILIZER Charles W. Wilson last week finally issued a directive enabling military and civilian procurement agencies to award contracts to unemployment "distress" areas even though the bids are not the lowest.

Under pressure from the CIO Auto Workers, Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren three weeks earlier gave Wilson legal authority for the directive. About 140,000 workers are estimated to be unemployed in the Detroit area because of inadequate industry and government plans for converting from a peacetime to a wartime economy.

Detroit was expected momentarily be declared a distressed area under Wilson's directive.

Mobilization officials, however, warned that, particularly in the New England textile area, any action will have to be geared to conditions in the entire industry.

Under the directive, the Labor Dept. will determine the distress areas. It will certify them to a new Surplus Manpower Committee, which will include representatives of the Defense and Labor Depts., the General Services Administration, DPA, the National Production Authority, Atomic Energy Commission and Small Defense Plants Administration.

15c Hike For Brass Workers

A FIVE-MAN panel of the Wage Stabilization Board last week recommended a 15c hourly increase for 20,000 CIO Auto Workers in 11 American Brass Co. plants in New England and the South.

Prof. Harry Shulman of Yale Univ. headed the panel, which was created after President Truman referred the dispute to the board to avert a threatened strike.

The 15c increase includes an 11c cost-of-living adjustment and a 4c "improvement increase," the latter retroactive to last Oct. 15.

MODERNISTIC new headquarters building of CIO Steelworkers at the big Bethlehem Steel mill at Sparrows Point, near Baltimore, was dedicated last week. Pres. Philip Murray of the steel union addresses rally (lower photo) while exterior of building, shared by USA Locals 2609 and 2610, is above. USA represents 20,000 workers at Sparrows Point.

Steel Bosses Say 'No' And Take All Week To Say It

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE STEEL industry said "no" again last week to the 22-point contract improvement program of the CIO Steelworkers. It was not a terse "no." The "no" took the form of several hundred thousand words of testimony by more than 30 spokesmen for the basic steel producers.

Throughout an entire week the testimony droned on in the form of words and figures, charts and tables. The scene was the gloomy auditorium of the Association of the Bar of New York City. The hearings, moved there from Washington at the request of the companies, were conducted by a six-man special panel of the Wage Stabilization Board.

Looking down on the scene were a dozen gloomy portraits of prominent Manhattan barristers of another day—tight-lipped, stony-faced gentlemen who looked as though they agreed with each word of the steel companies' case.

The industry opened its case on Feb. 4 and its 34 witnesses were expected to consume the entire week.

The industry's case opened with an hour of testimony by Ben Fairless, president of U. S. Steel and a frequent spokesmen for the entire industry.

Then Prof. Jules Backman of New York University took the speaker's stand for an eight-hour talkathon. Backman not only turned down the steel union's 22 requests—he even turned down a few that the union had not asked for!

And so it went, throughout the week. The union's program was exaggerated into a rugged horror story—one industry witness going so far as to suggest that lifting of pay for southern steel workers to the same level paid in the North and West would somehow leave the nation wide open to atomic attack. The charge was never clearly explained.

THE CORE of the industry case was contained in the Fairless statement.

The U. S. Steel top executive argued that the companies were merely caught in a contest between the union and the government over wage stabilization policies—and hence were really in the role of innocent bystanders.

Fairless contended that any steel wage increase would be inflationary—regardless of its size or nature. He also maintained that any steel wage increase would, inevitably and automatically, force the company to raise its prices.

Fairless capped his speech with a new "angle." U. S. Steel, he told the WSB panel, pays millions of dollars in taxes to the federal government each year. A wage boost, he added, would cut profits, and the company's profits tax payments to the government would accordingly be lowered. In fact, he lamented, if the thing spread, the government might lose $11 billion in corporation taxes.

That brought an angry retort from USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

He said flatly that the Fairless statement cannot be proven, and then went on:

"It is interesting to find U. S. Steel — which complains about the so-called terrifying burden of taxes 364 days a year, and 365 on Leap Year—suddenly manifesting a postive passion to pay taxes.

"It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Fairless or any other steel corporation executive, has ever refused a raise in salary or bonus on grounds that it might conceivably deprive the government of taxes."

Murray noted that in 1945-46, U. S. Steel paid out in wages about 47c of each dollar it received from the sale of its product. In 1951, wages amount to only 39c of each sales dollar.

"We are asking not for an unfair share of the industry's pie—but we want our fair share, which has been whittled down crumb by crumb, like the food at a third-rate boarding house."

Arthur J. Goldberg, steel union general counsel, later in the course of the steel industry's presentation, charged that company spokesmen were "compounding confusion" through conflicting claims.

He said that proposals offered to the WSB by the industry for eliminating shift differentials altogether, and exaggerated claims as to the cost of ending geographical wage discrimination practised against southern workers, are not worth "serious consideration."

CROCODILE TEARS.—Arguments by Ben Fairless, Big Steel president, and other industry witnesses were good for a big chuckle from CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray (right) and Arthur J. Goldberg, union general counsel, during WSB special panel hearing in New York.

Steel Dispute In Summary

Union demands: CIO Steelworkers set 22-point program, including: 15c hourly wage increase plus higher rates for more skilled jobs; guaranteed annual wage to protect workers during lay-off periods; holidays with pay and better vacations; improved shift differentials; elimination of geographical differentials; union shop; and other improvements.

Background: Union entered bargaining conferences with companies in late November, but companies turned down all demands without serious bargaining. When union warned that expiration of contract midnight Dec. 31 would mean shutdown of steel industry, Pres. Truman appealed for delay in union action. Special convention of union early in January accepted President's request. Later in January, special Wage Stabilization Board Panel started hearings on dispute.

Next Step: WSB Panel to make recommendations to Pres. Truman later this month.

Employer Stalling On WSB Hit By Beirne

PRES. JOSEPH BEIRNE of the CIO Communications Workers has accused industry members of the Wage Stabilization Board of "conducting a sitdown strike" and "waging a war of attrition" to block gains for workers.

Beirne, who is a labor member of WSB, said industry members are "dragging their feet" and "doing a lot of double talk" on such important issues as productivity pay increases.

He cited as an example of "doubletalk," the recent disclosure by industry members that they will vote as a block against productivity increases, although they say they are not opposed to such wage boosts if won in collective bargaining sessions.

"Their action just doesn't add up," Beirne said, "because right now we have before us a number of cases where productivity increases were arrived at through collective bargaining channels and industry members are holding up consideration of these."

Beirne said Congress will have to take the blame for passing a price control law "so full of holes you could drive a truck through it." He said Congress "lent a ready ear" to "profit-hungry business interests" and the result is that price control laws are weak and wage control laws relatively strong.

"This was accomplished because a conservative coalition of Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans refused to listen to all sound advice on the subject," he added.

BEIRNE SAID that since the outbreak of the Korean war, industry net profits have jumped 19.5%. He charged that these "above normal" profits prove that big business "has its feet deep in the trough, profiteering on the war effort and recklessly pushing us down the road to inflation."

The WSB has before it resolutions from both the CIO and the AFL members which would permit employers to raise workers' pay above the wage ceiling on the basis of better work.

It has already approved some productivity increases, sometimes called "annual improvement" raises, where they were negotiated prior to the January 1950 control date.

Beirne said industry members are also opposed to WSB sanction of the union shop, a key factor in many of the disputes now before the board.

Arnall Named As Price Chief

President Truman late last week named Ellis Arnall, former governor of Georgia, as price stabilizer.

Arnall succeeds Michael V. DiSalle, who is resigning on Feb. 15 to run for the Democratic U. S. senatorial nomination from Ohio.

Arnall, now an Atlanta lawyer, accepted the appointment, saying he had no "magic formula" for controlling prices.

Time's Running Out For WSB Decision On Steel Pay

IT WILL be late in February before President Truman is apt to get recommendations from the special Wage Stabilization Board panel on the issues in the steel labor-management dispute.

Final testimony will not be completed in the New York hearings until Feb. 16. The panel—representing management, labor and the public—will certainly require several days to consider the hundreds of thousands of words read into the hearing record.

And it is apt to run into some internal differences as to the nature of the recommendations.

The CIO Steelworkers convention authorized a 45-day strike postponement, with the time starting to run from the beginning of the WSB hearings early in January. Presumably the union's wage policy committee will have to reach a decision later this month as to its course of action if the WSB's recommendations are delayed beyond the Feb. 24 deadline.

. . . And Ragged Individuals

A few days ago, when the CIO Steelworkers were telling the WSB panel about the urgency of a guaranteed annual wage, President Philip Murray remarked:

"The companies, like most other American corporations, have shown little concern about the effect of periodic unemployment upon hourly-paid wage earners and their families."

This problem of mass layoffs and unemployment, Murray suggested, is almost the "forgotten front" of America's economy.

But the cancer of idle men who want to work is coming to the fore—in auto cities like Detroit, in the textile towns of New England, in a "forgotten" city like Cumberland, Md.

On the opposite page, The CIO News presents the story in pictures of "Despair in Cumberland." It's not a pretty story of what happens to a town and its people—when the biggest plant sharply curtails operations. It's a record of how rugged individualism leaves ragged individuals.

It'll Be A Long Wait

Speaking of the WSB steel hearings, "the tears flowed like wine" as Ben Fairless and his associates, their accountants and their university professors took the witness stand in New York last week.

Such concern about inflation—from an industry which has a record of jacking-up prices a half dozen times since World War II, boosting prices to steel consumers before and after just about every time it has finally agreed to a wage increase for steelworkers!

Such concern, too, about taxes and the government's revenues!

From the testimony presented by steel management, we must conclude that the industry is about to denounce and berate the NAM, U. S. Chamber of Commerce and similar organizations and, thereupon, march on Washington to demand Congress vote a corporation tax increase and enact a real anti-inflation law.

Don't hold on to your seats. It'll be a long wait.

'The New Soviet Man'

The arrogant contempt with which the Communist rulers of Russia view working men and women everywhere has been revealed on more than one occasion in the United Nations.

Last week a Soviet delegate denounced Channing Tobias, an American delegate, for having "acted like a Chicago stockyards worker."

Tobias, who, incidentally, is a Negro and a distinguished educator, had protested the farcical Czech "trial" and imprisonment of William Oatis, CIO Newspaper Guildsman and a foreign correspondent.

Thereupon one of "the new Soviet men," Alexei Pavlov, snapped that Tobias "acted like a stockyards worker."

As for Tobias, he replied "If I have to go down in the record as an example of a Chicago stockyards worker, I am happy."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV February 11, 1952 No. 6

Paging Dr. Einstein

The Ghost Arsenal

The following article by Guy Nunn, radio and TV news commentator of the CIO Auto Workers in Detroit, is digested from The New Republic:

DETROIT is a sick city. And treatment for the sickness isn't covered by the Blue Cross contracts which protect nearly a million workers in the Greater Detroit area.

The city which in World War II inundated the Axis with its military output is today pocketed with idle shops, idle machines, idle workers. The waste spreads with malignant speed. This week there are more than 145,000 unemployed auto workers in Michigan; by summer the line of jobless many stretch to 200,000 or 300,000 workers.

Much of the unemployment has depth reaching back into the late spring of 1950. Many workers have already exhausted the state's niggardly unemployment compensation benefits, and the proportion of jobless who will be thrown entirely on welfare may be staggering by late spring.

A heavy uneasiness is audible in the utterances of editors, city and state officials, employers —as though the ravening face of 1932 had suddenly intruded in their dreams and would not be blinked away in daylight.

There had been ample warning for those who would listen. Few would. For six years Apollo's curse lay on Walter Reuther's prophecy that unless production of strategic metals was increased, the national economy would be put into immediate jeopardy by even a partial mobilization.

Finally, when Korea took fire and the President issued his partial mobilization order, Reuther asked the heads of all auto manufacturing firms to meet with the UAW to explore ways of minimizing the impact of impending rearmament on auto industry employment. The brush-off was virtually unanimous.

In November, 1950, came the first announcement of heavy materials cutbacks but still the car manufacturers sat on their heels. The industry refused to convert any but the tiniest fraction of its existing capacity to defense production and chose instead to construct or acquire new plants elsewhere in which to exercise its high dividend patriotism.

Chrysler went to New Orleans and Newark; Ford tore down Detroit aircraft-engine capacity to tool up in Chicago. And in Detroit, the suicides of desperation multiplied.

A recently published estimate of current idle capacity in American industry places it at greater than over-all activated Soviet military capacity. In the last war, the auto industry and its subsidiaries produced close to 40% of the nation's military hardware. Today, nearly 40% of the industry's capacity is unused or under-exploited.

DESPITE this the Defense Production Authority announced that new plant construction in the amount of nearly $12 billion has been blessed with quick tax write-off authorization.

DPA Dir. Manly Fleischmann's recent acknowledgement of the plight of auto workers had all the iron of a dictum by Goering. "We do not believe," he told the House-Senate "watchdog" committee on defense production, "that mobilization goals can be achieved if allocation policies are based in large measure on employment factors."

Doubtless Mr. Fleischmann now regrets his somewhat brutal phrasing of policy, but it rang in Detroit like idiot laughter.

In recent days the auto industry has begun dimly to perceive the realities of the mobilization situation, but only dimly.

Having fouled its own nest through its refusal to convert (and a well-upholstered nest it was, feathered in fiscal by a 17% rate of return, after taxes, for its weakest company, and 34% for its strongest), it still clings to the hope that a show of bad temper in the capital will scare material quotas back to "normal." That hope will be the death of more auto workers if it is not abandoned.

Despair In Cumberland

Unemployed Celanese worker, Floyd Wolfe, his wife and their children in the kitchen of their home.

Textile Workers Left High, Dry As Celanese Plant Shuts Down

This five-room frame dwelling is home for Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Wolfe and their six children. In the top photo, the children are, clockwise from the left, Gloria Jean, Mary June, Floyd Joseph, Georgia Mae, Edward Howard and Rosalee. Wolfe has worked only nine months in the past three years, has earned a "livelihood" by doing odd jobs. The Wolfe family's plight is all too common in Cumberland, Md., where the Celanese Corp. of America has cut employment from 8000 to 3000 in three years.

By FRED ROSS

"THE AMERICAN people don't want to live in poverty like this, especially when they are willing to work. It isn't our idea—living like this. Cumberland just doesn't have jobs for us."

That was the greeting that Mrs. Margaret Wolfe gave to a group of members of Local 1874 of the CIO Textile Workers, who called on her, her husband and their six children at their dilapidated home near Cumberland, Md.

Cumberland is only one of a number of communities throughout the United States that are feeling the blight of unemployment. New York State and many textile cities of New England also are hard hit by lack of jobs.

Unlike Detroit, which owes its unemployment to failure of government and industry to make adequate plans for conversion from a peacetime to a defense economy, Cumberland's woes are due to different causes — shifts of industry and technological changes which ignore the human needs of workers.

Its biggest employer, the Celanese Corp. of America, has closed department after department and moved operations to other plants. Since August, 1948, employment at the Cumberland plant has dropped from 8044 to less than 3000.

TWUA Local 1874 and the community are aroused by the company' latest proposal, to move the dye and finishing department to its more modern plant at Hopewell, Va. More than 500 would lose their jobs at Cumberland and employment at the plant would be reduced by 16%.

This is the story of what happens to a city and its people when unemployment strikes. So the case of the Wolfe family is to the point . . .

Mrs. Wolfe's husband, Floyd, 33-year-old veteran of Navy patrol duty in the Atlantic during World War II, is—like hundreds of others—on "furlough" at the Celanese plant. He has worked only nine months in the past three years, has not been entitled to any unemployment compensation since last September and he receives no relief because he is able to work —if work was available.

That would be tough enough if there were only Floyd and his wife, but they have six children, ranging in age from four to 11.

The little kitchen of their five-room, ramshackle home was already crowded as the union members entered. Not only were the Wolfe's children there, but also the children of Mrs. Wolfe's sister, who was visiting the family, and a number of neighbor's children.

Lives By Odd Jobs

"How do you manage to provide for your family?" Wolfe was asked.

"I take what odd jobs I can get. My last job was to help grade a parking lot in Cumberland.

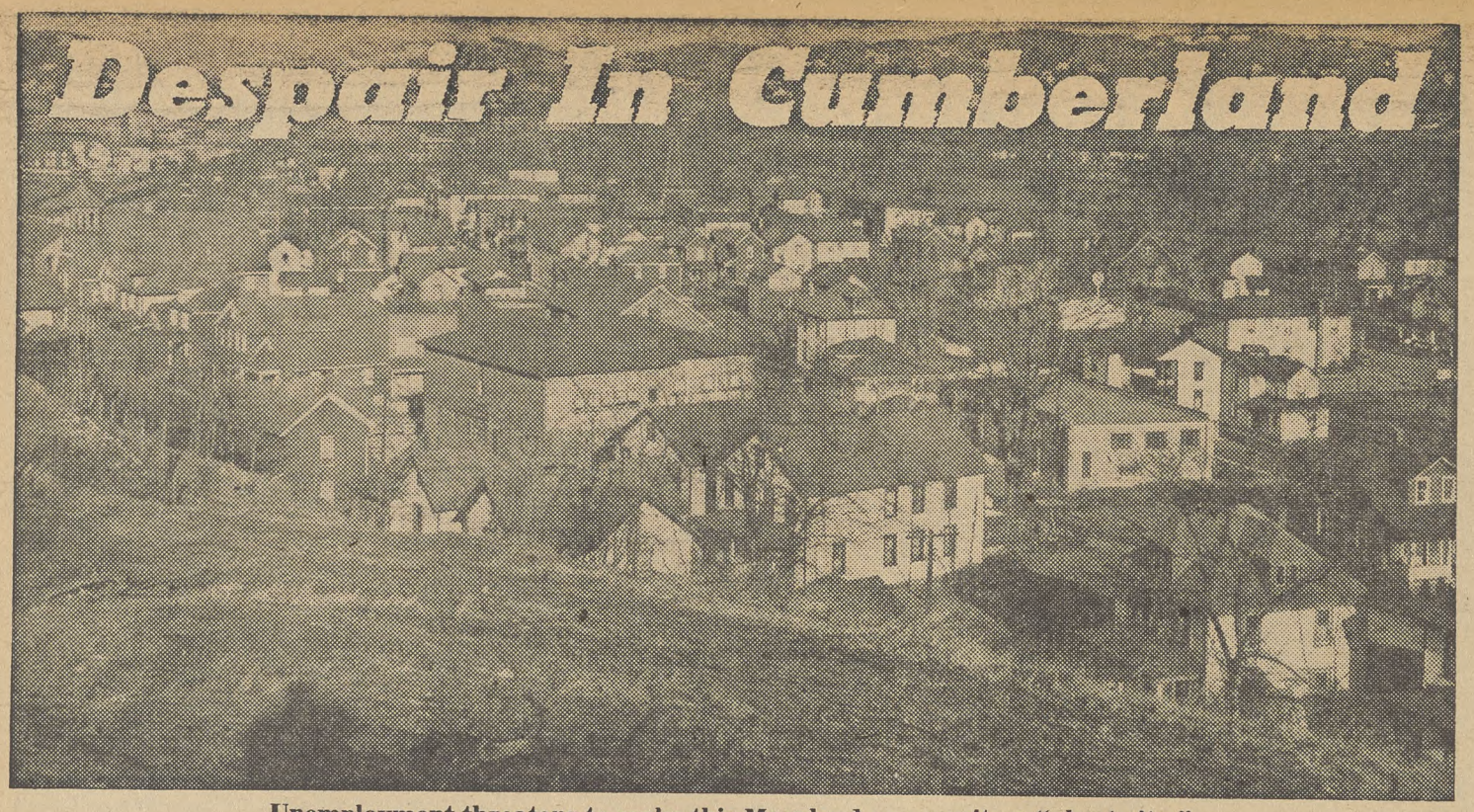
"I tried to get work at the Kelly-Springfield tire plant here. I went there twice a week for several weeks, until the apple picking season opened last fall and then I went to work at a big orchard near my home."

The union group had met Wolfe as he was going to a neighbor's to help butcher two pigs. He said that when he helps with the butchering, he is given a **"few pounds of meat"** which help feed his family.

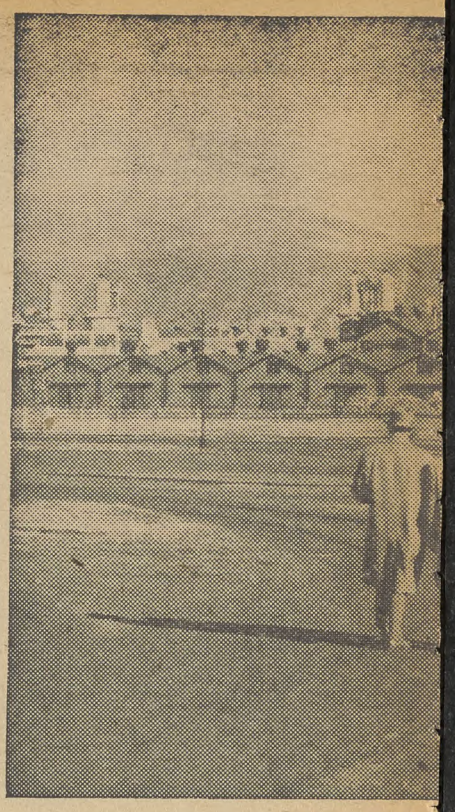
Wolfe explained that his home, which is at the bottom of a 300-foot ravine near a road that is unusable in winter, belongs

MORE ON NEXT PAGE→

Despair In Cumberland



Unemployment threatens to make this Maryland community a "ghost city."



Jobs are dw

Town Aroused As Job Layoffs Mount; Company Stands Pat

→ *FROM PAGE 5*

to his father-in-law, George Benson. He does not charge them rent.

"What are you going to have for dinner?" Mrs. Wolfe was asked as the Local 1874 members prepared to leave.

She pointed to kettle in which there was a small beef knuckle and vegetables.

"My sister brought that," Mrs. Wolfe said. "If she hadn't we'd only have had this," she added as she lifted the lid of another pot.

In it were blackeye peas that barely covered the bottom of the kettle.

One of the union group, Jack Kreitzburg, the TWUA local's activities chairman, himself was laid off last October, and draws $25 a week unemployment compensation. His wife works in the dyehouse. He had just been refused a railroad job because he was "too old." He is 40.

Both the other men in the union group, Howard Bush, local vice president and chairman at the dyehouse, and Lee Emerson, vice-chairman at the dyehouse, are scheduled to be laid off if the company carries out its plans.

Emerson has worked in the dyehouse 19 years, and Bush has 20 years' seniority. Both are buying their homes.

Mrs. Emerson worked at the Celanese plant, but **"was kicked out after 21 years"** when the warp knitting department was moved to Bridgewater, Va., in 1948.

The union men said that 60% of the dyehouse employes have more than 15 years' seniority. Like Emerson and Bush, many of them are buying their homes and are natives of Cumberland.

Cumberland's Tragedy

When the three union men told Playford Aldridge, president of Local 1874, of the plight of the Wolfe family, he was sympathetic and said sadly:

"Cumberland's tragedy is that there are a lot more like that."

Francis Kenney, Cumberland manager of the Maryland Dept. of Employment Security, backed up Aldridge's statement with facts.

He said that the latest figures, for Dec. 1, show unemployment in the Cumberland area was 11%—an estimated 4950 jobless out of work in a work force of 41,700. (Any area which has 6% or more unemployment is listed by the U. S. Dept. of Labor as Group Four, the most serious.)

For the week ending Jan. 25, Kenney's office received 1820 applications for unemployment compensation and paid unemployment benefits to 1624. He estimated the number of unemployed Celanese workers at almost 70% of those drawing unemployment compensation in the area.

Kenney said that the number of persons who exhausted their unemployment compensation from last April through last December was 908.

The state official pointed to Cumberland's population decline as reported by the U. S. Census. Cumberland's population fell from 39,483 in 1940 to 37,679 in 1950.

"It is significant to note," he reported, "that of the five incorporated towns in Maryland which showed a population decline from 1940 to 1950, four were located in Allegany County."

The other towns Kenney referred to are Frostburg, Westernport and Lonaconi all near Cumberland.

Some of the county's trouble are due the closing of soft coal mines. In Cumb land, work at the Baltimore and O yards has declined since steam engi have been largely replaced by diesel p senger locomotives, which require l maintenance.

TWUA Local 1874 is not taking the clining employment at the Celanese pla lying down. When Harold Blancke, \$229,000-a-year president of the Celan Corp., refused to meet with the local ficers to discuss the company's latest p posal to transfer its dye and finishing op ations, the local took its case to the pub and Allegany and Cumberland officials.

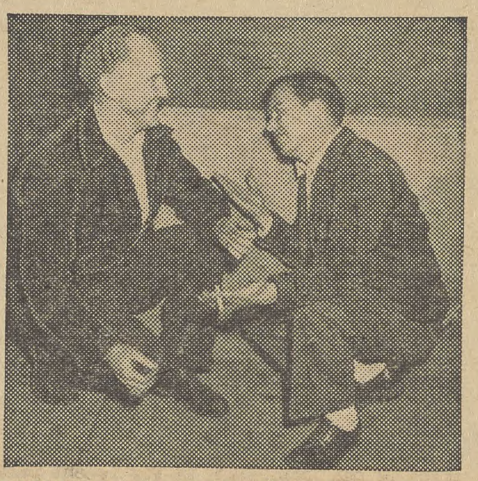
Take Case To Public

The local had a full page ad in the J 25 issue of the Cumberland News. The reproduced a help wanted ad which t Celanese firm ran for several weeks dur January in a Hopewell newspaper and in contradiction—a letter from the co pany to the Cumberland employes telli them the Virginia city's "available la will be sufficient" to handle producti there.

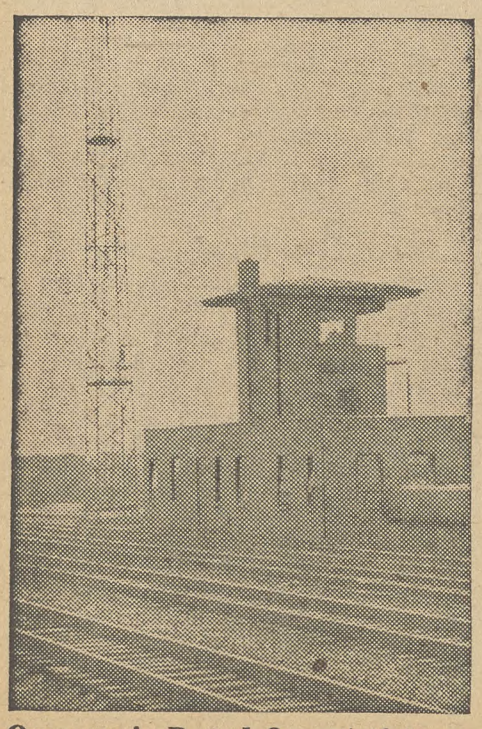
Local 1874 also turned the spotlight Blancke in an appeal to the Celan stockholders.

"We are sure that your investment Celanese has been successful beyond yo wildest dreams," said the letter, which w signed by Aldridge in behalf of the loc

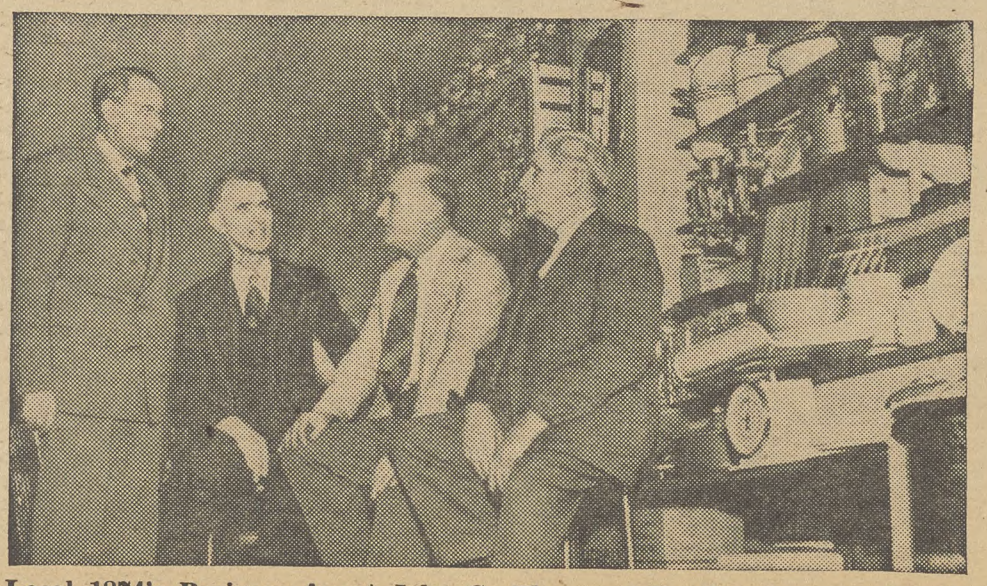
"It can be truly said that the econom well-being of the employes who found the operations at Cumberland, and w



TWUA Local 1874's Vice Pres. Howard Bush talks with Activities Leader Jack Kreitzburg.

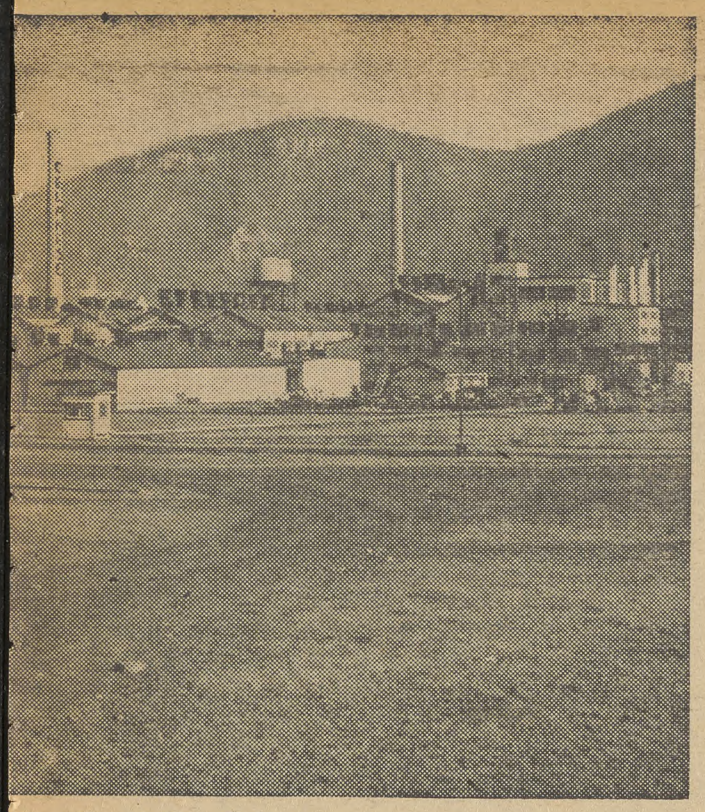


One man in B. and O. control tower replaces many brakemen.



Local 1874's Business Agent John G. Thomas tells the story to County Commissioners Orr, Lemmert, Holmes.

Mayor Post gives Local 1874's Pre Playford Aldridge City Council letter.



rapidly at this Celanese plant.

Jobless workers lines up for unemployment compensation.

ere's Year-By-Year ecord Of Firings

Here is a partial chronology of employ-nt cuts at the Cumberland, Md., plant the Celanese Corp. of America:

1937, weave shed moved to Williamsport, ., 500 jobs lost.

1948, peirning department abolished, 250 s lost; hanking department abolished, atively few jobs lost; backwinding de-rtment abolished, 300 jobs.

1949, cellulose acetate receiving depart-nt, jobs cut from 30 to two; waste re-very department, jobs cut from 30 to o, and warp knitting department, moved Bridgewater, Va., 405 jobs lost.

The latest plan of the company to move e dye and weaving department to Hope-ll, Va., would lop off 512 more jobs.

The company last August told Local 74 of the CIO Textile Workers that it s satisfied with the department's opera-n and has lent a deaf ear to the urging the union that it modernize the opera-n.

ve continued them over the years, has t kept pace with your success.

ewer And Fewer Jobs

"While new plants have been built, while erations have expanded through the ited States and Canada and Mexico, employment level in Cumberland has ne down and down."

The letter quoted from two speeches by ancke—one to the annual meeting of the sociated Industries of Maryland last ec. 13.

Blancke told the assembled manufac-rers that modernization of departments the Cumberland plant helped not only ese departments but improved the ality of the work and the efficiency of her departments.

"I am sure," Blancke was quoted, "that e favorable results at the Cumberland ant, for example, would have been im-ssible of attainment had we not modern-ed our methods of handling employe and mmunity problems."

The letter quoted from a speech by ancke to the Cumberland Chamber of mmerce last May when he said that the lanese plant "is by far the largest em-yer and the most economic force in the fe of the community.

"All of us have a right to expect it to intain this important partnership as w constituted. We do not expect it or sire it to diminish in importance."

Local 1874 also got the support of the Allegany County Commissioners and the Cumberland City Council in its efforts to halt the dye plant move to Hopewell.

On behalf of the council, Mayor Thomas S. Post wrote to plant manager Harry C. Givens, Jr., asking him to forward to Blancke the council's request that the company review its decision.

The council also offered to discuss the proposed move with Givens.

The County Protests

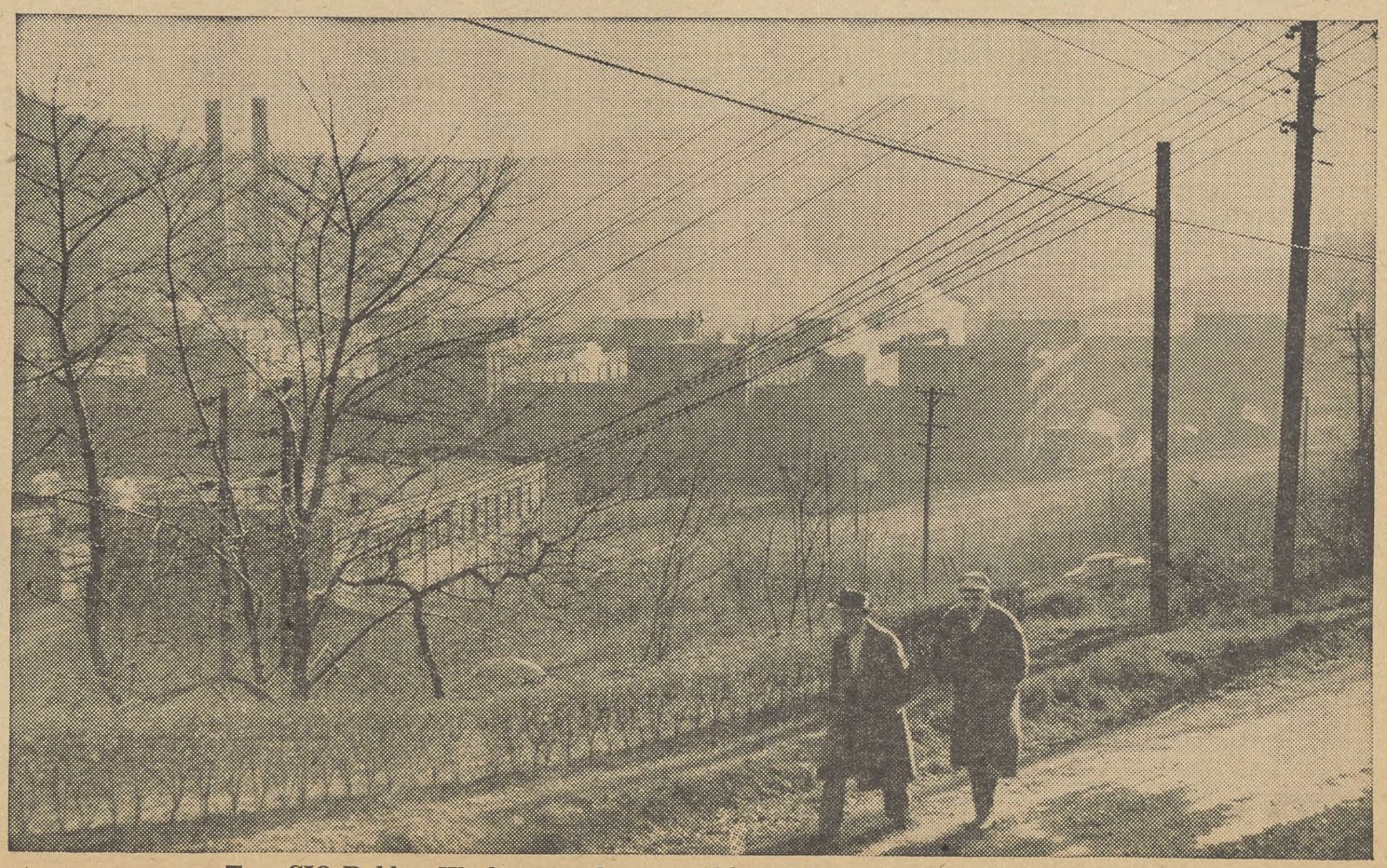
The commissioners also wrote to Givens, asking that the corporation reconsider its proposed action. The commissioners pointed out:

"The downward adjustment of employment of the local plant in the recent past has created a serious economic problem in the county and the discontinuance of the . . . departments will unquestionably add to the already severe local unemployment problem."

And that is the situation today in Cumberland, one of a score of unemployment-ridden "ghost cities" of America, where the workers say:

"The American people don't want to live in poverty like this, especially when they are willing to work."

Unemployment causes vacant stores to multiply.



Two CIO Rubber Workers are homeward-bound from the Kelly-Springfield plant.

Factory Farmers Win, 'Wetbacks' Lose In Bill Voted By Senate

LOBBYISTS for the large-scale operators of industrialized farms in the South and West have won another victory in Congress.

Some half million American migrant workers will suffer almost incomprehensible hardship and intolerable working conditions as a result.

This is the real significance of the bill passed last week by the Senate for the stated purpose of "tightening" laws governing the use of Mexican "wetback" labor.

Actually, like the Ellender-Poage Bill of the last session, the new measure is shot full with jokers that will still make it impossible for immigration authorities really to stop the flow of cheap, illegal labor into this country.

In fact, it's unlikely the Congress would have passed any law "curbing" wetbacks at all if unusual circumstances hadn't compelled the lobby for the big commercial farmers to demand some changes.

THE BIG farmers reap many financial benefits from the cheap labor available so long as no effective steps are taken by Congress to prevent illegal immigration. Despite this fact, the curious spectacle of these farmers lobbying for a law to "curb" illegal entry stems from one simple reason:

The Mexican government has made it clear that it will not renew the international agreement under which some 200,000 Mexican farmhands have been legally brought into this country, unless the U. S. enacts stiffer curbs on illegal immigration. The temporary treaty signed last fall expires Feb. 11.

To keep this big supply of cheap, government - subsidized foreign labor, therefore, the farmers were compelled to push for passage of a law imposing penalties for harboring illegal wetbacks.

However, since they didn't want actually to cut off illegal entry, their strategy was to have their lobbyists write sufficient loopholes into the law so that the so-called "curbs" are relatively meaningless.

The lobby succeeded in both the House and Senate. Although the latter chamber was the first actually to pass the bill, a measure containing virtually identical loophole provisions has been approved by the House Judiciary Committee.

Both measures provide no penalties for a person who knowingly employe an illegal alien. And both would restrict enforcement of the penalty provisions of the law to U. S. immigration officers, either in uniform or properly identifed as such.

The latter provision makes it possible for employers to know in advance of the approach of uniformed border patrolmen and to send any wetbacks they have employed to cover.

The big farmers also know that their lobby has enough influence in Washington to prevent increased appropriations being made for the Immigration and Naturalization Service patrols. There are now only 700 officers to patrol 3000 miles of open border between the U. S. and Mexico.

Moreover, the bill limits the authority of the border patrol to search private property for wetbacks without a court-issued warrant to a distance of 25 miles from the border.

Efforts were made to amend the Senate bill to provide adequate penalties before it was passed. Sens. Douglas (D. Ill.), Lehman (D. N.Y.) and Humphrey (D. Minn.) led the fight, but were defeated in an effort to impose a penalty on employers hiring wetbacks by a vote of 69 to 11. Without such a provision, the bill is meaningless.

EVEN AS the Senate was approving the phony "curb" measure, the story of what the continued tolerance of illegal wetback labor by Congress means to American farm workers began to unfold before the Senate Labor subcommittee.

Under the chairmanship of Humphrey, that group last week began hearings on the whole problem of migrant labor. It heard leading experts testify that the work force of half a million U. S. migratory workers was entirely adequate to meet the nation's needs.

Archbishop Robert E. Lucy of San Antonio said that neither an estimated 500,000 "wetbacks" nor the Mexican farm hands legally brought to this country at government expense are needed to harvest U. S. crops. Sen. Morse (R. Ore.) commented that there was no reason why Americans shouldn't do the work "at a decent wage."

Other witnesses testified that the result of the congressional coddling of "wetbacks" was the creation of an artificial labor surplus that resulted in low wages and intolerable working conditions for U. S., as well as Mexican, farm workers.

Chairman Humphrey declared emphatically that it is impossible to establish good working conditions for U. S. migrant workers "as long as the wetbacks keep coming in."

Border Open To Russ Spies

The readiness of Congress to give in to the demands of the lobby for big farm interests in the South and West that there be no effective control over illegal immigration from Mexico is having serious consequences beyond the immediate lowering of wage and work standards for American farm hands.

Gov. Earl Warren (R.) of California recently called the Mexican border a "sieve." He pointed out that authorities in his state had rounded up in just one month a total of 69 illegal aliens from Iron Curtain countries. All of these potential spys and saboteurs had crossed the Mexican border.

Moreover, Mexican wetback labor is now moving into industrial jobs in the north. Immigration authorities in Chicago recently picked up large numbers of illegal Mexican workers who were employed as railroad track workers and on jobs in U. S. Steel and Republic Steel plants. Still others had been found in meat packing plants and on construction jobs.

Farm Labor Aid Bill Supported

WITH THE support of Nicholas Dragon, CIO regional director, a bill has been introduced in the Arizona Legislature to equalize rights to workmen's compensation benefits for all farm workers.

At the present time, said Dragon, farm laborers who are citizens are not covered by the state compensation act, yet employers who hire Mexican migrant workers are required to insure them under the law.

Prohibitionist 'End Run' Hit At Senate Hearing

THE UNDERLYING motive of the organizations sponsoring a pending bill to outlaw broadcasts of liquor advertising is not to improve radio and television, but "the restoration by whatever means possible of prohibition," the CIO told Congress last week.

Testifying before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in opposition to S. 2444, Thomas R. Owens, CIO legislative representative, charged that the bill's single purpose "is an attack on the alcoholic beverage industry."

Owens referred to the CIO's "deep concern" with the problem of improving the quality of radio and TV broadcasting and added:

"There is no consideration in this bill of any of the considerations that are so vital for the improvement of American radio and television."

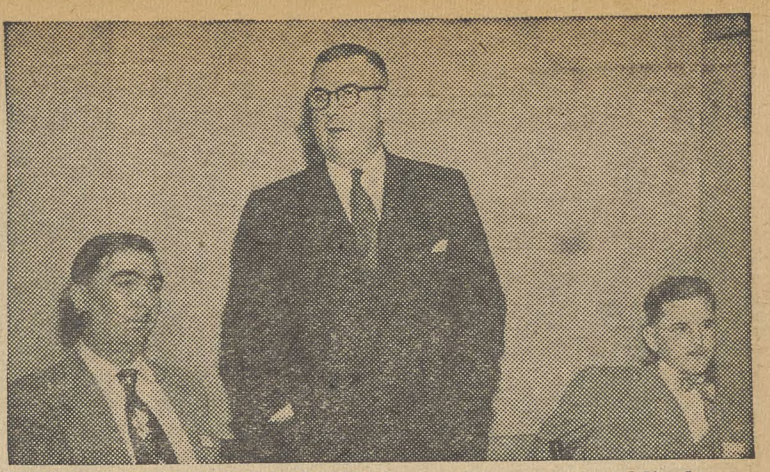
The question of prohibition has already been decided by the American people at the ballot box, Owens said. Therefore it is an extremely undemocratic practice "to single out one industry—an industry which has been legalized by action of the American people since 1933—for the punitive action contemplated by S. 2444."

Owens suggested that if the organizations behind the measure were really sincere in wanting to improve radio and TV advertising they should support instead the pending proposal of Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) and others for the establishment of a National Citizens Advisory Board.

The purpose of this group would be to aid the Federal Communications Commission in improving the quality of broadcasting in general.

However, he added, if the bill's sponsors are only interested in the reinstitution of prohibition, they should settle the matter "in the true American way" and not by "subterfuge."

That, he said, would be to once again bring the question of prohibition before the American people "for determination at the ballot box."



REAL ESTATE LOBBYIST foes of low-rent public housing were attacked by John A. Kervick, Public Housing Administration regional director, at 11th annual meeting of the Union County CIO Council, Elizabeth, N. J. At left is John F. Frenkiewich, of the CIO Rubber Workers, who was re-elected Council president, and at right, Harold Krevsky, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who has worked with the council on housing.

CIO In Jersey Battles Move To Kill Housing

THE REAL ESTATE lobby is aiming to kill slum clearance and low-rent public housing in New Jersey.

Its weapon is the Hillery Bill, which, prattling about democracy, would require a local referendum before any slum clearance, public housing or urban development project could be started in the state. (The real estate lobby succeeded in passing such a measure in California nearly two years ago.)

The lobby's move has been denounced by Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council and Mayor Ralph A. Villani of Newark.

The Hillery Bill "is promoted by the real estate lobby which has fought government - aided low-rent housing from the start because it is a threat to its profits from slum properties and from outrageously high-priced apartment houses," Holderman said.

"One of the most serious problems which confronts the CIO, and leads to labor unrest, is the inability of many of our younger members to find adequate housing at rentals within their incomes.

"They are forced to pay toward their rent money which should go for other necessities, such as food and clothing. The Federal Housing Act of 1949 was intended to alleviate this situation, and yet the real estate lobby is now trying to stop such help."

Villani called on members of the New Jersey Housing Committee to urge their legislators to vote against the Hillery Bill, which was introduced by Assemblyman Hillery (R.).

Villani organized the committee last summer to fight a move in Congress to slash the public housing construction program. It consists of the mayors of 32 municipalities which have undertaken public housing, urban development and slum clearance projects and state leaders in labor, welfare, church and veterans' groups.

Holderman and Villani both attacked the declaration of the bill's proponents that referenda would be "democratic." Holderman said:

"If the lobby really wants to conform with the principles of democracy, let it consent to public housing and development being passed on by the representatives of the people. We happen to operate under the form of government by representation."

Landlord Move In Court For Decontrol Fought

LANDLORDS in Rochester, Minn., have gone to court in an effort to get rent decontrol.

They were stymied when Mayor Glenn O. Amundsen, with support of CIO, AFL and veteran groups, vetoed a decontrol resolution voted by the city council. Such resolutions require decontrol by federal rent officials.

Now 10 landlords are seeking an injunction ordering that the decontrol resolution be sent to the Office of Rent Stabilization in Washington.

Mayor Amundsen, with the continued support of labor, pledged an all-out fight to block the landlords' action.

Meantime, Rent Stabilizer Tighe Woods announced that controls have been lifted in seven cities and four counties throughout the nation, including East Detroit, Mich., and Calumet Park, near Chicago.

New rent ceilings have been ordered for Bridgeport, Conn., Hawthorne, Nev., Sanford, Fla., Flagstaff, Ariz., and St. Marys County, Md.

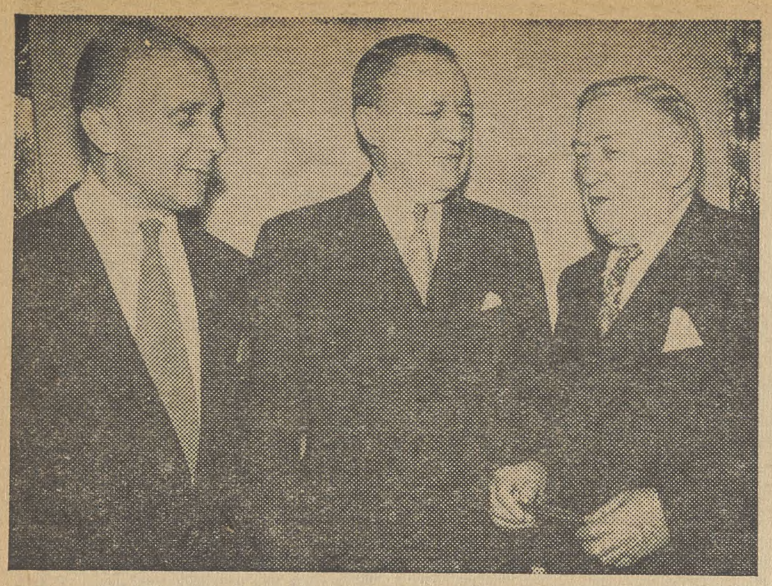
Indiana Unionist Killed In Crash

CIO and Steelworkers members in Indiana have mourned the highway accident death of Mrs. Marie M. Cooper, 42, of Muncie.

Mrs. Cooper worked for the Indiana CIO Council on the CIO Philip Murray-Riley Memorial Fund, under which $500,000 has been raised or pledged by union members for research in children's medical care.

Mrs. Cooper was killed when her car collided with a truck, while she was returning home from working for the fund in Indianapolis.

She was a member of CIO Steelworkers Local 2220.



CIO's ROLE in the Community Chests and Councils of America is discussed by Allan S. Haywood (right), executive vice president of the CIO, on the fifth anniversary of the Labor Participation Dept. of CCCA. On the left is Leo Perlis, director of the CIO Community Services Committee and in the center, Community Chest Pres. Stanley Allyn. Haywood hailed the year-round work of individual unions in the social service agencies of their communities and expressed pride in the CIO-CSC program.

Carey Urges Real Curb On Senate Filibusters

CIO URGED each member of the Senate last week to vote an effective curb on filibusters, warning that "as long as Rule 22 stands, it will be the No. 1 civil rights issue."

The warning was contained in a letter from James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and chairman of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, to each member of the Senate.

Carey urged adoption of a change in Senate rules proposed by Sen. Lehman (D., N. Y.) which would allow a majority of Senate members to cut off debate after 15 days of consideration of a bill.

THE CIO official condemned the the Wherry-Jenner-Dirksen proposed change in Senate rules as "virtually meangless" and declared that its approval by the Senate Rules Committee constitutes "a new repudiation of the civil rights pledges contained in the 1948 platforms of both major political parties."

(Present Senate rules require a vote of two-thirds of all members, or 64 votes, to end debate. The Wherry-Jenner-Dirksen proposal, if adopted, would change the cloture requirement to two-thirds of all Senate members present.)

"This resolution," Carey's letter pointed out, "would leave veto power in the hands of the minority determined to filibuster against FEPC and other civil rights legislation . . . We urge members of the Senate who believe in majority rule and who stand by their parties' pledges on civil rights to support the proposal that will be made by Senator Benton and others to substitute the Lehman resolution for the Wherry-Jenner-Dirksen resolution."

Carey's letter continued:

"We believe that every Senator who is sincerely for democracy kept alive, quick and strong by majority rule would like to be able to say that the U. S. Senate is a truly democratic legislative body.

"Unfortunately, as the world knows, it is too often undemocratic. It can be, and often is, controlled and manipulated by a small, powerfully entrenched minority able to defeat the will of the majority.

"The economic, political and social justice we spend lives and billions of dollars to promote as the free world's answer to Communist promises and betrayal is too often denied here at home—and at home includes the hiring gate, a double murder by dynamite in Florida, the voting booth and the floor of the U. S. Senate.

"If we had a Senate governing itself by majority rule, adopting, amending or defeating bills by majority vote without the necessity for compromise to avoid a filibuster, we could destroy overnight the most damaging charge blown up and put around the world by Communist propagandists, that we deny in practice at home what we preach abroad.

"WE CALL on every Senator who believes in democracy to work in every possible way to get the Senate out of the parliamentary man-trap that an earlier Senate dug and voted itself into when it adopted the present Rule 22.

"As long as Rule 22 is allowed to remain in effect as a roadblock to civil rights and other necessary legislation, the American people and the Nation suffer discrimination, division and weakness. And the cause of democracy and freedom suffers in the minds and hearts of more than one billion men and women on the non- and anti-Communist side of the Iron Curtain.

"As long as Rule 22 stands it will be the No. 1 civil rights issue. Unless changed now . . . it will be the Number 1 civil rights issue in the 1952 campaign."

How To Get Ahead

Last year M. A. Fairchilds closed down his meat packing plant in Reno, Nev., with a blast at price ceilings. Now he's been named head of the foods section in the district office of the Office of Price Stabilization in Reno.

Brotherhood Week—

Civil Rights Mobilization To Push For End To Dixiegop Filibusters

ANNUAL observance of Brotherhood Week will be given meaning-in-action next week as a Civil Rights Leadership Mobilization convenes in Washington.

The mobilization, called by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will press for enactment of anti-discrimination legislation.

Its first target will be Senate Rule 22, which allows a handful of Dixiegop senators, by filibustering, to block all civil rights bills.

CIO and 50 other national labor, liberal and minorities organizations are cooperating with the NAACP in sponsoring the Washington meeting. The mobilization will be held Feb. 17-18, first days of Brotherhood Week.

Indicative of labor's support for the mobilization was the report that more than 200 CIO delegates, representing international unions and state councils, are expected to attend the conference. Additionally, Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers has urged all UAW locals to send delegates to the capital meeting.

THE MEETING was called against a background of increasing violence against labor, religious and Negro groups—the bomb murder of Harry T. Moore and his wife in Florida, church bombings in Miami, the killing of Lowell Simmons of the CIO Textile Workers in Tennessee, a school bombing outrage in Illinois, Klan violence in South Carolina, killings in New Orleans, etc.

Consequently, said Reuther, 1951 "was a year in which a series of outrageous incidents occurred involving violations of civil and human rights."

He said immediate, effective action is needed by Congress, and if it fails to act, "civil rights will be appealed from the 82nd Congress to the people in the 1952 political campaign."

So far the Senate Rules Committee has refused to budge on legislation blocking filibusters.

Ten days ago it killed three separate resolutions effectively curbing filibusters, and approved, instead, a proposal by Sen. Wherry (R. Neb.). This proposition has been condemned by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Florida's Contribution to Radio Moscow

NAACP Plans Ballot Box Drive On Klan Hooligans

AROUSED by the Christmas bomb-murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a dozen southern states will use the ballot box to halt violence against Negroes.

Moore, Florida state director of NAACP, was killed and his wife fatally injured when a bomb wrecked their home at Mims, Fla., as the climax of a series of bombings or attempted bombings of churches and other institutions of Catholics, Jews and Negroes.

At a recent meeting at Jacksonville, Fla., attended by more than 200 delegates from NAACP branches in 12 southern states, a resolution was adopted which declared:

"Our fight for the right of every Negro in the South to register and vote is motivated and revitalized by the cowardly murder of our Florida leader and his wife.

"A committee is hereby formed, composed of the state presidents of the NAACP in each of the 15 southern states, which shall carry out active political education and active campaigns despite efforts at intimidation and terror."

'More Than A Word'—Murray

The following statement was issued by CIO Pres. Philip Murray on occasion of the annual observance of Brotherhood Week:

"Brotherhood must not be reduced in content to a catchword; it must be kept on its proper dignified high level. We can do that by making the concept of brotherhood a reality among men of all races, creeds, colors and national origins.

"No matter how strong our faith in brotherhood, it will mean little without corresponding action.

"The CIO is committed in its constitution to the practice and extension of human brotherhood. We of the CIO strive to live by the spirit of that written provision on which all of our affiliates are agreed."

Joe Kamp Is Saved By Technicality

JOSEPH P. KAMP, the surly fuehrer of the anti-labor, anti-Semitic Constitutional Education League, got an undeserved break last week.

He was saved from another conviction on a charge of contempt of Congress by a legal technicality when Judge James R. Kirkland, in Federal Court at Washington, found him not guilty of refusing to answer questions about his tory organization's income posed by the House Lobby Investigating Committee headed by the late Rep. Frank Buchanan (D. Pa.).

Kamp was being tried a second time. His first trial ended in conviction, but the verdict was set aside because it was found the jury foreman could not make up his mind if Kamp was a man of the same name he had known some years ago.

At the re-trial, which was held without a jury, the court ruled a transcript of the committee hearings showed a "reasonable doubt" of his "wilful default" in not producing the names of contributors and purchasers of literature.

Kamp went through the same performance before another congressional investigating committee in 1944. He was convicted and appealed all the way to the U. S. Sureme Court, which upheld the verdict. Six years after the jury acted, he served a four-month term in the District of Columbia jail.

Give A Buck To PAC

Oklahoma CIO Warned—

High Prices Pave Way For Crash, Says Knight

DELEGATES to the 10th annual Oklahoma CIO convention at Tulsa were told that the nation is on the brink of another depression which will reach major proportions unless wages are permitted to catch up with prices.

Addressing the more than 100 delegates representing 18,000 CIO members in the state, Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers

O. A. KNIGHT

warned that workers must receive sufficient wages to enable them to be good consumers.

"Rapidly increasing prices have made it impossible for many people to buy things they need," he declared. "When people can't buy, production stops. Already there is mass unemployment in textile mills and other plants, whose commodities have been priced out of the market."

Knight, who is a CIO vice president and also assistant administrator of the National Production Authority, said that labor is confronted with political and economic tasks. He said:

"Politically we must work for and elect to office men who have the best interests of the country at heart. Economically, it is our duty to see that business is not destroyed by price levels that are beyond the reach of the average consumer."

Commenting on the failure of diplomats to achieve world peace, Knight proposed the formation of a "shirt sleeve division"—a group of 18,000 American men and women to be sent to Europe to show its residents the American way of life.

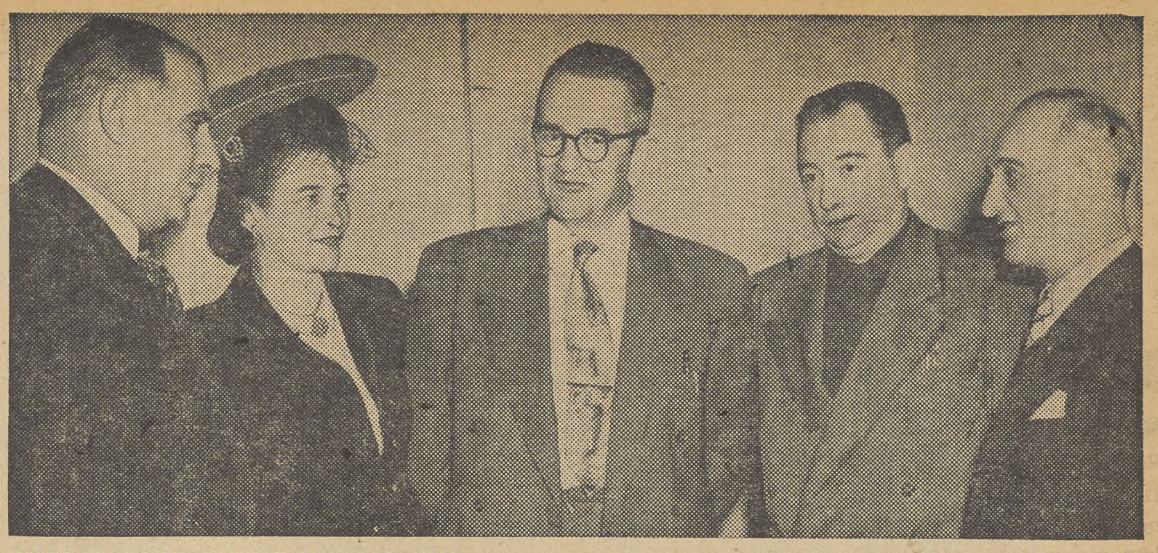
Such a group, he said, would have more influence against communism that all the 200 divisions of military might now being assembled.

He declared that not only would a peaceful "invasion" on such a scale demonstrate that this country does not want war, but that it would prove conclusively that ours is the system that would mean more of the good things of life.

Russel Letner, district director of the CIO Auto Workers, painted a bleak picture of the current unemployment situation in the auto industry. He hit specifically at manufacturers who have closed plants and retarded production.

The convention passed a resolution demanding that Oklahoma's workmen's compensation payments be increased from the current $25 weekly to an amount "sufficient to sustain an injured worker during his period of injury."

Council Pres. A. W. Mitchell of the Oil Workers was reelected to his sixth term. John Marshall of the Chemical Workers was named vice president and Len Yarborough of the Oil Workers, secretary-treasurer.



UNION COUNSELLING: 100 CIO members recently graduated from a course in Boston, Mass., jointly sponsored by the local Industrial Union Council and United Community Services. CIO officials (above) participated in public welfare panel. Left to right: Robert W. Davis, CIO field representative; Margaret E. Smith, USC Labor Participation Committee; Albert G. Clifton, state CIO legislative representative; John McMahon, Greater Boston CIO-IUC president, and Mitchell Sherman, State Dept. of Public Welfare. Similar courses are being given in other cities.

Jobless Pay Tops Jersey CIO Goal

A DEMAND for an increase in state unemployment compensation from $26 to $35 a week and $3 a week for each dependent highlights the 46-point legislative program of the New Jersey CIO Council.

The council also urged that workmen's compensation benefits be revised upward, with a maximum of $40 a week, plus $3 a week for each of three dependents, and with a worker permitted free choice of his physician.

The program also calls for a state labor relations act, strengthening of the anti-injunction law "to bar injunctions against peaceful picketing," a wage-hour law with $1 an hour minimum wage and a 40-hour week, equal pay for women for equal work, and making nonpayment of wages due a misdemeanor.

Council Legislative Dir. Harry Kranz said the program was unanimously approved by the 29-member State CIO Legislative Committee.

Anderson Enters California Race For U. S. Senate

DEWEY ANDERSON, executive director of the Public Affairs Institute, announced last week that he will seek the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator from California to run against Sen. Knowland (R. Calif.) next November.

Anderson said that he had decided to run at the urging of state Democratic leaders who "want good clean government and a program of peace, freedom and continued prosperity."

"Their right to insist on my accepting this challenge to oppose the course followed by Sen. Knowland both in foreign affairs and domestic policies cannot be denied," he declared.

"Only a 'people's campaign' will offset all the money advantages and entrenched reactionary power of the Republican opposition in California."

On the subject of "entrenched reactionary power," Anderson is probably the nation's foremost authority. He was formerly executive secretary and economic counsel of the Temporary National Economic Committee, which by exposing the evils of monopoly helped fashion many reforms of the New Deal.

GCEOC Gets $2000 Check For Widow

THE CIO is rapidly gaining the reputation of being a benefactor to the working people of the South.

Through the efforts of the CIO Government & Civic Employes Orgainizing Committee Local 1402 at Mt. Vernon, Ala., Mrs. Rosie Lee Edwards recently received a check for $2037.50 from the state for the death of her husband, Connie Edwards.

Edwards died Aug. 24, 1950, from injuries received when he was attacked by a patient at Searcy State Hospital, Mt. Vernon, where he was employed as an attendant.

When the employes of the hospital were organized into a GCEOC local three months later, State CIO Dir. Carey E. Haigler learned that Mrs. Edwards had not received compensation for her husband's death.

The case was brought to the attention of Jerome A. Cooper, general counsel for the CIO Organizing Committee, who filed a claim for Mrs. Edwards with the State Board of Adjustments.

As result, Mrs. Edwards received a check for the full amount allowable under the law.

Tax Dodgers' Delight Defeated In Colorado

"THE KEEP Uncle Sam Poor Club" has been set back in Colorado, thanks to the CIO, the AFL, the railroad brotherhoods and the Townsend Clubs.

Its legislative darling, the Millionaires' Relief Amendment, was recently defeated by the Colorado Legislature.

The amendment's aim is to limit the federal government's taxing power to 25% of income, and its enactment would make Uncle Sam too poor to pay for a lot of services now provided for its citizens—such as many functions of the Labor Dept., housing aids and river valley developments.

When the amendment was introduced at the second session of Colorado's 38th General Assembly, the United Labor Legislative Committee—which includes the CIO, the AFL and the railroad brothers—went to work on the Republican Senators whom it had convinced at the 1951 session to vote against the proposal.

The measure passed the House at the second session by a vote of 30 to 29, was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 20 to 12 and again was defeated by the latter body 18 to 13 when it was brought up for reconsideration.

"We in the CIO in Colorado are very happy that Colorado was not put in the column of states that have already passed this legislation," reported Sec.-Treas. William T. Butler of the Colorado CIO Council. Wayne Price is council president.

THE BILL is backed by such reactionary groups as the Committee for Constitutional Government, the American Taxpayers Association and the Western Tax Council.

If 32 states pass the amendment, Congress must call a convention to consider it. If the convention approves the amendment, it is sent back to the states and if ratified by 36 it becomes part of the Constitution.

Twenty-six states have approved the amendment during recent years, but three have since reversed themselves.

Russ Demand Bigger 'Take' Of Czech Factory Output

THE SOVIET-dominated government of Czechoslovakia has ordered a 21% increase in industrial output for 1952, according to an official statement recently reprinted in the London Times. An increase in agricultural production of 15% also was decreed.

The farmers, moreover, will not escape the heavy pressure that will have to be exerted on the unwilling and often uncooperative industrial workers if the goal is to be reached.

A breakdown of the increases ordered for separate industries, according to the Times, shows that "the whole emphasis of industrial output is to be, as last year, on the production of so-called capital goods and machinery for export to Russia."

A recent example of the lengths to which privation, substandard wages and living conditions came just before Christmas, according to the Czechoslovak News-Letter, edited by the National Committee For a Free Europe.

An official decree abolished traditional Christmas bonuses. The reaction was immediate protest work stoppages in all parts of the country.

The most serious, the News-Letter said, was in the heavily industrialized town of Brno. The militia at one large armament plant was beaten by angry workers. who marched to the center of the city, carrying anti-Communist banners. There they were joined by other workers in an impromptu protest rally that tied up the main square. Not until a major detachment of heavily armed police arrived did they disperse.

Hospitalized Vets Thank Michigan CIO For Smokes

Do Veterans' Hospitals appreciate gifts to hospitalized servicemen from unions?

The Michigan CIO Council, which has been distributing cigarets at Christmas to bed-ridden veterans for 11 consecutive years, has a stack of letters to prove they do. Last Christmas 13,000 packages were distributed to veterans' hospitals in the state.

The following excerpts are typical:

"Kindly express our thanks to each of your members for their interest in the patients of Percy Jones Army Hospital." — Percy Jones Army Hospital.

"You are to be commended for your extreme generosity and thoughtfulness." — Veterans Administration Hospital, Dearborn.

"Your interest in our hospitalized veterans is sincerely appreciated."—VA Hospital, Saginaw.

"Thanks a lot for your remembrance." Michigan Veterans' Facility, Grand Rapids.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE WRITER last week was in St. Louis, Mo., attending a meeting of all CIO international and national union representatives. Political action on state and national levels was thoroughly discussed, also CIO policies on economic matters, the international situation and the rapidly increasing cost of living. The CIO councils in the St. Louis area have done a wonderful job, and plans were laid to make their work more effective.

Among those in attendance were CIO Reg. Dir. Del Garst, of St. Louis; Acting Reg. Dir. A. R. Kinstley, of Kansas City; Pres. Martin Wagner, of the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, and Pres. Tom Andert of the Optical Workers. Every international union in the area was represented.

I also had the pleasure of visiting the headquarters of UAW-CIO Local Union 25. This local has done a fine job in the St. Louis area, and is a credit to a great union.

★

THE UNITED Packinghouse Workers, CIO, received a fine tribute recently in an indirect manner, which happened as follows: In Paris recently Channing Tobias, U. S. delegate to the UN General Assembly's Social Committee, hotly defended United States principles of freedom during a debate on William Oatis, Associated Press correspondent jailed in Czechoslovakia as a "spy." Alexei Pavlov, Soviet delegate, said that Tobias "acted like a Chicago stockyards worker" in bringing up the issue.

To this crack, Tobias replied: "I know that the stockyard workers are honest, hard-working and intelligent. If I have to go down in the record as an example of a Chicago stockyard worker, I am happy."

The Negro educator said also that he was proud to have worked his way up to the position of delegate to the United Nations.

★

REG. DIR. JOE WALSH reports a success for IUE-CIO in a whirlwind election campaign at the Jessup, Pa., plant of the Aerovox Corp., indicating a new campaign in northeastern Pennsylvania to eliminate the discredited UE from the picture. In a run-off election IUE defeated UE 122 to 116, after the IBEW-AFL and no union had been eliminated in the first election. The campaign was conducted by CIO Reps. Frank Vrataric and Elmer Chatak and IUE Rep. Joseph England.

Reg. Dir. Chester Dusten reports that in a representation election at the International Harvester Co. parts depot, Portland, Ore., the UAW-CIO won out over the AFL Teamsters by a vote of 48 to 33, with 4 challenged votes and 4 voting neither. CIO Reps. John Brost and R. E. Engelking, and UAW Reps. Harry Whiteside and Tiny Payne worked in the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Jack Easton reports that in a representation election at the Railway Service & Supply Co., a chemical processing plant at Huntington, W. Va., the employes favored the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers by a vote of 10 to 1. Intl. Rep. Lou Koletka handled the drive.

Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood, CIO Shipbuilding Union, reports that in a representation election at the Liberty Dry Dock Co., Greenpoint, N. Y., the workers voted for the IUMSWA-CIO over no union by 56 to 38, with 8 votes challenged.

★

REG. DIR. George DeNucci reports that the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee has issued a charter for maintenance and service workers employed on the campus of Ohio State Univ. University officials agreed to recognize the union on matters of wages, working conditions and hours.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that in a representation election for firemen at the Bethlehem Steel Corp., Sparrows Point, Md., the workers favored the CIO Steelworkers by a vote of 56 to 10 no union.

Claude Ballard, vice president of the CIO Woodworkers, reports the following two representation election victories: Parrish Brothers Pencil Factory, Oroville, Calif., IWA-CIO 21, no union 3, challenged 1; National Wood Treating Corp., Oroville, IWA-CIO 23, no union 2, challenged 12.

The Newspaper Guild of New York, CIO, reports that the employes of Atlantis, Greek-language daily, voted for the Guild to be their bargaining agent in a NLRB election. The vote was 11 to 2 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports that in a representation election among clerical workers of the Archer Daniel Midland Co., Edgewater, N. J., the workers voted for CIO by a vote of 10 to 5 for no union. They will become members of Local Industrial Union 1713.

Sec.-Treas. James Mitchell, CIO Shoe Workers, reports that in a representation election at the Brown Shoe Co., Caruthersville, Mo., employes favored the Shoe Workers by a vote of 204 to 182 for no union. The campaign was conducted by USWA Rep. Dave Wilson.

TWU Seeks 40 Hours On N.Y. Bus Lines

FED UP WITH the stalling tactics of seven private bus lines in New York City, Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers last week called for institution of the 40-hour work week "on or before Mar. 1."

Warning that further delay in installing the shorter work week "will have a serious effect on the morale of private line employes," Quill said the "men are furious" at the prospect of waiting until July 1, as recommended by an impartial chairman of the transit industry.

"They feel they have been penalized in not having been granted the shorter work week on Jan. 1, along with a substantial increase in their take-home pay, to which they are entitled because of the all-time high in the cost of living," Quill declared in a letter to the president of the City Omnibus Co.

QUILL SAID that while company spokesmen maintain that the reduced work week involves months-long revision of schedules, the union is prepared to offer the benefit of its experience in putting the plan into operation on or before Mar. 1.

"Our committee feels that any further delay in setting the date for the institution of the 40-hour week will have a serious effect on the morale of our members, who are your employes," Quill wrote.

TWU contracts cover 8000 drivers and mechanics who work for private companies in the city. It also represents 36,000 employes of the Board of Transportation.

ORIT Begins New Research Publication

THE RESEARCH department of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), the regional organization of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the western hemisphere, has issued the first number of a new publication, Facts & Figures.

The editor is Ernst Schwarz, assistant secretary of the ORIT and secretary of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee. The new publication appears in English and Spanish.

The first issue contains a study of the economy of British Guiana, "a colonial miniature." It points out that with only 10% of the workers organized into unions, wages are extremely low. Most wage earners are dependent on the sugar industry, with a bauxite mining industry developing. Bauxite development is being done by two American firms, the Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa) and the American Cyanamid Co., with pay rates ranging from 17 to 27c an hour in U. S. money.

Facts & Figures also examines the Peruvian textile industry, next to mining the most important in that country, and begins a series on U.S. oil companies with an examination of the Shell Oil Co., most of which is owned by the Dutch or British.

Book Review—

'A Comfortable Home For Every Family'

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

MILLIONS of Americans today are living in filthy slums and squalid homes and shacks scattered all over our wealthy country.

We've made fair progress in supplying our citizens with more and better food and clothing—but when it comes to housing, the third essential for a decent standard of living, we are far behind some less prosperous countries. Why?

Nathan Straus, administrator of the U. S. Housing Authority from 1937 to 1942, explains what's holding us back in his new book, "Two-Thirds of a Nation." The housing program he advocates has as its goal **"a comfortable home for every American family."**

Straus believes this a realistic goal entirely possible to achieve —if we fight hard and persistently for it. But there are many obstacles to be overcome on "the rocky road of progress"—the same kind that had to be surmounted in the struggle for free public education and other great forward movements.

In 1886, Zachariah Montgomery, later an assistant attorney general, railed against free education as "this Communistic system of public schools." And in 1893, a governor of New York opposed the building of national highways as "too chimerical and foolish to be possible of realization."

The **"hand-me-down"** theory given expression by certain real estate interests in defending their failure to build much needed

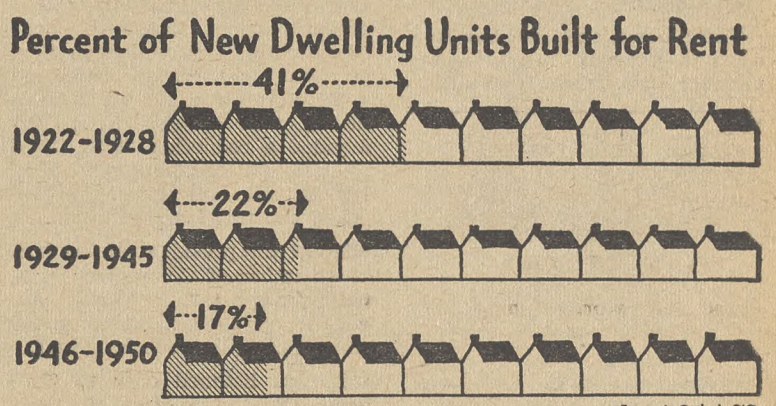


CHART shows how building industry is failing to meet needs for rental housing, concentrating on high-priced homes.

low-priced homes offers no solution to the housing program, Straus writes. According to this line of argument, homes built for the wealthy gradually filter down to the middle income and finally to the low income groups.

This is scarcely more enlightened than the remark Straus quotes, made in 1938 by ex-Rep. Robert Luce of Massachusetts: **"They are living in shacks and hovels because God made them unable to earn more."**

Straus believes that builders are neglecting the greatest opportunity for an expanded home building program under private enterprise by failing to construct more houses for the middle and lower income families.

Prospective home buyers will find some valuable information and suggestions in the Straus book. For one thing, he warns that the monthly payments they will have to make cover cost of capital (amortization)—about 50%; and taxes, about 12½%; but do not include cost of utilities, which may amount to as much as 25%, or maintenance and repairs, which may run to 12% or higher.

Straus believes that the ultimate solution of the housing program for "the forgotten third" may lie in cooperative enterprise, on a national scale. (But beware of fake co-ops, he warns.) Cooperative housing such as has been thriving for some years in Sweden, Denmark and Holland rests on assistance from the national government. It should get such assistance here, but so far the U. S. government has done little to encourage cooperative ventures.

In a chapter called "A Miraculous Piece of Legistlation," Straus tells the scandalous story of the debasement of the Federal Housing Administration set up by act of Congress in 1934. This agency, formed to aid low-rent, limited dividend housing, Straus writes, **"has been converted into a mechanism for providing high-rent housing and fantastic profits for speculative builders."**

The damning record of powerful lobbyists fighting the housing program is given in a chapter describing the Housing Act of 1949. This valuable section was written by Lee F. Johnson, assistant administrator of the U. S. Housing Authority from 1938 to 1944, who helped formulate the policies of the country's first permanent public housing program.

Union members will find Johnson's account of the dirty work being done by the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards, the U. S. Savings and Loan League and the National Assn. of Home Builders something to rile them no end.

Straus gives organized labor a plug for helping expose these unprincipled lobbyists. "The emergence of organized labor as a champion of legislators who oppose ruthless, hitherto unopposed lobbies has decidedly altered the political picture," he said.

Two-Thirds of a Nation, a Housing Program, by Nathan Straus, Alfred A. Knopf, N. Y., $4.

Behind The Budget Fight—

Tax-Cutting Lawmakers Cry Economy To Get Off The Hook

By MILTON PLUMB

THE BOOK of 1222 pages it comes in weighs precisely 5¼ pounds. And the federal budget for 1953, which President Truman sent to Congress last month, seems likely to be the weightest problem in the present session.

In any event, no issue before Congress will be more heatedly discussed. It's a good political issue, no matter how you look at it.

And, from the politician's viewpoint, almost anything a congressman says about it will get a nice big headline—even if he doesn't make much sense!

The simple fact is that probably no single person—including even the understanding director of the Budget Bureau—fully comprehends all of the document's meaning. It is the product of hundreds of man-years of work by many individual fiscal experts in the government.

Highly specialized knowledge, obviously, is often required in preparing it.

These considerations, however, do not prevent nearly every member of Congress from speaking about the budget with an air of infallible authority. Some of them—Rep. Taber (R. N.Y.), for example—don't even need to know what's in it before doing so.

Taber, the ranking GOP member of the House Appropriations Committee, has long been one of the leaders of the self-styled "wrecking crew" in Congress. This year he was calling for cuts of more than 10% in all the personnel items in the budget even before the President had made the figures public.

Dixiecrat Sen. Byrd (D. Va.) said that the President's $85.4 billion budget must be cut "drastically;" his colleague Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.) predicted a $3 billion cut. Senate Republican Leader Bridges (N. H.) demanded a reduction of $5 to $6 billion; not-to-be-outdone Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.) upped the proposed cut to $7 or $8 billion.

THEN the president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, D. A. Hulcy, went the "economy" advocates one better. He demanded that $14.5 billion be hacked off.

If you listened only to Congress, Truman's budget must seem one of the highest in history, since it appears to need so much trimming. Actually, the President and his advisers have done a far bigger job of cutting 1953 budget requests than Congress can even hope to do.

On the military item alone, the $51 billion called for in the budget represents a cut of $34 billion in the amount our top military advisers think should be spent next year.

THEY wanted a total of $85 billion for defense. Instead, the President asked for $8 billion less than they got this year.

And, entirely lost sight of in all the hullabaloo for "economy" —apart from government spending which runs over from one fiscal year to the next—is this significant fact: The $85.4 billion budget for 1953 is some $8.2 billions LESS than the budget submitted a year ago!

This reduction made by the President and his budget staff comes in spite of the fact that Congress last year added billions to the cost of government, not only by failing to control inflation, but by voting increased expenditures for many continuing purposes.

To understand the present congressional concern about the budget, it is necessary to realize that the present fiscal difficulty in which Congress finds itself is in large part its own making.

By stalling on the new tax law and then filling it with loopholes through which top bracket individuals and high income corporations escape paying about $4 billion a year, Congress in the last session put the government in the red this year for the first time since World War II.

From 1946 to 1951, government receipts exceeded expenditures by $7.5 billion. The deficit this year alone, however, is expected to amount to $8 billion.

And unless Congress increases tax revenues, the deficit next year may be close to $16 billion. These new deficits totalling $24 billion would exceed the present statutory limit on the Federal debt—which is set at $275 billion.

Congress almost certainly won't increase tax rates in an election year, but it might be forced by the impending deficit to close some of the more glaring tax loopholes.

Even that, however, won't be enough to take Congress off the uncomfortable financial hook it hung itself on in refusing to vote the necessary increases in taxes and closing of tax loopholes last year. The current frantic cries for "economy" are, therefore, largely pure political expediency.

Here's How To Balance The Budget

HOW TO BALANCE the budget — the big issue facing Congress this session — is not an unanswered question.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) has already drafted a new tax bill which he will soon introduce. By closing unfair tax loopholes Humphrey's measure would bring in $4 billion a year more in revenue.

And the National Committee for the Hoover Report has once again reminded Congress that reorganization proposals could save as much as $4 or $5 billion.

Additional savings, too, can undoubtedly be made if Congress, instead of merely talking "economy," intelligently trims unnecessary items.

Republicans who are among those screaming the loudest for "economy" last year took the lead in shelving the McClellan bill to improve appropriations procedures.

"MISS HEADLINE" of the San Jose, Calif., local of the CIO Newspaper Guild is Ginny Fanelli. Ginny, 23, is all decked out with crown and ribbon to advertise Guild local's first annual gridiron dinner.

So You Want To Ask Taft? 'Fine: $25'

SEN. TAFT—who has a lot of opinions on a lot of subjects —doesn't hanker to be questioned about them.

If you try it, it will cost you $25.

That's what Jerry Merrell, secretary of Local 817 of the CIO Auto Workers, learned last week in Louisville, Ky.

Merrell attended a Republican rally at which the Ohio Senator, who is seeking the G.O.P. Presidential nomination, was to speak.

The auto worker attempted to ask this question: "What about the Taft-Hartley Act?"

That's as far as Merrell got. He was arrested for "disorderly conduct," hauled before Judge Michael Hellman in traffic court, and fined $25.

AMA Lays An Egg In Fund Drive

The American Medical Association—which has steadily resisted any move for federal aid to medical schools—has laid an egg in its own drive to raise fund to train more doctors.

Last year with great fanfare, AMA announced a drive for its Educational Foundation. Now the current AMA Journal reveals that only $245,000 has been raised—which won't go far to meet the critical needs of medical schools.

Jersey Phone Boost Asked

A GENERAL wage increase, reduction in hours, and other contract improvements were asked by CIO Communications Workers in contract proposals presented last week to New Jersey Bell Telephone.

The proposals were presented by CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne on behalf of 11,000 operators and 1000 clerical employes of the A.T. & T. operating subsidiary.

The phone union proposed an unspecified general increase, reduction in length of shifts, job classification changes, and improvements in pension and vacation provisions.

The CWA proposals in New Jersey are part of negotiations now under way, or coming up soon, with Bell System companies all over the nation.

IUE Wins Long Strike At White's

AFTER throwing the book of strike-breaking tactics at their 1100 employes for 22 weeks, the White Sewing Machine Corp., Cleveland, last week tossed in the sponge and signed a contract with the CIO Electrical Workers.

IUE won an 8½c hourly increase to be applied to a pension and retirement plan being worked out by union and management. The IUE also gained steward participation in the first step of the grievance procedure, weekly meetings between union and management, union participation in time study of jobs, and the regular rate of pay to stewards for time lost on union business.

Perhaps the most nefarious tactic used by the company in its efforts to break the strike was an attempt to revive the blacklist in the Cleveland area. The company also hired scabs, wrote misleading letters to strikers and used supervisory workers as production employes.

Also in Cleveland, the CIO Auto Workers—after a 26 weeks' strike at the United Screw & Bolt Co.—last week won the union shop, a 6c across-the-board raise and other contract improvements.

Railroads Talk Economy, But Tap U.S. For $1 Billion

AMERICAN railroads—which are providing most of the money behind the lobby seeking to defeat U. S. participation with Canada in the St. Lawrence Seaway—have nicked American taxpayers for certificates of necessity amounting to more than $1 billion.

While denouncing cost of the seaway, the railroads have taken the greatest number of rapid tax write-offs of any industry.

What's more, railroads, along with private power interests which also oppose the seaway, dominate the list of new certificates announced by the Defense Production Administration last week.

A total of 573 certificates for nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars were listed. Power companies led with $210 million and railroads were second with $205 million.

Previously, the railroads had been given additional certificates amounting to $806,064,000.

Last week's list included $35,646,639 for New York Central and $6,244,400 for the Pennsylvania Railroad. These two lines and the Baltimore and Ohio—the three which control the Association of American Railroads—have alone received certificates totalling about a quarter of a billion dollars.

The certificates announced last week bring the total of rapid tax write-offs so far approved by DPA to approximately $13¼ billion.

UAW Aide In N.Y. Runs For Congress

George F. Cranmore, assistant regional director of the CIO Auto Workers in New York, is running for Congress in a special election to be held Feb. 19 in the fifth congressional district in Queens. He is the candidate of the Liberal Party.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 18, 1952 | 82 | No. 7

Murray Hits 'Lies' Of Steel Barons, Tells WSB Industry Seeks Strike

—SEE PAGE 3

CIO TAKES TO TV in Cincinnati, beginning a 13-week forum series on "What's the Answer?" Program sponsored by the Cincinnati CIO Council as a public service is part of a nation-wide CIO program to air labor's views on television. Immediate public issues—including price controls, taxes, and fair practices—are topics for the Cincinnati series. First program debated pros and cons of Universal Military Training. Panel members (from left) were Rev. Ellsworth Smith, opponent of UMT, P. Lincoln Mitchell, supporter of UMT, James Maxwell, moderator, and Grant Cannon, interrogator. A CIO union representative appears on the program each week. (Story on Page 9.)

Old Joe Grundy's home town is a CIO stronghold now.

For picture story of Bristol, Pa., see Pages 6-7.

'Capehartized' Price Law Hit By Truman

—SEE PAGE 12

Taylor Named CIO Arbiter

—SEE PAGE 2

George W. Taylor Named CIO Family Peacemaker

DR. George W. Taylor, former chairman of the War Labor Board and the Wage Stabilization Board, is the new CIO organizational disputes director.

His appointment was announced Feb. 11 by CIO Pres. Philip Murray after a meeting of the CIO national officers. Full ratification of his appointment by the CIO Executive Board, which includes the national CIO officers and a representative of each affiliate, is expected within a few days.

Taylor is one of the country's outstanding figures in the field of labor-management relations and is a top-ranking arbitrator of industrial disputes. He is widely known and highly regarded in academic, professional and government circles.

Upon ratification of his appointment, he will become top man in the CIO's family plan for settling jurisdictional disputes—from which the CIO has been remarkably free—between CIO national and international unions.

Basically, the plan provides that if two CIO unions find themselves in a jurisdictional dispute, their representatives try and resolve the problem by negotiation; if they fail, Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, attempts to mediate the dispute; if the differences still are not settled, the disputants go before Taylor, who as arbitrator has the authority to make a "final and binding" decision.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR
"Try to solve problems."

All CIO affiliates which have ratified the program are legally bound to accept his findings.

"In the person of Dr. Taylor," said Murray in announcing the appointment, "the members of the CIO and the leaders of our affiliated unions are assured of fair, impartial and understanding consideration of whatever disputes on jurisdictional matters may be considered by his office.

"The public will also recognize, I am sure, Dr. Taylor's deep devotion to the national welfare. In his new post he will have an opportunity to carry on the great service to improved industrial relations which has characterized his entire career."

At an informal meeting with the national CIO officers, Taylor briefly summarized his philosophy for them:

"I believe in trying to solve problems, not in just having somebody win an argument."

The peace plan was worked out at a meeting of the Executive Board in New York on Oct. 31, just before the CIO Convention. The convention itself approved the program the following week.

It has been accepted by 28 national and international unions, including the largest.

The executive boards of six other affiliates will hold meetings this month or next at which the agreement will be brought up for ratification. These are the Barbers & Beauty Culturists, National Association of Broadcast Engineers & Technicians, Lithographers, Marine Engineers, Shipbuilders, and Maritime Union.

THE Brewery Workers, because of constitutional requirements, will act on it at their convention later this year.

Taylor, who is 50, was born as a member of a textile family in Philadelphia, where he still lives. His father was superintendent of a small drapery mill and had dealt with the old United Textile Workers. The son worked in the mill during high school and college vacations.

He was graduated from the Univ. of Pennsylvania as a bachelor of arts in economics in 1923. His thesis for his doctor of philosophy degree, which he received from Penn in 1929, was a study of the full-fashioned hosiery industry.

The industry at that time was expanding and was running into overproduction. Taylor's thesis was the first modern statistical study of it, and was one of the first major studies by the then fledgling Industrial Relations Dept. at his alma mater.

HE TAUGHT economics at Albright College, Reading, Pa. from 1924 to 1929, and has been on the U. of P. faculty since then. He has been a research associate in the Industrial Relations Dept. since 1930, and for some years has been professor of economics in Penn's Wharton School.

After serving as vice chairman of the World War II National War Labor Board, he succeeded Dr. William H. Davis as chairman. He also was chairman of its successor, the National Wage Stabilization Board. Later he was secretary of President Truman's Labor-Management Conference and chairman of the Office of War Stabilization and Reconstruction.

His other work in the labor-management relations field includes impartial chairmanships in the full-fashioned hosiery industry, in the men's clothing market in Philadelphia, which is organized by the CIO Clothing Workers, and under the contract between General Motors and the CIO Auto Workers. He is widely in demand as an arbitrator.

Murray Hails 'Experiment In Democratic Unionism'

In announcing the appointment of Dr. George W. Taylor as CIO organizational disputes arbitrator, CIO Pres. Philip Murray made the following statement:

THE VICE-PRESIDENTS and executive officers of the CIO have today (Feb. 11) declared the CIO dispute arbitration procedure in operation, effective this date.

The CIO considers itself fortunate to have obtained the services of Dr. George W. Taylor to serve as its organizational disputes arbitrator. Dr. Taylor has an unsurpassed background, both academic and practical, in the fields of labor-management relations and of intra-labor relations.

In the person of Dr. Taylor, the members of the CIO and the leaders of our affiliated unions are assured of fair, impartial and understanding consideration of whatever disputes on jurisdictional matters may be considered by his office.

The public will also recognize, I am sure, Dr. Taylor's deep devotion to the national welfare. In his new post he will have an opportunity to carry on the great service to improved industrial relations which has characterized his entire career.

Dr. Taylor will devote as much of his time to these new services for the CIO as his task will require.

We have been proud, in the CIO, that the number of jurisdictional conflicts among our unions and their thousands of local groups has always been very small, and, to the best of my knowledge, there has never been a jurisdictional strike between two CIO unions.

The CIO looks upon its Organizational Disputes Plan as a preventive step to avoid jurisdictional conflict between CIO unions, in the interest both of our members and the public at large.

The agreements signed by the CIO unions which have already ratified the disputes plan are recognized to be supported by the force of law, as well as by the moral backing of our various unions. Through this program, we aim to insure that in the future our unions' jurisdictional conflicts will assuredly be settled on a basis of equity and logic.

The offering of the post of organizational disputes arbitrator to such an outstanding American citizen as Dr. George W. Taylor is an indication of the good faith and serious intent of the unions of the CIO in embarking upon this new experiment in democratic trade unionism.

Operations Of New CIO Disputes Plan Outlined

This is how the CIO Organizational Disputes Program will work:

1. "No CIO affiliate shall attempt to organize the employes in any plant or property if any other CIO affiliate has been recognized by the employer or has been certified by the NLRB as collective bargaining representative of such employes."

2. In the conduct of organizing campaigns among non-union workers, each CIO affiliate "shall respect the jurisdiction of the particular CIO affiliate which is the appropriate unit to conduct such organizing campaigns."

The procedure for settling such disputes as may arise is:

1. Conversations between "responsible representatives" of the disputing unions to seek adjustment of their differences.

2. The CIO director of organization, at the request of any party or on his own motion, may call for prompt negotiations between the national officers or representatives of the disputing unions and any other affected groups in the CIO, for the purpose of attempting to resolve and settle the matter.

3. Failing settlement through Step 2, either party or the CIO director of organization may submit the dispute to Dr. George W. Taylor in his capacity as organizational disputes arbitrator.

4. The arbitrator, working under such rules of procedure as he may deem appropriate, will determine a contest between CIO unions conducting an organizing campaign among non-union workers by making decisions that will "best serve the interest of the employes involved . . . and the good name and orderly functioning of the CIO." In making his decision, he may consider:

   (a) The charters of the disputing unions.

   (b) The extent to which each union involved has organized the industry, the area and the particular plant involved.

   (c) The ability of each union to provide service to the employes involved.

5. If time will not permit protracted negotiations, "because of pending NLRB representation proceedings or other valid reasons," any interested CIO affiliate or the national CIO may take a dispute directly to the arbitrator for his award and decision.

In cases involving NLRB elections, the arbitrator may decide which CIO union should go on the ballot; or he may determine that the national CIO should appear on the ballot, with the specfic union jurisdiction to be determined after the election.

6. The affiliates of the CIO, in accepting the organizational disputes plan, agree that the "decision and award of the CIO organizational disputes arbitrator in all cases referred or submitted to him, shall be final and binding and that this contract, and any awards made by the arbitrator under it, shall constitute a legally enforceable obligation of each of the parties hereto."

Give A Buck To PAC

UAW Gives Strike OK As WSB Cases Pile Up

THE INTERNATIONAL executive board of the CIO Auto Workers will promptly honor requests for strike authorization from local unions with cases pending before the Wage Stabilization Board when "unreasonable delays or management resistance" are encountered.

A policy to that effect was adopted by the UAW board, which charged "industry members and certain public members" with following a "deliberate and wilful policy of delay" in processing WSB cases.

The board pointed out that hundreds of contracts covering some 100,000 UAW members are being delayed by the WSB to the extent that some workers have been awaiting wage adjustments for more than a year.

The resolution accused the WSB of failure to develop regulatory policies on pensions, substandard wages, salesmen's commissions and productivity increases; failure to develop broad areas of authority for regional boards to expedite cases and cut down the backlog of 17,000 cases; failure to develop expediting machinery; and failure to act on petitions where employers and UAW have agreed on pension plans and annual productivity increases.

The resolution declared that even a liberal WSB program administered without delay tends to impede collective bargaining and encroaches upon the basic right of free labor.

"The present program, however," the UAW said, "not only denies workers economic equity, but in addition it discriminates against thousands of workers because of the deliberate and wilful policy of delay which industry members and certain public members are following in the administration of the WSB program."

CIO Members Hit Delays At Wage Board

THE BACKLOG of undecided cases continues to pile up at the Wage Stabilization Board.

A little more than a year since the first case was filed, there now are over 17,000 cases on tap and the number is growing every day.

A CIO member of the WSB said recently that the delay in processing cases is causing workers to be "increasingly restive."

"It's a study in frustration," he said, "and we intend to see what can be done to speed up the board's snail-like pace."

Another CIO member, Jack Livingston, Auto Workers vice president, has raised the question of whether the big backlog and the delay in case handling aren't being used as a deliberate stabilization technique.

Murray Denounces Steel Barons' 'Filthy Lying' As WSB Hearing Reaches Angry Climax

THE STEEL industry is deliberately attempting to provoke a nation-wide steel strike in an effort to hi-jack "new and completely unjustified price increases" from the government.

That charge was made late last week by CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray, as the steel union neared the end of its case to the Wage Stabilization Board special panel, sitting in New York.

Tempers were drawn taut by the time the USA began its rebuttal, after a fortnight of mounting attacks by steel management not just on the union or its contract proposals but on the steelworkers themselves.

Anger exploded when Vice Pres. John Stephens and other representatives of U. S. Steel Corp. fluffed off the man-killing basic steel industry as "push button" work and steelworkers as "economic royalists."

A Big Steel economist, Bradford B. Smith, called the Steelworkers' demand for a guaranteed annual wage "Robin Hood romanticism run riot" and suggested that the men in the mills now earn so much money they could well afford to put aside $15 a week of their own pay as a cushion against unemployment. *(The average hourly basic wage in the steel industry, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is $1.79 and, according to the union, 60% of steel workers earn less than the $72.33 weekly which BLS says is necessary for a "modest" family budget.)*

No Shortage Here

The National Reporter, proposed national labor daily, issued a newsletter last week devoted entirely to the steel hearings. It commented:

"The steel industry produced statistics and statements at more than 100% of capacity this week."

When steel management spokesmen had finished blasting the workers' search for the security of year-around employment and adequate layoff benefits as so much "socialism" and "romanticism" by "loafers, chiselers and bargain hunters," Murray rose angrily to his feet and in a low, tense voice said:

"This piece of paper that your industry has presented here is the most reprehensible, filthy, lying, deceiving presentation that has ever been presented to a government agency in my lifetime. And I want it to be placed in that category.

"It is beastly, in every true, absolute, honest sense of the word and the gentlemen who presented it is either ignorant of the facts or he is calculatedly trying to place the steelworkers who sweat and bleed and die in these operations in the category of despots, and I resent it with all the power within me."

Shortly thereafter, Murray called the Steelworkers' Executive Board and International Wage Policy Committee to meet in Pittsburgh on Feb. 21. That is shortly before the expiration, on Feb. 24, of the strike truce agreed to by a USA special convention to allow the WSB to hear the steel dispute. The Pittsburgh meeting this week, according to press dispatches, will consider whether to extend the truce until a decision is reached.

'Human Element'

In his final rebuttal statement to the WSB panel, Murray again called upon it to "keep the human element in mind" and to "remember that 15c an hour and adjustment of wage increments can spell the difference between actual hunger and at least a minimum subsistence for hundreds of thousands of families."

Murray called the union's proposals for "long-overdue" wage increases and other contract improvements "an appeal for economic reason" which would "help give stability to the country's economic system."

Time and again he denounced the "callous sophistry, hypocrisy and cynicism" of management's presentation to the WSB. He labeled industry's "hundreds of thousands of words as window dressing to mask an overweening lust for higher and higher profits."

"They have," said Murray, "made a farce out of collective bargaining. . . . The self-proclaimed statesmen of the steel industry have offered just one little word: 'No'."

Murray charged the steel industry with:

1. Deciding in advance not to engage in real collective bargaining with the union.

2. Insisting that no wage increase is needed or justified—"despite the increasing productivity of the industry, sharply rising living costs, and the obvious economic difficulties of workers."

3. Pretending that any wage increase would require compensating price increases—"despite the record or near-record profits and dividends and governmental economic studies that prove the contrary."

Made Of Rubber

Such facts and figures as steel management presented to the WSB panel hearing were made of rubber—and the most stretch of all was the claim by Ben Morreel, Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. chairman, that the proposals of CIO Steelworkers would cost $1.08 per hour per worker.

Of these "wild flights of imagination," USA Pres. Philip Murray commented:

"First, we heard it would cost the industry 50c an hour to meet union demands.

"The next day, somebody raised the ante to 60, and like the temperature on a hot summer day, it kept going until now Admiral Morreel wins the jackpot—and the headlines—with his $1.08 figure."

4. Protesting concern about alleged inflation while the industry seeks "inflationary price increases" and opposes "sensible anti-inflationary legislation."

He struck out at the "artificial arguments" of Benjamin F. Fairless, U. S. Steel president, who "publicly lamented that the industry may not be able to pay all the taxes it would like to pay."

"I strongly suspect," Murray predicted, "that this one will be forgotten by its enunciators as soon as this dispute is over. Soon the various companies, U. S. Steel included, will be back at the same old stand, fighting for lower taxes for the wealthy and seeking to utilize each and every loophole in the tax structure."

Murray continued:

"Our requests go into the industry's propaganda mill in one form and come out as something altogether different. Thus, our request for a moderate wage increase becomes distorted, in the minds of these industrial statesmen, into a device for bankrupting either the steel industry or the United States Government—or both!

"Our efforts to protect hundreds of thousands of Americans and their families from the effects of past inflation are somehow transformed by this new steel industry propaganda process into the causes of inflation in 1952, 1953 or 1960.

"The truth of the matter is that these men who have used the popular, and justified, fear of inflation to try to launch a propaganda campaign against our legitimate demands have never given wholehearted support to the government's fight against inflation."

THE PIOUS double-talk and graceless illogic with which the steel industry opposed the CIO Steelworkers' claim for the union shop were reduced to their basic absurdities last week when the union offered its rebuttal before the Wage Stabilization Board special panel.

The demolition of the industry's case was accomplished by Arthur J. Goldberg, the union's general counsel. He effectively showed the arguments advanced by the industry were often irrelevant, usually capricious, and founded almost wholly on a hope of dominating the lives of its employes.

The steel companies had sought to make two basic points—that the WSB should not make any recommendation whatsoever on the union shop, and that if it did make one, it should be against this form of union security.

Goldberg knocked down all of the major arguments the industry used to back up its points.

He showed that the WSB has the authority to make a recommendation on the union shop, which the industry had said it should not do because it does not affect the stabilization program. President Truman's executive order, he pointed out, gave the WSB the right to recommend on any matter in dispute, and a bill to strip the board of power to act in labor disputes was defeated in the House.

Flat Denial

Goldberg flatly denied the companies' allegation that the union, not its members, want the union shop. The 1951 negotiations, he said, "have done little to provide steelworkers with a confident assurance that the union has been fully accepted" by management. The companies indirectly had said the union didn't need the union shop because it is "strong" and "responsible." The CIO Auto Workers and CIO Clothing Workers, which are strong and responsible, both have the union shop, Goldberg pointed out.

The USA attorney, in addition, showed that the union shop is not contrary to the legislative policy of Congress; that other federal boards have either ordered or recommended some form of union security (on Feb. 14 a presidential fact-finding board recommended a union shop for one million non-operating workers in the railroad industry who never before had had union security); and that most states, including the big industrial states, permit the union shop.

Business Mags Confess Profit Grabbing Boosts Inflation

By Labor Press Associated

THE COST OF LIVING is at an all-time high, and the dailies and the loud-mouths in Congress blame inflation on the unions, when they are not belaboring the Administration for bringing on inflation by "too much spending."

Sooner or later, however, the truth comes out. Behind the headlines in the dailies, behind the mouthings of the prophets of doom, on the air waves, the business dailies and magazines give the whole thing away.

Thus, Business Week, discussing the growing impact of corporate taxes, said: "By standard economic theory, taxes at the present level should be a serious drag on business, should have practically wiped out the incentive to expand. There's no doubt they're a drag on some business, but so far no such effect on investment as the theorists expected has shown up."

And the financial journals are now admitting what labor said long ago—that it was greed for profits, and speculation, that shot prices up.

The Wall St. Journal said, **"The spark of Korea sent prices skyrocketing at a time when there was actually no money inflation at all."**

And the Journal of Commerce said there was a "spectacular increase" in inventories the first half of 1951, and continued:

"This bulge in inventories was a powerful contributing factor to the inflationary price rise of the early months of last year. Scare buying on the part of consumers received most attention, but inventory building by business had even more effect in many sectors." The editorial said that such heavy inventory building added "to the pressure on prices and supplies in the first part of the year."

When the Korean war started there were no shortages, nor did the government leap into the market. Nor did wages go up. But prices began shooting up at once. The wholesale price index, 157.3 in June, 1950, went to 162.9 in July, and 180.1 in January, 1951. The retail index, 170.2 in June, 1950, was 181.5 by January, 1951. (It was 190 Dec. 15, 1951.)

The conservative coalition in Congress never has wanted real controls. It refused to give the government power to control speculation on the commodities exchanges; it guaranteed increases in the price of food; the first "price freeze" order did not come until Jan. 27, 1951—which froze prices at the then all-time high.

The Capehart amendment was sneaked through, to provide "built in" inflation. The Herlong amendment fixed it so that the higher an article cost, the higher the profit the seller makes. The Butler-Hope amendment ended any hope of effective regulation of meat prices. The coalition killed all efforts to set price ceilings in dollars and cents, or effective quality control of good. Rent control was gutted.

While the coalition voted billions in subsidies for plant expansion, for stimulating mine production, for ship construction, it turned a deaf ear to subsidies to protect the consumer from high food prices.

The "thinkers" for the conservatives should have a heart-to-heart talk with the editors of Business Week, and the Wall Street Journal and the Journal of Commerce.

Dr. Taylor's New Job

The CIO's plan to settle jurisdictional disputes between its member unions was not born of necessity, because such inter-family disagreements have never been a major problem.

Rather, it grew out of the sane and reasonable aim of a thoughtful group of leaders, the spokesmen for unions banded together in a common cause, to reduce the area of conflict that inevitably exists in any relationship. It is, as CIO Pres. Philip Murray said at the time of its announcement last October, "statesmanlike." Consequently, an impartial arbitrator of the highest calibre was demanded to sit as its final authority.

The CIO is fortunate in getting Dr. George W. Taylor for this post. Few indeed are the men who have won greater distinction in the field of labor-management relations. He did this by the simple expedient of expressing his convictions honestly after examining all the evidence laid before him. He has a reputation for helping the parties to a dispute to work out a compromise—but for letting the chips fall where they may when he himself has to make a decision as an arbitrator.

CIO unions which take disputes to him for settlement may not always like his rulings. But they can rest assured that the evidence they offer to support their claims will be weighed fully, and that the decision he hands down will be the work of a competent man conscientiously trying to do an honest job.

Now We Know

For our money, it's tough to choose between the 79th Congress which butchered price controls back in 1946, the "awful" 80th Congress which enacted Taft-Hartley in '47, the do-little 81st Congress which followed, or the present 82nd Congress which is butchering price controls, rent ceilings, and anti-inflation legislation generally—shifting the burden to the backs of working people.

Our uncertainty has been clarified by Sen. Taft.

The wandering candidate for the Republican presidential nomination—who last week was representing the interests of the people of Ohio in the Senate from way out in Spokane, Wash.—declared:

"The Eightieth Congress is the best I have seen."

That's that.

Quote And Unquote

"Pravda having filled half a page with Herbert Hoover's recent attack on the foreign policy of the United States, some Republicans are covering their embarrassment by recalling that the Russians also quote with approval Sen. Taft, Rep. Buffett and the Washington Times-Herald. To date, however, nobody can recall the Communists having a kind word for Harry Truman."—*from PAC Pipeline.*

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gerrase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV February 18, 1952 No. 7

Merrily We Roll Along?

Problems Of New England

The CIO Textile Workers in Maine are taking their story of what labor is trying to do to help New England directly to the people in a 13-week radio program. In the second of the series, Pres. Emil Rieve of the TWUA prefaced the excerpts printed below with the statement that New England's problems are part of the national problems growing out of inflation and cannot be separated from them.

THIS IS the background against which we must consider the problems of New England: An economy of constantly-rising prices, with wages struggling to keep up with them. And, in addition, an economy in which the defense program is playing an increasing part.

What happens under these conditions? The average family changes its buying habits. When food and shelter become more expensive, they spend less money on other items, like clothing and shoes.

Also, the average family remembers the shortages of goods during the last war, only a few years ago. They hurry to buy a refrigerator, an electric toaster or a new car, for fear that tomorrow will be too late. Once again, they economize at the expense of apparel and other soft goods.

Therefore, we find the textile areas in a slump—a slump in the midst of inflation. We find thousands of workers unemployed, and thousands more on short time. Even though the problem is national, the distress is local.

The job of finding a solution—and especially, of putting a solution into effect—would be difficult, even if all of us clearly recognized the facts. It is more difficult than necessary because there are forces in New England which are trying to profit by the problem, instead of trying to solve it.

I refer specifically to textile mill-owners—the ones who are attempting to make this a North-South problem.

These mill-owners charge that business is poor in New England because "southern competition" is taking away their business.

I say, flatly, that is not so. The textile business is as poor in the South as it is in New England.

The New England mill-owners are entirely aware of the real facts. But they are trying to take advantage of the present slump to destroy the Textile Workers Union and to lower the living standards of the workers.

Let us suppose they should succeed—which, I promise you, they will not.

Would this help New England?

Not a single additional order would be placed with New England mills as a result. There would not be the slightest decrease in the price of textile goods to consumers.

Instead, the purchasing-power of New England citizens would be reduced still further. These citizens would buy even less than they are buying today. Every merchant in New England would suffer—and so would the textile mills.

I want to assure you that we will save them from their own folly. We are going to maintain the wage level in New England; and before long, we are going to increase it. Neither New England nor the nation can be saved by moving backwards.

THE TEXTILE mills which are now petitioning for lower wages have enjoyed, on the whole, a very profitable year.

To sum up, these are the points I would like to leave with you today:

First, the problems of New England are a part of the problems of the United States. The local differences are not as important as they seem. If the nation's problems are solved, the New England problems will be easy to meet.

Second, the national problem which concerns us most (aside from foreign affairs) is inflation. We cannot stop inflation until we have a federal law which will control prices, rather than guarantee profits.

Third, the textile mill-owners who are proposing lower wages and working-conditions in New England are not really concerned about the problem at all. They are using it as a smoke-screen to hide a campaign for even greater profits. They are among the few who have grown richer during the recent slump.

Their program would make the problem worse—by reducing New England to a sub-standard, poverty-stricken slum.

Ohio Papers Please Copy—

Bob Taft's Ben Tate—And Missing $100,000

By AL ZACK

WHEN A PROMINENT politician admits, under oath, that his committee violated election laws, that's news.

But not to Ohio newspapers, when the politician in question is one of Sen. Taft's chief lieutenants.

Ohio newspapers gave little play to these sensational revelations which were placed upon the record when Ben E. Tate testified before the special Senate committee investigating the 1950 race between Taft and Joseph T. Ferguson.

Tate, who lives in Cincinnati, was one of the top campaign managers for Taft. **(He is also a top official of Standard Brands, president of United Collieries, Inc., head of the Diamond Elkhorn Coal Co., Raymond City Coal and Transportation Co., the Snap Creek Coal Co. and various other concerns.)**

Tate made the following damaging admissions while he was under cross-examination:—

- **He collected approximately $300,000 for Taft but kept no records of how much or who made the contributions.**
- **He never accounted for some $100,000 of this amount.**
- **The money was all kept in cash in a private safe deposit vault, thus opening up the possibility that some transactions were made in cash to prevent a thorough investigation.**
- **All Tate's campaign records were ordered destroyed, thus preventing a complete probe.**

Here is the amazing story in Tate's own words as he was being cross-examined while under oath:—

QUESTION—That box was taken in the name of whom?

ANSWER—Ben E. Tate.

Q.—And what did you keep in it, Mr. Tate?

A.—I keep stocks.

Q.—I don't mean your individual safe deposit box. Was there one for the campaign?

A.—I had two boxes.

Q.—You did keep the campaign funds in your own safe deposit boxes?

BEN TATE tells Senate committee he kept no record of $100,000 spent in Taft's campaign.

A.—That is right.

Q.—Why, Mr. Tate?

A.—So that I could take the money out and buy drafts.

Q.—None of that was ever reported?

A.—That was reported when we . . . (he stopped talking, stammered and then continued). No. I am sorry. I don't know whether it was ever reported.

Q.—And you have no record of how much was kept in the boxes?

A.—No.

Q.—Now, such amounts that you collected in your capacity as treasurer and forwarded to other committees, did you report?

A.—No, the record would be in those committees. I understand from them that these reports have been made, but I have not actually checked them.

Q.—You just assumed that they had reported?

A.—That is right. Having confidence in them, I assumed it.

Q.—And you have no records whatever of any of these amounts?

A.—That is right. I haven't in my possession any record, but the records are in these committees. That is my opinion, because I have confidence in the members of these committees.

Q.—In forwarding this money to the several committees, did you do so by mail?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you write covering letters?

A.—I don't think I asked them to acknowledge receipt, but I transmitted some by mail, some I gave to them.

Q.—And do you know where any of those covering letters are?

A.—No, I do not. They might have been destroyed with other files, the letters.

Q.—Who destroyed these letters?

A.—Some of the people in my office that I had instructed them to do.

(At this point, Tate testified that he ordered destruction of these records because he did not want some persons in his office to know who gave various sums of money and how much.)

Q.—How much cash for the purpose of distribution to the several committees went through your hands and was not reported by you, but you hope reported by the committee?

A.—I figure a little over $100,000.

Q.—Will you tell us in summation how much money came into your hands for use in the candidacy of Senator Taft for re-election in 1950?

A.—Approximately $300,000.

Q.—When you made your report . . . why did you not report the sums that you had received up to approximately $300,000?

A.—Because the subsidiary committees of ours, I gave the money to them, and they reported it.

Q.—You hope they reported it.

Tate shrugged, for there was no answer to that observation.

Today Tate is one of Taft's chief lieutenants in his campaign to win the Republican presidential nomination.

Taft's Law At Work—

For 7 Long Years, General Tire Fights TWUA To Standstill

FOR SEVEN disheartening years the CIO Textile Workers have been trying to get a contract at the Aldora Mills, in Barnesville, Ga.

For half of those six years, it has been trying to convince Congress, the courts, government agencies and everybody else that the owners of cotton mills in the South have been flagrantly conspiring to violate the law that requires them to bargain collectively with unions selected by their employes.

It has told the Senate Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee that the operators—thanks to the Taft-Hartley Act—openly flout the National Labor Relations Board and the federal courts, and it has offered volumes of evidence in support of its contention.

Now, perhaps, it may get some action.

At any rate, Winthrop A. Johns, NLRB assistant general counsel, has filed with the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans a petition to adjudge the Aldora Mills in contempt.

The mill is not a concern owned by Southerners who might conceivably still be living in the moonlight and magnolias era. It is owned by the General Tire & Rubber Co., which has headquarters at Akron, O., and contracts with the CIO Rubber Workers. But the absentee owners follow the pattern of union-busting with which the TWUA has become all too familiar in its organization work below the Mason-Dixon line.

They'd Rather Pay The Legal Eagles

The firm of Candler & Weekes is one of a small group of lawyers in the South specializing in representing anti-union textile firms.

They have developed a common technique to its highest point: they take every advantage of Taft-Hartley technicalities, the slow processes of the National Labor Relations Board and the courts to stall to the bitted end.

The theory is that if the company fights long enough, the workers will become discouraged and the unions will disintegrate, because they can't hold out for a struggle that lasts for years.

And the employers would rather pay lawyers than workers.

The TWUA drive at Aldora started in January 1945. Briefly, here's what has happened since:

In August 1945 the union won a collective bargaining election.

In April 1946, after nine months of stalling by the company, it was certified as collective bargaining agent.

On August 27, 1946, four months later, the first negotiating meeting was held. The company was represented by the law firm of Candler & Weekes, of Decatur, Ga., old hands at stalling off unions and starving them to death.

Between August 1946 and the spring of 1947 numerous meetings were held. No agreement could be reached. The union kept detailed minutes of the sessions, mimeographed them into a package that weighs more than seven pounds, and later filed them with the NLRB and the Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee to bolster its charge that the company was not bargaining in good faith.

Early in March 1947 the TWUA complained to the regional NLRB office that the company refused to bargain. Hearings were held in Barnesville later that month.

On June 3, 1947, a trial examiner issued an order requiring the company to cease and desist from its refusal to bargain. Aldora appealed.

On Aug. 23, 1948—more than a year after the appeal and more than three years after the start of the organizing drive—the NLRB upheld the trial examiner.

The company still refused to meet with the union.

On July 21, 1949—more than two years after the appeal and more than 4½ years after organization started—the NLRB asked the Circuit Court at New Orleans to uphold its order.

On Apr. 29, 1950, nine months after the petition was filed, nearly three years after the trial examiner issued his decision, four years after the union had certified and more than five years after the organization campaign got under way, the court issued its order.

Early in May 1950, the TWUA again asked Aldora to bargain.

On June 9, 1950, Murphy Candler, of the law firm, finally agreed to meet—but the employer was too busy just then.

"Just think, if labor was getting the present-day profits, we'd have to use these things for wallets!"

On June 25 the first meeting was scheduled, after almost daily pursuit of Candler by union representatives.

On Aug. 25 — two months later—the second meeting was held. The company's intention of stalling was more apparent than at the first session.

Since Dec. 13, 1950, the company has simply ignored all requests for further negotiations, except for a flat refusal in January 1951—six years after the organizing drive was opened.

In July 1951 the TWUA finally gave up its efforts to get negotiations going again. It concentrated on persuading the NLRB to ask for the contempt order.

There isn't a formally organized local any more at the Barnesville plant, where General Tire & Rubber makes the fabric that goes into its tires.

But some of the workers are still union-minded, and they keep in constant touch with TWUA organizers.

Their numbers, however, are in the process of being reduced. James Bamford, TWUA Southern Director, said last week that the company has recently taken to discharging those of its 600 employes who evince any interest in the union.

There is nothing unusual about the Aldora case. In fact, TWUA organizers say, it's typical.

Old Joe Grundy's Home Town Is A C

Unions Bring Hope To Workers In Domain Of Ex-GOP Boss

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

A BIG RED BRICK ivy-covered house surrounded by a lawn that slopes to the Delaware River is one of the sights of Bristol, Pa. Huge sycamores shade the grounds and a wide veranda across the back of the house looks out on a pleasant river-view. It's not a magnificent place as compared to the mansions built by the wealthy today. Bristol itself has many much finer homes.

What gives this ageing but well-preserved house at 610 Radcliffe St. its distinction is that it is the home of Joseph R. Grundy.

JOSEPH R. GRUNDY
Leaves polls in 1950, years after brickbats in the Senate.

Not much is heard about old Joe Grundy these days, although his reputation as one-time boss of the still powerful Republican machine in Pennsylvania hangs on. His name has long been a by-word for a political apparatus organized by hard-boiled, anti-labor business elements to forward their financial interests.

The Grundy machine, which raised huge sums to elect its candidates, and was constantly being smeared with some scandal, has for years played a powerful role on the political scene in Pennsylvania and the nation.

Grundy was head of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association from 1909 to 1930 and served a short time in the U. S. Senate in 1929-30 by appointment. When he tried later to get elected on his own, Grundy failed to get the Republican nomination due to a GOP factional fight, and to the uproar created by earlier appointment.

The heyday of Grundy's career is so far in the past now that he's commonly believed to be dead. The truth is, he is still alive—and passed his 89th birthday on Jan. 13. He lives at his home on Radcliffe St., or at his nearby farm. Rumors that big politicians in the state now and then visit him are often heard in town.

Just a few blocks from Grundy's home—in distance—but at the extreme opposite end of the social scale, is another show place also pointed out to visitors in Bristol. It's a little one-storied building squeezed into a row of small shops and stores in the industrial part of town.

Here the local headquarters of the CIO Auto Workers are located, and here some of the other unions in town hold their meetings.

The UAW local represents workers employed at Kaiser Metal Products, largest industrial concern in town. The company manufactures sanitary ware — kitchen sinks, bathtubs, wall cabinets, etc., for Sears-Roebuck and other suppliers, and employs some 2000 workers.

The Kaiser plant also makes aircraft parts at present, under two big government defense contracts, and is building a new adjoining plant for production of aircraft parts on a big scale. When completed, the new plant will employ 5000 more workers. Production at the new plant is scheduled to start about the middle of this year.

Another large CIO-organized plant in Bristol is Rohm & Haas which has a contract with the CIO Glass Workers. The firm makes plexiglas, chemicals, and other products.

Other CIO unions which have organized smaller plants in Bristol are: Steelworkers, Pacific Steel's boiler plant; Textile Workers, Thomas L. Leedom Co., original home of Wilton rugs; and Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, Manhattan Soap Co., makers of soap and other cleansing products.

Not all the workers employed in Bristol live there—population of the town proper is only 15,000—but enough of them do live and vote in Bristol to have helped bring about a small political revolution that has wrecked Republican control of the Borough Council.

Grundy himself was once the most prominent member of this Council. In fact it was the only public office he ever was elected to. His brief term in the U. S. Senate was handed to him by appointment.

Pres. John Daugherty of Bristol UAW Local 130 says that in 1948, with labor support, the Democrats were successful in electing members to the Borough Council for the first time in 50 years. Two years later they succeeded in ousting the Republican regime *(they still call it the Grundy machine in Bristol)* and took over complete control of the Council.

Several CIO members have been elected to borough office in recent years, among them two UAW local officers. Daugherty served on the school board for two years, and Local Vice-Pres. Anthony Niccol was elected in 1950 to a six-year term as justice of the peace. (This victory especially tickled CIO'ers.)

As for the change union organizat has brought in higher wages and impro working conditions, Al Cardisco, finan secretary of the UAW local, told of own case.

A dozen or so years ago, Al used work in Grundy's worsted mills in Bris He made $15 for a full week's work a rail setter—his job was to put bobbins the machine. **If you expected to keep y job, Al said, you'd be foolish even to m tion the word, union, let alone think belonging to one.**

Today Al works at the Kaiser plant an expediter (he feeds parts to the p duction line). He spends part of his t in the plant, and is given time off wh ever he needs it to attend to his un job. Average weekly straight time hours a week) is $72.80, with time an half for overtime.

Al thinks that the difference betw the Grundy days and today, is as mar as the difference between night and day

No wonder CIO members at union he quarters take such pleasure in poin out the Grundy home on Radcliffe They do it somewhat in the manner o European worker showing off the medie palace of a duke or lord whose glory power have vanished. For they look u the Grundy house as a symbol of a bit era gone forever—they hope.

THESE EARLY BIRDS were the first of the Kaiser workers to make it

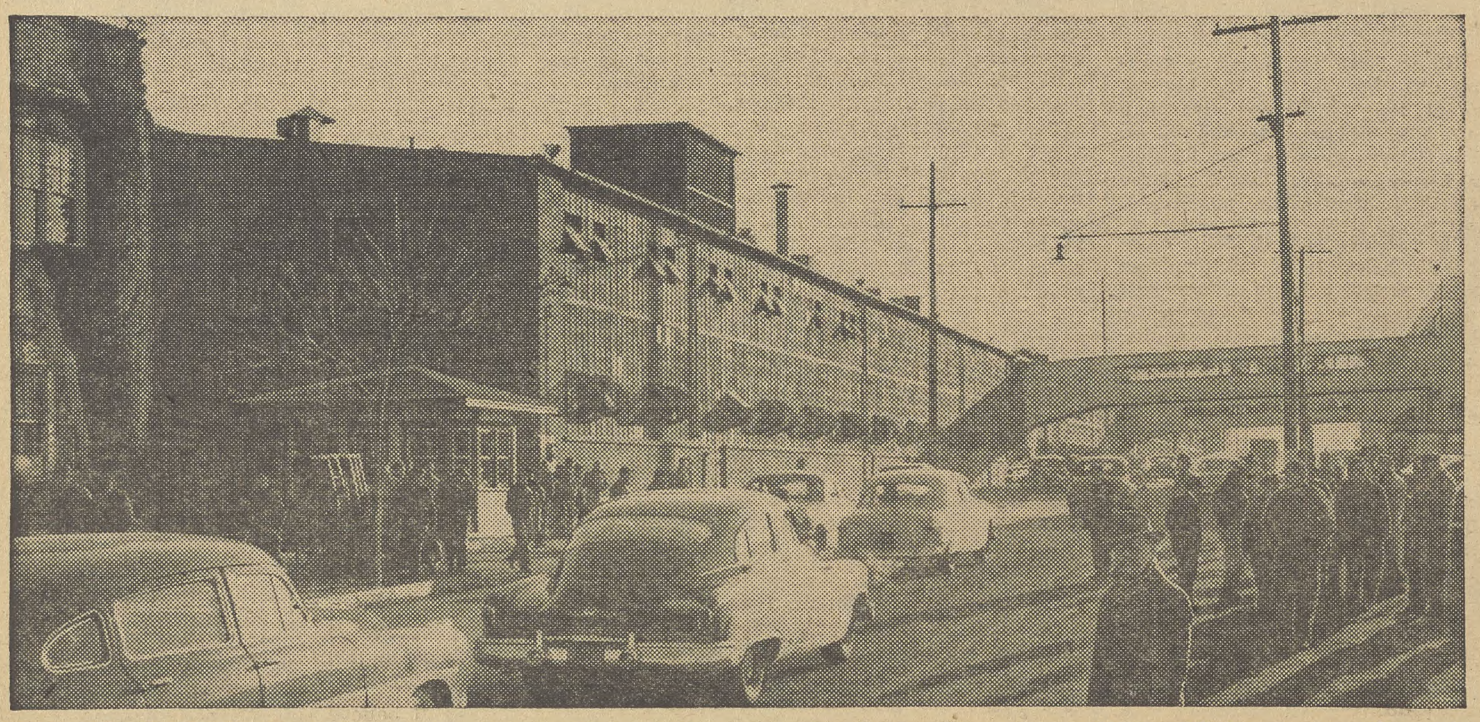
'King Of The Tar Grinned As Sena

ONE OF THE MOST astound scenes that ever took place Congress happened a little more t 23 years ago when Joseph R. Gru took the seat in the U. S. Senate which the Republican governor of Penn vania had appointed him.

A few days earlier, former Sen. Will Vare finally had been kicked out of Senate, after a long and bitter fi Charges against Vare involved the sp ing of $785,000 to win the Republican s atorial nomination in the 1926—"chic feed" by 1952 GOP expenditure "sta ards."

"Grudging Senate seats 'Uncle Grundy," said a periodical of that which gave a graphic account of strange behavior of this queer little Qu er, whose personal fortune was then e mated at $25 million.

It described how this "short, wh haired, red-faced man" sat complace



THE BIG KAISER Metal Products plant in Bristol, Pa., where some 2000 members of the CIO Auto Workers work. The plant makes sanitary ware and is also now working on defense contracts for aircraft parts. A new plant, which will employ 5000 additional aircraft parts workers, is under construction. It will be in production about the middle of '52. UAW members helped end GOP Boss Grundy's control of the borough council.

O Stronghold Now

ntrance at the end of the day shift.

More Growth Due As Union Center

MAYBE YOU never heard of Bristol, Pa. Unless you live or work in the Philadelphia area or travel between New York and Washington, it's probably unknown to you. And yet it has a very special interest to labor.

Once a stronghold of Republican reaction and open shop industries, and still the home town of Joe Grundy, Bristol today has become a CIO town in a big way, and is headed toward even greater growth as a union center.

Outwardly, Bristol looks pretty much like thousands of other small towns all over the United States that depend upon diversified local industries. It's on the Delaware River about 30 miles northeast of Philadelphia, in lower Bucks County.

Bristol has a population of around 15,000 in the town proper. Including the surrounding area of which Bristol is the center, some 64,000 people—upward of 10,000 of them industrial workers—live and work in this section of Bucks County.

A big industrial boom, started by the building of the new Fairless Works of U. S. Steel, 10 or so miles to the northeast, is under way and has already caught the little town up in the whirl.

As yet this has not changed the general appearance of Bristol much. Its pre-boom plants are going on with their regular business, some of them expanding their facilities while production continues.

Products turned out in the town's main plants, organized by five different CIO unions, include sanitary ware, airplane parts, plexiglas, chemicals, boilers, soap, and carpets.

Despite gains made by unions, the attitude of distrust and condescension toward labor prevalent in the old Grundy days cropped out recently when plans to build a new $1.5 million community hospital in lower Bucks County were being discussed.

A committee set up to publicize the hospital drive reported that statements had been made to the effect that "labor would not support such a project."

How entirely wrong this prediction turned out to be soon became evident. "Labor was one of the first to go on record by resolutions endorsing and pledging their support," the committee reported. In fact it became the largest contributor to the drive.

Union officials at headquarters of the CIO Auto Workers in Bristol reported that total contributions of $385,000 had been given by the combined forces of labor in the area. The fabulously rich U. S. Steel Corp. gave $300,000.

Lobbyists' Just Critics Roared

the Senate while a terrible storm of enunciation roared over his head. While l this was going on, "Uncle Joe" sat comacently in his seat, grinning as though ghly amused.

One angry senator denounced Grundy on e floor as "a stench in the nostrils of l honest men." Another called his apointment "an insult to the Senate." None oke up in his defense.

He held his seat from December 1929 to ecember 1930, but failed to win the senorial nomination at the Republican primy and so his career in the Senate came a quick end.

After Herbert Hoover's election, Grundy ened an office in Washington and issued ultimatum to Pres. Hoover and to Conress that he was there to get a "super riff" and that he would accept nothing ss than a "blanket embargo" on every nport competing with any Pennsylvania oduct.

A liberal weekly of the time called the nnsylvania Manufacturers' Association e "most influential group of its kind in e United States." Grundy was PMA present from 1909 to 1930. He was called he man who perfected lobbying into a ience," the "virtual overlord of Pennsylnia," and the "king of the tariff lobby."

IO OFFICIALS in Lower Bucks County talk over some union problems the office of the Bristol UAW headquarters. Left to right, they are es. John Daugherty, UAW Local 130; Pres. Frank Flatch, Lower Bucks ounty CIO Council; UAW Local Vice-Pres. Anthony Niccol; Pres. Fred larici, Central Jersey CIO Council, who was visiting the Bristol unionists d Vice-Pres. Paul Tomlinson, Lower Bucks County CIO.

Your Stake In Fight Over Rich Oil Lands

By IRVING FAGAN
For Labor Press Associated

THE OIL COMPANIES, which have been coining money hand over fist and have succeeded in reversing one presidential veto, are trying it again. The stake is enormous—$40 billion worth of oil.

Your stake? Decent education for your children.—which they now don't get because the nation's school plant is not even meeting current needs, let alone future needs.

The oil companies, through their mouthpieces in Congress, are guilty of two deceptions. First, they refer to the issue as one over "tidelands" oil. Second, they plead state's rights.

The real issue is: Profits versus education.

As to "tidelands," the very title is a phony. What is at issue is oil beneath the sea—not in the tidelands area, but beyond it — three miles seaward from low water mark in costal states except Texas, where it would be 10½ miles. Seaward from low water mark, mind you, not tidelands.

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The Seemingly Respectable Mink

Here is the official word from the Justice Department: "This department has consistently maintained that the only lands involved in the offshore controversy are those underlying the ocean, beyond the tidelands and outside of the inland waters, that the coastal states do not and never have owned such lands, and that state ownership of lands under inland navigable waters—an entirely different matter from a legal standpoint—has not been challenged or endangered by the claims of the United States."

Second, "state's rights." The states most concerned are Louisiana, Texas, and California. **By no coincidence whatever, that's where title to the richest oil deposits so far found have been staked out by the major oil companies. They want state regulation rather than federal regulation. Again, by no coincidence, they have found state regulatory bodies more amenable than federal agencies.**

A bill to give the title to the states was passed by Congress in 1946. President Truman vetoed the bill, and the veto stuck. Last July the House passed a similar bill. Now Sen. Connally (D. Tex.) has introduced a resolution to force the bill out of committee.

Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) has proposed that the oil royalties from these submerged lands be used for educational purposes.

In a speech introducing his measure, Hill said "modern technology has created, from a source which we had not dreamed, new public lands in these newly-extractable oil deposits lying beneath the sea.

"They offer the greatest opportunity to American education since the dedication of a large proportion of our public lands to educational purposes through the establishment of our prized system of land grant colleges.

"It is part of the American tradition and belief in education that our public lands should be dedicated in substantial part to the creation of an even greater resource—an educated citizenry."

CIO Backs Bill For U. S. School Aid

GIVING the federal government the revenue from off-shore oil lands to use for aiding education would be "entirely consistent with the policy of our nation of devoting the proceeds of public land resources" for helping schools, Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers told a Senate Committee.

Along with a number of representatives of labor, liberal and farm organizations, Knight urged the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to approve the Hill Amendment to a bill governing submerged coastal lands.

He said that he was "sure the members of this committee are acquainted with the crisis that we face in our educational system in the United States."

"Great inequities of educational opportunity exist between the states," Knight continued. "Ten million additional pupils will have entered our school system by 1960.

"We have a desperate need for additional school buildings to take care of our critically overcrowded class rooms.

"If the Hill Amendment is passed by the Congress, we will be saying to the children of America that there is a tremendous financial resource which can be used to provide them with the educational opportunities to which they are entitled.

"I believe that we are fortunate indeed in such a situation to be able to have the opportunity to use the royalties from our vast undersea oil and gas resources to build an even greater resource—a trained and educated citizenry."

Wetbacks' Plight Seen Making Reds

A DELIBERATELY "planned" ignoring of the plight of America's two million native migrant farm workers who are living in intolerable poverty is "making Communists faster than the FBI can catch them," Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) warned last week.

Speaking as chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee which has just opened extensive hearings on the migrant labor problem, Humphrey said that the plight of these American citizens is "a disgrace and blot on the social face of America."

While we are spending billions to aid backward nations abroad, he added, greedy economic forces in this country have brought about a "planned ignoring of the spawning ground which produces domestic-made communism."

Humphrey said that despite poverty which the big industrial farmers have forced upon them, comparatively few migrant workers have turned Communist. Instead, he pointed out, they are the ones who have most bitterly resisted the kind of "collectivistic economic system" which the big farm interests are trying to impose.

The collectivized farm grouping and human exploitation that the big farmers are bringing about is "political medievalism," Humphrey declared. Congress, he said, is not only ignoring the problem, but is actually making the American people subsidize and foster it.

The hearings before Humphrey's subcommittee mark the first time that the whole problem of migratory labor has been considered by Congress. This long neglect is also reflected in the fact that among the witnesses last week was the first delegation of migratory agricultural workers ever to appear before a congressional committee.

The hearings have created more interest and support among labor, religious, welfare, civic and consumer groups than almost any recent congressional inquiry. The press, however, has virtually ignored them.

AT A meeting of representatives of more than 40 national organizations under the auspices of the National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor, Humphrey said that testimony before his committee has been so startling that it should have been featured in every newspaper in the country. But, he added, only a handful of papers have published more than a few paragraphs about it.

To overcome this indifference about one of the most significant disclosures of grave social evil that has taken place in a decade, representatives of the CIO, AFL and independent unions and editors of the labor press met in Washington last week to pledge united financial and other support for a program to bring the facts about migratory labor before the American people.

Speakers called the problem "the most serious soft spot in the whole labor front." They pointed out that since the end of the war, the difference in the average wage of migrants and industrial workers has widened so that farm migrant wages now are 37% of factory earnings.

"That has created a vast underprivileged labor force which is now becoming a serious threat in industry, where it is willing to work for much less, and under poorer conditions, than most American workers," Dick Gonzales, legislative representative of the AFL Farm Labor Union, said.

"IT IS one of the main reasons why labor is finding it difficult to organize the South."

The most startling testimony was the charge of Rep. Machrowicz (D. Mich.) that the failure of Congress to provide adequate funds to stop Mexican farm hands from illegally entering this country was resulting in "peonage."

Machrowicz said that Immigration Commissioner Argyle R. Mackey had admitted that a number of "wetbacks" arrested in the Chicago area in the last six months had been paroled because Congress had failed to appropriate enough money to send them home.

He had reason to believe, he said, that they were paroled to their employers. That would be peonage, he added.

Sen. Morse (R. Ore.) directed the subcommittee staff to call upon the Immigration Service for the full facts about the incident.

"We shall make an intensive investigation," Humphrey promised.

Washington Reporter Wins Broun Award

FOR STORIES of corruption and laxity in the federal government, Jack Steele of the Washington bureau of the New York Herald Tribune won the 1951 Heywood Broun Award of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

The award for the best newspaper job of the year "in the spirit of Broun," consists of $500 in cash and a Guild citation. Broun helped found the Guild and served six terms as its president before he died in 1939.

High praise was bestowed on several other entries by the judges. These included entries by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who was represented by reporter Theodore C. Link; the city staff of the Chicago Sun-Times; reporter Ernest Brashear of the Los Angeles Daily News, and reporter George de Carvalho of the San Francisco Chronicle.

In addition, the judges felt that at least 10 other entries would have upheld the prestige of the Broun Award had any of them been declared the winner.

Wade Franklin of the Chicago Sun-Times was chairman of the award committee. Judging was done by a panel of editors, Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor; Ed Donohoe, Scranton Times city editor; and John C. Manning, Detroit Times editor.

SOUTHERN JUSTICE—CIO Textile Workers officials pay respects at grave of Lowell Simmons, leader of Beemis Bag Co. strike in Tennessee, who was killed by a strike-breaker. Scab was acquitted in 30 minuets. At grave (left to right) are these TWUA officials: F. J. Swantner, Sec.-Treas. William Pollock, Pat Quinn, James W. Bamford, Ralph Cline, H. S. Williams and Williams J. Tullar.

MEBA Asks Joint Body To Probe Isthmian Strike

THE CIO Marine Engineers last week called on the newly-created Joint AFL-CIO Committee on Jurisdictional Raids and Disputes in New York City to investigate the seven-month strike of MEBA against the Isthmian Steamship Co.

MEBA Pres. H. L. Daggett wrote the co-chairmen of the committee, Michael J. Quill and Martin T. Lacey:

"The dispute . . . is centered in the Port of New York . . . We are confident that . . . an investigation will clearly reveal the collusion between Isthmian and the SIU (AFL sailors' union) and expose their efforts to turn the strike which had and has a legitimate objective into a 'jurisdictional dispute.'

"We believe that on the basis of justice and equity your Committee will be justified in recommending that support be given to our Isthmian strike by the AFL and CIO affiliates in the New York area.

"The representatives of the National MEBA are prepared to meet with your Committee at your earliest convenience to present our case."

MEBA held contracts with Isthmian for 13 years prior to July 16, when the union called a strike after the company failed to accept an agreement which had been negotiated with some 150 other steamship companies on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts.

Drive Opens For Teachers

A SPECIAL committee of the CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee is conducting an organizing drive among New York City's 37,000 teachers.

The High School Teachers Association, a semi-professional group, has been invited to join the CIO. Heading the special committee are Daniel F. Gunsher of James Madison High School and Albert H. Sayer of Brooklyn Technical High School, a former member of the AFL Teachers Guild.

"Smooth, eh?—tried something different this year—added a gallon of anti-freeze."

CIO Protests Arrest Of 9 Jim Crow Foes

THE CIO and other organizations last week protested the arrest of nine representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who spearheaded a movement to end Jim Crow in the Cairo, Ill., schools.

They were arrested by local authorities, despite the fact that bombings and other violence were directed at them.

Willard S. Townsend, secretary of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination and president of the CIO Transport Service Employes, wired Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois:

"On behalf of the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, I protest the fake charge of conspiracy which has been lodged in the court at Cairo, Ill., against nine representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"This is most obviously a perversion of legal process invoked by those who favor segregation on the grounds of race of American school children which is prohibited by state law.

"These people are in effect lawbreakers themselves. I suggest that you consult with the attorney general who is the state's chief law enforcement officer to see that legal process is not prostituted in the State of Illinois."

The Jewish Labor Committee wired Stevenson and U. S. Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath, asking the arrest of those responsible for the violence. Protests have also been lodged by the NAACP, whose special counsel, Thurgood Marshall, went to Cairo to consult with Illinois attorneys.

Illinois law bans segregation in the schools. The Cairo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People conducted a campaign to have the law enforced. Arrangements had been made for the transfer of pupils to a previously all-white school.

Outbursts of violence followed. Windows were broken at the home of David Lansden, a white attorney who had represented the NAACP branch. A shotgun blast rocked the home of Dr. J. C. Wallace, and a bomb wrecked a bedroom of the home of Dr. Urbane F. Bass, another prominent Cairo Negro.

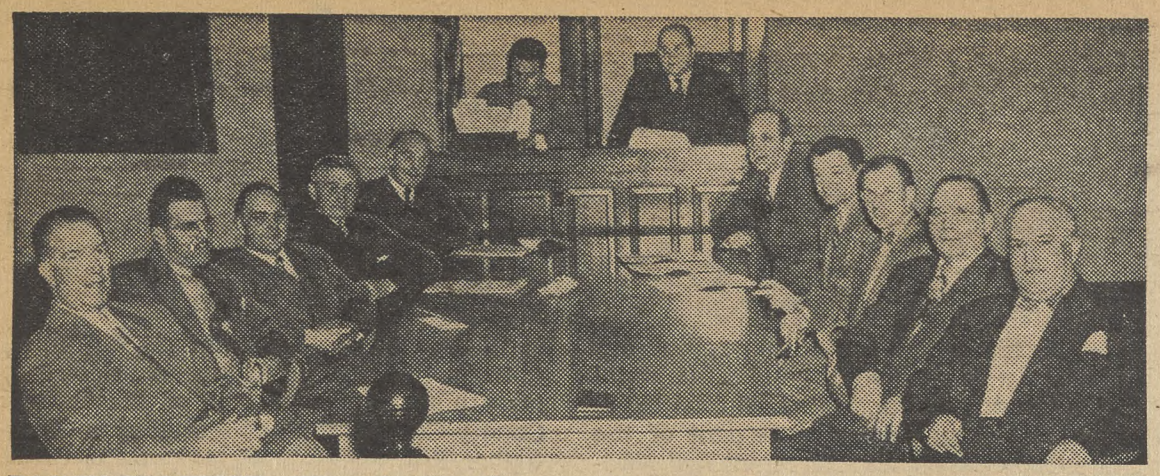
None of the persons responsible for the violence was arrested, although the local U. S. Attorney, the local FBI agents, Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath and state authorities had been warned of the danger of violence, according to NAACP.

Instead Drs. Bass and Wallace, and Lansden were arrested. Along with others they were charged with conspiracy "to endanger the life and health of certain children" and were held in $1000 bail each.

Others arrested included Dr. W. A. Fingal, president of the Cario branch of the NAACP; Lester Bailey and Miss June Shagaloff, NAACP field secretaries; W. S. Madison and Arthur Jelks.

Candidate Endorsed

CIO Steelworkers Local 2155 at Niles, O., has endorsed Steelworker Jack Sawyer's candidacy for the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Trumbull County.



PAC IN PRACTICE—When the City Council meets in Lorain, O., it's almost like a session of CIO Steelworkers Local 1104, for six out of the 10 councilmen are steel union members and Mayor John Jaworski is a former Local 1104 member. In this group (from left) are: Gordon Smith, James Romoser, Earl Frank, E. E. Buell, David Morris of Local 1104, Anthony Vazzano, council clerk and also a Steelworker, Leo Svete, council president, and these additional Steelworkers-councilmen: Ed Novack, Joseph Crubic, Eddie Osko, Nicholas Ksnich and John Repko.

Strike Voted At Newark By CIO Brewers

MEMBERS of Local 2 of the CIO Brewery Workers have voted almost unanimously to strike against the Anheuser-Busch brewery at Newark, N. J., in their fight for their first contract.

The company is attempting to force on its employes the same sub-standard wage and working conditions provided in former contracts with the AFL Teamsters and an AFL federal union. The two AFL affiliates and the company recently agreed to tear up their agreements rather than go through with hearings scheduled by the National Labor Relations Board on the Brewery Workers' petition for a representation election.

What really touched off the strike vote was the employer's walking out on a signed agreement to arbitrate two important issues—the question of a single rate for regular and temporary employes, and retroactivity.

Other issues in dispute include 13 collateral issues.

Breweries in North Jersey were taken over by the AFL in raids several years ago and a series of backdoor agreements signed. The Brewery Workers' fight at Anheuser-Busch's Newark plant is the first skirmish to get the workers back in the CIO where they belong and give them the kind of contract coverage the AFL has never been able to win for them.

Because the AFL refused to move in other breweries, the Brewery Workers have demanded that all employers in the area raise the wages of all employes by not less than 13c an hour, retroactive to Nov. 13, in accordance with Rules No. 6 and No. 8 of the Wage Stabilization Board.

Swift Signs Pact For 6c Increase

The CIO Packinghouse Workers have reached an agreement with Swift & Co., the third of the "Big Four" to come to terms with the union. Like Armour & Co. and Cudahy Packing Co., Swift agreed to boost wages 6c an hour plus a 1c to 1½c an hour additional increase for women to narrow the differential against them.

CIO Gives The Answer On Cincinnati TV

(Picture on Page 1)

THE CINCINNATI CIO Council's 13-week television series on issues of the day started last week, with Universal Military Training as the first subject debated.

Titled "What's the Answer?", the Saturday afternoon half-hour show takes up such touchy subjects as academic freedom, unions in politics, price control, FEPC, the payroll tax and farm price support, among others.

James Maxwell, magazine writer, acts as moderator, and Grant Cannon, managing editor of "Farm Quarterly" magazine, acts as "interrogator," pinning panelists down to specific answers about the positions they hold.

Two panelists are invited guests weekly, one opposed to the subject under discussion and one in favor of it.

A representative from one of the CIO unions in Cincinnati appears on the show each week to point up CIO's position on the issue.

"Object of the program," says Walter T. Grainger, CIO Council president, "is to bring important issues before people in our community so they can hear both sides and make up their own minds on these vital problems.

"And CIO is going on the record as to where it stands so people here in Cincinnati can find out that CIO members really do act as 'partners in building a better America.' "

Produced locally by the Cincinnati Council and its advertising agency, the program commercials point out the contributions CIO members make to their community. One typical commercial shows how union wages help local businesses at a high level of prosperity through purchases made by CIO members.

Mrs. Murray Named To PAC Staff

NAMING of Mrs. Esther Murray as a national representative of the CIO Political Action Committee was announced last week by PAC Dir. Jack Kroll.

Mrs. Murray, one of the leaders in the successful fight at the 1948 Democratic convention for a strong civil rights plank, was the Democratic candidate for Congress in California's 16th District in 1950.

A native of the state of Washington and a graduate of the University of Chicago, Mrs. Murray was assistant to the Democratic National Committeewoman for California and a vice chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

As a member of the platform committee of the 1948 Democratic convention, Mrs. Murray, together with former Rep. Biemiller (D. Wis.) and Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), signed a minority report asking for a more forthright stand by the Democratic party on civil rights. The fight was carried to the floor of the convention where it was won.

"Mrs. Murray is a valuable addition to the staff of PAC," Kroll said, "and I am sure CIO members all over the country will find her experience and energy helpful in meeting the political tasks we have ahead."

'Screen Of Red Tape'—

OWIU Hits Industry's Refusal To Bargain

By RAY DAVIDSON

WITH STRIKE VOTE action now under way in the strategic half of its 600 bargaining units, CIO Oil Workers have condemned major oil firms for flatly refusing to bargain on union proposals for a $2-a-day wage increase and other substantial improvements. "The industry has has refused to discuss this case on its merits," said the OWIU Policy Committee and Pres. O. A. Knight. "Instead, the industry has hidden behind a screen of red tape and has misquoted government regulations to our members."

In its call for strike votes by key locals across the nation, the committee made plain that it seeks an improved wage standard for oil workers—not just an increase that would "catchup" in part with price increases over recent months.

"The industry," the Policy Committee pointed out in a resolution, "has offered increases only equalling the increase in cost-of-living as such increase is conservatively reported by the government's unfair and inadequate cost-of-living index.

"In effect the industry has said: 'The wage earner must stand still, earning only enough to maintain his same living standard, while industry gets more work done for less money and makes greater profits."

Action by the OWIU for strike votes came after a second national conference representing all oil workers' organizations—independent, AFL and CIO. This conference, held in Kansas City, brought together 22 oil unions.

Mutual support in the campaign for the wage increase was pledged along with assistance to all organizations forced to strike to win their demands.

The Oil Workers base their wage demand on the vastly increased productivity of oil workers. "We find that in the face of generally rising costs, the oil and allied industries actually have been able to reduce production costs because of increased productivity," said the Policy Committee.

"We find that because increased productivity has enabled the industry to produce, transport and manufacture its products more cheaply, because there has been a constant full market for its products and because labor costs are becoming a smaller and smaller factor in the industry's economy, profits have risen fantastically."

The committee stated that the union had never stood in the way of technological advance and did not intend to do so, but that it believed the fruits of increased efficiency should be shared by the wage earners of the industry.

"We believe that the oil worker is entitled to a better standard of living than he has had in the past because he is doing a better job than in the past," the resolution said.

The 22 unions engaging in the Kansas City joint conference represented approximately 275,000 employes of oil and allied industries. The meeting was a follow-up to a similar conference held last November, in which representatives of 18 unions met and, for the first time in the history of the industry, pledged mutual support in a campaign.

WHILE the AFL has not had a large membership in the oil industry since OWIU pulled out of AFL and became a charter member of CIO, independent unions always have been a significant factor in the oil industry.

In past years, industry management has attempted to play off the independents and OWIU against one another. The newly-established unity between these various unions has posed a new problem for industry management.

The independent unions participating in the program range from small locals with a few hundred members up to a national independent union representing tens of thousands. The AFL unions participating in the program represent two major refineries and several smaller ones.

Altogether, the unions participating probably represented 90% of the industry's employes in the basic operations of the industry—production of crude oil, pipeline transportation of crude and refined oil, and refining.

Major Locals Vote For Strike

A majority of CIO Oil Workers locals in the important Texas Gulf Coast fields and also in Colorado and Wyoming have voted in favor of strike action, OWIU headquarters in Denver announced late last week.

The OWIU said all locals reporting to date had favored going out for a $2-a-day wage increase.

Among first locals to act favorably were those in Houston, Texas City, Beaumont, Port Arthur and Port Neches, all in Texas.

"Can't you talk about her diet without reminding me of the word 'formula'? I had a tough day negotiating our new contract with management."

IUE Hits Westinghouse On Minimum Pay Rule

WESTINGHOUSE Electric Corp. is pressuring senators and congressmen from four southern states to interfere with the Labor Dept.'s administration of the minimum wage law, according to James B. Carey, president of the CIO Electrical Workers. He charged that the firm is trying to have congressmen from Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky and Texas "prevent" the issuance of a Labor Dept. ruling concerning prevailing wages in the lamp industry.

Under the Walsh-Healey Act, the Secretary of Labor is responsible for determining hours and the "prevailing minimum wage" to be paid workers in firms holding contracts in excess of $10,000 with the government.

Carey said that Ralph D. Stuart, a Westinghouse vice president, wrote to the congressmen that "the Fair Labor Standards Act was intended by Congress to supplant the Walsh-Healey Act" and "is contrary to the Defense Production Act of 1950." The Fair Labor Standards Act sets 75c as the minimum wage in industry in general.

"The most casual examination of these laws," Carey wrote the congressmen, "would show that Stuart's assertions are utterly wrong and completely at odds with the express language of the laws.

"Perhaps Mr. Stuart fears that a determination of the prevailing rates will show that Westinghouse employes are paid less than most other employes in the lamp industry."

Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, continued:

"We are confronted in this situation with the fact that one of the largest corporations in the United States is boldly calling on southern congressmen to help it colonize and pauperize the South. Mr. Stuart threatens that the southern expansion of Westinghouse will automatically be curtailed if he doesn't have his way on the matter of minimum wages.

"Westinghouse . . . should be particularly careful that its professed concern for the South should not be viewed as a sanctimonious cover for an unconscionable grab for profit . . . That precisely is the situation involved."

Pickets In Barrel Get Legal Okeh

Criminal Court Judge David W. FitzGibbon in St. Louis ruled there's nothing improper about picketing in a barrel—provided, of course, you also wear the proper amount of clothing.

FitzGibbon reversed a city judge's conviction of James E. Youngdahl and Robert Lee Fahle for disturbing the peace when they picketed a Richman Brothers clothing store in barrels during a CIO Clothing Workers organizing drive.

The two men had rolled up their trouser legs and donned barrels, giving the appearance of having nothing on but T-shirts, shoes, socks and barrels. (LPA)

IUE Wins At 2 More Plants In GE Chain

THE CIO Electrical Workers have lengthened their winning record in the General Electric chain during the past year by winning a dozen elections and now represent more than 70,000 GE workers.

IUE scored the twelfth win when it trounced UE in an NLRB run-off election at the DeKalb, Ill., GE plant by a vote of 260 to 230.

A few days before the DeKalb vote, IUE won an election at the GE Eastern Regional Warehouse at Clinton, N. J. The vote was IUE 37, no union 7. UE tried in vain to get on the ballot.

IUE also has won a number of other NLRB victories recently, including the Metuchen, N. J., plant of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., where it defeated UE, 140 to 18. Seven votes were cast for no union.

Meanwhile, IUE Pres. James B. Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, has asked GE to join it in getting immediate WSB approval of a 2.5% productivity increase, with a minimum of 3c an hour, which was included in a contract negotiated last Oct. 11.

Carey has asked GE to place the 2.5% increase in the pay envelopes immediately by absorbing the 2% payroll deductions for pensions and the .5% deduction for other purposes.

"When WSB approves the 2.5% productivity increase we negotiated, the company could be reimbursed out of the back pay due its employees," Carey wrote GE Vice Pres. Lemuel R. Boulware.

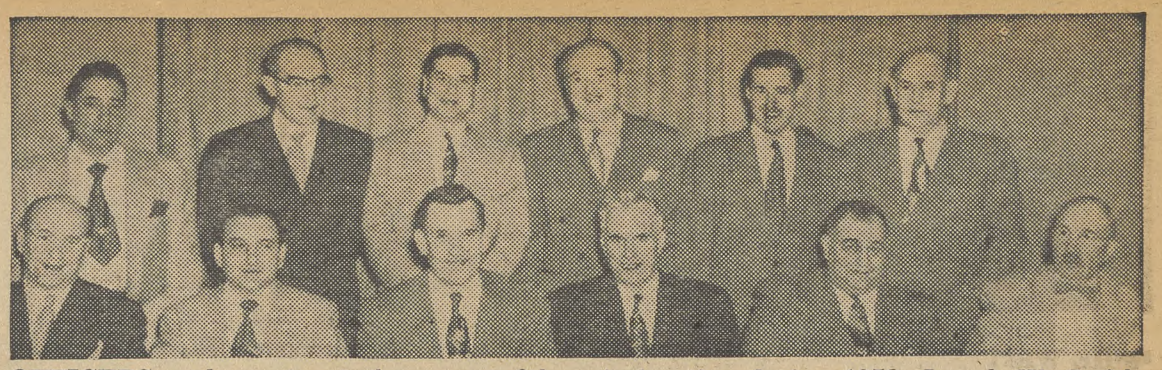
IUE also asked GE to support the union's demand for quick WSB action on a cost of living adjustment of 1.08% for the period between Mar. 15 and Sept. 15, 1951, which also was negotiated last year.

Reuther To Talk On Anniversary Of Chrysler Sitdown

WALTER P. REUTHER, president of the CIO Auto Workers, will be the principal speaker at a celebration of the 15th anniversary of the Chrysler sit-down strike to be held Mar. 8 by UAW's Chrysler local in Detroit.

Other speakers will include: Norman Matthew, director of the UAW Chrysler Dept.; R. J. Thomas, assistant CIO director of organization, first president of Local 7 and former UAW president; Richard T. Leonard, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee and a former UAW vice president.

The observance will include a leadership training institute, a luncheon to be attended by 200 active leaders of Local 7—at which Reuther, Thomas and Matthews will speak—and a dance.



OFFICERS and guests at the recent 6th annual Passaic County, N. J., Industrial Union Council convention heard Carl Holderman (standing, right), president of the State CIO Council, call for intensified political action during 1952. Joseph W. Smith, (sitting, third from left) was re-elected to his 4th term as president of the Passaic County Council. Council secretary is Christopher Frawley.

'Life's No Joke For Workers In Soviet Eden,' French Seamen Say

THE COMMUNIST union secretary was waiting on the dock at Nantes, France, when the ship got back after a rare trip to the so-called workers' paradise behind the Iron Curtain.

The vessel had called at Gdynia, Poland, and Riga, Latvia. It was obvious he expected the French sailors to leap onto the pier and start singing the praises of what they had seen—things like working conditions, for instance.

They didn't.

"You ought to come along with us the next time," one of them said drily.

"French workers just wouldn't stand the kind of lives they live there."

The rest of the story is told in Air-Terre-Mer, publication of the Mediterranean Committee of the Intl. Transport Federation. The committee represents transport workers in France, Italy and Greece. The story went on:

"There were no flowers to welcome us, but plenty of guns. Their men over there don't carry pistols tucked away in a friendly way, like our own policemen, but keep them well in view the whole time, so as to scare you.

"A pilot-boat, carrying an armed escort, boarded our ship.

"As soon as we came into port, all the exits were guarded by armed men, while others overran the whole ship. The radio aerial was carried off, and all our private wireless sets or cameras were locked out of reach.

"We were all summoned on deck, every man of us, and were made to produce our credentials. We'd been given strict orders to leave all our drawers, cupboards, boxes, etc., unlocked. While the identity of every man on deck was being checked, the ship was thoroughly searched.

"Well, after this kind of welcome, we weren't especially keen about going ashore. Several of the boys who did apply for 'permits' only got them just before leaving, so they couldn't go anyhow.

"What we did see didn't exactly give us the idea people over there are as peace-loving as the Communists say they are. We met a fleet of warships on maneuvers; jet planes buzzed up at the rate of one every 10 minutes; and the only cars we saw along the coast were all full of uniformed men.

"Though our stay was quite short, we did manage to watch dockers at their jobs. There is no question of having one team work for each ship. No, one man does most of the job, and if he's urgently in need of help, he'll have a team called — a team that's appointed to any ship that happens to need it.

"The men over there look simply wretched. Their clothes are pretty ragged, and they look as if they badly needed a good meal.

"On the other hand, the police wear fine uniforms and certainly don't look hungry. They must be well paid. The traffic is regulated by women policemen, and their wages are said to be twice as high as what skilled workers get.

"Tell our comrades to be careful what they say. Many Poles who came back from France were drafted into the police forces and given all sorts of advantages to bring them round to the regime. And they understand French. One of our boys, who made some kind of remark about old Joe Stalin, was marshalled off by the police and only brought back just before our ship put out to sea.

"What we saw and heard was enough, anyhow, to show it was no joke living in the Soviet Paradise."

"Our union paper says we must keep our feet on the ground and stand shoulder to shoulder!"

UN Inquiry On Venezuelan Anti-Labor Terror Asked

A REQUEST that the United Nations investigate charges that the military junta which rules Venezuela is persecuting the labor movement and using "brutal measures" against union leaders was made last week by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The petition was filed with Trygvie Lie, UN secretary general, by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee and president of the Clothing Workers, and Vice Pres. Matthew Woll of the AFL. Potofsky and Woll are official ICFTU representatives to the UN Economic and Social Council.

The two handed Lie a vigorous denunciation of the Venezuelan government for jailing union leaders without charges and for torturing some of them, and asked him to take action "to bring about the respect for trade union rights guaranteed by the UN."

They also left a detailed memorandum charging "systematic persecution, confiscation of union property, arrest of trade union leaders, coercive action against workers by the Venezuelan militarists" from the time the junta seized power in November 1948.

The reign of terror against the unions started with the junta's dissolution of the Venezuelan Federation of Workers. The number of unions dwindled, the ICFTU document said, from 1053 free groups in 1948 to 387 unions in 1950—none of them free.

THE memorandum said that more than 3000 workers have been jailed "without due process of law," that no union activities are being carried on "due to the fact that all the labor unions have been divested of their resources," and that 500 prisoners, most of them workers, have been transferred to a penal colony on an island at the mouth of the Orinico River, "a harsh and unhealthy region."

The ICFTU asked the UN to give the Intl. Labor Organization the job of examining the situation and of making recommendations "as to the steps to be taken in order to convince the Government of the United States of Venezuela of its duty to re-establish freedom of organization and association and respect for trade union rights."

It also asked the Economic and Social Council to support the "justified claims" of the Venezuelan workers.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE WRITER this past week had a very interesting and enlightening trip to Dallas, Tex. John Riffe, director of the CIO Organizing Committee, and CIO Reg. Dir. C. A. McPeak have done a wonderful job in the State of Texas with representatives of the various international unions in the area, the Southern Drive and the Councils.

Among all of our CIO people in Texas there is a tremendous spirit of cooperation and a display of militancy that reflects the spirit of '36 and '37. While in Dallas, I attended a meeting of Southern Drive representatives and international union representatives. In attendance where Dir. Riffe, Secy.-Treas. Oral Garrison of the Organizing Committee and other staff members.

I also attended a meeting of active CIO workers in the UAW Hall between Fort Worth and Dallas. This meeting was ably presided over by Pres. Paul Gray of the Texas State IUC. Our people in Texas are busily engaged in getting people to pay their poll taxes so that they can register and vote in the coming elections. Brother Gray and other Council members are doing a splendid job in PAC. A large percentage of those at the meetings were CIO members of the fairer sex. The women of our affiliates in Texas are taking a very active part in CIO affairs.

All in all, the writer feels greatly enriched from his visit to Texas, and is happy to see the fine enthusiasm shown by all of our members.

★

FROM DALLAS, I went to New York to attend the CIO vice president's meeting. At this meeting Pres. Murray announced the appointment of Dr. George W. Taylor, a leading figure in the field of labor-management relations, as CIO organizational disputes arbitrator. This office will cooperate in every way to help our unions and Dr. Taylor settle intra-CIO jurisdictional conflicts. I know that our unions will also make every effort to recognize each others jurisdictions and reach agreements everywhere we can.

Reg. Dir. Walter Harris reports that in a representation election, the employes of the Viking Press, New York City, repudiated the discredited DPOW and chose CIO as bargaining representative by the following vote: CIO 40, DPOW 18, no union 3. CIO Reps. Peter Flynn and Caesar Guazzo handled the campaign.

Intl. Rep. Nick Zonarich, CIO Steelworkers, reports that in a representation election at the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.'s iron ore mines at Red Mountain, Birmingham, Ala., the workers voted in favor of the Steelworkers by 2363 to 1371 for the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers (independent). There were 3876 eligible.

★

REG. DIR. Irwin DeShetler reports the following representation election victories for the CIO Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Workers, Local Industrial Union No. 78: Salinas Valley Vegetable Exchange, El Centro, Calif., CIO 72, no union 5; J. J. Crosetti Co., El Centro, CIO 35, no union 8; Desert Growers & Shippers Co., El Centro, CIO 40, no union 4; Russel F. Brown Co., Brawley, Calif., CIO 20, no union 13; Ark Produce Co., Holtville, Calif., CIO 17, no union 1; Charles E. Huston Co., El Centro, CIO 39, no union 4; R. B. Wilson Co., Brawley, CIO 40, no union 0; Holtville Vegetable Co., Holtville, CIO 33, no union 10; Sunshine Farms, Yuma, Ariz., CIO 79, no union 7.

CIO Field Rep. James Spangler and Local Union Reps. Clayton Coon, Dick Perry, Glen McGraugh and Herman Cornell did a splendid job in directing this campaign.

The CIO Oilworkers report two representation victories at the Toker Oil Co., Newark, N. J., by a vote of OWIU 7, no union 1, with Larry Leonard of Local 406 handling this drive, and at the Texas Co. Terminal, Charleston, S. C., where the count was OWIU 21, no union 3. CIO Reg. Dir. Lloyd Vaughan and the CIO staff assisted the Oil Workers in bringing about this victory.

UPA Gets 10c In Coast Pact

THE FIRST contract of the CIO Paperworkers with the Zellerbach Paper Co., Los Angeles, has spurred the union's organizational work on the West Coast.

The contract includes a 10c an hour pay increase, paid vacations, six paid holidays, grievance procedure, strict seniority guarantee, four-hour call-in pay, provision for union-management discussion on employment of handicapped workers, and a 10c an hour shift differential premium.

UPA won collective bargaining rights by defeating the ILWU by a two to one margin.

Carey Hits UMT Again

UNIVERSAL military training will contribute nothing to the national security at the present time, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey again told Congress in a statement filed last week with the Senate Armed Services Committee.

A bill which would establish military training for all men over 18 has been approved by the House Armed Services Committee. Carey urged the Senate group, now holding hearings on a similar measure, to vote down the proposal.

Give A Buck To PAC

UAW Council Urges Defense Of Civil Rights

THE TAFT-HARTLEY Act, state anti-union laws and recent attacks in the South on Negroes and other minority groups imperil the union movement, a conference of the CIO Auto Workers Agricultural Implement Workers Council declared.

Specifically cited in a resolution was the series of bombings in the Miami, Fla., area that culminated in the murder of Harry T. Moore, state director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and his wife.

The conference, held at Ottumwa, Ia., represented 53,000 UAW members in the agricultural implement industry.

"A labor movement cannot exist without freedom," the resolution pointed out. "It is time we awakened our ranks to the fact that their bread and butter is at stake, that the conditions they have fought so hard to obtain are involved; that elimination of any civil or democratic right is a danger to working men and women."

The resolution called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and state anti-union laws, the arrest and conviction of the slayers of Mr. and Mrs. Moore and of Samuel Shepherd, who was shot by Sheriff Willis McCall of Lake County, Fla.; a congressional probe of the Florida bombings, and protested the actions of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), McCarran (D. Nev.), and the Loyalty Review Board.

White Collar Vote Won By Ship Union

SUCCESS CROWNED the initial move of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers last week to organize the white-collar workers in the nation's shipyards when it defeated the AFL Office Workers by a margin of almost six to one in a NLRB election at Quincey, Mass.

The election was held at the big Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. The result: IUMSWA 473, AFL office workers 83.

IUMSWA has for many years represented the 6000 maintenance and production workers at the yard.

The CIO union has not in the past represented shipyard white collar workers. IUMSWA Pres. John Grogan hailed the victory and said that the campaign would be continued to organize the remainder of the shipyard white-collar workers throughout the United States.

UWUA Gets 10c In Indiana Strike

The CIO Utility Workers last week ended a six-day walkout against the Municipal Light & Power Co., Anderson, Ind.

Terms of the new agreement, featured a 10c hourly wage increase, effective Apr. 15, were ratified by the 125 UAW members employed by the city.

CIO Outlook Says—

Workers' Compensation Laws Need Overhauling

DEATH BENEFITS paid to the survivors of workers fatally injured in industrial accidents are "tragically low" under state workmen's compensation laws, the latest issue of CIO Economic Outlook declares.

This is only one of a number of shortcomings of state laws listed by the Outlook, which is published by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research. The Outlook calls for a 10-point program to bring state compensation laws up to date, and "the ultimate enactment of a national workmen's compensation law."

"An examination of the maximum benefits allowed for fatal injuries under our workmen's compensation laws reveals that a human life is a cheap commodity in the judgment of reactionary employers, insurance companies, and state legislatures which usually dominate the writing of industrial insurance schedules," the CIO publication declares.

Other failures of the compensation law include:

"Medical care remains arbitrarily restricted to cost and duration in as many as 17 states. Severely injured workers simply are not entitled to needed medical care under the provisions of these laws.

"Five states do not cover occupational diseases at all (Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Wyoming). One state (Alabama) covers only silicosis. Seventeen states cover only a list of specified occupational diseases. These lists are always behind the times.

"Only 17 states and the District of Columbia have any provisions covering rehabilitation.

"While most compensation laws include the stipulation that an injured worker should receive about 66 2/3% of his wage loss for temporary total disability, the worker does not collect it. Actual payments average far less than 50%.

"For millions of workers in the steel, automobile, aircraft, rubber, machine tool, oil, utility and many other industries, the $30 maximum provides weekly compensation for only 35 to 40% of the real wage loss. In several states, those workers cannot possibly receive more than one-third."

NAM Affiliate's Attack On Compensation Law Fought

THE ASSOCIATED Industries of New York, state branch of the National Association of Manufacturers, is leading one phase of the attack on workmen's compensation, the New York State CIO Council charged last week.

AINY wants to set up a super-court to review decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board, both as to fact and law, the council said. State courts may now review questions of law, but not fact. The CIO calls the super-court proposal "a deliberate attempt to jam hopelessly the administration of the program."

The New York State CIO also charged that the other phase of the attack is led by insurance companies and brokers, whose lobbyists are seeking to restrict the operations of the state workmen's compensation insurance fund.

The state fund now makes workmen's compensation coverage available to employers at rates substantially lower than private companies.

The council, which seeks to make the state fund the exclusive source of workmen's compensation insurance, has called for legislative investigation of compensation costs, profits and benefits.

Council Pres. Louis Hollander said such an investigation will "expose the greed and the hypocricy of those who complain of the cost of workmen's compensation on the one hand and at the same time seek to swell the profits which private interests are making out of the program."

Truman Renews War On 'Capehartized' Price Law

DESPITE general indifference to rising prices shown by the 82nd "Horsemeat" Congress, President Truman last week continued his determined fight for a price control law adequate to protect consumers against new threats of even greater inflation.

In a long, strongly-worded message, the President again assailed the Capehart, Herlong and Butler-Hope Amendments to the Defense Production Act. He said that the failure of Congress to act on his request for their repeal before adjourning last October has already caused "a great deal of damage" to the nation's economy.

Branding the amendment of Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) as "by far the worst and most damaging provision in the present law," the President warned that "the longer remedial action is delayed, the more completely and irrevocably our whole price structure will be 'Capehartized'."

The Capehart Amendment requires the Office of Price Stabilization in setting price ceilings, to include all cost increases since the Korean war began. The amendment's effect is to pass all of this rise in production costs on to consumers.

The President's stand was supported by Ellis G. Arnall, successor to Michael V. DiSalle as head of OPS. He told Congress that a stronger price controls law is necessary because the worst inflationary pressures are still to come.

"We must not hasten headlong into decontrol," he told the Senate Banking Committee.

Since the Capehart and other crippling amendments became law last summer, the Consumer's Price Index has jumped more than four points. Economists estimate that each point rise costs consumers $2 billion.

THIS MEANS that the indifference of Congress has already cost consumers more than an additional $8 billion in inflation since the present law was passed six months ago.

In his message the President carefully documented the way in which the Capehart Amendment has helped bring this about. He cited the following examples, pointing out that they "are not isolated cases":

- One highly profitable metal manufacturer was scheduled under the 1950 law for price reductions amounting to almost $2 million which "would have been fully fair and equitable to all concerned, protecting the interests of both the company and its consumers." Under the Capehart Amendment, the company was able to push up its ceiling prices by $7.5 million. Total additional cost to consumers: $9.5 million.
- Another company producing vacuum cleaners was scheduled for a 2% reduction. Instead it got an increase of 3%.
- A producer of gas ranges would have had a 5% reduction; instead, the Capehart Amendment gave him a 2.5% increase.
- A candy bar producer got a 15% increase from the Capehart Amendment.
- A producer of household water softeners was scheduled to get a 4% reduction, but instead came out with a 5% increase.

A total of 5000 similar requests for Capehart increases have already been filed.

The price raising effects of the Capehart Amendment have been "compounded" by the provision sponsored by Rep. Herlong (D. Fla.), the President said. The Herlong Amendment guarantees pre-Korean percentage mark-ups to wholesalers and retailers.

"This pyramids ceiling price increases at the manufacturing level into much bigger ceiling price increases at the consumer level," Truman said.

The President called the Herlong Amendment "downright unconscionable." He pointed out that when manufacturer's excise taxes were raised last fall, OPS was required not only to allow firms to pass on the full cost of this tax to consumers but also "to add on top of this a percentage of the tax as a profit to themselves."

"The Capehart and Herlong Amendments have one thing in common," Truman said. "They are both aimed directly at raising prices. And they do just that."

HE ESTIMATED that "Capehart increases" recently obtained by auto manufacturers, plus "Herlong mark-ups" for dealers, will cost auto buyers "up to $400 million" in the coming year.

The President said that the potential pressures toward inflation are now even greater than a year ago, when the big price upsurge took place. He asked that controls be continued for two more years.

Chairman Spence (D. Ky) of the House Banking Committee introduced a bill carrying out the President's recommendations, but indicated that he thought there was little chance of getting the Truman program through Congress.

The chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, Sen. Maybank (D. S. C.) has already introduced a bill continuing all major provisions of the present inflationary law for one year. Hearings before his committee will begin Mar. 4.

"Some Teeth, Doc—For Meat!"

HST Inches Still Closer To Running

PRESIDENT TRUMAN came closer last week to taking a stand on running for another term than he ever has before.

Rep. Sabath (D. Ill.) quoted the President as saying he had served seven troublesome years and that it might injure his health and shorten his life if he served another term.

"He said he might have to do it," said Sabath, "if conditions demand it and if he is satisfied that it would be in the interests of the country and in the interests of world peace.

"If it would help bring about an earlier peace and help the country and the world, he would be willing to sacrifice his health and shorten his life."

(Some days earlier, the President was quoted as saying that everybody knows that a Republican president would be the worst thing that could happen to the United States.)

Democrats who believe Truman will try again for the nomination pointed to his decision to run in the New Hampshire presidential elector primary election on Mar. 11.

Truman at first decided to withdraw from the New Hampshire contest after his name had been entered by his supporters. Then he yielded to the pleas of Frank McKinney, Democratic national chairman, and allowed his name to remain on the ballot.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	Pending before House Ways and Means Committee. Senate Finance Committee to hold hearings Feb. 19-22.	Urge Representatives and Senators to give full support to these bills. Ask House Committee to hold immediate hearings.
Tidelands Oil H.R. 4484	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	Senate Interior Committee has reported out compromise bill (S.J. Res. 20). Attempt will be made to substitute House-passed H.R. 4484 on Senate floor.	Urge Senators to oppose H.R. 4484. Insist on continued Federal ownership of these resources and urge that oil revenues be used for Federal aid to schools.
Universal Military Training H.R. 5904 S. 2441	Establishes a permanent program of basic military training for all men at age 18.	House Armed Services Committee voted to report out H.R. 5904. Senate Armed Services Com. now holding hearings on S. 2441.	Urge Senators and Representatives to oppose establishment of UMT program at this time.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Committee voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	Pending before House Public Works Committee and Senate Foreign Relations Committee.	Urge members of House and Senate Committees to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Pending before House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.	Urge members of House Committee to give bill prompt favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Pending before Senate. No action yet in House.	Urge Senators to support bill.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

Blame For Scandals Put On Congress

FROM now on, when you hear a congressman shouting about "corruption in government" you can justifiably write off a large part of what he says.

A man in one of the best positions to know the facts says that a major part of the blame for corruption in government must be placed upon Congress itself.

That is the conclusion reached by Philip H. Willkie, son of the 1940 presidential nominee. He has just finished serving as chief counsel for the Senate subcommittee on morals and ethics in government, which made a detailed investigation under the chairmanship of Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) last year.

Willkie placed responsibility for federal agency scandals on Congress for paying low salaries to many government officials and for granting absolute powers and then failing to repeal them when no longer needed.

"The crisis for this corrruption is the very character of the kind of government we have," Willkie said.

He pointed out that government administrators are "mostly men with low salaries whose only opportunity for economic advancement lies through doors opened by the interests over whom it is their duty to make arbitrary decisions." Such a situation, he said, is "built for bribery."

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 25, 1952 | 82 | No. 8

Wage Drive Showdown Grows

STEEL —Page 3
OIL —Page 2
TEXTILE —Page 2
SHIP —Page 2

BIG STEEL'S BLUFF CALLED.—Loud and frequent claims of steel management that they are worried over inflation were challenged by CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray when he called on management to join in signing a "fight inflation" petition to Congress. Here Murray signs petition, held by USA Rep. Frank N. Hoffman, but steel management leaders at WSB hearing backed away. (More pictures and stories, Page 3.)

22 Oil Unions Set Deadline For Extensive National Strike

REPRESENTATIVES of 22 oil unions last week set a deadline for an extensive national strike in the petroleum industry.

Deadline for the walkout was set for 12:01 A.M. next Monday, Mar. 3—if an acceptable contract settlement has not then been reached.

The strike date was set at a Denver meeting of a coordinating committee representing the CIO Oil Workers, independent local unions which have a sizeable role in the industry, and the AFL, which represents only a small number of oil workers.

Some 275,000 oil workers are represented by the unions which have joined together to get an adequate wage increase. OWIU, representing about 110,000 is the largest.

Altogether, the 22 unions representing 90% of the workers in the nation's basic oil industry—field drilling and pumping operations, pipe line transportation, and refining.

The strike deadline was forced on the unions by the companies' rejection of the workers' demands. The unions asked for a wage increase of 25c an hour and hiking of night shift differentials.

No major oil company offered wage increases exceeding 4.6%, or about 10c-an-hour, although some companies have agreed to night shift premiums.

The 10c offered by the companies is a cost-of-living increase which is automatically permissible under Wage Stabilization Board regulations, without prior WSB approval.

It will not be announced when and where each company will be struck, although companies will be notified in advance of intention to strike.

"Our policy," said OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight, "has been to cooperate with the companies in arranging orderly shut-downs of operations so that there will be no damage to equipment or danger to lives."

Where contracts ban strikes—as do those of some of the independent unions—the workers will refuse to supply oil products to other struck companies. In the past, struck companies have been able to operate by getting products from non-struck firms. Workers not on strike will aid the strikers.

The results of strike votes taken by locals assure wide rank-and-file support of the strike. About 300 strategic OWIU-CIO bargaining units, representing between 50,000 and 60,000 members, have voted overwhelmingly to strike.

In addition, an indefinite number of other independent unions and AFL locals have authorized the strike.

The union coordinating committee was formed at a conference in St. Louis last November called by OWIU. Eighteen unions responded to the call.

At a second conference earlier this month in Kansas City, 22 unions with 275,000 members were represented. A pledge of cooperation was renewed and bargaining strategy was planned.

TWUA Gets Set For Woolen Deadlock

THE CIO TEXTILE Workers last week got set for a possible strike at American Woolen Co. plants, charging in newspaper ads that the firm "is apparently determined to provoke a strike of almost 20,000 workers in 21 mills scattered across eight states."

The financial statement of the firm, which wants to cut pay, showed that its 1951 net profits after taxes were almost double the 1950 figure.

The net profits last year were $10,057,412, after a book loss of $3,848,330 for inventory. The 1950 figure was $5,309,630.

This is the company which wants to cancel its TWUA contract, which expires Mar. 15, and called for ending the escalator clause, all fringe benefits and an increase in the work load.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve announced that the union is willing to settle for the present contract but will not take any cuts in wages or work standards.

American Woolen's latest proposal is that there be a separate contract for each of its 21 mills, instead of the 14-year-old company-wide agreement.

TWUA's woolen and worsted policy committee last week rejected the demand, confirming a similar decision made earlier by the union's American Woolen advisory council.

THE committee made plans to get financial assistance in the event of a strike, by asking all woolen and worsted locals not involved in the current dispute to initiate a special assessment.

A sub-committee to carry out this program consists of J. William Belanger, Jack Rubenstein and Charles Serraino, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey state directors respectively, and TWUA Sec.-Treas. William Pollock.

The policy committee also set up a sub-committee to act between meetings of the full group. Members are Rieve, George Baldanzi, TWUA executive vice president; Pollock and Chupka.

John Chupka, TWUA's woolen and worsted director, said that half of the union's membership is employed in mills that have renewed their contracts and that those who have canceled their agreements "have no particular demands of their own." He added:

"It has become obvious that American Woolen is not concerned with economic issues, but is embarked on a campaign of union-busting, pure and simple. We feel sure that some, if not all, of the other employers will hesitate to join American Woolen in this kind of adventure."

'Unite Or Die'

The CIO Textile Workers last week hoisted a revised version of the traditional battle-flag of the American Revolution as the emblem for its struggle with the American Woolen Co.

TWUA adopted a variation of the "Rattlesnake Flag," which shows a snake divided into various segments, representing the then-separate colonies, with the slogan "Unite or Die." The union's adaption uses a snake with 21 segments, representing American Woolen's 21 mills.

The company is insisting that the present company-wide contract be abandoned in favor of separate bargaining for each of the mills.

Textile Gets 6c

The CIO Textile Workers won a 6c hourly pay raise and other contract benefits for about 400 workers at Royal Swan Co., Inc., at Allentown, Pa. The new contract runs until Jan. 28, 1953, with a wage reopener six months before the expiration date.

600 Barbers Win $5 Raise In N. Y. Pact

SIX HUNDRED New York City barbers last week won an increase of $5 a week in the basic minimum wage scale in a contract negotiated by Local 11 of the CIO Barbers and Beauty Culturists with the United Master Barbers Association, Inc.

The agreement is the first covering about 200 barber shops north of 59th Street on Manhattan's west side.

Features of the pact, which runs for two years, include a five-day week, health and welfare fund, eight paid holidays, vacation pay, mediation and arbitration of all disputes, and a no lockout-no strike clause.

The union was represented by Nation Pres. Ernest Herbert and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Visconti of Local 11. Visconti said that Murray M. Gassman, CIO representative, "helped during negotiations and provided the basis for the agreement."

'Just Wipe Away Your Tears, Boys'

By Labor Press Associated

DRY THEM TEARS, brothers. Big business *is* managing to squeeze by—and more than just barely.

Net profits are keeping way up in the stratosphere, despite the tax boost last year, and dividends forked out to stockholders are climbing right along.

Oil and natural gas companies, for example, increased dividend payments by 20.1% in 1951 over 1950. Here are some other groups that did pretty well in the way of dividend increases:

Aircraft	**16.3%**	**Textile**	**10.2%**
Rubber	**14.8%**	**Mining**	**11.6%**
Utilities	**12.4%**	**Railroads**	**6%**

U. S. firms operating abroad 13.9%

And here, by industry, are figures on net profits after all taxes (in millions) for the last two years:

	1950	1951
OILS		
Socony-Vacuum	$128.2	$160
Standard of Ohio	20.2	23.1
Phillips	51.5	73.7
Atlantic Refining	40.8	45
Sunray Oil	20.4	24.2
UTILITIES		
N. Y. Telephone	46.5	53
Southwestern Bell	26.2	32.7
N. J. Bell	15.1	16
Public Service Electric	20.8	23
Texas Utilities	11.5	13
Long Island Lighting	3.7	4.9
RAILROADS		
Lackawanna	3.8	6.3
Seaboard	11.2	12.3
Virginian	6.7	7.1
Baltimore and Ohio	15	19.1
Denver and Rio Grande	6	7.9
MISCELLANEOUS		
American Woolen	5.3	10
Wilson	4.3	4.7
Pillsbury Mills	1.2	1.5
Gar Wood Industries	2 deficit	3
Johns-Manville	22.8	24.5

WSB Okehs 25c Hike For 10,000 CIO Aircraft Workers

SOME 10,000 members of the CIO Auto Workers employed in the Douglas Aircraft Co. plant at Long Beach, Calif., were given an immediate wage boost averaging 25c an hour in a Wage Stabilization Board recommendation handed down last week.

The recommendation includes a general 10% increase plus 9c an hour to be applied to the base pay, which has averaged $1.61; additional increases in some job rates; automatic increases of 5c every 16 weeks for workers of higher skills; the same increases for workers of lesser skills up to a point 5c below the maximum pay in each grade, beyond which merit would govern boosts, and a 1.14% increase every time the Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumer price index rises 1%.

The board still has to act on retroactivity of the wage increases and on the union shop, which Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the UAW said was essential to peaceful settlement of the dispute with management.

A six-weeks strike last fall sent the case to the WSB. The strikers went back to work when President Truman certified the case to the board, which in turn named a special panel to examine the issues.

The WSB recommendation, which also covers about 300 welders in an independent union, is not binding. It is believed, however, that it will settle the dispute, as continued disagreement could lead to another strike and the appointment of a presidential fact finding board which probably would make the same recommendations as the WSB.

Workers Authorize Strike At Bethlehem Shipyards

ARMED WITH an overwhelming membership authorization to call a strike, CIO Shipbuilding Workers' negotiators met last week with Bethlehem Steel representatives in another effort to conclude a contract covering the firm's eight East Coast shipyards.

IUMSWA officers were authorized to call a strike Mar. 1 in meetings at the Bethlehem shipyards at Brooklyn, where there are two yards, and Staten Island, N. Y.; Hoboken, N. J.; East Boston and Quincy, Mass., and Sparrows Point and Key Highway, Md. The strike-enabling vote was 26,643 to 532.

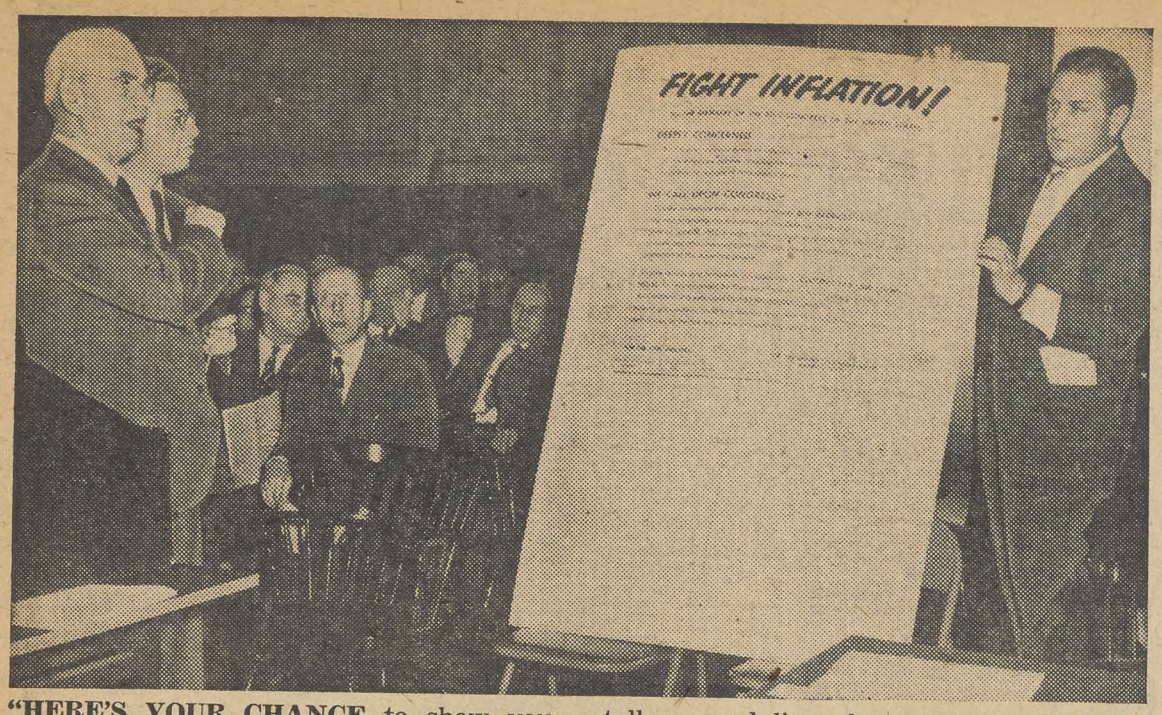
The union has asked a 20c wage increase and other benefits in contract talks which began early in December and were resumed on Feb. 15 after a long adjournment. The Dec. 31 contract expiration date was extended to Mar. 1 under the terms of the old agreement.

IUMSWA Pres. John J. Grogan said that vote put the responsibility for averting a strike on the Bethlehem executives and "underscored the seriousness of the Shipbuilders' plight in an already aggravated and grievous condition where we have sacrificed our parity with workers' wage scales in other major industries and in the face of the skyrocketing cost of living."

Ex-Rep. Karst Files For Another Term

Ray Karst, Missouri Democrat who served in Congress from 1948 to 1951, last week filed for the Democratic nomination for U. S. representative from the new 3d district in St. Louis.

He has been practicing law in Washington since 1951. His candidacy is supported by many CIO and AFL leaders and the major Democratic leaders of his district.



"HERE'S YOUR CHANCE to show you mean it," Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO Steelworkers tells steel employers as "fight inflation" petition to Congress is unveiled at WSB panel hearing. Steel bosses, who talk a good line about inflation, held up their hands in horror. At Murray's left is Arthur J. Goldberg, union general counsel, and at right is Frank N. Hoffman, USA representative.

"KEEP THE HUMAN ELEMENT in mind," Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray tells WSB panel in the union's closing argument. At left, USA Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes and Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers listen to Murray's summation of the union's case.

Angry Words Mark WSB Hearing

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

A GOVERNMENT panel is studying a million words of testimony this week in the hope of finding a peaceful settlement of the steel wage dispute.

While the union's Wage-Policy Committee agreed to a 28-day postponement of a threatened strike, the two public members of the panel which heard the union and industry debate the case, met with public members of the Wage Stabilization Board in Washington.

The WSB chairman, Nathan Feinsinger, said the board expects to begin considering the steel case "within a week or 10 days." He said the board expects to have the first report from its special panel, headed by Dr. Harry Shulman of Yale, by that time.

Feinsinger said the WSB decided to speed up the case by considering the panel's recommendations in separate "chunks" for each of the 22 issues raised by the union. The WSB is scheduled to submit its recommendations to Pres. Truman in the next few weeks.

The long series of hearings—held in both Washington and New York—wound up in a flurry of sharp words and angry retorts.

Pres. Philip Murray of the United Steelworkers of America led off the union's day-and-a-half rebuttal testimony with a 90-minute speech, in which he charged that the industry:

1. Had turned down every request of the union and had evaded the responsibilities of good-faith collective bargaining.

2. Had applied double-standard economic arguments to the workers' pay proposals.

3. Had falsely and cynically raised the issues of inflation and tax losses for the federal government.

4. Had sought to force the union into a strike in order to provoke the government into granting the steel industry "completely unjustified price increases."

He read a long list of salary figures paid to top executives in the industry—as well as substantial increases in recent years—and commented that these same men sound off "against the worker who gets as low as $1.31 and $1.66 an hour—the underpaid and the underprivileged."

Of Joseph Larkin, vice-president of Bethlehem Steel, Murray commented:

"He got a salary of $269,547 in 1950, and an increase of $86,587, or 45% that year, but he's busting his britches to kick the hell out of the steelworkers."

The industry's temper came near the boiling point, however, when Murray called its bluff on the inflation-taxation issue, about which the company spokesmen had put scores of thousands of words into the record.

Unveiling a 4x5 foot petition to Congress, Murray called on the industry leaders to join with the union in a joint assault on the two problems.

The petition, entitled "Fight Inflation", urged Congress to extend and strengthen the Defense Production Act, including price controls; and to pass Pres. Truman's plan for collecting $5.5 billion from corporations and wealthy individuals, through a closing of present loopholes in the tax law.

Murray and other steel union officers signed the petition. The industry men sat in glum silence as he invited them to sign it. Eventually, Vice-Pres. John Stephens of U. S. Steel got around to calling the speech and the petition a "carnival."

Steelworkers Grant Last Truce Extension

WARNING "the patience of our members is running out," CIO Steelworkers late last week gave the Wage Stabilization Board an additional 28 days in which to attempt to resolve the deadlock in the nation's basic steel industry.

The USA executive board and Intl. Wage-Policy Committee, meeting in Pittsburgh, struck at the "filibustering" by steel management which has delayed a WSB decision.

It allowed one final "reasonable" extension of the present strike truce, from Feb. 24 to Mar. 23.

It urged the WSB "promptly to make its recommendations."

And it authorized Pres. Philip Murray to call a steel strike on or after Mar. 23, "in the event a fair basis for an equitable settlement of the dispute is not forthcoming by that date."

The steel union, in allowing the government the period since Jan. 1. to act, made plain that a strike is coming if agreement is not reached shortly.

"We hope that a strike may be averted but the patience of our members is running out," the Wage-Policy Committee said.

"We do not propose that further meetings of this Policy Committee be called for the purpose of considering further postponements."

Tracing the lengthy history of negotiations and government hearings since last November, the union said:

"Our dispute is still unresolved. Our demands continue to receive a uniform 'no' from steel management.

"The cost of living continues to rise and the economic pressure on the families of steelworkers, as on almost every worker's family in America, becomes more burdensome each day.

"The industry's case presented in eight days of testimony boiled down simply to the word 'no,' 1000 times repeated.

"That simple 'no' to each and every one of our demands was accompanied by as distorted and provocative a series of statements as has ever been presented to a government agency by an American industry."

WILL FREEDOM BE SOLD OUT IN THE NAME OF ITS DEFENSE?

A Government-Decreed Union Shop To Settle The Steel And Other Disputes Will Amount To Just That

By Joseph H. Ball*

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1952 — 11

ADVERTISEMENT — ADVERTISEMENT — ADVERTISEMENT

HALT INFLATION! HOLD THE STEEL LINE!

If the C.I.O. wins a 16-cent-an-hour increase and a union shop in the steel industry, the wage-price

A JOHNSTOWN FLOOD of crocodile tears for the self-made suckers who don't want to join unions is being wept over the country as a by-product of the CIO Steelworkers' demand for the union shop.

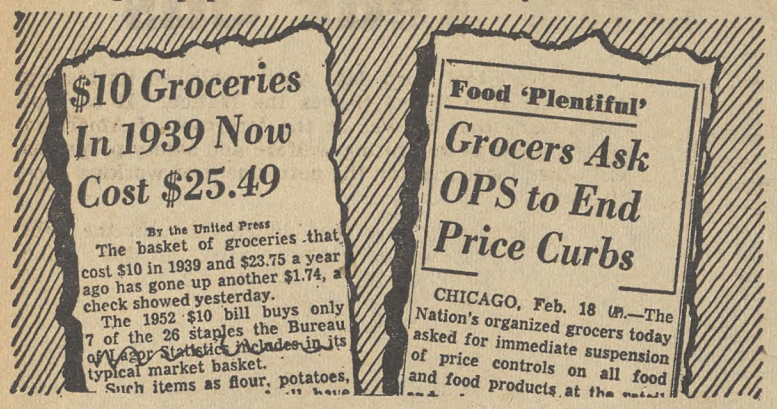
The Freeman, sometimes referred to as "The New Republic of the Right Wing," recently carried an article (left), deploring the union shop by a Joseph H. Ball, formerly a Republican Senator from Minnesota, who was voted back into private life after vehemently supporting the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Committee for Constitutional Government celebrated St. Valentine's Day by running a full-page ad (right) in the Wall Street Journal. Most of it was composed of a Spotlight written by Rep. Gwinn (R. N.Y.), one of the more obnoxious denizens of Capitol Hill.

Gwinn, who helped the CCG get millions of pieces of propaganda into the mail without stamps by loaning it his mailing frank (he was howling for goverenmt economy at the same time), discussed the "sinister significance" of the steel negotiations. And a wage boost for steel workers, he said, will send the country to the dogs. This is strange indeed; the usual CCG propaganda line is that the country went to the dogs during the Roosevelt administration.

Study In Contrasts

Here's a study in contradictions, headlines from a Washington paper on two successive days:



$10 Groceries In 1939 Now Cost $25.49

By the United Press

The basket of groceries that cost $10 in 1939 and $23.75 a year ago has gone up another $1.74, a check showed yesterday.

The 1952 $10 bill buys only 7 of the 26 staples the Bureau of Labor Statistics includes in its typical market basket.

Such items as flour, potatoes,

Food 'Plentiful'

Grocers Ask OPS to End Price Curbs

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 (AP).—The Nation's organized grocers today asked for immediate suspension of price controls on all food and food products at the

Yet while housewives and workers groan over what happens to paychecks at grocery stores, the big wholesale and retail grocers and chain store and independent operators announce a lobbying drive to wipe out such slight food price controls as now exist.

They'll probably get a warm reception in the "Horsemeat" Congress, which is stalling on President Truman's requests to put some teeth in the "Capehartized" Defense Production Act.

It's time for us to put some steam behind the President's proposals.

State's Rights Supreme

Every once in a great while (in non-election years) Sen. Taft makes some pretense of being interested in human welfare.

But every time his candor catches up with him, as it did last week when the Senate Finance Committee began hearing the bill to give extra federal unemployment benefits to areas hard hit by layoffs, usually because of defense cuts in civilian production.

The thousands of unemployed men and women are growing in number in Michigan, New England, New York and elsewhere.

But Taft would ignore them. State's rights, he says, are more important than starvation. The U. S. can't act, he claims, because that would "federalize" the present hodge-podge of state unemployment laws.

It's still true that Congress has acted handsomely to help corporations during the defense emergency, and its past time that it protected workers and their families against hardship.

How Long, J. Howard?

The FBI is to be commended for the arrest of 10 Klansmen—including a deputy sheriff and a constable—in North Carolina.

It is now two months since the Christmas bomb blast which killed Harry Moore and his wife in Florida. More than a month ago, Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath promised a delegation, including a CIO representative, that a vigorous federal investigation was under way. It's past time for some results.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gerrase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV February 25, 1952 No. 8

Fairless The Fakir

Reds, Fascists Work Together

Following is a digest of an article by Mark Alexander which appeared in the New Leader, labor-liberal weekly. The authors' observation that Communists and Fascists in the Middle East have formed an alliance bears out the views expressed by John Roy Carlson (author of Under Cover and The Plotters) in his recent book, Cairo to Damascus.

ON JAN. 26 in Cairo a man named Ahmed Hussein was arrested and charged with "top responsibility" for anti-British riots which had raged in the city.

Other reports mentioned that the riots were the work of the "Socialist party of Egypt." There is no contradiction between these two assertions, for Ahmed Hussein is the leader and founder of the Egyptian Socialist party, and it is not unlikely that it played a key role in instigating the violence.

Nor that, behind this "socialist' party, was the long arm of the Kremlin.

Ahmed Hussein's "socialist party" is socialist in name only. Until a few months ago, it was known as the Young Egypt party, and was notorious for its pro-Nazi, terrorist leanings. Ahmed Hussein is, in fact, recognized as the founder of Egyptian Fascism. In addition, Hussein is a prominent member of the Middle East Peace Council, a Communist front.

The Communists have maintained intimate relations with the extreme rightist Moslem Brotherhood ever since Communist and Brotherhood leaders were interned together in 1949. Afterward, the Communists instructed their adherents to join the Brotherhood's "liberation battalions."

It is this tie between Communism and Middle East Fascism which, in all likehood, lies at the bottom of the Cairo rioting and which makes the general situation in the Middle East highly explosive.

The central figure in the Communist-Fascist Middle Eastern alliance is the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini. Haj Amin, who has been many things in the course of his long and remarkable career, cannot be said ever to have been remotely liberal in outlook. A close wartime friend and collaborator of Hitler's, the ex-Mufti has usually been identified with stark reaction. Nevertheless, he is also a Communist favorite.

Most of the Arabian leaders who favor playing ball with the Communists know little, if anything, about Communism, and what they know is hardly to their taste.

Essentially, they regard Soviet Communism as another form of imperialism that can be played off against the West. What they do not realize, however, is that the initiative has passed slowly but surely to Communism: Most of the anti-imperialist demonstrations, from Cairo to Teheran, are nowadays organized by the Communists.

One might well ask why there has not been more trouble than we have had. The answer is that Communism in the Middle East may be a lusty phenomenon but also possesses serious weaknesses.

The first is that it is utterly dependent upon foreign direction, and Moscow is not yet clear whether it wants to see the "Chinese solution" applied or "people's democracies" created. Further, the generation of Middle East Communists which was trained in Moscow has given way to a locally nurtured leadership which, being shot through with nationalism, is not trusted by the Kremlin.

FINALLY, the Arab Communist leaders are rarely of proletariat origin, and this is a serious defect in a region where the masses live in total squalor. The Syrian and Egyptian Politburos, for instance, are dominated by bankers, absentee landlords and industrialists.

From this it is evident that the upsurge of Communism in the Middle East is not a direct result of the undoubted need for social and economic reform.

Nationalism, not "socialism," is the decisive issue. The Communists have taken cognizance of this fact and have, therefore, deliberately soft-pedalled socialism demands. The resulting alliance with the Right is sometimes embarrassing, but generally serves well the aims of Moscow.

Strategically, Communism in the Middle East—as it showed itself most recently to be in Egypt—is a fifth column that is not supposed to march until the other four columns are on the way.

Behind The Headlines—

Why Steel Workers 'Worry' Over Tear Gas

The steel workers are "worried," says USA Pres. Phillip Murray, that if they are forced on strike, the industry will use violence against its employes as it has many times in the past.

As the WSB panel hearings wound up, Murray recalled that the steel industry had spent $1.2 millions in the early Thirties for arms and tear gas, and he suggested:

"Perhaps munitions are already stored for use against strikers. No wonder the steel workers are worried on the basis of the industry's past record."

While the industry denied any such present intention, this dispatch recalls how the steel industry has treated steel workers in the past.

By IRVING FAGAN
For Labor Press Associated

"I BELIEVE that no industry can permanently succeed that does not treat its employes equitably and humanely," said Judge Elbert H. Gary, founder of United States Steel Corp., and its chief executive officer for 26 years.

" . . . We are unalterably opposed to any extension of union labor and advise subsidiary companies . . . not to recognize it. That was said by the same U.S. Steel Corp., in 1910, the year it was formed by swallowing up Carnegie Steel and other corporations.

In the famous general steel strike of 1919, Negroes were imported by the thousands to act as strikebreakers. Company agents were instructed to " . . . stir up as much bad feeling as you possibly can between the Serbians and the Italians. Spread data among the Serbians that the Italians are going back to work . . . Urge them to go back to work or the Italians will get their jobs."

The World Interchurch Movement, which investigated the strike, reported: denial of the rights of assembly and free speech; interference with meetings; arrests without charges and often without warrants; provocation by hirelings and spies; invasion of the homes of strikers without legal proceedings; brutality and violence by sheriffs and city police; the use of federal and state troops.

In 1937 seventeen pickets were killed in the "Memorial Day Massacre" in Chicago, where employes of Republic Steel were trying to form a union.

Less than a generation ago the seven-day week and the twelve-hour day were standard in steel. Towns and houses were company-owned.

In 1889, the workers at Homestead, Pa., rebelled. The state militia was used against the strikers. Union leaders were arrested wholesale. There were heavy fines for union activity. Spies and provocations were imported, including armed Pinkerton agents. The strikers won, but three years later at Carnegie Steel, the workers were locked out for five months, and unionism was crushed.

In the 1919 general strike, although there were only 100,000 union members, 275,000 men walked out. Management said the strikers were "aliens" and "anarchists." The churches were used to whip up feeling against the strikers.

In the next decade the steel companies beat the drum for "the American Plan"—that is, open shop, anti-union, and the branding of unionism as a "foreign influence."

The U.S. Steel Corp. last April published its history under the title "Steel Serves the Nation." It says of Judge Gary that he was at the forefront of American industrialists in instituting welfare and safety programs and other measures for the betterment of working conditions.

Yet the history says that Judge Gary, in the 1919 strike, "refused to see representatives of the strike committee on the grounds that they did not represent workers of the Corporation and had never been in its employ and therefore had no right to speak for them."

There is nothing in the history about the big anti-union "American Plan" campaign in the 1920's. The history skips from 1919 to 1937, with the signing of the first contract between the corporation and the then Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

The position of U.S. Steel today in resisting union demands for a pay increase and other changes is that it is acting for the best interests of the nation as a whole.

Said Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U.S. Steel: "The granting of the all-embracing non-economic demands of the union, which include such things as a union shop and a guaranteed annual wage, would mean turning over to labor the control of many essential managerial prerogatives. That we cannot voluntarily do."

Note: There are thousands upon thousands of union shop contracts—and in no case has that meant "turning over to labor the control of many essential managerial prerogatives." There are firms that have instituted the annual wage—and have prospered.

Sign Of Desperation—

Taft's 'Useless War' Cry Is 'Playing Politics With Misery'

SEN. TAFT is going up and down the land denouncing U. S.-United Nations resistance to Communist aggression in Korea as a "useless, unnecessary war" and as "Truman's war."

And he's alternating these arguments, in his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination, with a call for the U. S. to spread the war to China by arming Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa forces for an invasion of the mainland.

Taft is "playing politics with human misery," said Columnist Lowell Mellett. Similar comments were voiced by two other columnists, Tom Stokes and Marquis Childs.

Mellett struck at Taft's "useless war" cry and his assertion that President Truman is not trying to win the war in Korea, saying:

"This is not honest. Further it is a cruel deception, since it is aimed in part at the unhappy hearts of those who have lost or are fearful of losing relatives in the war the Senator describes as useless. The Senator has become a demogogue in his desperate drive to obtain the office so long denied him.

"The basis for calling the war useless probably lies in the false premise of the Senator and his partisans that it might have been avoided if the administration had gone hog wild in its support of Chiang Kai-shek; if it hadn't sought to 'appease' the Communists in China.

"But even if this premise were true, it would not make the war 'useless' now. Senator Taft did not think that at the time Mr. Truman put American troops at the service of the United Nations in resistance to the invasion of South Korea.

"He commended the President's prompt action then, only protesting that he should have first obtained a declaration of war from Congress.

"IF THERE ever were an instance of playing politics with human misery, we are now seeing it in Taft's campaigning and the campaigning of those who follow his line."

Stokes warned that our "spiritual defenses . . . can be weakened from within—by ourselves through self-created 'fifth-columns.'" He went on:

"It seems proper to ask, for example, how long Senator Taft should permit himself to go up and down the land calling the United Nations' stand against aggression in Korea 'a useless war' and 'Truman's war.'

"Enough of this might well tend, at least temporarily and at a critical time, to undermine the faith of some of us in ourselves, in our ideals as a Nation, and in the principle of collective security to challenge aggressors and keep the peace for which the United Nations was established in the first instance . . .

"Senator Taft is doing his party a great disservice by his attitude; for his party can't stand on his defeatism and regain the confidence of our people. He is creating a schism in his party, as becomes evident every day, making it hard for it to regain the trust of our people.

"For ours are not a 'peace-at-any-price' people."

And Taft's supporters brook no deviation from the Ohio Senator's policies, according to Childs. He wrote:

"Above all, among these managers in the Taft wing of the party the signs are evident of a growing determination to go it alone; to read out of the party—and for that matter, out of human society—anyone who does not subscribe not merely to Taft, but to the whole decalogue of reaction.

"Me-too-ism may have lost the election of 1948, although that is debatable. Me-ism — completely self-centered concentration on the prejudices and the predilictions of one limited group of voters—can lose the election of '52."

'Shame List' Fails To Cut Relief Rolls, Figures Show

THE "SHAME LIST" tactic of making public the names of relief recipients has had virtually no effect upon the size of relief caseloads, despite advance claims to the contrary by supporters of the Jenner Amendment.

When the Jenner Amendment —allowing inspection of relief rolls—was added to a tax bill and rammed through Congress last year, its supporters claimed there were large numbers of "chiselers" and "fraudulent" relief claimants, who would be exposed and eliminated by "publicity."

But it hasn't worked out that way, the Federal Security Agency revealed last week.

Indiana was the first state to open its rolls for inspection, as of last Oct. 30. But the caseload declined by only 1.3%. Illinois was another early state to adopt the "poor law" program, but the drop was .2%.

"If public access to names would lower the caseloads," said Oscar Ewing, FSA chief, "spectacular declines should have appeared in Indiana in November and in Illinois in December. This did not happen."

Ewing pointed out the reductions were "about the same as for previous months and no greater than in several other states."

THE "shame list" plan of the Jenner Amendment has been carried to the extreme in Maryland. One of several relief bills pending in the Legislature would make mandatory the publication of a full list of all relief recipients—old age, dependent children, etc. This goes far beyond the opening of relief rolls to public inspection.

And in the nation's capital, the District of Columbia Commissioners have reversed themselves and urged Federal legislation opening Washington's rolls to inspection.

The action was condemned by a half dozen labor and social agencies, including T. J. McCarthy, vice president of the D. C. CIO Council, as a proposal for "shaming the people on relief."

——Herblock in The Washinton Post

"Now, Here's A General I Have Confidence In."

CIO DELEGATES register for the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights in Washington, Harry Read, director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, and Pres. Willard S. Townsend of the CIO Transport Workers (right), committee secretary, check credentials. Sessions were held at the Statler Hotel.

SEN. FERGUSON (R. Mich.), extr won't support their effort to make i jority vote. He said he thought 49

Civil Rights Leaders Get More Doubletalk From Congress; Plan Fight At Ballot Box

THE FIGHT for anti-discrimination legislation last week took on new impetus when it was carried directly to individual members of Congress by 900 delegates to the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, held Feb. 17 and 18 in Washington.

It was an educational process for the delegates, as well as the congressmen. Each available member of the Senate and House was cornered by his own constituents among the delegates and asked five specific questions about his position on civil rights.

The answers were reported back to the full conference, where it was generally agreed that there had been too much Congressional doubletalk and indifference on civil rights matters.

Disillusioned but not disheartened, the delegates unanimously pledged themselves to "carry this vital fight into the precincts where the people of America live and vote."

Members of Congress were told in no uncertain terms how the American people stand on this issue.

The delegations who called upon them came from 35 states and the District of Columbia and represented 52 national non-Communist organizations. They made clear to congressmen that this was not a "minority" protest.

Sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the CIO, AFL and religious, veterans and civic groups, the conference opened Sunday afternoon with an address by NAACP Administrator Roy Wilkins.

This was followed by a mock "trial" of the civil rights issue before Presiding Judge Robert W. Ming, midwest regional chairman of the American Veterans Committee. Six witnesses, including Paul Sifton, Washington legislative representative of the CIO Auto Workers, presented the case for civil rights on behalf of the American people.

CONCLUDING speakers of the conference were A. Philip Randolph, president of AFL Sleeping Car Porters (left) and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Many delegates spontaneously gave supplementary testimony.

Art Hindson, of CIO Auto Workers Local 212, Detroit, likened the tactics of the Dixiecrats to Vishinsky's methods, declaring:

"This whole matter of racial discrimination is playing directly into the hands of the Communists."

After state delegations had been organized, a capacity audience turned out for a banquet and addresses in the Statler Hotel ballroom. Four leading Senate supporters of civil rights legislation predicted confidently that victory is "much closer than our proponents realize."

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) reminded the delegates that "the very fact that we can meet here in Washington and in this hotel is in itself a major victory for our cause."

He recalled the discriminatory policies which had previously prevented interracial meetings at Washington hotels and said that no small tribute was due the management of the Statler chain for making the meeting possible in a capital that is largely Jim Crow.

"This conference meets in Washington because we know that it is in the halls of Congress that discrimination and intolerance are fighting their last battles," Humphrey declared.

"Our meeting tonight will stand as a symbol and eternal reminder that this community—the national capital—belongs to all the people all of the time."

The real work of the conference began Monday morning when delegates ove flowed the Senate Caucus Room to g final instructions before making individu calls upon their congressmen.

They heard CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey, chairman of the CIO Committee Abolish Discrimination, characterize th "basic aim" of all civil rights supporte as being a desire for real democracy prevail in the Senate where filibuster ru now prevails.

He said the CIO demands for all person

1. Economic equality, the right to job at equal pay for equal work wi equal opportnuity to be promoted in a cordance with merit.

2. Political equality, the right to pa ticipate equally at the ballot box selecting the government, national or loca

3. Equality of opportunity to share the services of the community, su as a room in a hotel, a meal in a restau rant, medical care and a seat for a chi in a school room.

After the state delegations had calle

Penalties Asked

Severe penalties, including death, for vandalism resulting from "racial and religious prejudice" are provided in a bill introduced in the House Feb. 14 by Rep. Heller (D. N. Y.).

The death penalty could be imposed when victims suffer injury or death, as in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore, who were killed in the Christmas bombing of their Florida home.

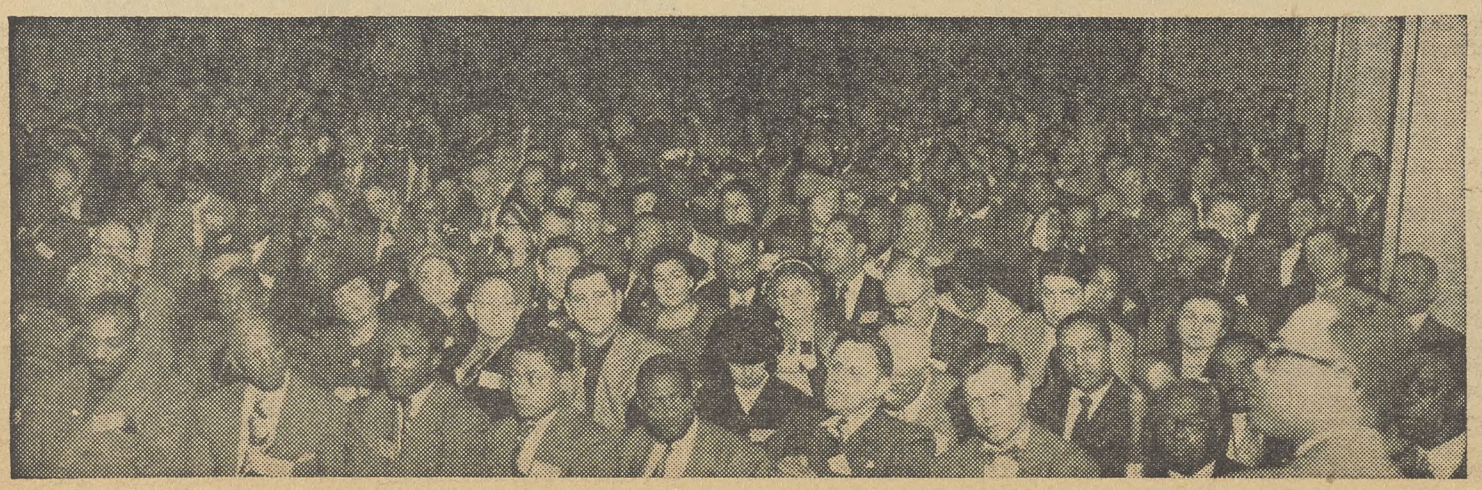
Irvin Gets Second Sentence To Death

For the second time, Walter Lee Irv has been sentenced to die in the notorio Groveland "rape" trial.

The young Florida Negro farm hand w convicted in less than 1½ hours by an white jury, despite new testimony by criminologist and former FBI agent th footprint evidence against Irvin had be "planted."

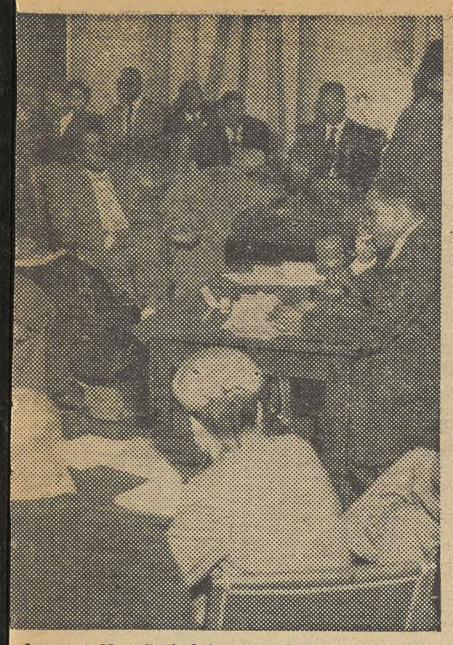
The three-year-old Groveland case h been marked by the lynching of one Negr the killing of a second by Sheriff Wil McCall last fall, and a life sentence for third.

Irvin's lawyers are considering an a peal of the conviction.

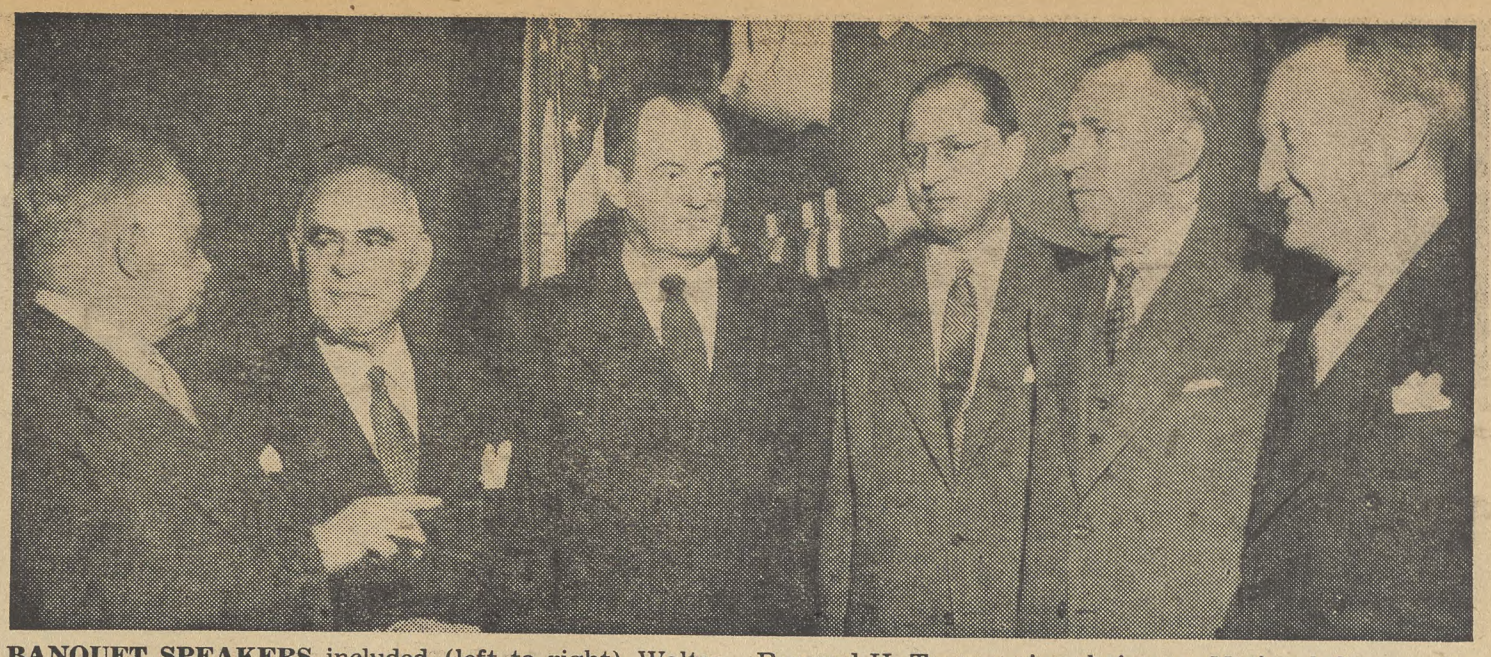


DEMOCRACY ON TRIAL. Delegates hear Elmer Henderson, American Council on Human Rights representative (right), testify for the people at a mock trial conducted at Sunday afternoon's session in the Statler Hotel.

CIO'S POSITION is explained to B. Carey, chairman of the CIO C



ght, tells Michigan delegates he ble to end filibusters by simple ma- should be required for cloture.



BANQUET SPEAKERS included (left to right) Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP; Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.); Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.); Toastmaster Bernard H. Trager, vice chairman, National Community Relations Advisory Council; Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.) and Sen. Benton (D. Conn.)

their congressmen, each reported replies he five conference questions.

nly one state—West Virginia—was nd to have perfect representation on l rights matters.

s the roll of the states was called, it ame clear that supporters of civil rights had a great deal to do politically in sections of the country—North as well South—before Congress will recognize democratic will of the American people.

elegation after delegation reported that y had found their Senators and Repre- tatives "evasive" and, sometimes, even tile.

Villiam H. Oliver, co-director of the PC Dept. of the UAW-CIO, who s chairman of the Michigan delegation, example, that his group had been "Red- ted out of the room" by Rep. Hoffman Mich.). He said that Hoffman bluntly lared that he was a "white supremacist" doesn't believe in giving Negroes the nt to vote.

Michael Mann, CIO Regional director Illinois and chairman for his state, reported that racial animosity had n encountered. Rep. Vail (R. Ill.), he , had questioned the group about the priety "of Jewish people lining up with ored" on civil rights matters.

We must not forget that Vail and Rep. ehan (R. Ill.) who was completely ative on all civil rights questions, both e from working men's districts," Mann lared. "Something can be done about ir attitudes next November."

Vith corresponding detail, each congress- n was pined down on his views concern- cloture, FEPC, anti-lynch and anti- tax legislation. Delegates made clear t they were not satisfied when members d they supported the last three but n't believe in a majority vote to end usters.

We must measure each candidate by stand on this basic issue," UAW Pres. lter P. Reuther said in summary at the l session. "We must make civil rights top item on democracy's agenda in 2 and mobilize as we've never done ore."

He said that he hoped civil rights would be made the main issue in the coming presidential campaign.

In a resolution, the delegates called upon the Senate to revise its rule to shut off filibusters, and asked for legislation establishing an FEPC, abolishing the poll tax and making lynching punishable as a federal offense.

"We will not be intimidated by terror, nor will we succumb to defeatism," the delegates declared. "We shall not rest as long as any American is daily forced to face the humiliation of racial discrimination and segregation."

VOICE OF AMERICA recorded all major speeches. Red propaganda has been most effective on the civil rights issue.

CIO Protests Bias In Panama; Gains Of U. S. Negroes Hailed

THE RECORD of accelerated economic and social progress of Negroes in the United States—with high praise for the CIO—was given workers in Denmark recently by Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, U. S. ambassador to that country.

Mrs. Anderson was a speaker at the National CIO Convention in New York last November. Her address to the Danish Workers Educational Association served to clarify for her audience a picture of the role of the Negro in America that is often distorted by the time it gets to European workers.

The transition of the Negro from farm worker to industrial worker, she said, is illustrated by the fact that whereas 100,000 were employed in industry in 1910, the figure had risen to 1.5 million in 1950. The labor unions, she said, played an important part.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations—the CIO—which was first organized in the early 1930's took a firm stand, from its very beginning, against race discrimination," she said.

"Since the CIO organized labor in the heavy industries such as automobile, steel, rubber and mine workers, this orientation was especially important for Negroes. It is estimated that out of the six million members of the CIO, at least 500,000 are Negroes; while another 600,000 Negroes are members of the American Federation of Labor, which has eight million members.

"The CIO has had for a number of years a national committee to combat discrimination. This committee has been active throughout the nation on behalf of Negro workers.

"Walter Reuther's Auto Workers, affiliated with the CIO, should be mentioned as having taken a vigorous stand."

THE CIO, through its Committee on Latin-American Affairs, last week lodged vigorous protest against the flagrant refusal of a government-operated hotel in the Panama Canal Zone to provide accommodations for a distinguished visiting Negro surgeon.

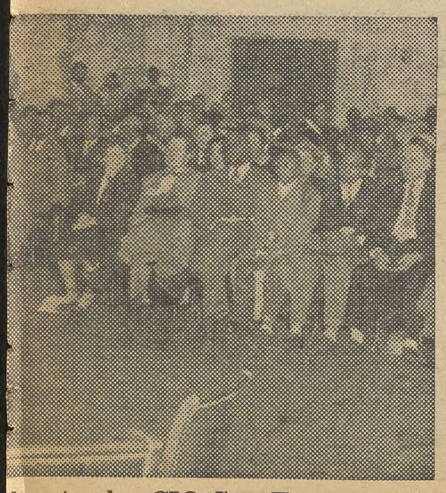
A strongly worded complaint was filed with Gov. Francis K. Newcomer of the Canal Zone on behalf of the committee by Dr. Ernst Schwarz, executive secretary. Copies went to Sec. of Defense Robert A. Lovett and Assistant Sec. of State Edward G. Miller.

Victims of the discrimination were Dr. G. V. Harry, Panama-born surgeon now practicing in Jamaica, and Mrs. Harry. They were refused accommodations at the Washington Hotel in Colon when they appeared to claim rooms reserved by phone 10 minutes earlier. Dr. Harry, a fellow of the British Royal College of Surgeons, was in Panama as a delegate to a sectional meeting of the American College of Surgeons.

Schwarz pointed out to Newcomer that the hotel is operated by the Panama Canal Co., "an entity set up and administered under your supervision and thus under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Government." Its refusal to give Dr. and Mrs. Harry the rooms reserved, he maintained, "is in blatant contradiction with the policy of equal rights repeatedly announced and supported by the President of the United States."

The letter demanded an official investigation and reprimand of those responsible "for this violation of human rights."

"You are undoubtedly aware," it concluded, "of the damage done by happenings of this kind to our country throughout the Hemisphere and beyond, unless steps are taken to remedy attitudes and actions in complete contradiction to democratic principles."



legates by CIO Sec.-Treas. James ee to Abolish Discrimination.

INSTRUCTIONS. John Gunther, of Americans for Democratic Action, helps delegates prepare to question their Senators and Representatives at Monday morning's session in the Senate Caucus Room.

THESE TEXTILE workers, most of them from American Woolen's Winooski, Vt., plant may be out on strike soon.

HARD PLUGGING at the community level is what helps most, Henry Murray (left) of the National PAC staff told his class on political activity.

Unionists From 3 States Join Enthusiastically In New England CIO School

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE PLANE dropped carefully down on a windswept runway cleared out of a field of snow and came gradually to a stop.

We crawled stiffly out of the little hedgehopper, eased down the slippery portable iron steps and fought our way against the icy gale toward the small shelter a short distance away.

A quick look around the countryside blanketed in snow, dazzling brightly in the winter sunshine, made us think of Alaska, but we really were only a few hundred miles from New York City. For the past two hours we'd been flying over the hills, valleys, forests, farmlands and towns of New England, to the little airport of Montpelier, Vt.

(Exciting places—these little airports which have popped up all over the country. An air of drama and suspense seems to hang over them such as once must have pervaded the stage coach stops of pioneer America.)

A little dickering with the driver of the big auto stage and we arranged to be taken right to our destination, Goddard College, at Plainfield, about 10 miles away.

There were five of us in the party on our way to the Northern New England school sponsored by the National CIO and the Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine CIO Councils. Four were from CIO headquarters in Washington: George Guernsey, associate education director, his two assistants, Stuart Brock and Ben Segal, and your CIO News reporter.

The fifth member of the group was Baruch Shesinski, the friendly and well-informed labor representative from Israel. He is secretary of the Metal Trades Union in Israel and a member of the Haifa Labor Council.

A winding drive up a long snow-covered road off the main highway brought us to the cluster of rambling brown shingle buildings which is Goddard College. This unusual school, renowned in educational circles for its informal and unorthodox teaching methods and facilities, was once a farm.

The regular students at this small liberal arts college, some 100 or more boys and girls, were away working for two months at whatever jobs they could find—a requirement of Goddard's curriculum which made it possible for the CIO to obtain use of the college facilities for its one-week school.

Registration showed that seven CIO International unions were represented by the 29 student delegates sent by their locals and councils to attend the Vermont school.

The Textile Workers Union headed the list with 11 members, nine of them from the troubled ranks of Local 579 at the big American Woolen plant at Winooski, Vt., where a strike is threatened Mar. 15. (The company has announced that it will not renew the contract without a wage cut.) The three women students at the school were all textile workers from Winooski.

Other unions represented were the Steelworkers, Stone and Allied Workers, Shoe Workers, Lithographers and Auto Workers. Also present were three members from the CIO's newest affiliate, the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, in New York, who were given special permission to attend the New England school.

Many Visitors

Vermont CIO Pres. James F. Christie, Vice-Pres. W. John Mitchell of the Stone Workers, one of Vermont's most important unions; and CIO Regional Director Frank Carmichael from Boston, all warm supporters of the school, were among the CIO officials who visited the school and spoke to the students.

As usual at CIO schools, a heavy schedule of morning classes, afternoon workshops and evening speakers kept the students closely occupied during the week, but they gobbled it up—there was little if any absenteeism.

That the CIO delegates were deeply interested showed not only in the class discussions but also at mealtime and recreation periods, when groups would linger at the table or gather in a corner to continue a talk—not to mention the bull sessions that went on in the dormitories to all hours of the morning.

At a morning class, you'd find Ben Segal standing with his foot on a chair in front of a table piled high with books and pamphlets, giving informal talks on labor history and drawing out of the CIO students some of their own past experiences.

Or across the hall, you could listen in on Scott Hoyman's class on New Englands' economy, and perhaps hear him say: "Union people have just as much or more at stake in what happens to the industrial development of their town as any noisy Chamber of Commerce."

(Scott is TWUA's PAC director in northern New England.)

At a later class, you might hear Henry Murray, National PAC representative, telling what it takes to run a good political drive—not just "pamphlets, slogans, sound trucks and radio speeches," he said emphatically, but also plenty of plain hard grubbing work on the local level.

And at another session, Stuart Brock would be hammering away on the subject of how to do an active job back home in the local union. "If we could only get our own people to be active," he said, "if we could get our own six million members all steamed up, we could do a hell of a lot to get better legislation."

Popular speakers at evening sessions included Larry Rogin, TWUA publicity and education director, who told of the CIO's efforts to organize southern workers, and the foreign visitor from Israel, Sheshiski, who gave a moving talk on the pioneer struggles and achievements of the Jewish people there.

Members Modest

Certainly a visit to a CIO regional school such as the one held at Goddard College in Vermont is a good way to find out what kind of people make up the big sprawling militant labor organization of six million members that has impressed itself so deeply on the modern industrial scene during the past 15 years.

You can't help but think, as you listen to these CIO members discuss what's happening in their plants and communities, that some of our leaders in government and industry could learn much from them.

Not since the workers themselves believe this. They speak up modestly and often doubt that anything they know about is important. But given the same time and chance to think and talk things over that they have at CIO schools, workers can tell plenty that is revealing of what is happening today in the United States.

AFTER SUPPER students relaxed in the recreation room before the evening discussion started. Representatives of seven CIO international unions attended the school.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN if industries continue to move South? Scott Hoyman (right) leads discussion.

The Biggest Battle—

Foes Of Price Lids Having Field Day In Congress

(First of two articles.)

By MILTON PLUMB

WHAT is likely to be the most crucial battle that this session of the "Horsemeat" 82nd Congress will fight on the issue of price "controls"—if anyone would still call them that—is already approaching a climax. So far, the foes of price control are having things pretty much their own way.

Officially, Congress won't deal with the issue until it takes up the question of renewing the Defense Production Act next month.

Actually, congressional opponents of effective anti-inflation legislation have been hacking away at even the inadequate provisions of the present law since they returned in January.

This time their behind-the-scenes attack is one of indirection. No competent observer believes, since this is an election year, that Congress will fail to extend at least the major provisions of the present phony "controls" law.

There is a good chance, however, that, unless public opinion is immediately aroused, additional gimmicks will be written into the law to make it still more ineffective at a time when living costs are a record high.

Urged on by the same big business lobbies that killed workable inflation curbs last year, congressional foes of price control have gone a long way toward victory for one such proposal—the compulsory decontrol of items now selling below ceilings.

By jumping the gun while attention of supporters of price control has been focused elsewhere, the forces of inflation have already lined up most big business lobbies behind the "decontrol" campaign.

So much pressure has been exerted by Congress upon the Office of Price Stabilization that a committee of that group now is studying whether the decontrol of some items is "advisable."

The committee was created reluctantly by former Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle just before he resigned to run for the Senate from Ohio.

DiSalle previously had been summoned before the Joint Congressional Economic Committee and raked over the coals about the "unnecessary record keeping" which congressmen said OPS regulations imposed upon businessmen. Why, the committee wanted to know, shouldn't items selling below ceiling be decontrolled so that such records wouldn't be needed?

Even as he announced the committee, however, DiSalle hit back. He said that all studies by OPS so far had indicated "that the extent of price weakness has been greatly exaggerated by some who have only a superficial knowledge of the situation or by some who use this as a means to attack controls generally."

Bigger Boobytraps

He also warned that "there are many potential dangers and difficulties in suspension or decontrol of major commodites at this time."

Actually, this new "decontrol" proposal presents a far greater threat to the nation's economic stability than any of the "economic boobytraps" set by foes of price control last year. If written into law, it could bring on a national economic disaster.

The experience of the country bears this out. The same phony "decontrol" argument was probably the most effective weapon used by the National Association of Manufacturers back in 1945 and 1946 in its successful drive to end wartime price controls prematurely. Prices shot skyward immediately thereafter.

Moreover, the argument, that since most consumer goods prices are currently below OPS ceilings there is no reason to continue controls on those items, is illogical to the core.

Actually, the direct contrary is the case: The current price situation is one of the clearest evidences of the need for much stronger price control legislation.

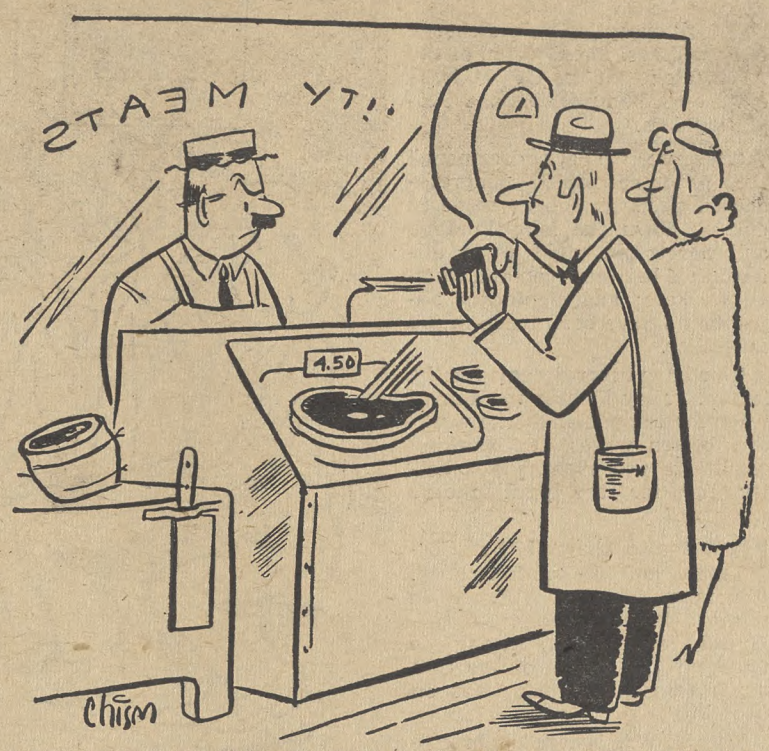
For proof, consider the case of grease wool, an item which the powerful sheep growers' lobby is working to decontrol. The price of this commodity at parity which has long been generally regarded as the "fair" return for farm produce is 57c a pound.

It's now selling at 63c, and the OPS ceiling is $1. Yet, under the present Defense Production Act, the minimum ceiling price which OPS can set is 95c.

This situation is typical of most below-ceiling commodities.

What it means is simply that Congress last year so rigged the law that OPS can't set ceilings low enough to have any effect whatever on the prices of most items. But now Congress, complaining that prices are below the artificially high ceilings it set by law, is using this fact as an argument to bolster its "decontrol" drive.

The greatest immediate danger lies in the possibility that OPS, in an effort to stave off the growing drive to write a compulsory decontrol provision into the law, may go along part way. OPS might, some observers believe, try to offer a sop to the "decontrol" forces in Congress by recommending that several "soft" items be taken out from under controls.



"Mind? I'd like to add it to my album of rare photos!"

Cotton, wool and other textiles, for example, last year felt no price pressures because of a general depression in the industry brought on by overproduction.

It happens that Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.), chairman of the Senate Banking Committee which will draft the new law, has a record of loyal service to the cotton lobby. Hence, there is some reason to fear that the OPS decontrol committee may decide to recommend taking controls off cotton and other textiles in the hope of preventing drastic action on other items.

Pressure for some such move is being put on OPS by businessmen manning the defense mobilization agencies. Although they urge "compromise decontrol" action ostensibly on the grounds that it will stave off Congress, their interest is a tip-off to the philosophy behind the whole "decontrol" movement.

Past experience has shown that as soon as one item is decontrolled, it immediately is used as an argument for taking price control off something else. How, the foes of price control then ask, can you fairly keep price control on this commodity when that one isn't under control?

A danger even greater than such a spreading extension of decontrol, however, lies in the fatal effect that even temporary removal of controls would have upon the entire anti-inflation program.

One pending proposal is that, once an item has been selling 5% below its ceiling for 60 days it would have to be decontrolled. OPS then could recontrol it only if it later sold above its former ceiling for 60 days.

However, under the present law it would take much longer than that to bring such an item back under control. Since OPS is required to consult its industry advisory committee and to make a market survey before imposing a ceiling on any item, at least 45 days more would elapse.

Sky-High 'Ceilings'

Throughout this minimum period of 105 days, the price might shoot skyward and nothing could be done about it. Congress made it clear that it won't tolerate price rollbacks when it killed the pending rollbacks on beef last year, and the new "ceiling" therefore might well be the roof of the sky itself.

Even that assumes, however, the highly improbable continued existence of OPS machinery for recontrol. Once commodities are decontrolled, members of the OPS staff dealing with them will be released from their positions and many industry advisory committees will cease to function.

That happened after the last war when price controls were wrecked. It took several months for OPS to hire the staff of trained economists it had to have before it could begin to function.

"Decontrol" advocates, of course, are counting on their being no one around to "recontrol" the decontrolled items once they break their ceilings.

(Next: The phony drive to eliminate "unnecessary" business records and other behind-the-scenes moves to boost existing prices by subterfuge.)

Stronger Controls Needed: Putnam

Taking direct issue with the growing drive in Congress to end price controls, Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam said last week that the government needs still more controls to check inflation.

"We must try to get the revenues we need to keep defense as nearly as possible on a pay-as-we-go basis," he said.

"And above all we need a greater realization among all elements of the economy that fighting inflation is a personal assignment for each of us."

Senate Unit Reports CIO, AFL Opposition To New Statute On Red-Run Unions

LEADERS of the nation's democratic labor organizations have gone on record before the Senate Labor subcommittee in opposition to new legislation dealing with Communist-run unions.

The results of the subcommittee's survey of the opinions of labor, business and government leaders were released last week by its chairman, Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.). His group is scheduled to open hearings early in March on "the problem of Communist dominated unions and national security."

In separate statements, CIO Pres. Philip Murray and AFL Pres. William Green said that unions can best do the job of beating Communists in the labor movement on their own. Both pointed out that the non-Communist section of the Taft-Hartley Act had failed to root Communists out of the labor movement, but that unions themselves had done so.

"The Communists are on the run in the labor movements; their influence is declining day after day," Murray said. "Legislation, with all its inherent dangers, is not necessary to keep them on the run and to reduce their powers to insignificance."

MURRAY'S position was supported also in separate statements filed by Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union and Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers.

The IUE, which as Carey pointed out has "had more continuous and direct experience with the Communist problem in American industry than any other labor organization," did, however, call for greater administrative action on the part of both government and industry.

Benjamin Sigal, IUE general counsel, outlined a proposal for the immediate establishment of a labor-industry-government committee to drive Communist-controlled unions out of defense plants.

Sigal said that such a tripartite committee could be set up by the Munitions Board, which passes on defense orders, under its present authority. He pointed out that the Atomic Energy Commission had followed a similar plan as far back as 1948 when it directed General Electric Co. to withdraw recognition for the United Electrical Workers at atomic plants.

Such action should be taken "quickly," Sigal said, because many employers, "including very large ones with millions of dollars worth of defense contracts, look upon Communist-dominated unions with indulgence simply because they consider it profitable."

Communist-dominated unions have been willing to sign contracts "at almost any price" and many employers have taken advantage of this situation, Sigal said.

"Considerations of national security are of little or no concern to such employers—if dealings with Communist-dominated unions are profitable."

Brehm Appeals Kickback Verdict

Rep. Brehm, the Ohio Republican who was found guilty of getting kickbacks from a former office employe to help finance his election campaign, last week asked the U. S. Court of Appeals to reverse his conviction.

His counsel claimed the jury that found him guilty should have been instructed by the trial judge to acquit him because the government did not prove the money extracted from Mrs. Emma Craven, the clerk, was going to his campaign. Mrs. Craven testified she thought she was contributing to the Republican campaign fund.

Brehm was fined $5000 and given a suspended sentence of five to 15 months. Despite his conviction, he is still serving in Congress, but is not seeking re-election.

Packinghouse Paper Hits AFL For Sell-Out

WHEN CHEAPER sell-outs are made, the AFL Butchers & Meat Cutters will make them, according to the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

The UPWA paper charged that the AFL union was willing to accept 5c an hour increase instead of the 6c which the two of the Big Four, Swift and Armour and Co., gave them.

The paper said that Swift negotiators "were cold to the AFL offer because they weren't sure how the UPWA would like it." The 6c offer was made by the companies and accepted by the AFL union after the CIO Packinghouse Workers rejected the proposal.

After the AFL accepted the 6c offer, UPWA pressed for more concessions from the two companies and from Cudahy Packing Company—another of the Big Four—and got them. UPWA is currently negotiating with the other of the Big Four—Wilson & Co.

The UPWA gains included adjustment of inequities in 1600 job brackets and an additional 1½ to 2c for women workers, plus the 6c.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein hailed the UPWA agreement as "a substantial improvement over the offer initially made by the packing companies." Narrowing of the differential in pay rates for men and women workers helps to improve "the status of women workers in American industry," he said.

A Packinghouse Worker editorial took exception to the charge of Sec.-Treas. Pat Gorman of the AFL union that the UPWA leaders are "dream peddlers and Utopia builders."

"Because we are dreamers," the paper declared, "unprecedented gains have been made in cutting down the long-standing, and heretofore rigid wage differentials between men and women workers; and significant adjustments have been made in job inequities.

"We have other dreams for the future. They include the annual wage for the packinghouse workers, better wages and working conditions and eventually a better life for the packinghouse workers."

UPWA also charged that Gorman and Pres. Earl W. Jimerson of the AFL union wrote a letter to Wilson & Co., Grand Rapids, Ia., trying to undercut the efforts of the CIO union to reduce work loads on beef kills.

The UPWA succeeded in cutting the job load at Armour & Co. by 12% through work stoppages, which were provided for under the contract. Gorman and Jimerson's letter referred to the stoppages as "wild cat strikes."

These recent efforts of the Meat Cutters to "sell out" the packinghouse workers are part of a long series of undercutting settlements of the AFL union dating back to the World War II, according to UPWA.

"The Big Four keeps the AFL alive for one reason only—to undercut any demands which the UPWA makes in behalf of the great majority of packinghouse workers," the UPWA's official publication charged.

"Who is the one who refused to wear a hard hat?"

UAW Reports Solid Gains In Health, Pension Benefits

SOLID GAINS in hospital, medical, disability, survivors' and pension benefits were reported last week by the CIO Auto Workers.

The union's publication, the United Automobile Worker, listed benefits paid during 1951 as follows:

Hospital benefits, $50 million for 385,000 members; surgical-medical benefits, $23 million paid for over 900,000 visits to doctors and surgeons; disability benefits, $27 million to 168,000 workers; survivors' benefits to widows, children and other survivors of 8500 members.

"The greatest gain which has been made," the UAW paper reported, "is in the protection against the cost of medical care.

"Every day more than a thousand UAW workers and family members are admitted to hospitals for more than about one week. Even those who stay as long as 120 days are usually covered with UAW-negotiated plans.

"The bills usually run high—often very high. Even for a one-day stay, you can rarely get out of a hospital with a bill of less than $20. Every day, on the average, five UAW workers get a hospital bill for a thousand dollars or more . . . Most of the hospital bills are paid in full under the plans negotiated by the union."

"Although great gains have been made, existing health security plans need improvement in many important ways," the Auto Worker said. Improvement called for includes:

More adequate levels of income maintenance for the temporary disabled, more surgical and medical care in hospitals, better protection for workers during layoffs, more effective provision for hospital-medical protection for retired workers; rehabilitation and preventive services.

UAW Sec. Emil Mazey said that 12,500 UAW members had retired on pensions as of Jan. 1, 1952. A pension survey made by the union's Social Security Dept. covered the period beginning Mar. 1, 1950, the effective date of the Ford pension plan, which was the first major pension agreement negotiated by the UAW.

Of the 12,500 retirements, 94.5% were at or after the age of 65, 4.1% were for total and permanent disability and 1.4% were retirements between the ages of 60 to 65 for reasons other than disability.

Chicago Parley Set

"The Crime Against the People"—in housing, welfare services, and human relations—will be the theme of the Chicago CIO Council's seventh annual conference and banquet, to be held Mar. 22 at the Congress Hotel.

Tax Bonanza Tapped Again By Railroads

THE GRABBING of rapid tax write-offs by the railroads took on even greater momentum when the Defense Production Administration disclosed that it has approved additional certificates totalling more than a quarter of a billion dollars for rail transport.

The new list brings the total of such certificates awarded to the railroads to more than $1.3 billion. Approximately 70% of this amount will be written off in five years instead of the usual 25—at the taxpayers' expense.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, which just the week before had nicked the public for $6,244,400, this time led other railroads with an award of $50,862,500.

Biggest single certificate on the new list — which totaled $612,599,931—was the $65,338,000 given Harvey Machine Co. for new aluminum facilities at Flathead County, Mont. Actually, since Harvey is only a 5% partner of Anaconda Copper Co., most of this award will go to the copper company, although its name nowhere appears on the list.

Religion-Labor Group To Meet

The annual general membership conference of the National Religion and Labor Foundation will be held in the Sheraton-Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, O., on Mar. 4 and 5.

Harry Read, executive assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, will be co-leader of a panel discussion on how religion and labor can work together more effectively. Other CIO participants in the conference program include John G. Ramsey, director of community relations and chairman of the foundation; Ben Segal, associate director of education; Nat Goldfinger, associate director of research, and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman and Education Director Orville C. Jones of the Ohio CIO Council.

Compensation Gains Voted In Virginia

THE VIRGINIA Legislature is expected to increase workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation payments.

Measures to boost workmen's compensation from $20 to $25 a week and to increase the period for payments for medical attention from 180 days to a year are in conference to iron out technical differences between House and Senate versions.

A bill to boost unemployment compensation from $20 to $22 a week has been passed by the Senate and is expected to pass the House.

Both measures are sure of getting the approval of Gov. John S. Battle, because he recommended them to the Legislature.

3 Conferences Of IUE Meet On Pay Talks

THREE conferences representing about 170,000 members of the CIO Electrical Workers are meeting over a six-day period to decide on pay increases to be sought in forthcoming wage reopenings.

The General Electric Conference, representing 70,000 workers, met in New York Feb. 21 and 22, on call of John H. Callahan, chairman of the conference and business manager of two Pittsfield, Mass., locals.

The Radio & Television Conference was meeting in Boston the two succeeding days to discuss higher wages for some 50,000 IUE-CIO members, while the Westinghouse Conference, representing another 50,000 workers, will meet in New York Feb. 25 and 26.

The conferences are the IUE-CIO's largest.

THE WAGE Stabilization Board has approved a 1.08% cost of living increase for nearly 200,000 GE workers five months after it was negotiated by the IUE-CIO. The boost means about 2c an hour and is retroactive to Sept. 15.

However, the board still has not acted on a 2.5% productivity increase negotiated at the same time on the ground that it has not yet developed a policy on such raises. James B. Carey, IUE-CIO president, has proposed that until it is approved, the company pay the 2% pension contribution now deducted from wages and absorb enough other deductions to permit the workers to get the 2.5% now. Under Carey's proposal, the company would repay itself when the increase is approved.

Poston Gets Award

Ted Poston, New York Post writer, has received the 1951 Unity Award of Beta Delta Mu fraternity for "efforts to promote interfaith amity, brotherhood and understanding." He is a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

End Of Segregation Rule Studied By D. C. School Board

THE DEMOCRACY that has been denied Negro children in the public schools of Washington inched nearer realization last week when the Board of Education voted for a study of the possibility of integrating the dual school system.

The action was taken by a 4 to 2 vote after the board had heard 15 witnesses at a public hearing. Most of them cited a surplus of pupils and a shortage of teachers in Negro schools, compared to a shortage of pupils and a surplus of teachers in white schools.

Ben Segal, CIO associate director of education, who testified on behalf of the District of Columbia Council, declared the "separate but equal" philosophy "has created glaring inequalities in the school system."

He called for a program that includes redistribution of all qualified teachers, regardless of color, between the two separate school systems; employment of teachers solely on the basis of merit, and no discrimination against qualified teachers, regardless of race, to teach where they are needed.

"Looking at this situation realistically," he added, "we are faced with the fact that it will be increasingly difficult to obtain adequate funds from an increasingly economy-minded Congress for even one school system, not to say anything about a dual system.

"It seems to us that here would be an excellent opportunity to take the first step in breaking down the patterns of segregation in the use of the teaching personnel."

The dual school system, Segal said, "negates our domestic principles" and "is the greatest blot on our democracy."

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THIS PAST week, the writer had the pleasure of meeting with Dr. George W. Taylor, newly appointed CIO Organization Disputes Arbitrator. Dr. Taylor in connection with his duties has an office at headquarters of National CIO, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. It is a happy omen that those CIO unions which have jurisdictional problems are making every effort to reach agreement.

We must avoid intra-CIO jurisdictional conflicts; by doing so we protect the workers and retain the strength that is needed to combat the industrial giants. Dr. Taylor's appointment shows that Labor can and will regulate itself. My office will work with and cooperate with Dr. Taylor in every way in bringing about settlement of the old problem of jurisdictional conflicts.

The CIO Veterans' Committee, headed by National Rep. Fred Pieper, announced the addition to its working staff of two Washingtonians, James C. Allen of CIO Local Industrial Union 1695, and Ed Staatsburg, Jr., of the Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee. Both are veterans of World War II. There is much work to be done in the field of helping the returning veterans, and we intend to extend every possible assistance in getting them reestablished.

★

CIO NATIONAL Rep. Richard Leonard is just back from the West Coast where he reports that the United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers, Local Industrial Union 78, held a splendid meeting in El Centro, Calif. This group has done a tremendous job in organizing workers in the fruit and vegetable industry in the West. Brother Leonard also attended a civil defense meeting in Los Angeles, and from there went to a general organizational meeting in Oakland, Calif., which was attended by a large number of our CIO people in California.

Brother Leonard, in making this trip to the West Coast, was acting on my behalf. I wanted very much to make these meetings, but pressing matters in Washington prevented my doing so.

At this writing, the Negotiating Committee of the Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee is meeting with representatives of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to work out an agreement for the agents represented by the IAWOC-CIO. I feel sure that the contract negotiated with Metropolitan, like the one recently signed with the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., will prove a much better agreement than the one recently reached by the AFL with Prudential. The poor showing made by the AFL points up the fact that the proper place for all insurance workers is with the CIO.

★

CLAUDE BALLARD, vice president of the CIO Woodworkers, reports representation election victories for the IWA at the Carolina Lumber Co., Atlanta, Ga., where the vote was eligible 40, IWA-CIO 29, no union 6, and at the Mar-Lin Plywood Co., Winchester, Ore., IWA-CIO 76, no union 48.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers reports the following representation election victories: Bassick Corp., Bridgeport, Conn., IUE-CIO 55, no union 7; DeHaan, Chester, Pa., IUE-CIO 35, no union 10; GE Electronic Tube, Clifton, N. J., IUE-CIO 35, no union 7; General Electric, DeKalb, Ill., IUE-CIO 260, UE 230; Westinghouse Corp., Metuchen, N. J., IUE 140, UE 18; Marion Machine Foundry & Supply Co., Marion, Ind., IUE 94, no union 19.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that in a representation election at Grossman & Sons, Columbus, O., the workers voted in favor of the Plaything, Jewelry & Novelty Workers, CIO, by a vote of 33 to 30, Rep. Edward Rosenhahn was in charge of the campaign. The CIO Paperworkers were victorious in a representation election at the Kress Box Co., Newark, O., by a vote of 68 to 20 over the Glass Bottle Blowers, AFL. Intl. Reps. Berkley Watterson and John Gray handled the drive.

★

REG. DIR. John Maurillo reports that the Paperworkers won a representation election at the Robert Gair Paper Co., Syracuse, N. Y., by a vote of 72 to 7, with 8 votes challenged.

CIO Field Rep. Ed Stone reports that the Citrus and Allied Workers Div. of the Brewery Workers, CIO, won an election in two units of the Winter Haven, Fla. Citrus Exchange. For the production and maintenance unit it was 25 for the CIO and 24 no union; for the truckers, 9 for CIO and 4 against.

Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood reports that the technical employes of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp.'s Quincy, Mass., yard, formerly the Fore River Independent Union, favored the CIO Shipbuilders Union by a vote of 473, AFL 88, no union 37.

Newark CIO Reports Gains

SHARP GAINS in affiliation and activity were reported to delegates at the annual convention of the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council, meeting last week in Newark, N. J.

In the past two years, since CIO expulsion of Communist-line unions, the Newark Council has grown from 35 locals with 12,000 members to 69 locals with some 32,000 affiliated members.

The report by Pres. Harper Winship and Sec. J. R. Jacobson detailed successful Council PAC activity for the re-election of two pro-labor congressmen, support for CIO affiliates in strikes and organizing campaigns, legislative presentations, and widespread community services representation.

CIO Supports Redistricting In Michigan

MICHIGAN'S 32nd Senatorial District with 60,000 population has as many votes in the State Legislature as the 12th Senatorial District with 526,000 population.

That is one example of why 400 delegates to the Michigan CIO Council's legislative conference at Lansing decided that constitutional changes are required to assure representation based on population.

The constitution now provides any county having one-two hundreth of the state's population is entitled to one of the 100 House seats. That is known as the moiety clause.

The Michigan Council's Legislative Newsletter said:

"Moiety, someone quipped the other day, may sound like the name of his favorite Irish bartender, but is much less just."

Other recommendations made by the conference panels included:

Higher unemployment compensation benefits over a longer period, adequate workmen's compensation for as long as the worker is unable to be on the job because of his injury, the right of collective bargaining for public employes, corporate profits tax as proposed by Gov. G. Mennen Williams, and a state FEPC bill.

CIO Honors Bishop Haas In Bias Fight

MOST REV. Francis J. Haas, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Grand Rapids, was presented with the 1951 achievement award of the Michigan State CIO Council for "outstanding activities" in the fight against discrimination.

The honor was given Bishop Haas at a dinner closing the council's mid-February legislative conference in Lansing. In accepting it, he praised the civil rights record of the CIO, which he said "blazed the way" with its "forward-looking and humane policy of non-discrimination."

He predicted enactment of federal and state fair employment practices legislation "much sooner than the opposition dreams," because "the underlying sentiment of our people is against discrimination in employment, and they will see that this sentiment is embodied into law."

S.F. CIO Re-elects 2 Top Officers

Top officers of the San Francisco CIO Council have been re-elected. They are Pres. Arthur Hellender, of the Communications Workers, and Sec.-Treas. Frank E. White, of the Government Employees.

Other Council officers are Vice Pres. Shannon Wall, of the Maritime Union; Sergeant-at-arms Genevieve Phillips, of the Textile Workers; and Trustees Jack Cronin of CWA, Floyd Pierce of the Furniture Workers, and William Weinberg of the Utility Workers.

Labor Overseas—

ICFTU Aids Growing West African Unions

THE GROWING labor movement in British West Africa is making swift progress, thanks to the establishment of an office in Accra, on the Gold Coast, by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the activities of British government labor officers.

The Gold Coast is now largely self-governing. The ICFTU office will help the older and more stable unions to develop their organizations throughout the continent as a prelude to good industrial relations, higher productivity, and better living standards for African workers who have been exploited in the past.

Throughout West Africa, in 10 British territories, there are more than 200 trade unions with more than 200,000 members.

In all of them the government labor officers are encouraging the training of union officials by means of lecture courses and special schools. Dozens of African unionists have won scholarships to study in England. The British Trades Union Congress is supplying libraries and office equipment from a special fund. In addition, the TUC and Ruskin College of Oxford Univ. are offering correspondence courses.

The growth of trade unionism received its greatest impetus when W. R. Comrie, veteran of the British labor movement, was sent out as labor advisor in 1947. Largely under his guidance, native union organizers have assumed new responsibilities and have developed qualities of leadership "which reveal the African capacity for rapid social adjustment," he said.

"Their grasp of detail and of organization is astounding," he added.

★

A PROPOSAL to set up a joint labor-management production council has been laid before Italian employers by the Italian Confederation of Trade Unions (CISL), largest free labor group in the country.

The CISL suggested that the council develop plans to increase production so as to make more goods available, and at the same time adjust piecework rates and extend bonuses so the workers can share in the profit from the greater output. This would increase real wages without endangering price stability, the union contends.

The CISL won one recent brush with the de Gasperi government and is now involved in another. Its claim for a wage increase of 2000 lire (about $3) a month for government employes was passed by the Assembly of the Parliament after the government's motion for a 1500 lire boost was defeated.

Now it is trying to persuade the government to overhaul social legislation and to increase family allowances in accordance with rises in the cost of living.

★

ORGANIZED workers and organized employers in Denmark who were having a tough battle trying to bat out a new wage agreement recently turned from the negotiating table and joined in an attack on the government for meddling in their deliberations.

Members of the government abandoned past practice in the country and while negotiations were under way, attacked the workers' demands. Pres. Eiler Jensen of the Danish Trade Federation (DSF) and Pres. Hans L. Larsen of the Danish Employers' Federation both expressed sharply-worded objections to the interference.

The negotiations, which are on a national scale, affect about 800,000 workers.

★

THE URUGUAYAN Trade Union Federation (CSU) at its recent congress voted unanimously to affiliate with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT). The federation represents 40,000 workers in a country that is recognized as a model of democracy in Latin America.

★

A NEW Latin-American labor federation which calls itself middle-of-the-road but sounds Communist was formed at a recent meeting in Buenos Aires dominated by delegates from the Peron-controlled Argentine labor movement.

It named itself the Committee of United Latin-American Syndicates. It was expected to supplement the Communist-dominated Confederation of the Latin-American Workers (CTAL) and fight the Inter-American Regional Organization Workers (ORIT), regional affiliate of the anti-Communist Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Organizers purported to represent workers in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay. Observers also were present from Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

★

GENERAL SEC. J. H. OLDENBROEK of the ICFTU has just issued another protest against political persecutions in Franco Spain involving more than 100 members of the National Confederation of Labor.

Death sentences were called for in one trial in Barcelona and another in Seville, compared to terms of two to 20 years imprisonment sought for a group of Communists being tried separately in Barcelona. The principal charge, Oldenbroek pointed out, is "subversive activities," which the Franco regime considers "to cover all normal trade union activities."

Truman Supports Bill Giving Laid-Off Workers Extra Pay

A SHOWDOWN hearing on the bill to give federal aid to states where unemployment is heavy opened last week before the Senate Finance Committee amid these developments:

- President Truman endorsed the measure and Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin testified for the bill. Tobin said that while the administration favors a federal law to require the states to liberalize unemployment compensation, the benefits can't "be increased rapidly enough through state action alone."

- Sen. Taft, committee member and aspirant for the Republican nomination for the presidency, strongly condemned the measure. He said that the bill would "federalize" unemployment compensation which, he thought, was the sole responsibility of the states.

- Morris Pizer, president of the CIO Furniture Workers, warned that curbs on housing constructions mean unemployment for 25,000 furniture workers because "at least 20% of all furniture sales depend on new housing."

MORRIS PIZER
Protests housing cuts.

In reply to a letter from Sen. Moody (D. Mich.), who is one of the 19 congressmen sponsoring the federal aid bill, Truman said that the Michigan Senator is "on the right track."

"The defense program has not been the only factor leading to fewer jobs in some localities, but it certainly has contributed to that result," the President said.

"There is no more dramatic illustration than the situation out in Michigan today.

"You are quite right to be worried about it. We are all worried about it. Naturally, our main effort has been to find useful and productive jobs for all the unemployed who need and want work.

"But I agree that the federal government should help make sure that the people who are losing jobs right now are not penalized by the inadequacy of state unemployment benefits."

Pizer in an open letter to Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson attacked the use of critical materials to build "luxury hotels, department stores and race tracks" and new plants for defense production while huge plants lie idle.

Pizer urged Wilson to:

End all non-essential commercial building for the duration of the defense emergency.

Place defense orders with existing plants and conserve scarce materials being used for defense plants. Allocate materials for the building of schools, hospitals and other community facilities.

Use all available materials to build new homes, particularly in defense areas, with top priority given to the construction of housing for low-income families.

ESTABLISHMENT of machinery for CIO organizational dispute arbitration procedure was begun last week at conference in Washington between (left to right) Dr. George W. Taylor, whose appointment as disputes arbitrator has been ratified by the CIO Executive Board; R. J. Thomas, assistant organization director, and Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood. Maritime Union and Shipbuilding Workers ratified the plan last week.

Canadian Ford Strike Gets 21c

Wage increases totalling 21c-an-hour under a two-year contract were won by CIO Auto Workers after a short strike against the Ford Motor Co. of Canada. The UAW local, representing 9000 workers, was out three days at the plant in Windsor, Ont.

Reuther Urges Moody Bill To Strengthen U.S. Armor

THE MOODY bill to give extra federal unemployment compensation funds to the States "is wise, socially desirable, morally right," Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers last week told the Senate Finance Committee.

"Precisely because this is so," said Reuther, who represented the CIO and the UAW, "we need this action as part of our defensive and offensive armor and program in the unceasing worldwide contest for the minds, hearts and loyalties of mankind . . .

"The States of Michigan, New York, Indiana did not individually decide to shift the national economy from peace to defense. Nor did the States of Georgia, Maine, Virginia or Oklahoma decide to cut back on the amount of raw materials which could be used for the production of less essential items.

"ALL these and other accompanying decisions were made by the United States acting through its legislative and executive branches."

Vice Pres. Harry E. Block of the CIO Electrical Workers said that more than 47,000 were unemployed in critical defense industries covered by his organization because of "the operation of the defense program and because of government orders and regulations."

He said that the IUE regarded the Moody bill as a "temporary and stop-gap substitute for revision of the entire unemployment compensation structure."

Vice Pres. Mariano Bishop of the CIO Textile Workers testified that the "high rate of incidence of unemployment is characteristic of textile communities in the North and the South."

Supplemental statements in support of the measure were filed by the UAW, IUE, TWUA, Furniture Workers, Paperworkers; Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers, and the Massachusetts, New York State and New Jersey CIO Councils.

N. Y. Added To Critical Jobless List

THE LABOR DEPT. last week designated 23 areas —including New York City —where defense contracts should be channeled to help eliminate unemployment crises.

This was the first list that the department forwarded to the special surplus manpower committee. The committee was set up under a directive of Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson and has authority to certify that defense contracts be awarded in these critical areas even when the bids are not the lowest.

The department also reported last week that unemployment covered by state unemployment insurance laws rose in January to 1,420,000, the highest level since July 1950.

Areas designated by Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin are:

Major areas where there is at least one central city with a population of 50,000 or more: New York, Detroit, Providence; Wilkes-Barre-Hazelton, Pa.; Grand Rapids and Flint, Mich.; Scranton and Altoona, Pa.; Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.; Fall River, Lawrence, Brockton and Lowell, Mass.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Asheville, N. C.; Manchester, N. H.; Terre Haute, Ind., and Laredon, Tex.

Smaller areas—Pottsville, Pa.; Herrin - Murphysboro - West Frankford, Ill.; Vincennes, Ind., and Cumberland, Md.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	Pending before House Ways and Means Committee. Senate Finance Committee completes hearings.	Urge Representatives and Senators to give full support to these bills. Ask House Committee to hold immediate hearings.
Tidelands Oil H.R. 4484	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	Senate Interior Committee has reported out compromise bill (S.J. Res. 20). Attempt will be made to substitute House-passed H.R. 4484 on Senate floor.	Urge Senators to oppose H.R. 4484. Insist on continued Federal ownership of these resources and urge that oil revenues be used for Federal aid to schools.
Universal Military Training H.R. 5904 S. 2441	Establishes a permanent program of basic military training for all men at age 18.	Senate Armed Services Committee approves S. 2441, following House Armed Services Committee okeh of H. R. 5904.	Urge Senators and Representatives to oppose establishment of UMT program at this time.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Committee voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	Pending before House Public Works Committee and Senate Foreign Relations Committee.	Urge members of House and Senate Committees to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Pending before House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.	Urge members of House Committee to give bill prompt favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Pending before Senate. No action yet in House.	Urge Senators to support bill.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS
$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 3, 1952 82 No. 9

LIBERAL EDUCATION: Members of the delegates to the first session of the fourth annual Washington Legislative Institute of the CIQ Textile Workers pause long enough on the Capitol steps to have their picture taken. Not only did the delegates from five states attend classes for five days, but they also visited their congressmen to present a five-point program, highlighted by adoption of the Moody bill. (See Page 7.)

'Build Your Union As You Would Build Your Home'

(From Textile Labor)

A 16-YEAR-OLD high school student in Bemis, Tenn., was assigned to write an essay. The subject he chose was *"Labor—the Things It Represents and Does."* He began it by defining labor as work.

"There is also another type of labor, a better, stronger and more capable type," he wrote. "This kind is strong because it is organized labor."

"Organized labor is not just a union you join." he wrote, "it is an organization which you must mingle in, contribute time and valuable thinking too."

"It is an organization that has not sprung up overnight; it has taken years of painful, hard fighting to get it," he wrote. "Some lived so that they could work and contribute their time in organizing many plants, factories, mills."

"No matter what kind of union you have, it cannot run itself," he wrote. "It must be taken care of because it will return your time and effort much better and more securely."

"Make preparation for your children and theirs," he ended his essay. "Build your union as you would build your home. For without it, you're without a real home."

The student signed his essay: "By David Simmons."

David Simmons is the son of Lowell Simmons.

Lowell Simmons was TWUA Memphis Area Joint Board manager. On Dec. 24, 1951, during a strike at Bemis, Tenn., he was shot to death by a non-union member who was trying to organize a back-to-work campaign.

U. S. Gets Last-Minute Truce In Oil Deadlock

By RAY DAVIDSON

LEADERS of the nation's oil unions, headed by the dominant union, the CIO Oil Workers, late last week postponed a nation-wide strike in the oil industry.

A one-week postponement of the strike was announced by OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight and the leaders of the sizeable independent unions and the AFL oil workers three days before the strike deadline of midnight March 2.

The strike was set aside—at least temporarily—at the request of Cyrus S. Ching, federal mediation chief, but the oil union leaders served notice on the industry and they would not tolerate the industry's preparation for strike-breaking.

Knight joined in a statement with J. J. McKenna, representing the independent unions, and O. V. Clover of the AFL groups:

"The unions . . . warn that the companies must not disturb the status quo or utilize the additional time for the purpose of hiring strikebreakers or preparing for their maintenance within strike-bound plants.

"IN THE event any of the companies so attempt to utilize the postponement period then the unions reserve the right to revoke the postponement and to utilize immediate strike action against any or all of the companies."

"There are plants right now," Knight added, "where they are bringing in food, cots and Pullman cars, which incidentally are badly needed elsewhere."

The agreement to postpone the strike was announced following day-long meetings held Feb. 28 in the Washington offices of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Conciliators met first with the union leaders, and then held a separate meeting with the oil company representatives.

Ching also called for the maintenance of the status quo.

"We are instructing our people," Ching said," to intensify their efforts to get an agreement. Also, we are requesting that the status quo be maintained to see if something can be worked out."

Conciliation efforts had been conducted on the local level prior to the Washington meeting and were continued on that basis following the postponement.

THE UNIONS are requesting a 25c an hour increase in basic wages, plus increases in night shift premiums. Thus far, company offers have amounted to about 10c an hour on basic wages. Some companies have agreed to the increased night shift premiums.

The companies, acting in complete unison, have insisted that they would grant increases no greater than the WSB allows under Regulation 8. That regulation permits increases matching the increases in the consumers price index without prior WSB approval. Currently, this would amount to 4.7% per cent, or about 10c to the average oil worker.

The unions are insisting that the industry bargain above the 4.7% point and join with the union in taking the increases to WSB for approval.

The oil industry showed a 20% increase in profits in 1951 over 1950, contrary to the declining profits shown in some other industries. Because labor costs are a minor factor in the oil industry, the increase sought by the unions could be paid by shaving only a tiny fraction from profits.

New Trial Asked In Groveland Case

After two convictions by all-whte juries in the Groveland, Fla., case, attorneys retained by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have asked a new trial for Walter Lee Irvin.

Irvin is the last of four young Negroes involved in the Groveland "rape" case. One was killed by a deputized mob, another by a sheriff, and a third is serving a life sentence.

The petition for a third trial said Irvin had been denied "a fair and impartial trial as guaranteed to him by the Constitution."

TWUA Urges U. S. Probe Of Woolen Firm

CIO TEXTILE Workers last week called for a congressional investigation of the threat of the American Woolen Co. to move its plants to the South from communities where it earned millions of dollars in profits.

The request for the inquiry was made by the American Woolen Advisory Council of TWUA, meeting in New York City.

Delegates from each of the 21 mills under TWUA contract reported that the membership has voted unanimously in favor of a "no contract, no work" policy when the present agreement expires Mar. 15. About 20,000 workers in eight states are involved.

The union is willing to continue the present contract without change for another year; the company, however, is insisting upon 21 separate contracts, bargained individually, instead of a single, chain-wide pact.

The company also has made a series of economic demands, including the elimination of paid holidays and cost-of-living protection.

According to John Chupka, TWUA's woolen and worsted director, delegates to the meeting confirmed the union's earlier charge that American Woolen mill managers had been ordered to complete current production by Mar. 10, and not to start any new runs. Chupka said this "obviously is another maneuver in the company's attempt to frighten the workers into breaking up their union."

(More on TWUA, Page 7)

WSB Ends Long Delay, Sets Policy On Pensions

AFTER a long delay, the Wage Stabilization Board, by unanimous decision, has exempted pensions and profit-sharing plans from the 10% wage formula.

The action paved the way for automatic approval of hundreds of new and revised pension plans which have been held up for months awaiting a decision on WSB policy.

WSB Chairman Nathan Feinsinger said the new ruling allows "maximum latitude" in establishing pension and retirement systems. It does not affect plans in effect before Jan. 25, 1951.

The regulation sets three minimum standards to which new pension plans must conform for board approval:

1. The normal age at which a worker may qualify for benefits must be at least 65.

2. Benefits other than death payments must be payable at least over the lifetime of the retired employe.

3. Any benefits from employer contributions to employes whose jobs end before retirement—those who move to another job or are fired, for example—shall carry no cash surrender value to the worker and shall not be paid out until the employe reaches his normal retirement age. Workers who retire before age 65 would be entitled to reduced benefits.

The new policy does not mean that employers or unions are obligated to agree to the establishment of pension plans but merely deals with the question of what plans are permissable under the Government's anti-inflation rules.

Management members of the board had fought to have the cost of the pensions counted against the 10% wage ceiling. Labor members had battled for complete decontrol.

Until the board made its new ruling, no pension plan could take effect unless the employer and employes agreed to deduct employer contributions from the wage formula. For that reason, very few plans have been put into effect since Jan., 1951.

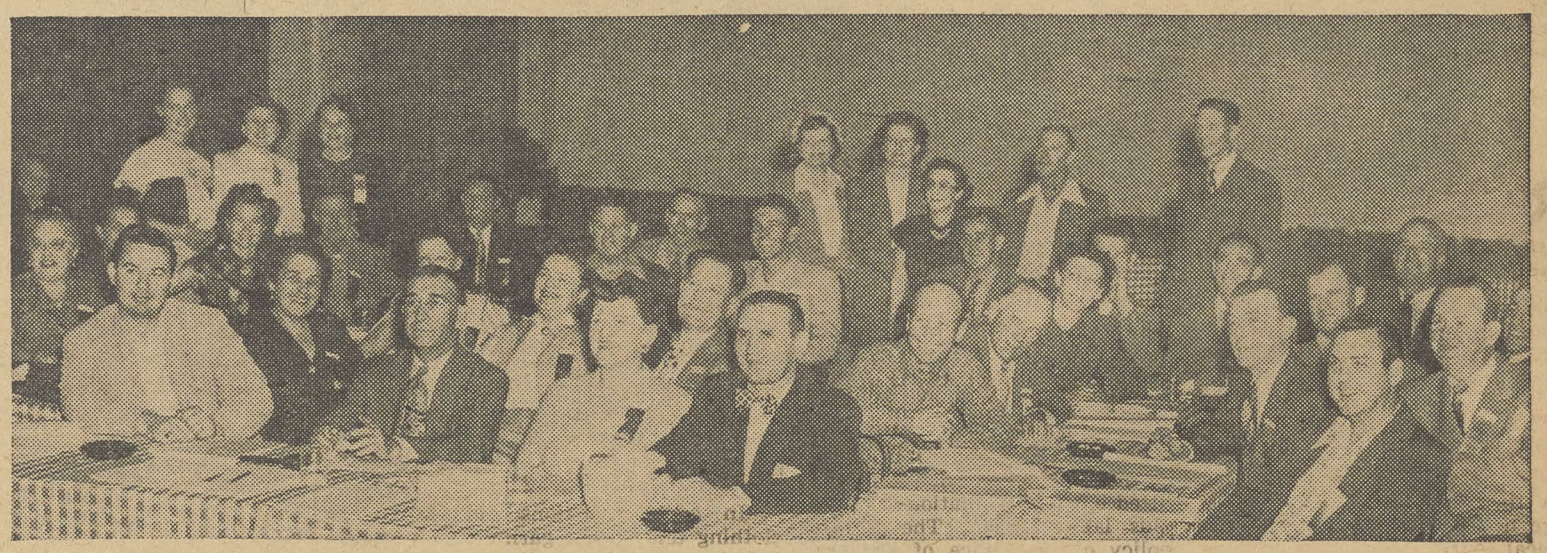
Bus Drivers Get 6c Hike In New York

MORE THAN 8000 members of the CIO Transport Workers, employed by New York City privately owned bus lines, won a 6c an hour cost-of-living wage increase last week.

The increase for drivers and mechanics is retroactive to Jan. 1 and is based on the rise in the consumer price index for New York City since Jan. 1, 1951.

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill said the raise brings the average hourly wage on most privately-owned lines to $1.66 hourly. On lines of the New York City Omnibus Corp. and the Fifth Ave. Coach Co., the new rate will be $1.73½ however.

The union is currently seeking a 40-hour week for workers on the private bus lines as well as for the 40,000 TWU members employed by the city-owned subway, elevated and bus lines.



"FRUIT TRAMPS" of California and Arizona were represented at first constitutional convention of CIO United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers, Local Industrial Union 78. The big local represents some 8000 workers. Delegates at El Centro, Calif., convention adopted organizing program, drafted constitutional amendments for referendum vote, and voted education-political action program. Among CIO officials present was Richard T. Leonard (at right).

TWO WALTERS. Chairman Walter F. George (D. Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee (left) listens to CIO Vice President Walter P. Reuther as he presents testimony in support of the bill sponsored by Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) to provide emergency increased unemployment relief to workers idled by defense cutbacks. Reuther called the measure "economically wise, socially desirable, morally right."

ALSO TESTIFYING in support of the Moody Bill were (from left) Vice Pres. Harry Block of the CIO Electrical Workers, Vice Pres. Mariano Bishop of the CIO Textile Workers, Pres. William Bellanger of Massachusetts CIO, and Harry Sayer, CIO Paperworkers president.

Jobless Pay Bill Faces First Test After Strong CIO Testimony

THE SENATE Finance Committee will give prompt consideration to the Moody Bill providing extra federal jobless benefits to workers laid off because of defense cutbacks, its chairman, Sen. George (D. Ga.), has promised.

Following strong CIO testimony winding up hearings on the measure, George said that he expected the committee to take up the bill this week. Without indicating what kind of action he expected, George nevertheless said:

"I know from experience in my own state how the small plant is hit by defense cutbacks."

HE ADDED he knew of one Georgia manufacturer of aluminum windows forced out of business when it could not get substitute defense contracts.

In presenting the CIO's statement urging prompt enactment of the Moody bill, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther lambasted the secretary of the Detroit Board of Commerce, Willis Hall. Hall had told the committee that present unemployment in the Detroit area is "normal."

Reuther charged that Hall deliberately "falsified the record" by citing figures for January 1950, when 90,000 were unemployed in Detroit because of layoffs and strikes, implying that this was a normal period. Only 28,000 were unemployed in Detroit in October, 1950, Reuther said, and the total was much less than 90,000 in other months until defense cutbacks began.

"All leading Detroit manufacturers have said that Detroit's present unemployment is not normal," Reuther reminded the committee. "As a matter of fact, even Mr. Hall has said so except when he finds it convenient to change his position."

Last December, Reuther recalled, Hall "was making a lot of noise about Detroit's unemployment."

"Hall then called it 'tragic,' although only 90,000 were unemployed," Reuther pointed out. "In February, with 107,000 out of work in Detroit, Mr. Hall says unemployment is not critical."

Reuther charged that Hall was playing "a very clever game" at the expense of the wives and children and workers of Detroit.

"Hall used unemployment to get more defense orders for Detroit firms he represents, but when we come down here to get help he reverses himself. In other words, he's willing to use the hardship of Detroit workers to advance his own special interests but not to help the people involved."

REUTHER said one out of 13 workers in Detroit is now out of work, and that workers with as much as 18 years seniority had been laid off in some plants.

"To call that normal is to say that one out of 13 people doesn't have a right to work," Reuther commented.

"Unemployment has to be looked at in terms of hungry children, heartbreaks and hardships, because that's what it means. To be 'normally' hungry, from whatever cause, is not a good experience."

Meantime three Michigan Congressmen have introduced bills in the House identical to the Moody Bill now being considered by the Senate. They are Reps. Dingell, Machrowicz and Rabaut, all Democrats from the Detroit area.

N. Y. Relief Rolls Mount To 298,000

There is a growing city within New York City—persons on relief rolls.

Henry L. McCarthy, New York City's Welfare Commissioner, reported last week that there were 297,919 persons on the relief rolls, an increase of 2899 over December.

'Old' BLS Index Again Reaches A New High

One of the government's consumer price indexes went up again last month, once more reaching an all time high.

The "old" index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which governs "escalator" wage clauses in many union contracts, climbed one-tenth of 1% in the month ending Jan. 15. It reached a new high of 190.2% over the 1935-39 average.

The "new" BLS index—which differs from the "old" in including new consumer purchases, such as frozen foods, TV, etc.—was unchanged for the month, at 189.1.

Except for slight dips last summer, both BLS indexes have been rising steadily since the Korean war began. Both have climbed some 11% in that period and 4% in the past year.

Here are the cumulative figures for the "new" BLS index:

Period	Index	Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950: June 15	170.2
1943 monthly average	123.6	1951: Jan. 15	181.5
1944 monthly average	125.5	Feb. 15	183.8
1945 monthly average	128.4	Mar. 15	184.5
1946 monthly average	139.3	Apr. 15	184.6
1947 monthly average	159.2	May 15	185.4
1948 monthly average	171.2	June 15	185.2
1949 monthly average	169.1	July 15	185.5
1950 monthly average	171.9	Aug. 15	185.5
1951 monthly average	185.6	Sept. 15	186.6
		Oct. 15	187.4
		Nov. 15	188.6
		Dec. 15	189.1
		1952: Jan. 15	189.1

Job Layoffs Give Urgency To Price Cuts, Mazey Says

THE NEW increase in the U.S. consumer price index will give more than a million members of the CIO Auto Workers 3c more than an hour in what the union has called "the wooden nickels of inflation."

As the BLS increase governing General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and other UAW contracts was announced, Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the auto union reiterated that "price roll-backs would be infinitely preferable to further wage increases growing out of price increases."

"Today," said Mazey, "we have a more compelling reasons than ever for renewing that statement.

"Thousands of our members are walking the streets. Most of them are trying to exist on pitifully inadequate state unemployment compensation. These workers must pay those outrageously high prices."

He said the BLS index increase gives urgency to President Truman's demand for repeal of the "Capehartized" features of the Defense Production Act. And he warned that "dangerous nonsense" of lobbyists who want to repeal the present, inadequate law would bring "complete disaster."

Potofsky Blames Pentagon For Clothing, Textile Layoffs

RESPONSIBILITY for the threat of ghost towns in clothing, cotton garment and textile communities was laid last week on the Pentagon's doorstep by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers.

In a blistering statement, he charged Defense Dept. procurement officials with bias against unions, and warned that "awards to the chisler and fly-by-night are not always the most economical course."

The ACWA president called for a congressional investigation of the practice of awarding contracts in low-pay areas "at the expense of industrial sections where there is surplus of manpower."

He demanded that clothing, cotton garment and related industries be designed as "critical industries" where contracts should be awarded in areas of greatest unemployment, even though bids are not the lowest.

Until that is done, Potofsky said, manufacturers and workers in these fields will not be benefitted by the designation of "surplus labor cities." The official policy of the Office of Defense Mobilization is that contracts be awarded in areas of critical unemployment even when the bids are not the lowest there.

"Plants have closed down and continue to close down," Potofsky said, "in places where there is ample skilled labor. Machinery has been shipped from one town to another because of procurement policies.

"Valuable time is lost instructing new workers, wage and production standards fall while the skilled manpower we have built up over the years go on the unemployed and relief rolls as burdens to the community.

"In certain sections of the clothing and cotton garment industries, which ordinarily employ 375,000 men and women, there has been total or partial unemployment. Some sections have shown a drop of 50% in employment, a drop aggravated by the senseless procurement policies of the Pentagon.

"The drop in purchasing power has reacted severely against the retail merchants and other segments of the community where these men and women remain idle. There is a real threat of ghost towns in these communities where a clothing, cotton garment or textile plant is the principal industry . . .

"The Pentagon must act without prejudice. It has done much damage because of its anti-labor attitude, whether it is conscious or unconscious. It must act, before it is too late, if it is to restore the teamwork and the know-how which are as important as guns and atom bombs."

Study In Slow Motion

Delays, more delays, and still more delays are the order of the day in Washington.

Almost five months have passed since Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers and other CIO leaders urged defense mobilization officials to award contracts in unemployment crisis areas.

Early last month, Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson finally got around to issuing a directive to that effect.

Last week still further delay developed—at least so far as the textile industry is concerned.

An Office of Defense Mobilization spokesman said that the ODM would have to hold a hearing and consult with representatives of the entire industry—North and South—before the directive could be carried out. That reflects the lobbying of the open shop, low-wage southern industry and its Dixiecrat congressmen.

While Washington delays, unemployed textile workers in New England, auto workers in Detroit, and electrical and clothing workers in many large cities are trying to live meagerly on unemployment compensation.

How long do we have to wait?

Pressure Tactics

Industry and conservative groups, acting in support of the rich steel corporations, have started a campaign to pressure the Wage Stabilization Board into turning down the steel union's demand for a union shop.

In turning on the propaganda pressure, these right wing organizations apparently operate on the premise that the steel industry's case against the union shop wasn't much good. This is a determination with which many neutral observers at the recent steel dispute hearings can readily agree.

But the crude efforts by such tarnished organizations as the Committee for Constitutional Government and the Joe Ball lobbying outfit to stampede the WSB should be recognized for what they are. The WSB, if it is to serve the public interest and to avoid a strike in steel, will do well to ignore the "advice" of the professional union-haters.

52 Brotherhood Weeks

National Brotherhood Week was celebrated late in February throughout the country. It was a great success, with lots of newspaper, television and radio coverage.

But one week a year to preach and practice brotherhood obviously isn't enough. Some incidents:

- The secret ballot refusal of a San Francisco neighborhood to accept a Chinese-American family as neighbors.
- The statement of a midget-brained county commissioner in Maryland that "anybody who wants to practice brotherhood should go to Russia."
- The effort of a California group with the self-complimentary name of "America Plus" to legalize, clearly and explicitly, every form of discrimination and intolerance in the West Coast and elsewhere.

Obviously, we still have a long way to go toward brotherhood. What we need is "Brotherhood Year." The country could stand it.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gerrase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV March 3, 1952 No. 9

Smoke Gets In Their Eyes

Ford 'Engineers' 2 Ghost Towns

The decision of the "human engineers" of the Ford Motor Co. to transfer its operations from Iron Mountain, Mich., and from Windsor, Ont., threatens to make both these communities "ghost towns." The impact of these decisions on the lives of the workers and on the two towns is told in the CIO Auto Workers' paper, the United Automobile Worker:

THE "HUMAN ENGINEERS" did an almost scientific job on Iron Mountain. They took the best wood from the nearby forests and the best years of the men. Most of the workers bought their homes.

Abruptly the "human engineers" pulled out of Iron Mountain, giving the community a headlong push toward becoming a ghost town. In Windsor, folks are worrying, "Is Ford going to 'engineer' us, too?"

In Iron Mountain, the Menominee River is roaring over the dam—instead of through the turbines. Some of the stores are closed. The rest are not doing much business. Some of the stores are already boarded up.

For 30 years, Iron Mountain produced the finest available in automobile and wood products. The Ford layout there included 600,000 square feet of floor space, and a great deal of modern machinery. Cheap power is available. So are the railroads and lake ports and air fields.

A few months ago, Iron Mountain was a prosperous, busy community. The merchants and the men built their lives around the Ford Motor Co., the chief employer there. More than 85% of the Ford workers owned their own homes. To all outward appearances, Iron Mountain was a peaceful, secure American community.

Iron Mountain made a tremendous contribution to World War II. Its residents believed that they were going to find their skills in great demand again. The future looked bright.

So one day last December, Ford's "human engineers" announced they were transferring the Iron Mountain operations elsewhere.

Men who spent a lifetime building security found themselves stuck with homes almost valueless . . . in a town where they could find no work. Merchants suddenly discovered their business was headed for disaster. In a matter of weeks, grocers faced the hard decision of determining how much they could carry on the books, and survive.

Iron Mountain is a community built around the Great Industrial God Ford, and the Great God, without warning, abandoned it.

Today, 1500 workers in a city of 9500 persons are drawing meager unemployment compensation checks to support themselves and their dependents. More than 300 already have exhausted their claims.

The Ford property has been sold to the Kingsford Chemical Co. which is trying to resell it. Some of the workers of Iron Mountain have left their home town and their home church and their old friends to seek employment elsewhere. Most of them are sweating it out, gambling that a kindlier industrial god will take over the plant.

Ford still hasn't engineered out hope.

WINDSOR, like Iron Mountain, is largely dependent upon Ford. Already Ford of Canada has announced that it will move Plant Four, the final assembly and body shop, to Oakland, near Toronto. For Windsor that is a loss of 4000 jobs. The new Oakland plant is to employ 7000.

During a radio appearance, Rhys M. Sale, Ford of Canada president, said that more jobs were going to be brought to Windsor. That was last November. Still no new jobs are in sight. Increasingly, the operation smelled like a runaway.

(Since the UAW report was issued the Windsor UAW local went on strike three days and won increases totalling 21c an hour under a two-year contract.)

Welfare Publicity Opposed

JENNER Amendment-type publicity of the names of pensioners and others receiving public assistance has been strongly condemned by CIO in California.

Such publicity and opening up of welfare records would be "a vicious form of psychological intimidation," said Secy.-Treas. Frank E. White of the San Francisco CIO Council. He testified on behalf of the three Bay Area CIO Councils before the State Assembly Interim Welfare Committee.

'Shrimp Boats' Are Coming, Loaded With Bilge

THE 'SHRIMP BOATS' are a-coming—with a new load of propaganda seafood to throw at the CIO Steelworkers and the government's Wage Stabilization Board.

The sails of the propaganda fleet are already in sight.

Who's manning the boats? A big collection of anti-union, anti-Fair Deal outfits—veterans of many other battles against labor.

From every indication, there'll be lots of dancing—not tonight but in the near future—as industry calls the tune for a determined fight against the union shop in the steel industry.

Already the WSB is getting letters and wires—many with near-identical words demanding it veto the union shop demand.

The CIO United Steelworkers have included the union shop high on its list of 22 demands, and during recent hearings called on the WSB to recommend that the industry accept the union security clause.

At the WSB hearings in New York, the steel industry replied with a roar to the union suggestion. John Gall, one time counsel for the Natl. Association of Manufacturers and chief lawyer for the steel companies at the hearing, urged the Board not to grant the union shop.

Gall, in fact, went further than that. He called for the Board to disallow the maintenance-of-membership provisions written into many contracts during World War II at the recommendation of the War Labor Board. And he urged the union to withdraw its demand for security.

(Gall's statement, in printed form, is being distributed in scores of thousands of copies of a phaphlet with a "horrid word" title: Should the Government Force Employes to Join a Union?)

Within just a few days of the union's presentation of its case to the Wage Board, big business allies were in print with a counter-attack which borrows heavily from Gall's theme that a union shop recommendation in the steel case would practically destroy democracy.

JOE BALL, discredited former Senator from Minnesota, is still performing odd-jobs in current lobbying drive of big business against the union shop.

● **The Committee for Constitutional Government,** cited a dozen times as a stealthy, wealthy organization supported by gifts from big corporations and wealthy individuals, bought full-page ads in many papers to hit the union's demands for union shop and higher wages.

● **The Freeman Magazine,** a new semi-official organ for the extreme right wing, carried an anti-union shop article by Joe Ball, the discredited former Senator from Minnesota. Ball, who had a major part in passing the Taft-Hartley Act, has been an odd-jobs lobbyist for many large companies. Large numbers of reprints of the Ball article have been distributed.

● **The General Electric Co.,** whose industrial relations boss has been carrying on a running war with the CIO Electrical Workers Union for the past two years, has distributed thousands of copies of the Ball reprint.

● **Rep. Allen (R. Ill.)** has proposed a congressional probe of the WSB, and suggested that the WSB should be prohibited by law from recommending union shop agreements in disputes cases. (Allen had only one "right" vote in the CIO's 1951 Voting Guide.)

At the steel hearings, the union gave impressive reasons why the Board should consider the union shop issue on its merits and make recommendations supporting the USA-CIO's proposal.

(A government board hearing a railway labor case made a recommendation for union shop on the railroads on the day that the steel union was arguing its case before the special WSB panel.)

Arthur J. Goldberg, counsel for the steel union, argued that the industry could not play both sides of the street, nor could it advocate that the government do so.

The steel dispute was referred to the WSB for recommendations on all 22 of the union's demands, he pointed out. The case was referred to the Board by Pres. Truman with the hope of averting a strike.

If there were a strike, Goldberg said, the union felt confident it could win the union shop. If the government felt the national emergency required that a strike be averted if at all possible, it must be prepared to move into the heart of every issue involved in the dispute.

The steelworkers, he said, would not accept a situation in which it would first be told it could not strike, and then be told that the government could not even consider its union shop proposal. Yet, that is what the industry proposed, Goldberg said.

Madden Condemns NAM, CCG Move To Coerce Wage Board

"THE NATIONAL Association of Manufacturers, the Committee for Constitutional Government, and the barons of the steel industry" last week were denounced by Rep. Madden (D. Ind.) for their attempt to use Congress as an ally in their campaign against the union shop.

Madden spoke against HR. 532, which is aimed at a possible recommendation by the Wage Stabilization Board for the union shop in the steel industry. The resolution, which was introduced by Rep. Allen (R. Ill.), calls for a House investigation of WSB. Madden said:

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 532 calls for an investigation of the Wage Stabilization Board by the House Committee on Labor and Education. I want to serve notice that as a member of the Rules Committee to which this resolution has been referred that I shall oppose it.

The WSB must be free to arrive at decisions based on fact, without coercion or intimidation from any source—including the Congress of the United States.

The purpose of this resolution is crystal clear. It is intended as a congressional club to be used against the WSB on the union shop issue now pending before the board in the steel wage case.

It seeks to use the Congress of the United States as an ally of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Committee for Constitutional Government, and the barons of the steel industry in their current high-financed, nation-wide propaganda campaign against a possible recommendation for the union shop by the WSB. In my opinion, the resolution calls for unjustifiable, prejudicial interference by Congress in the decision-making authority by the Board.

The very timing of the introduction of the resolution stigmatizes it as an attempt at undue influence on the WSB in the first major dispute case to come before it. It will be recalled that on Jan. 10 of this year a special panel of the WSB begun hearings on the dispute case between the major steel-producing companies and the United Steelworkers of America.

THESE hearings were ended Feb. 16. Six days' later—I repeat and emphasize this because it is of the utmost importance—six days later, on Feb. 22, a resolution is introduced in this House calling for an investigation of the WSB.

What is the basis for this investigation? In the words of the resolution itself, to determine whether the board has exceeded its authority and jurisdiction with respect to labor disputes, to determine whether the board has failed to respect the national labor policy as expressed in the Labor-Management Relations Act, the Defense Production Act, and other applicable laws with respect to collective bargaining.

There is no excuse for congressional time and money being wasted on prejudicial investigations designed to influence and harass Government agencies in the administration of their lawful duties.

Legitimate investigations by committees of Congress of government agencies or personnel based on specific charges of fraud, or mal-administration are, of course, always in order, and I would not be one to oppose such investigations.

I do object, however, vigorously and emphatically when this House is called upon to approve an investigation by one of its committees of an agency of the Government where the obvious purpose of such an investigation is made at a time when the welfare and the well-being of hundreds of thousands of American workers and their families are involved in a major case currently pending before that agency.

You will recall that last year when this body had under consideration amendment of the Defense Production Act an attempt was made through the Lucas amendment to take away from the WSB its powers to handle nonwage dispute cases.

AFTER full debate on the matter this House took decisive action by a vote of 217 to 113 to reject the Lucas proposal. It was recognized at that time by the members of the House, and rightly so, that more than the oppressive provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were needed for the settlement of disputes in critical defense industries.

The President of the United States likewise recognized that fact in assigning dispute functions to the board under his constitutional powers. No one can successfully challenge the correctness of the decision made by this House or of the action taken by the President with respect to the dispute authority of the board.

Nor can anyone in good faith contend that a union shop recommendation by WSB would be a violation of national labor policy as expressed in the Labor-Management Relations Act, the Defense Production Act, or any other applicable law pertaining to collective bargaining.

Is anyone's memory so short as not to remember that just last year this Congress — by unanimous vote of the Senate and by a vote of 308 to 17 of this House—amended the Taft-Hartley Act by eliminating the need for elections to authorize a union shop?

The union shop in American industry is not a violation of national labor policy, and no one knows better than the proponents of House Resolution 532.

(Madden related that the Steelworkers had three times postponed a strike to give the government ample time to consider the case. He said that USA took this action despite the continued rejection by the steel industry of the union's proposals and a campaign of vilification by the industry against the Steelworkers.)

It ill behooves the House to inject itself at this time into the steel-dispute case on the side of the steel industry. And that is exactly what we would be doing were we to approve HR 532 and thereby authorize an investigation of WSB.

I call upon all fair-minded Members of this House to join me in vigorous and outspoken opposition to this resolution in order that WSB may arrive at a decision in the steel case based on facts; a decision completely free from coercion or intimidation by the Congress of the United States.

Gary's Mayor Backs Steel Union

FROM THE big steel-producing center of Gary, Ind., the Wage Stabilization Board got a warning last week "that our city has declined economically due to the steel workers not receiving an equitable pay increase in the past two years."

The warning came from Mayor Peter Mandich of Gary, and was typical of statements by several Gary and Lake County public officials in support of the CIO Steelworkers wage proposals which now are before the WSB.

In his letter to the board, Mandich said:

"I am writing to you on behalf of the thousands of steelworkers that reside in the city of Gary.

"As the Mayor of our great city, I deem it necessary that the 22-point program submitted by the Steelworkers Union be fulfilled in its entirety.

"Our city is totally dependent upon the wages earned by the steel workers, and from a survey I have found that our city has declined economically due to the steel workers not receiving an equitable pay increase in the past two years.

"Being a former steel worker myself, I feel that they are justified in asking the Wage Stabilization Board to certify their program, so that they may be justly compensated for their toil."

End 'Barbarism'—

CIO Demands Congress Act To Aid Migrants

MILLIONS of Americans —"the great underprivileged segment" made up chiefly of U. S. migratory workers and their families—are living in conditions of "misery, poverty, ignorance and misfortune" because Congress has failed to pass laws to protect them, the CIO charged last week in testimony before the Senate Labor-Management Relations subcommittee.

CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood called for "prompt legislative action" to end "the present wasteful and barbaric migrant labor system." He said that U. S. migrants are being forced to live in "conditions of almost unbelievable poverty" while legal and illegal alien farm hands take their jobs.

He denounced present polices under which the government subsidizes "importation of Mexican farm workers without providing for the full utilization of domestic labor at decent wage and work standards." Haywood warned:

"Americans will not stand by and allow hundreds of thousands of their fellow countrymen to be driven out of their jobs and into poverty, starvation and unspeakable degradation through the machinations of a small and willful bloc in Congress."

Five other CIO spokesmen supported Haywood's testimony before the subcommittee.

Kenneth Gillie, CIO representative in California, described conditions in the Imperial Valley, where the use of illegal Mexican "wetback" labor is "a general practice."

Disputing claims that farmers should not be penalized for hiring "wetbacks" because they cannot tell them from Mexicans brought into the country under government contract, Gillie pointed out that every legal entrant has an identification card with his picture on it.

"At one time," he said, "to get out of paying wages owed wetbacks at the end of the season, employers worked a racket. When they no longer needed their services, they'd tell the immigration office they had discovered a number of 'wets' on their property and the agents would take the unpaid Mexicans off their hands."

A description of his recent inspection of "rotten, filthy, unsanitary" migrant labor camps in Arizona was given the committee by Nicholas Dragon, CIO regional director in Arizona and New Mexico.

Contract Mexicans have minimum wage standards and workmen's compensation protection, he pointed out, while American farm workers do not. He said that most of the Mexican border was totally unmanned from midnight until six in the morning because of a shortage of immigration agents.

Farm wages fall way below normal wherever Mexicans are used, Dragon said. Whereas domestic labor in places where no Mexicans are hired is paid about $1.40 an hour plus packing bonuses, the rate paid legal foreign labor is 70c, while "wetbacks" are lucky if they get 40 or 50c.

Testifying on behalf of Pres. Karl Feller of the CIO Brewery Workers, Charles H. Lindberg told the committee that the U.S. Employment Service, in certifying a labor shortage to get foreign workers, considers a domestic worker employed if he works only one day a week.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), subcommittee chairman, called this a "lousy definition" and directed the committee staff to ask the Labor Dept. to justify the use of this "low" standard.

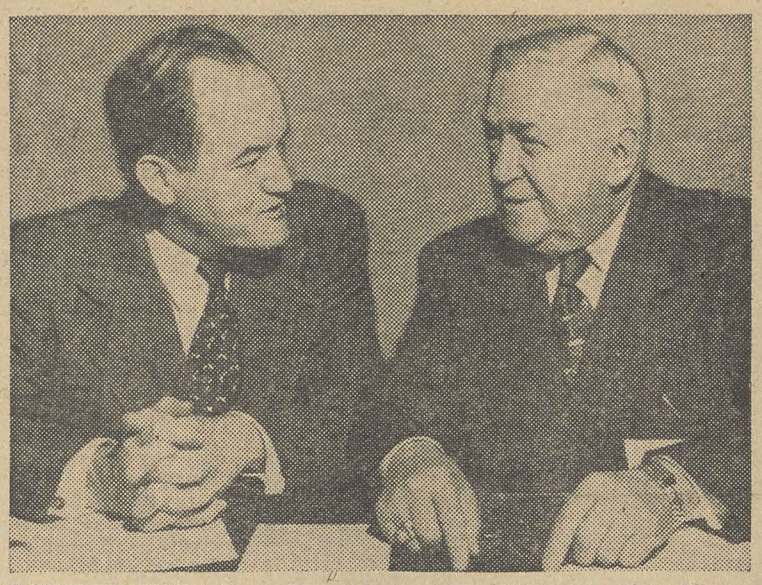
Lindberg turned over to the committee a number of petitions signed by merchants, as well as domestic farm hands, in the Florida citrus belt protesting against the use of foreign labor.

"There is no shortage of domestic labor in the citrus industry in Florida," he said. Employers are using foreign labor chiefly because they realize that this is an effective way of preventing union organization, he charged.

Collective bargaining rights, minimum wages and other benefits now guaranteed by law to industrial workers should be extended to farm workers, John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers, told the committee. He also called for a decent federal housing program for migrants.

"There is too much blood, sweat and tears on the food we eat and the clothes we wear," CIO Auto Workers' Washington representative Paul Sifton testified.

He charged that Congress had scuttled workable migrant labor regulations of the Farm Security Administration in 1943 and has done nothing constructive to improve the conditions of domestice farm labor since that time.



AGREEMENT—Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), left, Chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee investigating the problems of migratory labor, expressed agreement with CIO Executive Vice President Allan S. Haywood's testimony last week that the U. S. Farm Placement Service does not give organized labor an adequate voice in shaping its policies.

ALSO TESTIFYING on "scandalous" conditions among America's migrant workers last week were, left to right, Charles H. Lindberg, organization director of the CIO Brewery Workers, Katherine Ellickson, associate director of research of the national CIO, Kenneth Gillie, CIO representative in California, and Nicholas Dragon, CIO regional director in Arizona and New Mexico.

'Meaningless' Bill Is Voted

Knocking out a provision that would have permitted the immigration Service to issue its agents warrants to search private property for illegal aliens, the House last week otherwise approved the "meaningless" Senate-approved bill to "control" Mexican "wetbacks" and other aliens entering the U. S. illegally.

The measure falls far short of President Truman's recommendations. It makes no provision for imposing penalties on farmers who hire "wetbacks."

Tunisian Workers Demand Freedom, End To Military Control And Democratic Gains

THE WORKERS of French-controlled Tunisia see the gaining of national liberty as a "must" before the North African area's free trade union movement can develop and prosper, according to the leader of its labor organizations.

Farhat Hached, general secretary of the Tunisian General Confederation of Labor, charged that the recent conflict in that country is a fundamental conflict between democratic social progress and military aggression.

Since Jan. 14, he said in a recent statement, 80 Tunisians have been killed, 500 wounded, 8000 arrested and hundreds interned or banished.

(Tunisia has been a French "protectorate" since 1881, and top governmental controls are in the hands of French-appointed officials. The country is about the size of Louisiana, and has a population of around 3 million. It is primarily agricultural, but also produces metals—and it is a big trading area.)

The Tunisian liberation movement, Hached asserts, "is in reality a movement of the workers, and its fundamental objective is the founding of a regime of social justice and progress, of economic and industrial improvement."

The unions (their French initials are UGTT) are affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to which the CIO is affiliated. In Tunisia, according to Hached, the absence of any real form of representative government 'leaves the destinies of the workers in the hands of an administration . . . who have no responsibility toward any representative of the people."

The result: "No solution can be found for any social problem and every action of the workers meets with the violent reaction of the repressive forces of the regime." And, said Hached, until the regime is "democratically transformed . . . we may be sure that neither force nor army will be able to bring back real and durable peace to Tunisia."

"Our trade unions," he continued, "are part of the world trade union movement on the march. We desire to liberate the workers not only from misery but also from servitude.

"Our unions will be in the forefront of progress in the countries of Africa, whose workers groan under the yoke of a colonial regime of exploitation and oppression. They will be on the side of the democratic forces in their fight for peace, the latter being inconceivable without liberty and human dignity."

The Tunisian UGTT unions have worked out big-scale projects for industrial and farm improvements, social security, vocational training, slum clearance, and education for the 700,000 children who now have little chance for getting to school.

"The UGTT could not conceive this role, in defense of the people's interests, without the establishment of a democratic regime in which the individual's human rights are guaranteed and in which the workers' organizations may influence the government."

'Nation Needs Work-Shirt Diplomats', Says Carey

"AMERICA needs work-shirt diplomats," CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey declared last week.

Addressing the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton, N. J., Carey said:

"America cannot be properly represented by diplomats who rise to ambassadors through business and political influence without regard to their background of rapacity and greediness.

"The people of the world are workers; the governments of most European countries are labor governments," he added. "But we send as our representatives men whose principle association with the local population is through a houseful of servants."

Carey, who is also president of the CIO Electrical Workers, pointed out "American labor has a special knowledge of a problem that confronts many of our allies today—the threat of Communist subversion and aggression.

"American labor has been beseiged by the Communists who realize that a stronghold in labor is a sure way to control or cripple that nation's productive capacity. But American labor," he emphasized, "has wiped out most beachheads of the Communists in the labor movement.

"It is largely organized labor that has made it possible for this country to boast of the effectiveness of the free enterprise system," Carey said. "The free enterprise propagandists shout about their own contributions, but it is noteworthy that they resisted every effort by organized labor to improve the working man's economic and social standing."

Give A Buck To PAC

BRIGHT AND CHIPPER are these delegates to the first five-day session of the Washington Legislative Institute of the CIO Textile Workers. They have just completed a day's activities.

EXCHANGE VIEWS: Problems affecting labor and the nation are discussed by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), in the foreground, and delegates to the institute in the Senator's office.

'Blackmail Ultimatums' Scorned By Baldanzi

TEXTILE industry "ultimatums" to the union and the government — that plants will stay in New England only if management demands are granted — are a "form of blackmail."

That was the charge made by George Baldanzi, executive vice-president of the CIO Textile Workers Union, in a radio speech broadcast over New England's Yankee Network.

Baldanzi suggested that "our mutual economic problems" can be settled only by "calm appraisal of the facts" rather than by management threats and hysterical misrepresentation.

New England's economic problems, the TWUA officer said, can be considered on "only one sound basis," within the framework of the national economy.

In 1951, he said, industry generally rang up high profits, and textiles were no exception. Profits after taxes were as high as 20c on each dollar of invested capital.

The TWUA, Baldanzi added, recognizes that the industry is now in a slump. For that reason, it made no new wage demands in the woolen and worsted or in the cotton-rayon industry.

In view of the union's recognition of these conditions, textile workers "don't appreciate ultimatums as a substitute for collective bargaining," he told the radio audience.

"We serve notice on the textile industry not to make the mistake of misinterpreting the constructive policy adopted by our members as a sign that we are going to surrender the standards and conditions we have fought so long and so hard to win. We will not be stampeded. Let there be no mistake about this—in this fight, our union stands united. . . .

"We shall unitedly resist any attempt on the part of management to destroy what we have won, and resist with all our strength any attempt to impose conditions that are without economic justification and certainly without moral justification."

WSB Okehs Hike At Plane Plant

Wage increases of from 14 to 16c an hour for 20,000 CIO aircraft workers at the Glenn L. Martin plant in Baltimore have been approved by the regional Wage Stabilization Board. CIO Auto Workers hold bargaining rights at the plant.

Suicidal Pay Slashing Campaign Is Revealed At TWUA Institute

HAZELTON, Pa., business interests last week joined in a suicidal wage-cutting campaign.

The story was told by Michael Prokop, vice president of Local 181 of the CIO Textile Workers in Hazelton, and Ray Munts, educational director of the Penn Appalachian Joint Board of TWUA, while they were in Washington attending the union's legislative institute.

The Duplan Corp., the fifth largest weaver of nylon in the United States, told Local 181 negotiators 10 days ago that instead of increasing wages it wanted to cut them.

In the history of collective bargaining, such a proposal from an employer is not unusual, but it soon became apparent that the company's move was part of an organized campaign aimed at selling the entire community on the necessity of cutting the pay of the plant's 2000 workers.

A statement was issued by the Hazelton Chamber of Commerce advocating the pay cut—which wouldn't help storekeepers. The same day, a radio station operated by a director of the Chamber took to the air with hourly announcements calling for the cut.

The campaign played on the fears of a region already hard hit by unemployment. The Hazelton-Wilkes-Barre area in Luzerne County and the Scranton area in adjoining Lackawanna County are both areas of critical unemployment.

Unemployment there is so great that the Labor Dept.—the very week the wage cut was proposed—asked the special surplus manpower committee to authorize awarding defense contracts in the two areas even when the bids are not the lowest.

The two counties are in the heart of the anthracite (hard) coal region, where for many years the mines have been operating only two and three days a week.

Many of the members—and the leaders—of the TWUA locals in the two counties are former miners who went to work in the mills when they could no longer find work in the mines.

GETTING LOWDOWN: Delegates to the institute from the Pennsylvania anthracite region learn from the CIO News that unemployment is a nationwide problem.

St. Lawrence Power Vital To Textiles In New England, Institute Told

POWER from the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway could be used to help the New England textile industry, Dr. N. R. Danielian, executive vice president of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, last week told the Washington legislative institute of the CIO Textile Workers.

Dr. Danielian said the Seaway dam would make available plenty of cheaper electric power to operate the New England textile mills. Some textile mills have moved South and others have threatened to, claiming their New England operations are too costly.

The association official told the two score delegates to the institute that whether New England —which now has high rates— would benefit from the cheaper power would be up to the people of the area.

He said that cheaper power is "just as important for industry as for homes." Cheap industrial power, he said, makes jobs, and makes labor more productive.

Transmission lines would have to be built to carry the power to the mills, Dr. Danielian pointed out. He said that TWUA members and other citizens would have to "go to the state houses" to have agencies set up to erect such lines.

Dr. Danielian said that the principal opposition to the seaway comes from eastern trunk rail lines, the New England and New York power companies and eastern banking interests.

He said that through such holding companies as the Electric Bond and Share and through interlocking directories, these groups were able to use southern and western power and rail companies to bring pressure on congressmen from those areas.

Speakers at the five day conference included a number of Senators and representatives, government officials, CIO and PAC leaders.

The delegates visited congressmen from their states, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, Minnesota and New Jersey, to urge support for the seaway, the Moody Bill, the Point Four Program and stronger rent and price controls, and action to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law.

The institute was arranged by TWUA Education Dept., which is directed by Lawrence Rogin, and was under the chairmanship of Pres. Charles C. Webber of the Virginia CIO Council.

'Could You Live On $22 A Week?' Workers Ask

Here are some letters written to Sen. Duff (R. Pa.) by unemployed members of the CIO Textile Workers who were formerly employed at the Nanticoke, Pa., plant of the Duplan Corp., which closed down several months ago:

Mrs. Rose Duncan wrote:

"We are now unemployed and cannot make ends meet with what little we get in unemployment compensation. When I get my check I go to the store to buy just a little food and more than half of it is gone.

"How are we supposed to pay rent, insurance and buy clothes for our families? No matter how hard we go look for work, they say they're not hiring. Please support the Moody Bill."

"Will you please vote in favor of the Moody Bill?" Mrs. Rose Riech asked. "So long as I have to pay 89c a pound for hamburg, the amount of my unemployment compensation is not enough. Also the prospect of receiving work here is very gloomy. There is not a single defense industry here . . ."

"My place of work has been shut down for in indefinite period," Margaret E. Meade pleaded. "I have signed for a new claim but instead of getting more I receive less. Could you live on $22 a week? . . .

"There are four members in my household to support. My father was laid off from the mines as his job was electrified. The unemployment here is very serious. Have heard about the Moody Bill and am asking you to consider this very deeply . . ."

Chiselers Pay Up

The wage and hour division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor cracked down on 14,215 employers for chiseling on minimum wages, overtime and child labor laws last year. The agency forced them to pay $6.6 million to 95,000 workers.

The Biggest Battle—

'Horsemeat' Congress Renews Assault On Price Law

(Last of two articles)
By MILTON PLUMB

NOT CONTENT with having reduced many Americans to eating horsemeat when they wrecked anti-inflation legislation last year, Congressional enemies of price controls are readying a new assault to weaken them still further.

Their main attack is a demand for "decontrol" because many items are now selling below ceilings. It is actually a demand for the elimination of price controls solely because, under the law Congress wrote last year, ceilings can't be set low enough to prevent rising prices.

To bolster this belief, price control foes are using still another will-o'-the-wisp. Nothing that has come out of the Congressional bog of whimsy has been more phony than the argument, offered to support the "decontrol drive, that OPS regulations require "unnecessary record keeping."

Lobbyists for the big Southern cotton growers, Western beef, sheep and potato growers, and other national business groups have been badgering congressmen in droves about the records required by OPS. They claim record-keeping costs money and then use this as a club to demand elimination of price controls.

Actually, OPS has done such a good job of reducing record-keeping requirements in its price orders to a minimum that even some members of Congress who advocate decontrol admit privately that they don't think the requirements could be reduced further without killing price controls.

Heres' why:

Probably no industry finds record-keeping more burdensome, because of the large number of different items involved, than the grocery business. OPS requires all grocers to keep for one year all their invoices, freight bills and other receipts indicating prices paid for food products.

If that seems unreasonable, consider this: Grocers normally would keep such records, anyhow, for they are of basic importance in establishing operating costs for income tax, general auditing, and other purposes.

Furthermore, OPS reporting requirements also have been slashed to the bone. Once manufacturers report their new price ceilings figured under a recent series of orders, they won't have to make any more reports unless they bring out new products.

The truth is that, although OPS gets the blame, the new reports which must be filed were made necessary by Congress when it adopted the "terrible" Capehart and Herlong Amendments. Those amendments shot prices upward, and made the new ceilings mandatory over OPS protests.

No business lobby has yet complained about the higher prices. However, since the new ceilings are based on former costs and markups they couldn't have been figured honestly if the records businessmen complain about weren't available.

The attacks on record-keeping rests on a hope that it will bring on legislation providing that most businessmen won't have to keep any evidence to prove they are obeying price regulations.

Unscrupulous operators could boost prices for all the traffic would bear.

Under such conditions effective enforcement of even the present weak price controls would be impossible.

PROOF that the "excessive records" argument is only a Trojan Horse with which its users hope to kill all price controls is found in the fact that business spokesmen using it have now jumped all over OPS for trying out a "community pricing program" under which no records or reporting are necessary.

OPS undertook community pricing on an experimental basis at the urging of its Consumer Advisory Committee, made up of representatives of leading national consumer organizations. The experiment is being conducted in three cities—Fresno, Calif., Fargo, N. D. and Jacksonville, Fla.

There's nothing radically new about community pricing, which was the kind of price control that worked effectively during World War II. It differs from the kind of price control now in general effect in three important ways:

1. Ceilings are figured by OPS on a community-wide basis. Stores are placed in one of four classes, and the ceilings for each are adjusted to take into account different operating costs, but each store in the same class has the same dollars-and-cents ceiling for each individual item.

2. Charts giving the ceiling price for each individual product must be posted.

3. The need for record-keeping and price figuring by merchants is eliminated.

Under present regulations outside the experimental cities, each store figures its own ceiling prices. Such ceilings are not posted, and, as customers have no way of checking, they have no way of knowing what the legal ceiling is in any store.

Since businessmen had been complaining about the records OPS required, as well as the job of figuring and reporting their own ceilings, it's only logical to think that they would welcome "community pricing" in the three cities where it's being tried.

Instead, there has been a wave of protests. The Wall Street Journal, chief organ of the "decontrol - because - of - unnecessary-records" crowd, ran a page-one story ridiculing the Fresno test.

"Prices in Fresno have generally been unchanged by the new system," it claimed.

The truth is that the posting of ceilings in Fresno groceries immediately brought prices down a penny to 14c on about 20 commonly-used food items. These included such staples as lard, shortening, frozen foods, canned milk, canned peas and beans, canned meat, and salad and cooking oil.

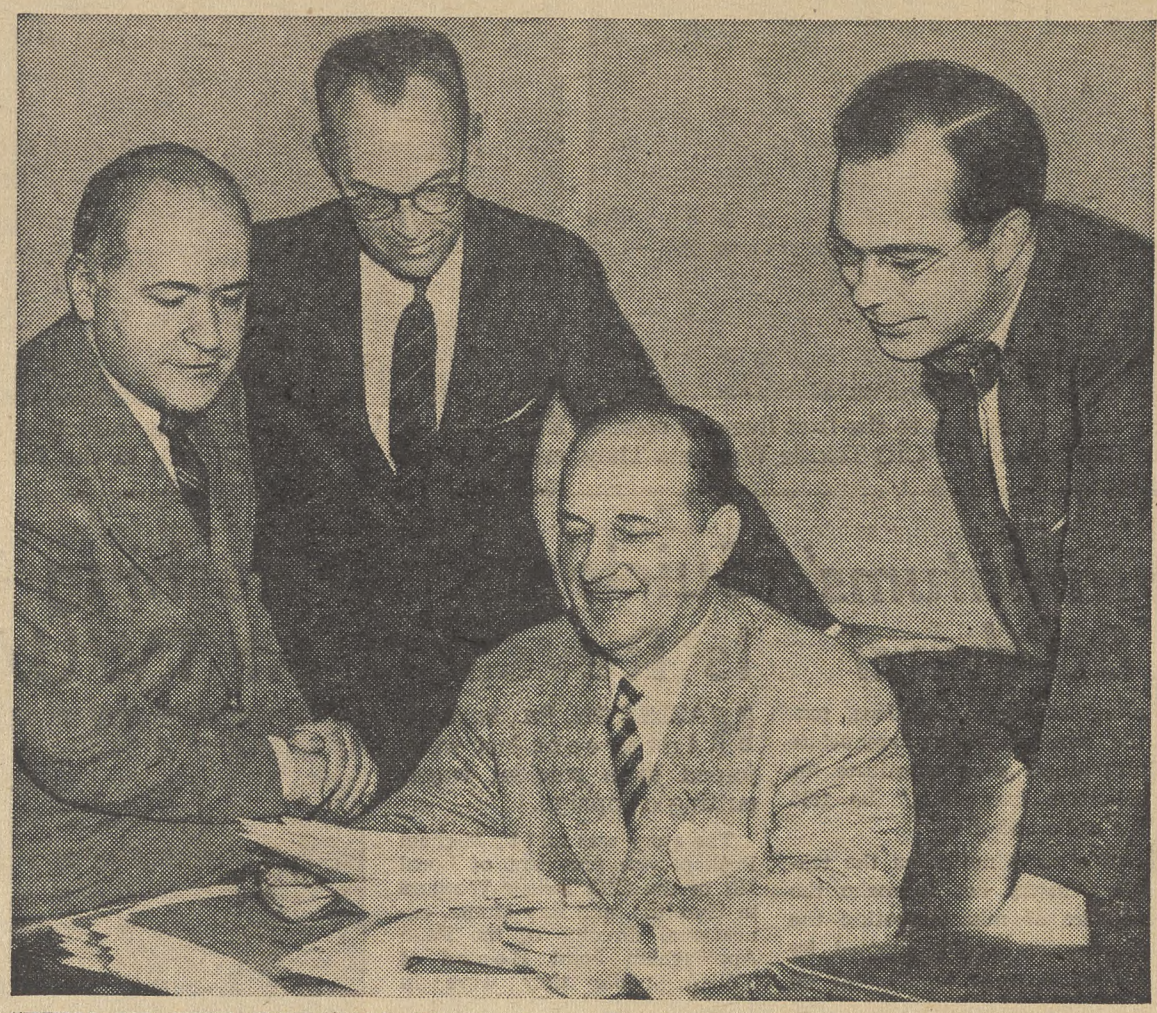
THE Wall Street Journal article also said that, at a meeting of 250 heads of women's clubs called by OPS to explain the new system, a "housewife" got up and protested:

"I've known my butcher for years. I play bridge with his wife, and even if I bothered to check his prices and found he was charging too much. I would never report him to anyone."

The phoniness of the whole kill-price-control drive becomes clear when you identify this alleged "housewife." Since she spoke at an open meeting, that wasn't difficult to do.

The person identified as a typical consumer, we have learned, is actually the secretary of the Fresno Chamber of Commerce.

Samuel Jacobs, CIO representative on the OPS National Consumer Advisory Committee, says that despite published reports to the contrary, labor has been solidly behind the community pricing program. He urges consumers in other areas to push for its extension to their communities as a means of keeping prices down.



"FIRM UP THE DOLLAR"—That's the goal of Ellis Arnall (seated), new head of the Office of Price Stabilization. He's conferring with OPS aides (from left): Joseph Freehill, acting chief counsel; Edward F. Phelps, assistant director; and Gardner Ackley, chief economist. Now Arnall faces legislative fight for decontrol.

Big Lobbies Open Drive On Controls

A "secret" meeting of 150 representatives of big business lobbies was held in Chicago last week to map out a campaign to "scare Congress" into killing price controls.

The first result was a statement by Chauncey B. Watson, president of the Cornbelt Livestock Feeders Association, predicting a "huge nationwide meat shortage" by July. This same phony line was used by the meat lobbies last year to prevent pending rollbacks of beef prices.

Now It's The High Cost Of Dying, And Unions Act

WHILE continuing the fight against the high cost of living, CIO local unions in St. Louis, Mo., have decided to do something about the high cost of dying.

The St. Louis CIO Council has joined with four AFL unions in considering action to reduce funeral costs.

Present plans call for either the formation of a coop undertaking establishment by the unions themselves, or formulating a lower cost working agreement with existing establishments.

A union spokesman said the average cost of a funeral in St. Louis is $825 compared to $550 charged by some union-owned undertaking establishments in Illinois.

The Cooperative League of the USA recently asked the Federal Trade Commission to investigate high funeral costs in the country. Sec. Jerry Voorhis told FTC investigators that the cost of a funeral is 3.8 times the cost of the casket. The CIO Auto Workers in Detroit have an arrangement with some undertakers that saves an average of $369 per funeral.

The FTC at first voted down an investigation of the burial industry, then changed its mind. Commissioner John Carson revealed that FTC has been checking on the undertaking business for the last eight years.

13c Package By Gas, Coke In Carolina

A 13c-AN-HOUR "package" increase will bring an additional $46,400 this year for 213 employes of the Kopper Co. plant at Charleston, S. C., under the contract which has just been negotiated by the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers.

Features of the contract are safety bonuses, an escalator clause and three days off with pay for death in the family.

Other contract benefits include a 7c across-the-board pay increase, six paid holidays, shift differentials of 3c and 5c an hour and company-paid luncheons during overtime.

The contract is significant because it was only last December that Local 513 ousted the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and voted to affiliate with the CIO union.

Calvin Keith, a member of the local negotiating committee, said that UGC&CWA had accomplished more in two months than MMSW had been able to do in four years.

MMSW took another lacing at the hands of UGC&CWA in Flat River, Mo., where the CIO union defeated the Communist-dominated organization 1414 to 901.

"I told him that I'd marry him if he promised me a five-day, 40 hour week, two weeks' paid vacation, and unlimited severance pay."

CIO Protests Move To Stall New Public Housing Units

THE CIO has challenged a strange theory that new public housing is inflationary but houses built by private industry are not.

The doctrine was indicated in recent Senate testimony by William Martin, Jr., former head of the New York Stock Exchange and now chairman of the Federal Reserve Board's governing committee.

Walter Reuther, auto union head and chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, challenged Martin's views, in a letter to Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.), chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Reuther said Martin's testimony was a complete reversal of the Federal Reserve Board's position regarding housing financed under the government's housing program.

Martin had objected to the issuance of bonds by local public housing authorities for the construction of some 800,000 low-rent housing units, on grounds that such a financial move would feed inflation.

"The Reserve Board's disapproval of issuance of credit for public housing, while approving credit expansion for private builders, is an outright discrimination against low-income families who stand most in need of additional housing," Reuther told Maybank.

He said the board's position on severe credit restrictions on public housing and consumer credit "is in marked contrast to its policy and performance with respect to bank loans to private business."

"THE NEED for low-rent public housing, especially to provide for worker's families in critical areas, is desperate," Reuther wrote. "To permit private lending institutions or the Federal Reserve Board to destroy that program would create incalculable hardship for middle and low income families.

"The program which Congress has authorized in this field is certainly a minimum one, and it is unthinkable that the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board would propose to confine the housing starts of 1952 to high-cost, high-rent units which only well-to-do families can afford."

Shipbuilders Strike Date Is Postponed

NEGOTIATORS for the CIO Shipbuilding Workers last week agreed to postpone strike action against six East Coast shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co. until Mar. 30.

IUMSWA Pres. John Grogan said the action was taken to give the union and the company additional time to work out agreement on a new contract.

The old contract expired last Dec. 31 but was extended later to Mar. 1.

Bethlehem asked the Mar. 30 extention on the grounds that it has been tied up in negotiations with the CIO Steelworkers and could not devote full attention to the IUMSWA sessions.

Representing 32,000 workers, the ship union is demanding a 20c an hour wage increase and other benefits, including a $3000 guaranteed annual wage and a union shop.

"Sorry, but the only opening we have for non-union men in this firm is the exit!"

'Keep Uncle Sam Poor Club'—

Sales Levy Goal Of Lobbyists For Millionaire's Tax Bill

EXPERTS of two congressional committees last week issued a stinging denunciation of the proposal of "The Keep Uncle Sam Poor Club."

Their report gave the cost of the "club's" proposal to limit personal and corporate income taxes to 25% of annual income, by means of a constitutional amendment.

The staffs of the Joint Economic Committee and the House Small Business Committee said the proposed tax limitation would lop off $16 billion from current government revenues. Corporations alone would pay $14 billion less.

Even without such a loss, the government's estimated receipts of $62.7 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30 are expected to leave the Treasury $8 billion in the hole.

The experts warn that the "almost certain result" of the tax cut would be to force the government to rely upon sales taxes and deficit financing.

The congressional advisers also said that the revenue loss during the current period could be offset only by defense cutbacks or borrowing and it would be difficult to balance the budget, even when defense spending declines.

The Committee for Constitutional Government—one of the chief backers of the tax cut amendment—admitted that the proposal would put the government further in the red and would necessitate a federal sales tax and higher excise taxes.

(The committee is financed by corporations who would be the chief beneficiaries of tax reduction.)

A booklet just issued by CCG stated that the cut would reduce federal revenue by $9 billion, an increase of $7 billion over the loss that the proponents of the measure originally estimated.

CCG said that the revenue loss "could readily be made up by the levying of additional excise or sales taxes. For example, a manufacturers' excise tax of 10 to 12%, or a retail sales tax of 8%, would yield about $9 billion."

Other backers of the proposal are the American Taxpayers Association and the Western Tax Council.

Why such corporation-financed groups as the CCG want the cut was brought out by the congressional experts. They reported that the ceiling would reduce the 30% normal corporate tax to 25%, and would completely eliminate the 22% surtax on profits above $25,000 and the excess profits tax.

The staffs estimated that "only about 1% of all income taxpayers would benefit. Tax benefits would not start for a single person unless he had taxable income of more than $8000 a year. A married couple with children would not benefit unless their income was in excess of $20,000 a year.

The congressional advisers also said the ceiling would deal a "serious blow" to small business. It was explained that "just as it would tend to shift the individual tax burden from the rich to the poor, so it would tend to shift the corporate tax burden from the large to the small."

Number 28

Virginia became the 28th state whose legislatures have approved a proposed constitutional amendment putting a limit of 25% on individual and corporate income taxes.

If 32 states approve such a resolution, a constitutional convention would have to be called to act on the tax ceiling proposal. In a number of states, the legislatures have rescinded their action or governors has vetoed the resolution.

Bell Revenue Sets Record —And It Wants Still More

UP AND UP goes the revenue of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which operates the Bell telephone system.

AT&T's gross operating revenue last year mounted to $3,639,462,365 compared with $3,261,528,032 in 1950, and established a new record.

But AT&T reported last week in its annual financial statement to stockholders that it was not able to pay as much on its stock in 1951 as it did in 1950. It said that its net income last year was $364,874,176 or $11.75 a share, but in 1950 it was $346,962,051 or $12.58 a share.

The gimmick is that the number of shares of stock issued by the company rose by 3,442,878 in 1951.

Cleo F. Craig, AT&T president, served notice that his company—the world's largest corporate enterprise—is going to continue to press for higher telephone rates.

He was critical of the "few" state regulatory commissions that have denied rate boosts.

Bell System employes numbered 648,500 at the end of 1951, an increase of 46,000 in 1951.

"They served the nation well in 1951," Craig reported. "Their ability and good spirit are the foundation for confidence in the years to come."

Craig made much of the fact that costs are going up.

Will he remember that the cost of living has gone up now as new contracts are being negotiated with the CIO Communications Workers to which the Bell workers belong?

ICFTU Urges Rejection Of Franco's Bid To UNESCO

MOVES to admit Franco Spain to an affiliate of the United Nations and to enact anti-union legislation in Japan were strongly condemned last week by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

J. H. Oldenbroek, ICFTU secretary treasurer, urged rejection of the Spanish government's application for admission to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Separately, the ICFTU secretary protested to Prime Minister Yoshida of Japan against pending bills in the Diet which, if adopted, "would seriously undermine the very foundations of free trade unionism in Japan."

Such proposals as an organizational control law, a collective demonstration control law, a ban on general strikes, and weakening of the labor standards act, Oldenbroek said, would block a "healthy growth of free democratic trade unions" in Japan.

Tax Loophole Cost Set At $4.5 Billion

SEN. HUMPHREY (D. Minn.) last week renewed his campaign to plug income tax loopholes which he said are costing the federal government more than $4.5 billion a year.

The loopholes, he said, benefitted almost entirely those whose incomes are more than $10,000 a year. Humphrey, who set forth his views in a pamphlet issued by the Public Affairs Institute, last year tried unsuccessfully to get Congress to plug the loopholes.

He again attacked the $5.6 billion tax increase bill which Congress passed last year, asserting that "it increased the inequities of existing law."

Humphrey listed six principal loopholes:

- Percentage depletion — $750 million. Owners of certain mineral products are permitted to deduct a certain percentage of their gross income as a depletion allowance in figuring their income taxes,
- Income splitting—$2.5 billion. Humphrey said that under this device which was enacted in 1948 to benefit married couples only 3% of the benefits went to married couples with incomes below $5000 a year.
- Failure to enact a provision for withholding of taxes on corporate dividend and bond interest payments—$400 million.
- Failure to tighten and increase the capital gains tax rate sharply—$400 million.
- A broadened family partnership provision in the 1951 law —$100 million. Humphrey said that an infant could be named a business partner, a device which allows splitting of income and gives lower rates on each segment of income.

'America Plus'—

Jim Crow Move Fought By Los Angeles CIO

IT'S A LONG WAY from the Mason-Dixon line to California, but the West Coast state is in a developing political battle over a proposal to legalize Jim Crow.

'Labor's Help Ignored In Civil Defense'

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

A SHARP attack on the nation's civil defense program as "virtually useless in the face of a major disaster" and for ignoring the organizational know-how and manpower resources of organized labor was leveled by CIO spokesmen in Los Angeles.

The criticisms were voiced at a Regional Conference on Civil Defense and Defense Community Problems, which brought together CIO leaders from eight Western states.

The meeting was sponsored by the CIO Department of Organization and Councils and the National CIO Community Services Committee. It was one of a series of similar conferences being held in various cities.

Richard T. Leonard, CIO national representative, representing Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice-president, opened the conference with a talk on CIO's role in the emergency.

Leo Perlis, director of the National CIO Community Services Committee, outlined the committee's program in the national emergency. The session was chaired by Irwin L. DeShetler, Southern California CIO Regional Director.

PERLIS sharply accused the National Association of Manufacturers and U.S. Chamber of Commerce as having declared publicly that they are opposed to, and will not participate in, any joint labor-management program of civil defense.

Tim Flynn, Northern California CIO Regional Director, reported "there has been no effort made to enlist the aid of the unions in the state of California in the civil defense program."

Maj. Gen. Walter Robertson, State Civil Defense Director, told the group the government was now organizing broadened committees which would include participation by CIO and other labor organizations.

Among other CIO participants were Adolph Germer, CIO national representative, and Manuel Dias and Robert R. Clark, presidents of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council and Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

The proposal is an initiative proposition titled "Freedom of Choice."

Its chief sponsoring organization is an outfit called "America Plus," which critics have dubbed "America Minus."

And its goal is to get 305,000 signatures to put the proposition on the California ballot next Nov. 4.

Recognizing that the measure is aimed at labor as well as racial and religious minorities, the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council at its last meeting condemned "this evil proposal." It urged all CIO affiliates in the state to oppose the measure and "to warn their members against this anti-labor, anti-American proposal and place them on guard against inadvertently signing the petition."

HEADING up "America Plus" is State Sen. Jack B. Tenney (R. Los Angeles), for several years chairman of the Legislature's Un-American Activities Committee.

The "Freedom of Choice" initiative he is pushing wouldn't leave much freedom or choice. If enacted, it would:

- Repeal California's 50-year-old state civil rights act barring discrimination in public places.
- Outlaw any state or local Fair Employment Practices measures or other civil rights legislation.
- Legalize discrimintion in employment.
- Seek to legalize restrictive covenants in housing, which have been struck down by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Los Angeles CIO Council warned "this proposal would make discrimination the legal and public policy of California, and would give the arbitrary power to refuse to hire any worker without any grounds, and would place in jeopardy the legality of union contracts."

THE council condemned the initiative "as subversive in its attack on traditional American freedoms and fair play; as destructive toward democracy in its savage attempt to impose the degradations of discrimination in the form of legal and public policy upon society; and as giving aid and comfort to the fifth column designs of the Communist Party by undermining freedoms of our country."

Sponsors of "America Plus" are reported to be raising $75,000 to finance their petition drive—paying out 40c per signature.

And they're preparing to move from California to other states. Associated with Tenney in the campaign is Aldrich Blake, an Oklahoma oil man who has set up national headquarters in Tulsa.

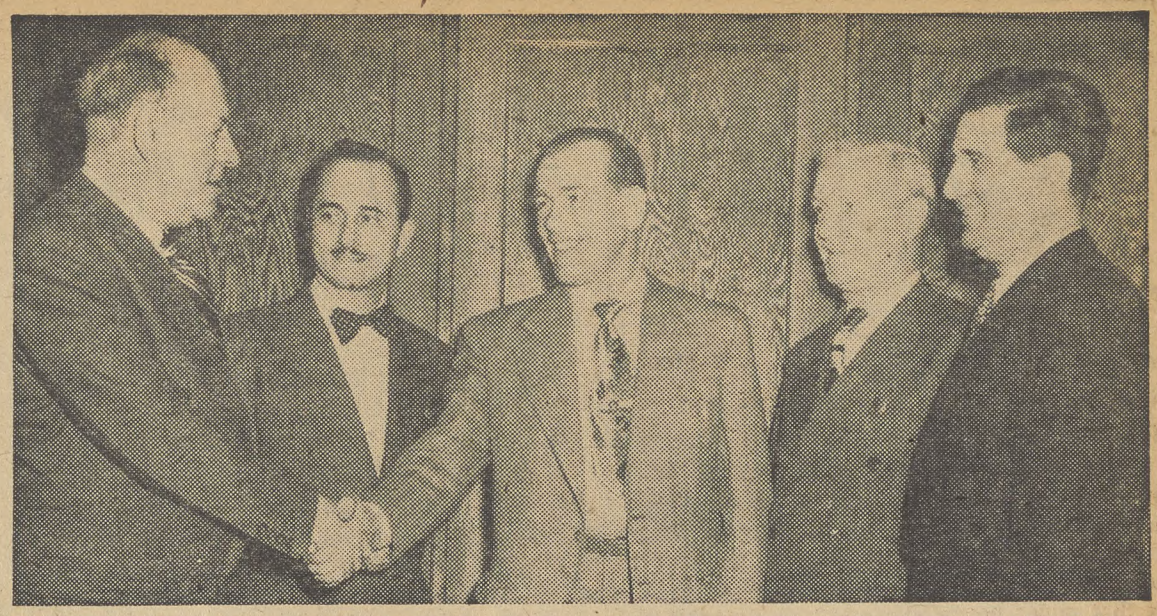
Blake is reported to have said "this California test is important to the entire nation. For should the amendment carry, the result would set an example for other states."

Wood Union Asks Substantial Boost

"A substantial wage increase," three more paid holidays and improvements in vacation and health and welfare programs will be asked by CIO Woodworkers in negotiations now getting under way in the Pacific Northwest.

Contact talks covering more than 60,000 IWA-CIO members are scheduled in five states. Present agreements expire on April 1.

Give A Buck To PAC



JERSEY COUNCIL—Carl Holderman (left), president of the New Jersey CIO Council, congratulates Hugh Caldwell, new president of the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council at convention in Newark. Others (from left) are V. D. Leonardis, State CIO secretary, and Treasurer John Salmon and Secy. J. R. Jacobson of the Newark Council.

Bosses Try Old Dodge; Fail Again

ABOUT the oldest claim of food industry employers in the Far West is that they are engaged in "agriculture" and that their packing shed workers are "agricultural laborers"—and hence outside the National Labor Relations Act.

This claim was raised recently in an effort to deny a representation election to the CIO Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers.

But it was tossed out the window in a decision announced last week by the National Labor Relations Board in Washington.

The "agricultural laborers" claim was raised by J. J. Crosetti and W. R. Scarborough, operators of a lettuce and tomato packingshed in Watsonville, Calif.

They also operate several farms, but the NLRB ruled that the packingshed is a separate operation and ordered that an election be held at the seasonal employment peak.

The Crosetti plant is one of several operations organized by CIO Local Industrial Union 78 since it won major bargaining rights in the fresh fruit and vegetable packingsheds in California and Arizona some 18 months ago.

Shoe Workers Challenge Commie 'Disruption' In N. Y.

FORTHCOMING elections in the CIO Shoe Workers' New York area will determine whether the union there "will carry on without internal disruption or will become the victim of Communist fanatics."

The issue was brought to the fore in a statement of a committee of CIO shoe local leaders in the New York region of the union. The committee is headed by Hugo Ciliberti, from one of the largest shops in the union's jurisdiction there, and John Noto.

A partial list of sponsors include officers of most of the union's locals in New York, including Locals 60, 61, 62, 66 and 129. The statement is also sponsored by Isodore Rosenberg and Fileno De Novellis, manager and secretary-treasurer of the union's New York Joint Council.

The committee is supporting Steve Ocuto for the USWA national executive board. Ocuto is opposing the re-election of Freda Casso.

The statement hailed the action of the N. Y. Joint Council in refusing to endorse the incumbent for re-election on grounds that "her political convictions and aspirations" are repugnant to the membership.

The statement charged that Communists would like to dominate the council, and would follow a "trail which leads to isolation, disruption and ruin."

Noting that Communist-dominated unions expelled by the CIO have withered away to "mere propaganda skeletons," the statement urged support of Ocuto who would do an "honest trade union job," without "confusion and political trickery."

Guild Recognized After Long Fight

A four-year-long organizing drive has paid off for the San Francisco-Oakland local of the CIO Newspaper Guild, as its bargaining rights were recognized voluntarily by management of the Santa Rosa Press Democrat.

In the midst of hearing by the National Labor Relations Board on the Guild's election petition, the publisher recognized SFONG as representative of 23 editorial employes. Contract talks will begin shortly, said Bob Brown, local secretary.

Named To Panel

William Kessler, CIO Steelworkers international representative, was named CIO member of the Wage Stabilization Board panel which will hear the USA's disputes with Aluminum Co. of America and Kaiser Aluminum Co.

Unions 'Best Salesmen Of Democracy'

SEC. OF LABOR Maurice J. Tobin said last week that labor unions are the nation's "best salesmen of democracy."

In the 39th annual report of the Labor Dept. to Congress, Tobin paid his highest commendation for labor's activities toward building international cooperation.

He said American trade unions offer the best hope of human freedom and a rising standard of living throughout the world.

The report, entitled "Mobilizing Labor for Defense," also covered manpower problems, mobilization impact on prices, wages and industrial relations, and labor legislation and court decisions.

Covering 20 years of government efforts in the labor-management field, the report outlined programs designed to develop and insure mass purchasing power in the nation.

Tobin listed these programs as encouragement of collective bargaining, establishment of old age pensions and unemployment insurance, minimum wages, prohibition of child labor and price support for farmers.

He pointed out that much remains to be done and emphasized the need for training apprentices, older workers and the handicapped for useful employment.

Tobin urged that defense contracts and new plants should, wherever possible, be located where there is an available supply of labor. He said employers should work through the public employment service so their needs can be coordinated with the needs of other employers.

The government's efforts in the field of labor-management were called "insurance policies against depression" by the Cabinet Member. He said these programs have paid off as follows:

- The national output increased from $104 billion in 1929 to $283 billion in 1950 and the physical quantity raised 80%.
- Wages and salaries tripled since 1929 to $152 billion in 1950.
- The average annual wage went up to $3000 in 1950 from $1400 in 1929.
- During the same period, farm output rose from $14 billion to $33 billion.
- Over the same period, he pointed out, corporate profits after taxes increased nearly one-third, to $24 billion a year.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE WRITER last week appeared before the Senate Labor and Labor-Management Relations Sub-Committee on behalf of CIO and protested strongly against the barbaric labor conditions existing among many migrant agricultural workers.

Reg. Dir. Nicholas Dragon, of Arizona-New Mexico, and Field Rep. Ken Gillie, both of whom have been working among the fruit and vegetable shed workers of the West and Southwest, reported on the deplorable conditions and low wages existing among unorganized American and Mexican migrant workers. Dragon pointed out that under present laws for the importation of Mexican farm hands, legal foreign entrants are protected under minimum standards and workmen's compensation guarantees. On the other hand, native American farm workers do not have such protection.

Charles Lindberg of the Brewery Workers referred to the American migrants as "a forgotten group." The deplorable conditions and pitiful wages that these workers work under also have an adverse effect upon other workers in the area. I pointed out to the committee that Congress has failed to meet these undesirable conditions with appropriate legislation and appropriations.

The CIO pledges to do everything it can to correct these undesirable conditions and bring benefits and protection to the migrant workers that are enjoyed by other laboring groups.

Jack Lawson, an old British miner, visited me this past week. Since a boy in the mines, Jack has risen to a prominent position in British government. He was very interested in the achievements of CIO, its problems and its industrial structure. When he returns to England he is going to explain the CIO to the miners and other labor groups in Britain.

★

Reg. Dir. George Craig reports that the board of directors of the Philadelphia Civil Service Employees Association, an independent union that represents 5000 employes of the City of Philadelphia, voted unanimously to affiliate with the CIO Government Civic Employees Organizing Committee. GCEOC Chairman Federoff and Dir. Craig work diligently with this group.

Asst. Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton reports that in a representation election held at the St. Joe Lead Co., Flat River, Mo., the workers favored the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers over the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers by a vote of 1414 to 901. Fifty voted no union.

Acting Reg. Dir. A. R. Kinstley reports that the Steelworkers won a representation election at the Goldblatt Tool Co., Kansas City, Mo., by the following vote: eligible 23, USA-CIO 13, no union 10. Intl. Rep. Harold Edwards was in charge.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that in a representation election at the Eversman Mfg. Co., Denver, Colo., the UAW-CIO won out in a tough campaign in which the company applied every underhanded tactic possible to defeat them. The vote was UAW-CIO 26, no union 24. Credit for organizing this plant goes to Intl. Rep. Charlie Mall.

★

Reg. Dir. Chester Dusten reports that in a representation election held at radio station KELS, Kelso, Wash., the engineers voted unanimously to affiliate with the Natl. Association of Broadcasting Engineers.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that CIO Furniture Workers Local 1010 won a representation election victory at the Coast Coil Co., Los Angeles, Calif., over the AFL Upholsterers, who held bargaining rights for five years. The vote was 41 to 1. Reps. Tony Mata and Leonard Rhodes handled the campaign.

Sub-Reg. Dir. Ralph Tillotson reports that the UAW-CIO won a very important representation election victory at the new Willys-Overland plant in Erie, Pa. The plant is presently employing only a small skeleton force but is slated to become a large operation of some several thousand by late summer. The vote was Power Plant, UAW-CIO 10, AFL Engineers 5; Production Workers, UAW-CIO 67, IAM-AFL 26, challenged 2, void 1. UAW Rep. Jerry Biddle was in charge of the successful drive.

★

Act. Reg. Dir. Adolph Germer reports that the Steelworkers won a representation election at the Commercial Shearing and Stamping Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, by a vote of 10 to 1 for no union. USA Rep. Arthur Mullett worked on the election.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that the CIO Electrical Workers won a representation election at the Marion Machine and Foundry Supply Co., Marion, Ind., by a vote of 94 to 19 no union, 1 void and 1 challenged. This was the first victory for the IUE in that territory. Also the UE campaigned viciously against IUE but had to withdraw a few days before the election. IUE Rep. Phil Harrity conducted the drive.

State Dir. Ernest Pugh reports that the Steelworkers won a representation election at the Walker Foundry and Machine Co., Roanoke, Va., by a vote of 96 to 86 no union, with 6 not voting. Reps. Lawrence Marine and Ted Jennings were in charge of the organizational work.

Murray Urges Giving Freely To Red Cross

VOLUNTEERS now collecting for the Red Cross Appeal were praised last week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray as "the living symbols of a great American tradition—good neighbors helping one another without regard to race or creed."

Endorsing the appeal, Murray said:

"As President of the CIO, I want to ask you to contribute generously to the 1952 Fund Appeal of the American Red Cross.

"In 1952, the demands upon Red Cross services will be greater than ever before. For our boys in uniform, for the people here at home, the Red Cross can perform truly humanitarian services in time of emergency and in time of need.

"Natural disasters, like the great Missouri flood, bring suffering to thousands of families. These distressed persons turn to our Red Cross for help—help that can save lives and bring families together. Man-made disasters, whether it be cruel armed conflict or raging fire, also bring human suffering of the most intense sort.

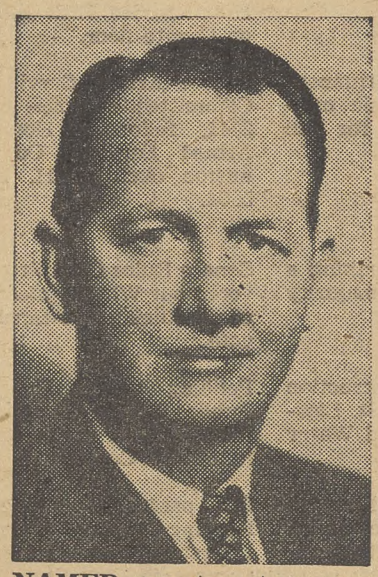
"At times like these, the American Red Cross steps in with a friendly spirit and a helping hand. It can do so because you give generously to the Red Cross Appeal.

"The Red Cross volunteers, who will knock on our doors in the month of March, are the living symbols of a great American tradition—good neighbors helping one another without regard to race or creed.

"Speaking for millions of union workers in the CIO, I know they will do their part in this most worthy cause. I hope that every American will contribute to the Red Cross in 1952."

Going In Hock

Americans are going in hock further than ever because of high living costs. According to the Institute of Life Insurance, personal debts climbed by more than $8 billion in 1951.



NAMED secretary-treasurer of the CIO Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee is Richard T. Leonard, a CIO national representative who had led the John Hancock negotiations. He succeeds Harold Ash, who takes a union publicity post.

CIO Urges Grants For Medical Group

THE CIO has opened a counterattack against the attack of the American Medical Association and its allies who have successfully blocked a national health insurance system and federal aid to medical education.

In a letter to international unions; state, city and county councils, and local industrial unions, CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey called for "generous contributions" to the Committee for the Nation's Health.

"The committee has spearheaded the demand of the American people for federal legislation that will make possible medical care and services for all our people," the letter said. The affiliates also were asked to circularize their locals for contributions.

Murray and Carey pointed out that the AMA lobby "is spending approximately $2.5 million a year and that it is assisted by the big insurance companies and the real estate interests.

"We cannot, of course, expect to meet the tremendous lobby jackpot of the AMA and its allies," the letter continued. "We feel, however, that we and our affiliates can and must make it possible for the committee to continue to function and even expand its activities in this important year of 1952.

"National health insurance has become a leading campaign issue. We cannot permit the lying propaganda of the monopoly interests to go unanswered.

Checks should be sent to the National CIO and should be made payable to the Committee for the Nation's Health.

CIO Aids Welfare Group Working in Defense Areas

ALL OVER the United States, there are communities that are bursting their seams because of the influx of military personnel or defense workers.

It was to assist such areas to organize and expand their health, welfare and recreational facilities for civilians that the United Community Defense Services was set up.

The National CIO Community Services Committee is a participating organization of UCDS, which includes 15 voluntary health, welfare and recreation organizations.

UCDS is a member agency of the United Defense Fund, which is financed by Community Chests and United Red Feather campaigns.

The importance of UCDS was pointed out by Ted F. Silvey, CSC secretary, at the annual UCDS meeting in New York City.

"We must recognize the importance of the production worker," declared Silvey, who is a vice president of UCDS.

"The circumstances of military conflict force men in uniforms to go wherever they are sent; others—industrial workers — to go where the need exists. It is a fallacy to say that every individual and community is perfectly qualified to take care of their own needs.

"The help of UCDS and similar organizations to defense affected communities is imperative to the defense effort."

Other CIO representatives on the UCDS board of directors are CSC Director Leo Perlis, CSC Treas. John Brophy, and George D. Guest, Atlanta, CIO Auto Workers.

Correction On Bemis Slaying

The CIO News, in a story on Feb. 4 about the acquittal on a murder charge of Cecil Cook of Bemis, Tenn., described him as "a scab working in the struck Bemis Bag Company plant at Bemis, Tenn., where TWUA members have been picketing for more than three months."

In fact, Cook had not been working in the plant, which has been closed down since the TWUA called its strike some time ago. He had, however, been circulating a back-to-work movement petition among the strikers.

CIO Fights Power Grab In Northwest

CIO leaders in the Pacific Northwest have joined commercial fishing interests, sportsmen's groups and the Oregon Grange in fighting a grab by a private utility company that would cost power consumers thousands, and may cost them and the nation's taxpayers millions.

Portland General Electric Co. has obtained permission from the Federal Power Commission to build the Felton dam on the Deschutes river in Oregon. The reason given in PGE newspaper ads (paid for, of course, by PGE customers) is that Felton dam can produce "badly needed power."

But the power is needed now, and the $22 million dam would not be completed by 1954 or 1955, and even then would produce only eight-tenths of 1% of the projected Northwest power pool. Steam plants could be built faster and cheaper, would generate more power. And the dam would kill salmon and steelhead, ruining a flourishing industry. **LPA**

Pension Gain In N. Y.

More than 835,000 union members in New York are covered by 208 pension plans now in effect, according to Edward Corsi, state industrial commissioner.

GE, Westinghouse Workers Protest WSB Pay Stall

INCENSED OVER the failure to obtain negotiated pay increases, more than 120,000 members of the CIO Electrical Workers at General Electric and Westinghouse plants will hold mass meetings and demonstrations Mar. 4.

The protests are directed at the failure of the Wage Stabilization Board to act on increases won last fall in collective bargaining.

Reflecting the discontent of the rank-and-file, member of IUE's General Electric and Westinghouse Conference Boards authorized the demonstrations at separate meetings at New York City.

At GE the union is pressing for WSB approval of 2.5% pay rise agreed upon last Oct. 11. The board has approved—after long delay—a 1.08% cost-of-living adjustment at GE.

WSB also has failed to approve a 4.5c to 10c hour increased negotiated with Westinghouse.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey, who is also secretary-treasurer of the CIO, said the board's "unreasonable delay" was giving the companies full use of "millions of dollars that rightfully belong to the workers."

"Until such time as these wages are paid into the pockets of our union members, we demand that the companies pay interest on the money at the same rate they pay their stockholders for the use of their money."

Carey estimated that the interest rate due the workers would be about 8%.

An indication of the length of the WSB delay is the fact that IUE is ready to start new negotiations with both companies.

New demands include increases of 2 to 3% for rising productivity, pay boosts to cover the increased cost of living, minimum hourly wage of $1.25 an hour, equal pay for equal work whether performed by men or women, and profit-sharing programs.

At the GE Conference Board meeting, Carey installed John Callahan, Pittsfield, Mass., and Frank Fiorillo, Schenectady, N. Y., as board chairman and secretary respectively. Both were re-elected for two-year terms.

Robert Nellis, East Pittsburgh, Pa., was unanimously elected chairman of the Westinghouse Conference Board, succeeding Michael Fitzpatrick, Pittsburgh.

A meeting of the IUE's Radio, Television and Parts Conference Board held at Boston called for action to alleviate 47,000 layoffs in the industry. The meeting called for:

Expansion of copper production, the release of all excessive military stockpiling, an end to building new plants when present facilities are available, speedier action by the government in allocating contracts in critical unemployment areas, and more frequent consultation by government agencies with IUE, and supplemental federal aid to state unemployment funds when unemployment is high.

Poll Tax Or No, Labor 'Registers' Voters In Texas

Texas is one of those states which still requires a poll tax in order to vote. As a result, the percentage of voters to population has been lamentably low.

So this year, CIO and AFL unions in Fort Worth decided to do something. Still working for repeal of the law, they had some of their members deputized to sell poll tax receipts.

Now more people hold voting "permits" this year than ever before in the county's history. The total close to 120,000. The previous high, in the presidential election year of 1948, was 72,868.

"Permits" sold directly by deputized unionists exceeded 9000, but "the sum total of the labor vote can't possibly be tabulated," said L. Ross Mathews, president of the joint labor conference.

Hailing the record sale, he commented: "The more people who are voters, the more we all feel like abiding by their decisions." **LPA**

CRYING TOWEL for defeated UE is tossed in by Sally Varga, secretary of Middlesex, N. J., CIO County Council, after CIO Electrical Workers win Metuchen plant of Westinghouse Electric Corp. by vote of 140 to 18 for UE. Disgruntled UE organizers are Tony Rodriguez (top) and Archer Cole.

3 N. Y. Bills Seek Curb On Labor PAC

THREE BILLS aimed at hampering union political action have been introduced in the New York Legislature.

The bills provide that:

- No labor union would be able to make a contribution to a political campaign from regular union funds.
- Any union officer or agent would be prohibited from soliciting contributions from union members or using his influence to obtain such a contribution.
- A union would have to hold a special meeting, with 30 days' notice to all members, before it could impose any special dues or assessments for political purposes.

The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Travis (D. Brooklyn), who had Sen. Erwin (R. Geneseo) introduce it in the upper chamber.

After Sec.-Treas. Harold J. Garno of the New York State CIO Council objected strenuously to the measure, Paul E. Fitzpatrick, Democrat State Chairman, disowned the bills.

Travis, who represents the home district of Francis J. Sinnot, Brooklyn Democratic leader, said:

"If unions want to become political organizations, they should do so themselves and not set up the American Labor Party or the Liberal Party as fronts."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	Pending before House Ways and Means Committee. Senate Finance Committee completes hearings.	Urge Representatives and Senators to give full support to these bills. Ask House Committee to hold immediate hearings.
Tidelands Oil H.R. 4484	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	Senate Interior Committee has reported out compromise bill (S.J. Res. 20). Attempt will be made to substitute House-passed H.R. 4484 on Senate floor.	Urge Senators to oppose H.R. 4484. Insist on continued Federal ownership of these resources and urge that oil revenues be used for Federal aid to schools.
Universal Military Training H.R. 5904 S. 2441	Establishes a permanent program of basic military training for all men at age 18.	Senate Armed Services Committee approves S. 2441, following House Armed Services Committee okeh of H. R. 5904.	Urge Senators and Representatives to oppose establishment of UMT program at this time.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Committee voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	Pending before House Public Works Committee and Senate Foreign Relations Committee.	Urge members of House and Senate Committees to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Pending before House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.	Urge members of House Committee to give bill prompt favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Pending before Senate. No action yet in House.	Urge Senators to support bill.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

Senate Kills Statehood For Alaska

STATEHOOD for Alaska was killed by a one-vote margin in the Senate last week, and the fate of a similar measure conferring Statehood on Hawaii remained in doubt at presstime.

The 45 to 44 vote by which the Alaskan bill was sent back to committee scored a crucial victory for the reactionary Republican-Dixiecrat coalition that dominates the 82nd Congress. Southerners have fought the statehood proposals chiefly on civil rights grounds.

Republican Senators split 20-20, after Sen. Taft (R. O.) had urged recommital on the ground that Alaska is still a "principality of the Interior Dept."

Northern Republicans who voted with Taft to shelve the measure included Sens. Brewster (Me.), Bricker (O.), Bridges (N. H.), Ferguson (Mich.), Martin (Pa.), Saltonstall (Mass.) and Wiley (Wisc.).

Among the Democrats, chiefly from Southern States, who voted to kill the measure was Sen. Kerr (Okla.), who has been mentioned as a possible Presidential candidate if Truman does not seek re-election.

The narrow margin was the closest that the Dixiegop coalition has come to defeat on a civil rights issue since GOP leaders made a deal with Southerners.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 10, 1952 | 82 | No. 10

Wilson Takes 'Half-Step' To Aid Idle

(See Page 2)

CIO STEELWORKER'S family aids the Girl Scouts who are celebrating their 40th anniversary. William Knowles, El Cerrito, Calif., helps the scouts in their transportation problems. Mrs. Knowles is a co-leader of a scout troop to which their teen-age daughter, Barbara, belongs. Their little daughter, Judy Gay, is a Brownie Scout. On behalf of CIO, Pres. Philip Murray salutes the scouts on their anniversary **(See Page 2.)**

Detroit Included

Wilson Takes 'Half-Step' To Aid 4 Jobless Cities

DEFENSE MOBILIZER Charles E. Wilson last week completed the first half-hearted step to aid unemployment-stricken cities.

He announced the first list of cities to be given special consideration in awarding defense contracts.

On it were Detroit, one of the nation's major sore spots as far as unemployment caused by defense changeover is concerned; Providence, R. I., and Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Wilson ordered the Defense Dept. to allow employers in the four cities to match any price negotiated for defense contracts by firms in other areas.

UNDER a ruling issued almost two months ago by Comptroller Gen. Lindsay C. Warren, Wilson has the power to order that contracts be awarded in the areas of greatest unemployment even though the bids there are not the lowest.

(It has now been about five months since UAW Walter P. Reuther urged that such a move be made.)

Wilson said that the use of his full power is not necessary at this time. His manpower director, Arthur S. Flemming, said the situation will be reviewed in 30 to 45 days.

Wilson acted on a recommendation of the Labor Dept. approved by the Inter-Agency Surplus Manpower Committee in issuing the first list.

Wilson's order does not cover the textile and shoe industries, both of which are suffering from serious unemployment. These will be considered on an industry wide basis, he said, in order that contracts will not be taken from one area and given to another.

Southern Democrats in Congress had expressed fear lest southern mills might lose contracts. A demand for industry-wide consideration of textiles, clothing and cotton garments was made recently by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Works. In a statement, Potofsky laid the responsibility for the threat of "ghost towns" in the three industries on the anti-union bias of Defense Dept. procurement officers.

Five other areas were being considered for preferential treatment on recommendation of the Surplus Manpower Committee, Flemming said. They were Lawrence and Brockton, Mass., both textile centers with thousands of unemployed; Pottsville, Pa.; Asheville, N. C., and Crab Orchard, Ill.

Further relief for hard-pressed Detroit was indicated shortly after Wilson acted when the National Production Authority committed itself to raise the ceiling on automobile production in the three-month period beginning April 1 to 1,050,000 and to increase other civilian production slightly.

NPA Administrator Henry H. Fowler said "there is no question" but that the ceiling would be raised from the 930,000 level for the quarter. It had already been boosted from 800,000 to 900,000 units before reaching 930,000.

He said it would be made possible by turnbacks by the military of enough copper and aluminum, the "easing" of steel supply, and inventories of these critical metals already owned by the producers.

A government task force had warned mobilization planners against cutting auto production at a faster rate than the creation of defense jobs for the idle would permit—a position previously taken by the CIO Auto Workers.

The "minimum initial problem," the task force said, is to create 32,000 new defense jobs at once.

ASSISTANT Deputy NPA Administrator Frank R. Creedon last week told a construction industry advisory committee that permission will be granted shortly to start projects in seven cities where unemployment has been created by restrictions on commercial construction. The cities are New York, Boston, Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., and Los Angeles.

The Moody-Dingell Bill permitting federal supplementation of unemployment compensation benefits in states having jobless crises was endorsed last week by the New Jersey State CIO Council.

Textron To Close N. H. Rayon Mill

New England's hard-hit textile industry took another body blow last week when Textron, Inc., announced that it will close its rayon mill in Suncook, N. H. Five hundred members of the CIO Textile Workers will lose their jobs.

In spite of the fact that the country's textile industry already can produce one billion yards a year more than it can sell, Textron is expanding production in the South.

It has imported steel from Belgium for a new $6 million cotton mill in Meridian, Miss., which is being constructed and equipped at the expense of the city, and for a synthetic plant at Williamston, S. C., costing $6.5 million.

It also has a new mill under construction at Elizabethton, Tenn., and is awaiting National Production Authority action on another in Munroe county, Miss.

Murray Salutes Girl Scouts On Fortieth Year

PRES. Philip Murray extended the congratulations of the CIO to the Girl Scouts on their 40th anniversary last week and pledged continued cooperation with the organization.

"Girl Scouting is not only a vital part of our democratic way of life," he said, "but by training millions of American girls of all races and creeds in homemaking, international friendship, wholesome recreation, self-reliance and unselfish community service, it is extending the frontiers of democracy in America.

"I know that many CIO men and women act as volunteer troop leaders. I know that the daughters of many CIO members are Girl Scouts. I know that CIO halls and facilities have been made available to Girl Scout troops. I know also that CIO members and their families contribute generously for Girl Scout work.

"May I assure you, on behalf of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, that this activity and cooperation will not only be maintained and continued but will be expanded during the coming years.

"It is a source of gratification to the CIO and to me personally that through our National CIO Community Services Committee you have a channel for continuing and developing this cooperative relationship."

Oil Dispute Sent To WSB

PRESIDENT Truman last week headed off a threatened nation-wide strike by the CIO Oil Workers and 21 other unions in the oil industry by turning the wage dispute over to the Wage Stabilization Board.

The President said he acted because a strike in the petroleum industry would seriously affect "the progress of national defense."

The CIO union, a number of independent groups and AFL oil workers had been poised to strike March 10 in support demands for a 25c an hour wage boost, increased shift differentials and other benefits.

The postponement marked the second time within two weeks the nation's oil workers agreed to halt strike action. On Feb. 28, OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight and the leaders of the other unions involved heeded a request from Cyrus S. Ching, federal mediation head, for a week's postponement.

IVAR H. PETERSON

Ivar H. Peterson, administrative assistant to Sen. Morse (R. Ore.), was nominated by President Truman last week to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

WSB Grants Retroactive Pay To UAW

THE WAGE Stabilization Board has decided that members of the CIO Auto Workers at the Douglas Aircraft plants at Long Beach, Santa Monica and El Segundo, Calif., should receive their 10% increase retroactive to last April 6.

But the board postponed action on the union shop issue.

WSB two weeks ago recommended the 10% hike plus 9c an hour and other benefits, but failed to decide the retroactivity and the union issues.

WSB acted over management's objections and removed the threat of a strike scheduled for Mar. 3.

At Rockford, Ill., UAW reached an agreement with the George D. Roper Co., ending a nine-week strike. UAW won a 10c an hour increase, an escalator clause and other benefits for 1100 workers. Wage provisions are subject to WSB approval.

UAW also won a three-month strike at the Liquid Carbonic Corp., Chicago.

IUE Walkouts Finally Bring WSB Action

THE WAGE Stabilization Board, after months of delay, last week approved wage increases negotiated last October by the CIO Electrical Workers.

The decision brought pay boosts to about 330,000 employes of the General Electric Co., Westinghouse Corp., and Sylvania Electric Co.

At GE and Sylvania, it raises wages by 2.5%, based on productivity, and means about 4c an hour retroactive to Sept. 15. At Westinghouse, the boosts run from 4 to 10c an hour, averaging about 6c, and are retroactive to Oct. 15.

GE and Sylvania employes previously had received approval of a cost of living increase of 1.08%. No cost of living raise was included in the Westinghouse agreement, but the total approved is about equal to the total at GE.

The WSB decision was handed down March 6, the day after the IUE and GE began negotiations under a wage reopening clause dated March 15. It followed by two days a series of walkouts by IUE members in GE and Westinghouse plants throughout the country protesting against the board's delay in acting.

"THE militancy and unity of our 70,000 members in GE plants and our 50,000 members in Westinghouse plants," said IUE Pres. James B. Carey, "as shown in protest walkouts March 4, have won approval from the reluctant Wage Stabilization Board.

"After far too long a delay, the deck is now cleared for negotiations for the GE and Westinghouse wage reopeners."

The IUE-GE negotiations were being held in New York. On March 5 the company announced it had offered the union a cost of living increase to be computed on the "old" index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for March 15.

Lemuel R. Boulware, GE vice president, said the company would be "glad" to reopen wage negotiations later in case of major changes in WSB regulations or the national wage policy by March 1.

The offer met only one of the IUE's demands.

GREETINGS FROM VEEP: Delegates to the second session of the fourth annual Washington Legislative Institute of the CIO Textile Workers are welcomed by Vice President Alben W. Barkley at his office in the Senate Office Building.

CIO GREETING: Adolf Schaerf, vice-chancellor of the Austrian Republic, received a warm greeting from President Philip Murray during a recent visit to CIO headquarters in Washington. Murray told Schaerf—who has long been associated with the Austrian trade unions—that American workers "have a high regard for the splendid efforts of the Austrian people to rebuild their economy and their democratic way of life." The CIO president also expressed hope that the "stalling tactics" of the Soviet government would be overcome and that an Austrian peace treaty—long delayed by the Russians' tactics—"will soon be signed."

At WSB Hearing

Alcoa's Antiquated Wages Blasted By Steelworkers

THE more than 22,000 employes of the Aluminum Co. of America "desperately" need a substantial wage increase which the firm can well afford to pay out of excess profits, a special panel of the wage Stabilization Board was told last week by the CIO Steelworkers.

The panel is conducting hearings on 22 contract demands presented by the union and denied by the company in collective bargaining. The union among other things is seeking a 15c an hour general wage increase; establishment of a job evaluation and job classification program; establishment of a standard hourly wage scale; equal pay for women; elimination of Southern differentials; the union shop and several long-range improvements.

Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the Steelworkers told the panel that the company's wage structure is "utterly chaotic," and added:

"The employes of the Aluminum Co. need a wage inequity program no less than they need a general wage increase."

Its "antiquated conception" of setting up wage rates, and the "grossly unjust wage structure it enshrouds," he said, "can no longer be tolerated."

THE employes need a program to end wage inequities such as was launched in basic steel in 1945 at the direction of the National War Labor Board, he said.

He explained that Alcoa's rate structure now approximates that which prevailed in basic steel before the industry and the union took on the task of classifying thousands of jobs, with varying rates, into uniform job classifications with specific rates for each.

"With its chaotic wage structures in each plant," Thimmes said, "Alcoa combines an equally irrational and pernicious system of inter-plant inequalities or differentials. Each plant operated by the Aluminum Co. has an entirely different base wage rate, unrelated to those at its other plants."

As an example, he pointed out that the base rate in the firm's Mobile, Ala., plant is $1.19 an hour—lowest in the Alcoa empire—while that at Detroit is $1.44, the highest. But, he continued, some of the more highly skilled jobs at Mobile carry higher rates than the same jobs do in Detroit.

Thimmes hit sharply at the company for raising the "false issue" of inflation in opposing the union's wage demands and branded "this sudden zeal" to fight inflation "a palpable sham."

HE DENIED that wage raises are responsible for any of the price boosts that have taken place in the country since the Communist invasion of Korea, and pointed out that corporate profits and dividend payments have soared while wage earners have "fought a discouraging battle merely to maintain their living standards."

The union gave the special panel a study which showed that less than 5% of Alcoa employes earn enough to meet the modest weekly budget which the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has said is necessary to maintain a decent standard of living.

The BLS set its city family budget at $79.73 a week in mid-December. Average weekly earnings of Alcoa employes range from $8.03 to $13.39 a week below that figure, the study showed. It also showed that 61% of Alcoa's employes are paid less than $1.50 an hour and that starting rates are as low as $1.09.

THE USA quoted company financial statements showing that profits before taxes last year were at the rate of $120.7 million. Cash dividends on common stock went from $8.8 million in 1939 to $13.4 million in 1951. Meanwhile, the workers' share of the income dollar dropped from 41.5c in 1947 to 35.5c in 1950.

The union estimated that each cent of wage increase would cost the company $630,000 a year, or $9.5 million for the 15c asked.

"The entire amount could be met out of the wide margin of 'excess' profits," the study said, "and still leave the company earning enough profits so that it would have to pay sizable excess profits tax."

Murray W. Latimer, the Steelworkers' consultant on the guaranteed annual wage, presented the union's case on that demand. The plan was basically the same as that proposed in basic steel.

Labor members of the special panel are William Kessler, international representative of the Steelworkers, and Maywood Boggs, of the AFL Boilermakers. Chairman is Saul Wallen, Boston arbitrator, with Charles Killingsworth, of the Univ. of Michigan, the second public member. Industry is represented by David B. Buerger, Pittsburgh lawyer, and D. D. Reichow, of the Goodrich Tire & Rubber Co.

Annual Wage Is Won At Sugar Plant

ELEVEN HUNDRED members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers at the National Sugar Refining Co. plant at Long Island City, N. Y., won a guaranteed annual wage of 1936 paid hours during 1952.

Announcement of the agreement was made by Meyer Sterm, UPWA regional director. The company is committed to providing an average of a little more than 37 hours of straight-time work for 52 weeks. Overtime does not count against the guarantee.

The union also won an increase of 10c an hour, retroactive to Oct. 1, and other benefits.

Pay For Voting Time Off Upheld

Workers must be paid for time off for voting, the Supreme Court decided last week.

It made the decision in upholding the constitutionality of a Missouri law which requires employers to pay for time taken for voting.

Twenty-four states have laws for time off for voting, and 15 made it unlawful to dock wages while workers are voting.

Two CIO Men Named Jobless Pay Advisers

Anthony W. Smith, assistant director of CIO councils, and Harry Kranz, legislative and public relations director of the New Jersey CIO Council, have been appointed members of the Federal Advisory Council to the Bureau of Employment Security.

Pay More Or Lose Employes, Woodworkers Tell Industry

DEMANDS for higher wages and other contract improvements have been served on timber industry employers in the five northwest states by the Northwest Regional Negotiating Committee of the CIO Woodworkers, representing some 60,000 workers.

At the same time, the committee warned the employers that unless wages are boosted substantially and working conditions improved, they are going to lose their employes to other better-paying industries which cannot find enough workers because of defense demands.

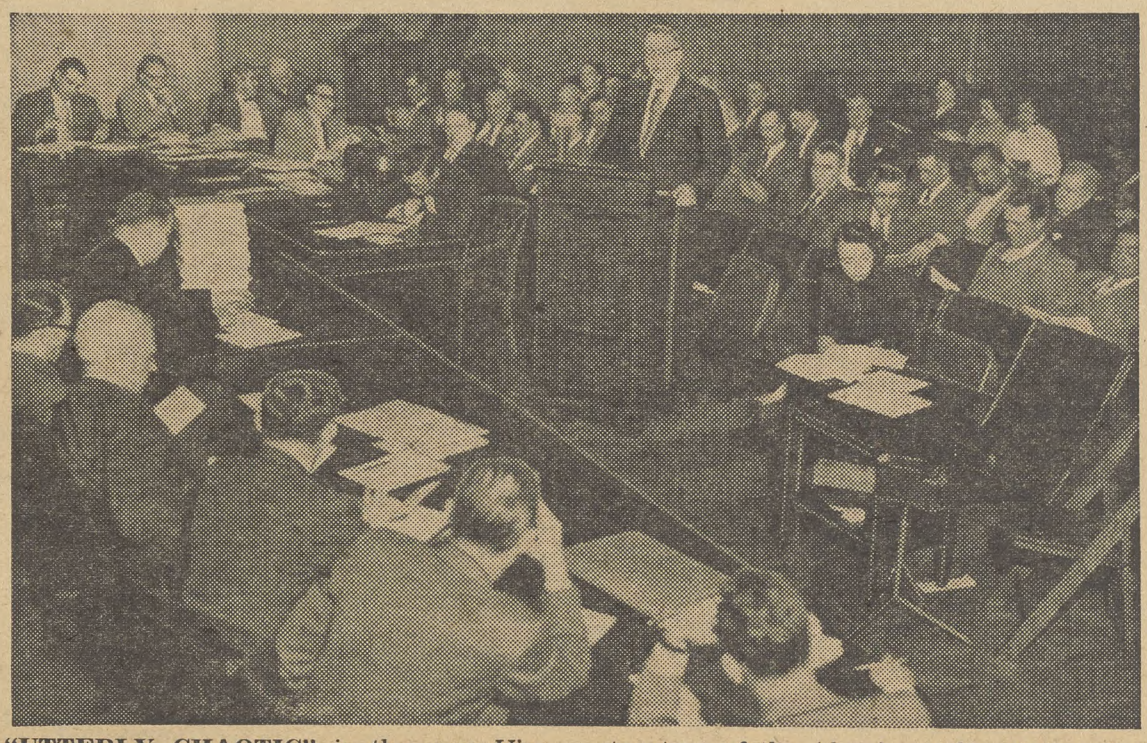
Industries will be bidding against each other for manpower, the committee predicted. At the same time more lumber will be needed for new housing, it added, and the timber barons may find themselves with too little lumber and not enough workers to produce it.

The committee is headed by A. F. Hartung, international president of the union. The contract expires Apr. 1. Negotiations are under way in Portland, Ore.

In addition to wage increases, the union is seeking an improved vacation clause, claiming the present plan denies many workers full vacations because of provisions which evade union aims and employer promises.

It also is seeking three more paid holidays, making the total six—as many other industries grant; better shift differentials, and improved clauses governing leaves of absence and rest periods.

The union shop is being demanded of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., largest in the industry.



"UTTERLY CHAOTIC" is the way Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of CIO Steelworkers (standing) described the wage rate structure of the Aluminum Co. of America at a hearing before a special panel of WSB. He asked for a substantial pay increase.

Credit Union Grows

The CIO Brewery Workers Credit Union in Milwaukee, Wis., started 17 years ago with 24 members and $76, reached a goal of $1 million in savings after a vigorous campaign all through 1951.

Talking of Tax-Dodging

This week, chances are, you'll be joining with millions of other Americans in the annual wrestling contest with your income tax return.

No question about it, you're going to be paying a lot of money to Uncle Sam. A program to run the American government well, to help strengthen the free world, to build our military defenses, costs a lot of money.

The reactionary organizations and the conservative columnists would have you believe, of course, that taxation based on the ability to pay is the goal of demagogues—that talk of tax loopholes for the wealthy is nonsense—that the rich are paying every penny of taxes they possible can.

Now comes the Chrysler Corp. to prove that life can still be beautiful for the rich. The company announces a plan under which its 15 highest-ranking executives will be able to purchase 400,000 shares of Chrysler stock—at a 5% discount.

The profit from that 5% will not be taxed as income—but as "capital gains," and so, at a lower rate. The deal is a straight evasion of income tax for a privileged few.

A few weeks ago, when the steel workers asked for wage increases—on which they will pay full income taxes—there was an angry outburst from the corporations and their stooges. The public was told, falsely, that Uncle Sam would lose billions in taxes.

Will Chrysler, with its admitted tax-dodging scheme for executives, face a similar campaign? Will the Wall Street Journal denounce the project? Will newspaper editorials across the country bemoan the loss to the treasury of income tax from Chrysler's top 15?

You can give us the answer.

Some Progress Made...

A survey by the New York Times shows that America's lower-income families are better off than they were in 1939.

While economists may quarrel with some of the statistics, the Times study indicates substantial improvements for millions of families. In 1939, for example, "not one in fifty wage-earner families had an income of $5000 and over . . . ten years later, nearly one in five was in that class."

Or—"whereas only one in four wage-earner families had incomes of $2000 and over at the beginning, four out of five had such incomes at the end (of the 12-year-period).

Or—"one out of three wage-earner families had sub-standard incomes in 1939. Only one out of fifteen was in that class by 1949 . . ."

It's easy to exaggerate the meaning of the figures, to be sure. A $2000 income in 1939 brought a lot more groceries before World War II than it does today. And the definition of "sub-standard incomes" is open to many interpretations—for business economists tend to be pretty cheerful about how little money a worker's family needs.

But even despite this, the report is a tremendous endorsement of the effects of democratic trade unionism in America. For without the unions, those gains would have been simply impossible. The CIO can be proud of the part it has played in lifting American living standards.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gerrase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV **March 10, 1952** **No. 10**

How Much Can He Swallow?

Business-As-Usual Mobilizers Hit

The United States turned out more military goods in the 20 months before the Korean War started than it has since the conflict began, Robert R. Nathan, economist, charged in his March 1 broadcast for the CIO over the ABC network. The CIO program featuring Nathan is broadcast every Saturday at 7 p.m. over ABC. Excerpts from Nathan's speech follow:

RECENTLY some of our military objectives were cut back and one of the reasons apparently for the rescheduling was that we just weren't going to meet the prevailing schedules anyhow.

All kinds of flimsy excuses and double talk accompanied the reduction in schedules but in simple terms it was an attempted cover-up for a very bad job. Instead of aggressively breaking bottlenecks and going after the military production that this country can produce, we seem to have resigned ourselves to putting our national security and the security of other democracies in jeopardy. . .

There has been no sense of urgency at the top of the mobilization agencies. Rather there is pretty much of a business as usual attitude among the big business executives who are running the mobilization program.

There isn't much meaning to many of the big categories in the budget because the production schedules of many critical items are still not established. Requirements have not been timed by months and by quarters and by years.

Specifications have been so elaborate and changed so frequently that the military apparently still do not know what they want or when they want it.

If the top authorities don't insist on firm goals and go ahead with meeting these goals very little will be done. Up to now there has been no such firmness.

And it isn't because of any lack of authority. The directive establishing the Office of Defense Mobilization gave to Charles Wilson more power than was ever given to the head of any agency. This power just hasn't been used either effectively or intelligently.

Because of the lack of planning and programming there has been no realistic estimate of the critical materials needed for military mobilization. All kinds of guesses have been tossed around.

President Truman was told last fall by Charles Wilson that the military goals had to be cut or kept down or the civilian economy would be completely disrupted. Today Charles Wilson and a few of his associates are worried because they have been so dead wrong in evaluating the whole picture.

Material shortages haven't been nearly so drastic as President Truman was led to expect. Some parts of the economy are overloaded with inventories—yes, inventories of critical materials—while other segments, especially small business, are going into bankruptcy. . .

THIS country of ours has tremendous productive capacity. We can produce almost as much as the rest of the world put together yet we are failing miserably to meet even our very modest and unimaginative schedules.

We haven't done as well in the last 20 months since the war in Korea started as we did in the 20 months before Pearl Harbor. Yet this war has been going on and American soldiers, sailors, and marines have been losing their lives in combat. Even more serious, the menace of Communist aggression has not subsided. Most Americans believe that Russia can only be stopped by a show of power. Well, we have been talking about that show of power but we haven't done enough to back up that talk with real power.

We have much more productive capacity than we had during World War II and we are increasing our capacity to produce steel and aluminum and other critical materials. We could do more, and a lot more, without seriously cutting into our lush standard of living. Either we are serious about the threat of communism in the world or we have been kidding ourselves.

If we are serious, then we had better re-appraise what we need for our national security and for our potential allies and fulfill those needs. Without some changes in attitude, and especially in management, we are going to continue to blunder.

Russia undoubtedly knows how bad a job we are doing and if the only thing that is going to stop Russia is our military might, then the prospects for peace are not so good as they might have been and ought to be.

4 Of 5 Lack 'Dollars' For Adequate Medical Care

LACK OF HAVING sufficient "dollar bills" prevents four out of five Americans from being able to afford adequate medical care, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing declared at a meeting at Chapel Hill, N. C.

He said that "at the very time when science has been making miraculous advances in discovering ways of prolonging life and making it healthier, we have apparently made almost no progress whatever in the economic or financial side of the nation's health.

"The trouble lies in the dollar bill.

"It is the dollar bill that prevents many American families from enjoying the benefits of the high quality of American medicine.

"It is the dollar bill that prevents medical schools from producing as many physicians, dentists, nurses or other health experts as we need in this country.

"It is the dollar bill that impels doctors to settle in the larger cities, where they can earn a decent livelihood, rather than in the rural and low-income communities, where patients are too sparse or too poor to assure a doctor of such a livelihood.

"It is the dollar bill that causes people to stint on the medical care they need, or go broke paying for it."

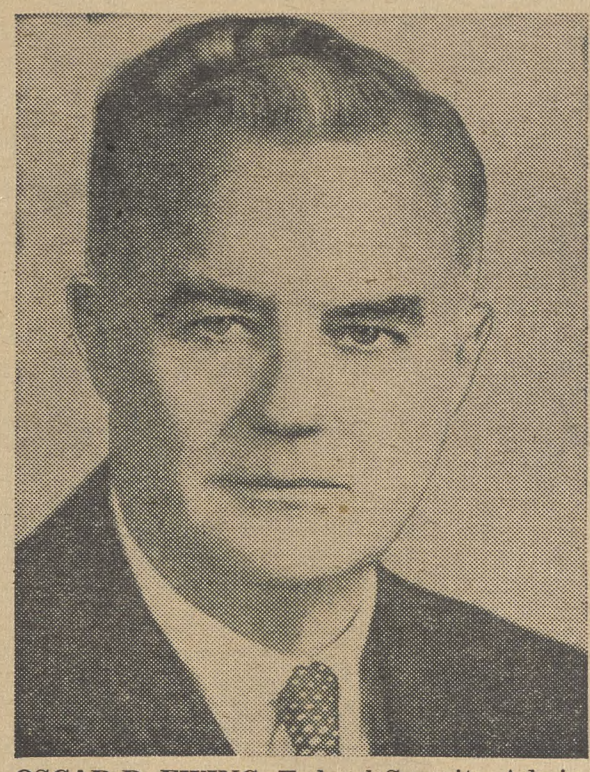
Ewing said that because of the high cost of medical care "there is no alternative but for us to see if we can solve the problem collectively."

The Federal Security Administrator said that it was the same lack of dollar bills that led to the establishment of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance—which through the social security system makes the benefits of social security available "to three out of four American workers and their families." He added:

"We have not lost our liberties because of this solution. We have, on the contrary, strengthened our free society.

"I believe that we have that same right, that same duty, to deal with the high cost of maintaining or restoring health among the people of this country."

There are three ways of dealing with the problem of providing adequate medical care for the people, Ewing said.



OSCAR R. EWING, Federal Security Administrator, said that way back in 1934, the American Medical Association's Bureau of Medical Economics recognized the inadequacy of voluntary health insurance plans.

"No responsible person," he continued, "neither President Truman, nor I, nor any other members of the Administration, would ever want to see socialized medicine in the United States."

He said that the second alternative would be an expansion of the voluntary health insurance.

"The plain truth," Ewing added, "is that, although perhaps half of the people in America have some kind of health insurance, not more than one person in 20 has any kind of adequate health insurance. All the voluntary plans put together, at this moment, manage to take care of hardly more than 12% of the nation's health costs."

He quoted from the Bureau of Medical Economics of the American Medical Association to show that it recognized the inadequacy of voluntary health insurance.

"Without some form of compulsion," the AMA said in 1934, "voluntary insurance fails of its objective of distributing the cost of sickness among large classes of the population with even approximate fairness.

"The young and the healthy will not join and the aged and sickly, if accepted, will raise the cost to a prohibitive point, and, if rejected, remove protection from those most in need. Sickness insurance cannot distribute the burden of sickness among the low-income classes unless it is compulsory."

Ewing said that under the proposed national health insurance plan an employe would contribute 1.5% of his wages up to a certain amount and his employer would contribute an equal amount.

He said that these contributions would provide for medical and hospital care for "approximately 85%" of the population of the United States.

Ewing said that doctors could be paid by the fee system, or so much per person per year, or by salary. The doctor could arrange for a combination of these methods, could be fully in the plan, or fully out of it, or partially in or partially out.

"From the doctor's point of view," Ewing asserted, "national health insurance would mean only one thing—an alteration in the way in which he is paid for the services he renders. He would not be a government employe.

"He would not be told what he can or cannot prescribe. He would simply receive his payments from the insurance fund instead of from his patient. And he would therefore be able to prescribe the laboratory tests, the expensive medicines, the specialized care, that he thought his patients needed without worrying as to whether they could afford the costs."

Anti-Trust Suit Is Aimed At $6 Billion duPont Empire

THE government charged last week that 186 members of the fabulous duPont dynasty control five corporations with assets of more than $6,072,048,199.

The corporations are: E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., General Motors Corp., U. S. Rubber Co., Christiana Securities Co., and Delaware Realty & Investment Corp. The last two are holding companies owned entirely by duPonts.

The government sought to name 186 members of the family as class defendents in the suit charging violation of the anti-trust laws. Original defendants were the five companies and Pierre S. duPont, Lammot duPont, and Irenee duPont, brothers. All are descendants of Pierre Samuel duPont de Nemours, who came from France to found the dynasty.

THE government wants to name these three as class defendants along with the other 183, who are brothers and sisters, or their descendants, and include members of the families of nine duPont brothers and sisters and the descendants of a second cousin.

There are more than 800 in the family, but the others hold minor shares. Pierre is one of the chief backers of the "millionaires' amendment" to limit federal taxes to 25% and thus shift the tax burden to the poor.

The government charges that through the two holding companies the duPonts control the other giant corporations, and wants the court to order the duPonts to give up control of all five.

General Motors has assets of $3,582,955,972; Dupont, $1,973,663,082; U. S. Rubber, $463,211,159; Christiana, $52,217,986. There are no figures for the other holding company, Delaware Realty & Investment.

The 10 duPont families mentioned in the suit are those of Pierre S., Irenee, Lammot, William K., Henry B., Margaretta duPont Carpenter, Louise A. duPont Copeland, Mary duPont Laird, and Isabelle duPont Sharp, and their second cousin Felix A. duPont.

Latest corporation reports show the duPont firm owns 23% of outstanding GM stock and 60% of the common and 99% of the preferred of Remington Arms. The family has 17% of the stock of U. S. Rubber. In addition, Christiana has 170,000 shares of GM stock. **(LPA)**

Macy's Local Hits 'Biased' Report

The CIO United Department Store Workers Local 1-S in New York City has termed "biased" a report by Willmark Service System, Inc., which attempts to show an efficiency drop among Macy's workers.

Sam Kovenetsky, Local 1-S president, charged that understaffing and management inefficiency were the real reason behind alleged declining standards of customer service.

Local 1-S represents 8300 workers at the store.

K. Of C. Meeting Socks AMA Stand

AN "ALMOST angry demand" that organized physicians do something to provide adequate medical care at reasonable cost or let the government do it for them was voiced at a recent conference on social problems called by the Louisiana State Council of the Knights of Columbus.

An account of the meeting by Stephen P. Ryan appeared in the Mar. 1 issue of the Catholic magazine America. One section of the conference, he wrote, was devoted to medical ethics, with a young country doctor as leader.

"The attitudes here would, I am sure, be of special interest to the American Medical Association," wrote Ryan.

"The physician-leader intended to confine his remarks to the personal problems encountered by the Catholic doctor in the course of his practice and to indicate proper attitudes towards rhythm, birth control, abortion, family obligations and so forth.

"But the young doctor found himself the center of a whirlwind of questions relating to the controversy over so-called 'socialized medicine' or compulsory federal health insurance.

"SURPRISINGLY those who had been most active in decrying the dangers of the welfare state as it applied to labor and race relations, those who had cried 'socialism' the loudest, those who were opposed to the Rural Electrification Administration and a Fair Employment Practices Commission and federal housing, joined with the majority in condemning the stand taken by the medical profession and the AMA as its spokesman on proposals to provide adequate medical care at a reasonable cost for the middle-class population of the United States.

"Several spoke of the lying propaganda fed to the newspapers and magazines by the AMA.

"If I am any judge of the mass mind, the most complete agreement of the entire meeting was reached in this section. There was an almost angry demand that medical men take some action or let the government take it for them."

The conference drew some 40 Catholic priests and laymen who talked and argued informally about social problems for three days. It was held under the patronage of Most Rev. Charles P. Greco, Catholic bishop of Alexandria.

Union Acted Just In Time

A new disability plan for members of Local 9, CIO Packinghouse Workers, at the Hormel Packing Co. in Austin, Minn., went into effect just in time for Daniel Attlesey.

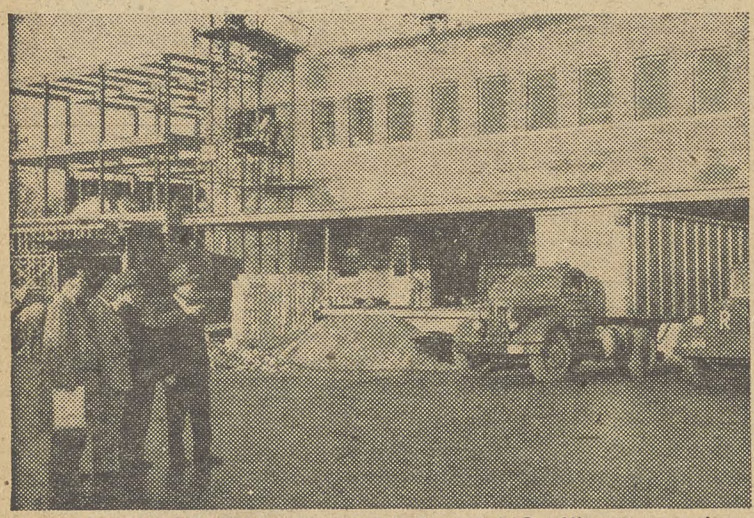
Three days later, a horse fell on Attlesey and broke his leg, probably incapacitating him until July 1, 1952.

Under the new disability plan, he will receive pay for a full 26 weeks if he is off that long. If he is off longer, he can draw on 47 days of benefits he had accumulated under the old plan. If only the old plan had been in effect, he would have received but seven weeks of benefits.

IUE Shows The Way

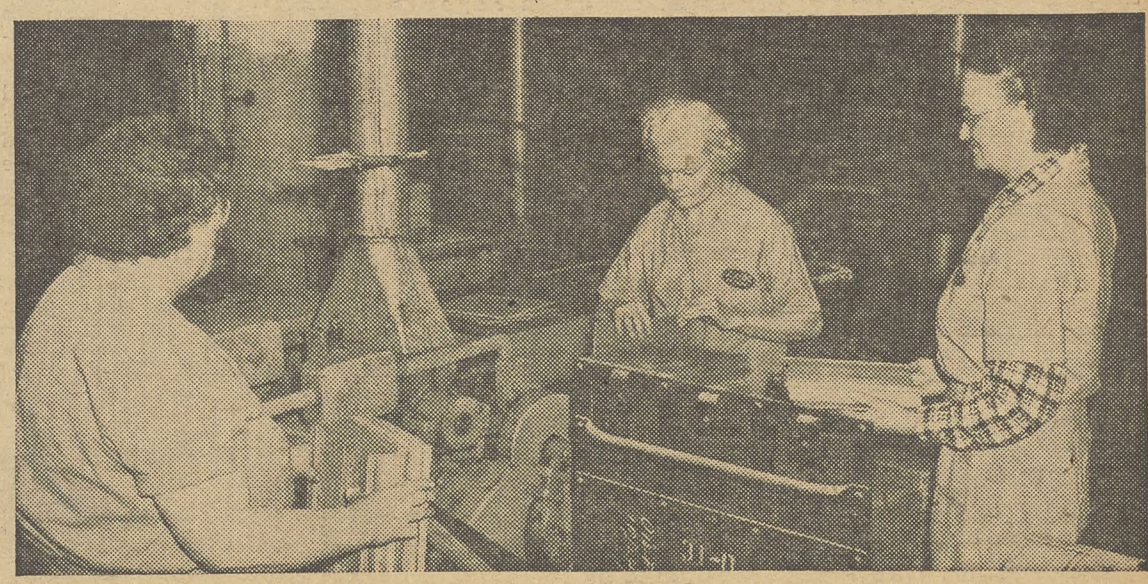
THESE PICTURES show how CIO unions are working in the shops to promote fair practices on the job. A strong anti-discrimination clause in the contract of CIO Electrical Workers Local 113 at Exide Battery Co., Philadelphia, pays democratic dividends. These workers do the same work, collect the same pay. IUE Pres. James B. Carey heads the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

BOTH STEWARDS: Mutual union problems probably are discussed by Charles Goff, chief steward at the Crescentville Exide plant, and William H. Brown (right), steward in the smelting department. Goff helped start the union in the 30's; Brown has 10 years' seniority.



THIS NEW BUILDING—which Local 113 officers are viewing—will house most of Exide Battery's Philadelphia works. Left to right: Joe Harkins, recording secretary; John J. Welsh, treasurer; Joseph Kelly, president, and Robert A. Cox, vice president. They say absence of bias is due partly to enforcement of a seniority clause. IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, who is from Local 113, is chairman of the IUE Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

WORKERS' HEALTH GUARDED: This union has long advocated better medical attention for workers on batteries. Before the union sought greater health guards, the Exide company employed only one nurse and one doctor; now there are three doctors, nine nurses and several medical technicians in its new dispensary. George Flood and John Medina line up for the monthly lead check. Loretta Stellasie is the nurse. This health and welfare program is typical of CIO union gains.



FIRM SUPPORTERS of the IUE contract are these three women, who joined the union in 1933. They are Mae Kane, Cecilia Hannon and Carolyn Fleck. Their seniority at Exide totals 76 years. (Pictures from IUE-CIO News.)

Day In Life Of CIO Government Employees Union

1. Welcome is extended by Chairman Anthony J. Federoff of CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee (center) to Pres. Dennis Welsh of Philadelphia Civil Service Employees Association upon affiliation with GCEOC.

2. Services that new 5000-member affiliate and other locals of GCEOC receive are shown on this page. Miss Ruth Wiencek, GCEOC director of research and education (seated, center), meets with the stewards' council of the local at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

3. Harold Ash, publicity assistant, works on GCEOC monthly magazine, Service.

4. Not the least of the chores of GCEOC is bookkeeping — vitally necessary to preserve union's financial sinews. Sidney Shulman, certified public accountant checks books with Fern Hartson, GCEOC bookkeeper.

5. Gerald Fitzgerald, GCEOC legislative director, keeps posted on developments.

6. Much administrative work is required by GCEOC and its 200 locals representing workers in municipal, state, county and federal govermnents. Here GCEOC Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray dictates to Mrs. Bonnie Jeane Linger.

7. Research is required to supply GCEOC locals with data to aid them in bargaining. Conferring on comparative rates are (left to right) Miss Jonnie Morrow, CIO Chemical Workers; Miss Wiencek; Thomas Flynn, CIO Railroad Workers.

A CIO News Exclusive—

Big Biz Plots 'Scare' Drive On Price Controls

By MILTON PLUMB

A CONSPIRACY of big business lobbies to conduct a campaign of terror that will "scare Congress" into killing price controls took place behind barred doors in the luxurious Crystal Room of the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, on Feb. 28.

It was a secret meeting. Members of the press and even representatives of business firms and associations not on the invited list were turned away.

About 150 persons — leading spokesmen for industry — attended the session. None of these present, with the exception of the chairman who had called the meeting, would give reporters their names.

Chauncey B. Watson, who presided, issued a statement to the press to launch the "scare" campaign. He predicted a "huge nationwide meat shortage" by July.

It was a repeat performance of the same scare techniques which the livestock feeders used in 1946 to kill OPA and in 1950 to prevent pending rollbacks in the price of beef.

NEVERTHELESS, the statement again got the headlines. No newspaper has yet told what actually went on at the meeting and the names of the groups and persons participating.

Because the plotting of these industrialists is not only of immediate concern to every worker but is a serious threat to the economic security of the nation, The CIO News is publishing exclusively and in full the "secret" list of organizations invited to the meeting.

As for what took place at the meeting and names of individuals participating, here's the story:

It begins with a letter sent out Jan. 31 by the Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Association, Chicago, of which Watson is president.

"Your Association wants to get rid of OPS and price controls. Our Association wants to get rid of OPS and price controls," Watson wrote.

"If you like the idea of making a well-planned fight, if you are willing to work with other organizations yet retain your own identity, then please attend a meeting in Chicago on Feb. 28. This will be a confidential meeting without publicity."

And to show that he meant business, Watson begged each person addressed to "come prepared for action."

"THIS association," he said "is prepared to place $1000 into a fund to carry on a united, well-planned campaign."

A copy of his second letter, giving the exact time and place of the meeting, is reproduced in the adjoining column.

Members of the Feeders Association's policy committee which sponsored the meeting include Fred H. Tomlin, Pleasant Plains, Ill.; Lawrence Brock, Wakefield, Nebr.; Frank B. Davis, Greeley, Col.; Carroll Poland, St. Louis, and Blythe Conn, Burlington, Ia.

The association's other officers besides Watson are Melvin Todd, Union, Nebr., and E. H. Mattingly, St. Louis, vice presidents, and Mark W. Pickell, Chicago, executive secretary-treasurer.

The CIO News is able to reveal that the program of the conference was as follows:

1. A call to order by Watson.

2. An outlining of concrete proposals for united action by Pickell.

3. An attack on OPS regulations for the retail meat and grocery trade by Charles F. Bromann, executive secretary of the Associated Food Dealers of Greater Chicago.

4. A demand for an end of price controls on cotton by John F. Maloney, of Memphis, Tenn., representing the National Cottonseed Products Association.

5. Proposals by Cliff D. Carpenter, president of the Institute of American Poultry Industries, to fight for elimination of OPS.

6. Proposals by C. B. Heinemen, president of the National Independent Meat Packers Association, ditto.

7. An attack on OPS by M. G. Van Buskirk, executive secretary of the Illinois Dairy Products Association, Inc.

8. Ditto by a Mr. Sletterdahl, editor NARD Journal, representing J. W. Dargavel, executive secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

9. One hour of similar attacks on price controls from representatives of other industries present.

10. Action on the real purpose of the meeting: the establishment of a "Production, Processing and Distribution Council" consisting of "all organizations opposed to OPS who desire to work together in a hard, well-planned campaign during the next 10 months."

THE purposes and activities of this council are described in detail by Pickell in a confidential statement now in the hands of this newspaper.

Each affiliated organization is called upon to start in March "an immediate campaign of its own through speeches, radio programs, press releases, etc., showing up the OPS program."

Those with radio time, it is suggested, should "invite in the representatives of other organizations when some startling bit of information could be broadcast that would bring resentment against OPS. The deliberate and planned attempt would be to make it as unsavory to the public as was OPA. It would be emphasized and re-emphasized that controls cut production and shortages bring high prices."

Pickell's program for the council also calls for chairmen in every state to:

• "See to it that each delegate to the national conventions of both parties is visited by a strong group representing different industries and affiliated with all branches of that industry, to impress on that delegate that the voters in his district believe that price controls are dangerous in time of peace and could be disastrous in time of war."

• "See to it that letters are poured into each member of Congress from his state, in a steady stream, all demanding that when and if the Defense Production Act of 1950 as amended is to be renewed as of July 1, 1952, that it first be amended to drop from that act the OPS."

• "See to it that material is placed in the hands of capable speakers to use in appearances before civic and women's organizations in each community, particularly stressing that price controls are an integral part of the British Socialism program which proved disastrous to England and have proved disastrous here."

[redacted], President — Melvin Todd, Union, Nebr., 1st Vice-President — Mark W. Pickell, Chicago, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

CORN BELT LIVESTOCK FEEDERS ASSOCIATION

Executive Offices:

176 W. ADAMS STREET ★ CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

Phone DEarborn 2-2399

POLICY COMMITTEE

Fred H. Tomlin, Pleasant Plains, Ill. — Mark Kemp, Troy, Ohio
Lawrence Brock, Wakefield, Nebr. — Carroll Poland, St. Louis, Mo.
Blythe Conn, Burlington, Ia. — Marvin Danks, Greeley, Colo.

February 6, 1952

[redacted]

Recently we wrote you proposing that the organizations opposing OPS form a PRODUCERS, PROCESSORS, AND DISTRIBUTORS COUNCIL to correlate their activities during these next six months.

The response to this proposal has been so favorable that we have decided to go ahead with the meeting. It will be called to order at 10 A.M. in the Crystal Room, Hotel Sherman, February 28, 1952.

There are two points we would like to make very specific in this. First, there is no intention of trying to supersede any other organizations or to limit or eliminate the activities of any other group. Our whole belief is that there is far greater chance of success if not only the livestock but the grain, milling, cotton, manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing industries and activities all work rather closely together in a well-planned campaign.

Secondly, we have no delusions that eliminating OPS will be an easy job. We would say that so far there has not been enough public suffering to turn the tide. Right now the odds would be against us. But nevertheless we believe the fight should be made in the hope and expectation that at least the Republicans will put a plank into their political platform condemning price and production controls--and if our campaign is smart enough and we can get enough people north, east, south, and west to display our slogan, to STAND UP AND BE COUNTED, we just might be able not only to get the Democratic Party to adopt a similar plan but to drop OPS rather than carry it into a presidential campaign.

The least that should come out of this conference is an exchange of ideas on the type of campaign that would have the most chance of success. We hope that you or a representative of your organization will be present prepared to give your ideas. We have neither pride of author-ship nor desire for leadership. What we want is to eliminate OPS. To do this, isn't it wise for all of us to work together?

Cordially yours,

C. B. Watson

R. S. V. P.

C. B. Watson, President
CORN BELT LIVESTOCK FEEDERS ASSOCIATION

DETERMINATION to map an all-out fight against price controls is the keynote of this letter from the Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Association inviting other groups to a Chicago meeting.

Wilson Warns Against Weak Control Law

TOP Administration spokesmen, including Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, went before the Senate Banking Committee last week to support President Truman's request for a strong price control law.

Although they fought valiantly, the committee had already stacked the cards against them.

• The hearings are limited to 11 days.

• Only representatives of national organizations may appear.

• The committee has begun to write an amendment to the present law which automatically suspend controls on items selling below ceiling prices.

Wilson warned that this is no time for the nation to lower its guard against inflation.

Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.), chairman of the committee, and Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) both pressured Wilson to give them a "decontrol" proposal.

When he replied that "suspending" of price controls should be done "administratively" and not by writing decontrol provisions into the law, Maybank and Capehart both predicted Congress would do so anyhow.

Lobbies' Plan Called 'Callous' By Arnall

In his first public address since becoming Price Stabilizer two weeks ago, Ellis Arnall last week branded the secret meeting of big business lobbies to kill price controls as "callous and irresponsible."

Without naming participants, he told the National Wholesale Frozen Food Distributors that the meeting had been called "to blueprint the latest plan for the destruction of the price stabilization program."

Here Is List Of Groups Invited To Kill-Controls Meeting

HERE IS the "confidential" list of organizations invited to the secret meeting of big business lobbyists in Chicago to map out a high-pressure campaign on Congress to kill price controls.

Since this is the invitation list, it is possible that not every organization actually accepted.

American Butter Institute, American Cotton Mfgrs. Institute, American Cotton Shippers Association, American Farm Bureau Federation, American Feed Manufacturers Association, American Meat Institute, American National Cattlemen's Association.

American Retail Federation, American Trucking Association, Inc., Associated Food Dealers of Greater Chicago, Associated Poultry and Egg Industries, Boston Wool Trade Association, Central Cooperative Livestock Association, Inc., Chicago Residential Hotel Association, Cooperative Food Distributors of America.

Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, Illinois Agricultural Association, Illinois Chain Store Council, Junior Association of Commerce, Illinois Dairy Products Association.

Illinois Federation of Retail Associations, Illinois Manufacturers Association, Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, Independent Livestock Marketing Association, Indianapolis Livestock Exchange, Institute of American Poultry Industries.

Kansas Livestock Association, Milk Industry Foundation, Millers National Federation, Missouri Livestock Association, National Association of Building Owners and Managers, National Association of Electrical Distributors, National Association of Food Chains, National Association of Home Builders, National Association of Hotel & Restaurant Meat Purveyors.

National Association of Manufacturers, National Association of Retail Druggists, National Association of Retail Grocers.

National Association of Retail Meat & Food Dealers, National Automobile Dealers Association, National Cotton Council of America.

National Cottonseed Products Association, National Council of Farmers Co-ops, National Creameries Association, National Federation of Independent Business, National Grange.

National Independent Meat Packers Association, National Lamb Feeders Association, National Livestock Exchange, National Livestock Producers Association, National Milk Producers Federation, National Retail Furniture Association, National Retail Lumber Dealers Association.

National Soybean Processors Association, National Tenants Council, National Wool Growers Association, Safeway Stores, Inc., Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

Textile Maintenance Industries, United Property Owners, United States Chamber of Commerce, Western States Meat Packers Association, Wool Association of the New York Cotton Exchange, Inc.

TWENTY-THREE MEMBERS of Local 801, CIO Electrical Workers, Dayton, O., who are retired on pensions, received gold inscribed honorary membership cards and IUE-CIO emblems at a membership meeting of the local.

'Home-Coming' Held For Pensioners

IT WAS "home-coming" day for 23 members at a recent membership meeting of Local 801, CIO Electrical Workers, Dayton, O.

The 23 are retired on pensions from the Frigidaire plant of General Motors Corp. and have a total of more than 575 years' service with the corporation.

Most of them were pioneers in the organization of the union at the Frigidaire plant. One of them traveled 185 miles from Roslyn, Ky.

Many of them spoke gratefully of the pension benefits, and urged members to take an active part in the union and seek higher pensions.

Other pensioners were unable to attend the meeting, many because of a virus infection widely prevalent in the Dayton area. Several residing elsewhere—some in Florida—sent messages.

"We have a beautiful citrus grove, a flourishing garden, and a nice home, thanks to Local 801 and the IUE-CIO pension plan," wrote the wife of one of the members residing in Florida.

Pres. Herman Saylor of Local 801 said that the pensioners "made the ultimate pension plan a reality and won countless benefits in the early years of organization."

"Their untiring work," Saylor said, "is a symbol of the future for all of us. We must strive to strengthen the pension program for our retired brothers and for those who will, someday, benefit from its payments."

Local 801 was one of the first to break away from the discredited United Electrical Workers.

Benton Says End Of Senate's Minority Rule 'Long Overdue'

A VIGOROUS minority report protesting that "the time to end minority rule in the U. S. Senate is long overdue" was filed last week by Sen. Benton (D. Conn.).

Benton differed sharply from the majority of the Senate Rules Committee in its recent action voting out the so-called Wherry proposal to end filibusters by a two-thirds vote of members present.

"Minority dictation in the Senate denies to each individual member and to the State he represents the Constitutional guarantee of equal representation," Benton charged.

Calling for rules which would cut off debate by majority vote, Benton challenged other proposals on constitutional grounds.

"At no point does the U. S. Constitution require a two-thirds vote of the entire Senate membership," Benton pointed out. "Yet this is the requirement of the present Rule 22 which is simply a procedural rule of the Senate."

Benton said that in all cases where the Constitution requires two-thirds vote — impeachment, expulsion, over-riding a veto, treaty ratification and constitutional amendment proposals—the only requirement is for two-thirds of a quorum, not two-thirds of the membership.

"APART from such extraordinary and clearly defined circumstances, the Constitution clearly establishes majority rule as the basic precept of congressional action," Benton said.

Amendment of the Senate rules to permit shutting off filibusters by majority vote is regarded by supporters of civil rights legislation as an essential first step. Under present rules, a handful of Dixiecrats have prevented action on all pending civil rights measures.

Offer Scholarships At Ruskin College

Three scholarships for study at Ruskin College, Oxford, England, are being offered to U. S. trade unionists who show possibilities of leadership and a talent for continued study of labor problems at the university level.

Application blanks may be obtained by writing before May 1 to the Institute of International Education, 1 E. 67th St., New York 21, N. Y. The scholarships are worth $710 each (250 pounds). They cover tuition, board and room from October to June, with half the sum left for personal use.

An additional scholarship at Coleg Harlech, Wales, 350 miles from London, also to be awarded for 1952-53, provides for tuition, board and residence. Other scholarships may be available later for workers' college centers in the north of England. Applications for the Ruskin scholarships will be considered for these additional opportunities.

Students will be selected by a committee headed by Pres. Harold Taylor, of Sarah Lawrence College.

Wanted: Men From Ranks

WANTED: Men from the ranks of Labor, particularly from the ranks of the Intl. Woodworkers of America, CIO, to serve their nation as candidates for local, state and national political office.

Must be sound of mind and body and proud of fact they would represent, through Labor's political and economic program, the best interests of the nation—the consumers and workers. Must be willing to sacrifice money and time and take a chance on defeat by those who serve the well-financed minority interests.

Must be able to stand up to abuse by much of daily press as representing a "special interest," namely the workers and consumers of the nation. Must be willing to battle for the Right and receive their reward through self-satisfaction in making a good fight.

Perhaps most important, they must be worthy of Labor's support as men of integrity, trust, sincerity of purpose and basic intelligence. Anyone knowing of such men, please contact us. We know they're out there.

(From The Woodworker, official publication of the CIO Woodworkers.)

Three Justices Dissent

N. Y. Teachers 'Loyalty' Law Is Ruled Legal

NEW YORK'S controversial Feinberg law which puts dangerous curbs on academic freedom under the guise of keeping "reds" out of the school system, was upheld six to three last week by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The majority decision was delivered by Associate Justice Sherman Minton, with Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson and Associate Justices Stanley Reed, Robert Jackson, Harold H. Burton and Tom Clark concurring.

The main argument of the majority was based largely on the idea that it is the right and the duty of the state to protect the immature minds of children from the propaganda of "subversive groups, particularly the Communist party and its affiliated organizations."

IN UPHOLDING the constitutionality of the Feinberg law, the majority opinion held that a person was not "thereby denied the right of free speech and assembly," although his "freedom of choice" between membership in an organization listed as "subversive" and employment in the school system might be limited.

"Certainly such limitation is not one the state may not make in the exercise of its police power to protect the schools from pollution and thereby to defend its own existence," the majority said.

A forceful dissenting opinion was given by Justice William O. Douglas, with Justice Hugo Black concurring. Justice Felix Frankfurter also handed down a dissent based on legal technicalities.

"The Constitution guarantees freedom of thought and expression to everyone in our society," Justice Douglas said in his dissent. "All are entitled to it; and none needs it more than the teacher." Under the Feinberg law, what happens "is typical of what happens in a police state," he declared:

"Teachers are under constant surveillance; their pasts are combed for signs of disloyalty; their utterances are watched for clues to dangerous thoughts. A pall is cast over the class room. There can be no real academic freedom in that environment. Where suspicion fills the air and holds scholars in line for fear of their jobs, there can be no exercise of the free intellect."

The Feinberg law, Douglas said, "proceeds on a principle repugnant to our society—guilt by association. A teacher is disqualified because of her membership in an organization found to be 'subversive.' The finding as to the 'subversive' character of the organization is made in a proceeding to which the teacher is not a party and in which it is not clear that she may even be heard."

The law, Douglas declared, "inevitably turns the school system into a spying project. Regular loyalty reports on the teachers must be made out. The principals become detectives; the students, the parents, the community become informers. Ears are cocked for tell-tale signs of disloyalty."

Under such a system, Douglas said, "supineness and dogmatism take the place of inquiry. It is the 'party line' of the orthodox view, of the conventional thought, of the accepted approach."

Justice Black in expressing his full agreement with the dissent of Douglas, added the thought that the Feinberg law "is another of those rapidly multiplying legislative enactments which make it dangerous — this time for school teachers—to think or say anything except what a transient majority happens to approve at the moment."

N. Y. State CIO Calls Law 'Vicious'

The New York State CIO Council denounced the Feinberg law "as a vicious instrument for incorporating thought control into our school system," and urged the State Legislature to repeal it.

In its legislative program, the Council stated that the same principles which make the CIO oppose communism also require it to oppose the Feinberg law, for the law attempts to combat "totalitarianism by adopting standard totalitarian techniques."

It stamps with approval the doctrine of "guilt by association," the Council declared, and "shifts the burden of proof from the accuser to the accused."

BARBERS WIN PAY BOOST: Representatives of the CIO Barbers & Beauty Culturists Union and 200 New York City barber shops sign agreement giving 600 barbers a $5 weekly increase in the basic minimum wage scale and other benefits. Union representatives are: Seated, left to right beginning fourth from the left, BBCA National Pres. Ernest Hebert; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Visconti and Pres. Anthony Franco of BBCA Local 11; standing, right, Murray M. Gassman, national CIO representative. The contract is but one of several union agreements in New York.

CIO, AFL Help Found Anti-Red Negro Group

THE CIO and AFL have pledged support to the newly formed anti-Communist Negro Labor Committee, U.S.A., in that organization's fight to extend civil liberties.

The committee is an expansion of a New York City group in existence since 1935.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told more than 500 NLC delegates at the founding meeting in New York that both white supremacists and the Communist conceal their advocacy of human slavery by deceit and treachery. About 130 union groups, including 20 internationals, were represented.

Carey, who is also president of the CIO Electrical Workers, said the members of the CIO "know that when the chips are down the white supremacists, the exploiting employer and the Communist stooges of the Poltiburo are in complete agreement."

He recommended enactment of the program proposed by the President's Committee on Civil Rights in 1947 as the best set of principles to achieve justice and equality in America. Carey was a member of the committee.

Pointing out that the CIO does not depend on declarations or written words to achieve justice in the field of civil rights, Carey reminded the delegates that the CIO organized the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination in 1943 to concern itself "with every aspect of human rights that arises in our national economy." He is the committee's chairman.

"WE DO not permit anyone to come to our unions and impose on our members their personal prejudices, or the vicious patterns of this or that community in which human rights are limited or suppressed altogether," Carey said.

"We stand by the record of our national committee, and we point with justifiable pride to the similar committees that have been set up all over the country by our international unions and state, county and city CIO councils."

Formation of the Negro Labor Committee was termed by Carey "a declaration of war" against the National Negro Labor Council, which was organized last fall in Cincinnati. He called that group "just another front for the Communist party."

Other CIO speakers included Pres. Willard S. Townsend of the Transport Service Employees, who is secretary of the Committee to Abolish Discrimination; Harry Read, who is acting director of the latter committee, and Helen Blanchard, national CIO representative.

Discussing the role of labor in Negro workers' problems and democracy, Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the committee, said the Negro could solve the problems confronting him "if and when organized labor recognized its common interest with the Negro through education and organization."

Lewis G. Hines, representing AFL Pres. William Green, said that while some AFL unions still discriminate against the Negro—a practice he said was deplored by the leadership of the federation—great progress had been made, especially in the South, where, he added, there are many mixed locals. He pledged the support of the AFL to the activities of the Negro group.

UNITED AGAINST BIAS: CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (right) and Lewis G. Hines (left), representing AFL Pres. William Green, spoke at the founding meeting of the Negro Labor Committee in New York City. Committee Chairman Frank R. Crosswaith is in center. The new group is an expansion of a New York City organization.

Knight To Get Human Rights Record Scroll

AN AWARD for his "consistent record of achievement and efforts in the field of human relations" will be presented to Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers by the Denver B'nai Brith and associated groups Mar. 16.

The award—a handsomely framed scroll setting forth

O. A. KNIGHT

Knight's achievements in the field of human relations—will be presented at a brunch, at which CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood will be the principal speaker.

On announcing the award, the B'Nai Brith chapter said that Knight has served on many organizations devoted to improving human relations since the OWIU headquarters were moved from Fort Worth, Tex., to Denver three years ago.

He was recently named to a three-year term as a member of the board of directors of the Urban League of Denver, and is a member of the Denver labor-management-citizens committee and the Governor's Commission on Human Rights.

Knight also was an officer of the Colorado Committee for Equal Employment Opportunities, which backed a state FEPC bill in 1951. He recently proposed that a U. S. shirt-sleeve division of 18,000 working men and women travel abroad to tell the people of other nations the good and bad points of our country.

B'Nai Brith also noted his achievements in the field of human relations while in Texas. Chairman of the brunch committee is Robert Adell.

Caterpillar Local Gets 12½c Boost

Twenty thousand CIO Auto Workers at the Caterpillar Tractor Co., plant in Peoria, Ill., have received Wage Stabilization Board approval for a 12½c hourly wage increase, according to Pat Greathouse, UAW-CIO Reg. 4 director.

CIO Marine Unions Win Benefits

APPROXIMATELY 50,000 members of three CIO maritime unions have won doubled welfare and pension contributions in wage review negotiations with East and Gulf Coast ship operators.

The welfare and pension payment increases range up to 50c a day for each employed member of the National Maritime Union, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the American Radio Association. The NMU also gained a $30 monthly increase for members paid by the day.

MEBA and ARA members won a dual overtime rate, with premium overtime at $1.97 an hour and full overtime at $2.95. Premium rates are paid for certain work during regular hours and for watches on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays.

Working rules for the latter two unions were changed to bring them into line with those of other licensed officers.

All three unions have been in negotiations with the operators since November, 1951. The increases are retroactive to Dec. 15, last year.

Whatever happens . . .

Remember to Register!

AND GIVE YOUR BUCK TO PAC!

UAW Expects 2500 Workers At Education Conference

SEVEN nationally prominent leaders in the fields of economics, history, civil rights, education and government will participate in the CIO Auto Workers International Education Conference.

The conference will be held in Cleveland from April 3-6, with more than 2500 auto workers expected to attend.

Purpose of the conference—the biggest educational program ever sponsored by the UAW—will be to give union leaders a background of information on current problems and to help anticipate future problems, said Brendon Sexton, UAW-CIO Education Dept. director.

The four recent additions to the speakers' list are: Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., history professor, Harvard Univ., and Americans for Democratic Action leader; Leon Keyserling, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers; Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Willard Goslin, former school superintendent in Pasadena, Calif., the central figure in the book, "It Happened in Pasadena."

Previously Senators Humphrey (D. Minn.), Benton (D. Conn.) and Morse (R. Ore.) agreed to take part in a conference discussion of congressional morality.

The UAW is planning panel methods so that each of the delegates will have a chance to take part in face-to-face talks with the principal speakers in discussion sessions.

The panel group will consider the role of science in factory work; social security in a period of atomic-powered factories; the union side of the world-wide fight of democracy against totalitarianism; civil liberties and equal opportunities around the world and education and workers' children.

2000 To Learn U.S. 'Know-How' In Mutual Security Program

THE MUTUAL SECURITY Agency's most ambitious program for teaching European workers American "know-how" is under way in Springfield, Mass.

More than 50 workers from six countries are part-time student at the American International College. They will be here a year during which they will have full-time jobs in factories in the Springfield area.

They are the vanguard of 2000 European workers, between 22 and 33 years old, who will come to this country for 12 months to learn about U. S. production methods, unions and home life.

Prof. John F. Mitchell, coordinator for the MSA program in the Springfield area, said that an "interesting phase of the program is that it is costing the U. S. very little—the government bears the cost of the train fare from the point of arrival to whatever school the arrivals are sent.

"These men and women will pay their own way, and we are sure, will return to their own countries and their unions with a true picture of American Life."

Included in the first group are 14 Danes, three Frenchmen, 17 Germans, five Swiss and a Norwegian. Among the trainees are Germans who were Russian wartime prisoners, Danes who were German prisoners and French who were aligned with the Americans against the Germans.

Better Pensions Won By N.Y. Guild

An improved pension plan, fully paid by the employer, has been won by the New York local of the CIO Newspaper Guild in a new agreement with Il Progreso, Italian-language daily.

The program calls for pensions ranging from $140 to $200 a month, including social security, at age 65 and after 15 years' service.

The new contract also provided for wage increases amounting to 13% of the payroll, with minimums ranging from $54 to $116 for a 35-hour week.

Organizationally Speaking

By *Allan S. Haywood*

THE WRITER had the pleasure of attending the fifth annual convention of the Louisiana State Industrial Union Council in New Orleans on Mar. 1 and 2. This convention was one of the largest and best attended of any ever held, and those present displayed a great deal of unity and a spirit of cooperation.

The CIO has come a long way in the State of Louisiana. Our unions and organizational efforts there are dynamic and growing. The CIO Steelworkers, Auto Workers, Chemical Workers and others are making gains all the time. Fred Pieper, now CIO national representative, who was the first regional director in Louisiana, also addressed the convention. Both he and I noted and commended the great job being done by CIO Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes, officers and members of the Council and many other friends of CIO who have helped build a stronger CIO.

★

FROM NEW ORLEANS I traveled on to Cincinnati, O., where I had the honor and privilege of being a speaker at the convention of the Religion and Labor Foundation, at which time I presented a great lady, Miss Lucy Mason, with the Foundation's Social Justice Award.

It was a most deserving tribute to one who has performed great service for the CIO and one who has furthered Labor's cause in every possible way. The CIO is proud of Miss Mason.

The theme of the religious leaders and labor leaders in attendance was to achieve an even closer unity and cooperation in order to obtain the human objectives that both are striving for.

★

DIR. OF ORGN. Robert Edwards reports a tremendous representation election victory for the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers in the Hercules Powder Co., Radford, Va., by the following vote: Eligible 4897, UGC&CWA-CIO 3206, AFL 216, no union 1166, challenged 44, void 24. Prior to this victory, the plant was never organized. CIO State Dir. Ernest Pugh and Assistant Dir. Murphy George are to be congratulated for conducting this successful campaign.

Rep. W. M. Neal, CIO Steelworkers, reports that in a representation election at J. Trockman & Sons, Inc., Evansville, Ind., the workers voted in favor of USA-CIO by a count of 28 to 24 over the AFL.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that a raiding attempt of the AFL Butchers upon the CIO Packinghouse Workers at the Nat Buring Packing Co., Memphis, Tenn., failed miserably. When the votes were counted, all the AFL could muster was 20 votes while UPWA-CIO tallied 57. UPWA Rep. G. E. Boone was in charge of this drive.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports a representation election victory for the CIO Retail, Wholesale Workers at the Moores Store Warehouse, Newark, O., by a vote of 23 to 19 for the AFL Teamsters. This was the second victory for CIO in 10 days in Newark, an AFL stronghold.

★

REG. DIR. MICHAEL MANN reports that in a representation election at the Grand Woodworking Co., Chicago, the CIO Furniture Workers emerged victorious by a 56 to 27 vote over no union. At the Union Asbestos Co., Bloomington, Ill., the CIO Textile Workers were favored by the workers by a 36 to 1 vote. At the General Felt Products Co., Chicago Heights, Ill., the Textile Workers won by a 20 to 1 vote. The two latter shops have several hundred people when in full operation.

Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood, CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, reports a representation election victory among patternmakers at the Quincy Yard, Boston, Mass., by a vote of 13 to 9 for the AFL.

Reg. Dir. Charles Dusten reports that the CIO Broadcast Engineers won a representation election over the AFL at Radio Station KWJJ, Portland, Ore., by a vote of 4 to 3.

Reg. Dir. "Sarge" Kinstley reports that in a representation election at the Wichita Desiccating Co., Wichita, Kan., employes favored the Packinghouse Workers by a vote of 23 to 6 for no union, with 2 challenged. The campaign was conducted by Intl. Rep. Frank Brown of the UPWA.

Chemical Union Wins At Radford, Va.

The CIO Chemical Workers have won an overwhelming victory at the Radford, Va., plant of the Hercules Powder Co. in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Out of 4897 eligible workers, 3206 voted for UGC&CWA, 216 for the AFL Chemical Workers and 1166 for no union.

UGC&CWA has two other plants of the company under contract, one in Mississippi and one in Michigan. UGC&CWA Pres. Martin Wagner hailed the victory and said the union is prepared to negotiate a contract which will "improve wages, hours and working conditions of the Hercules workers in Radford."

On The Union

Workers at the Northrup aircraft plant in Hawthorne, Calif., are invited to drop in for coffee at union headquarters at lunch time, or after their shift. "The coffee is on us," says a notice in the Northrup Employees UAW-CIO News.

Potofsky Hits Sentencing Of Spaniards

THE DEATH sentences meted out to nine members of non-Communist unions in Franco Spain were vigorously protested last week by Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO International Committee.

Potofsky also is president of the CIO Clothing Workers. Convictions of the nine, on alleged charges of crimes against the state, in reality were "convictions on the charge of devotion to democracy," he declared.

He called upon the State Dept. to forward his statement to the Spanish Foreign Office and to Sec.-Gen. Trygve Lie of the United Nations.

"Nine members of the non-Communist National Confederation of Labor (CNT) in Franco Spain have been sentenced to death after trials that make a mockery of the ideals of our democratic civilization," Potofsky said.

"These workers, and others convicted in recent mass trials at Seville and Barcelona, were arrested, tried and sentenced by the dictator's courts for the 'heinous crime' of trying to build free, democratic, responsible labor unions.

"AT A time when Gen. Franco is appealing to the statesmen and military leaders of the democratic nations for sympathy and money — lots of money— Spanish citizens face death because of their conviction on the charge of devotion to democracy.

"The members of the CIO, together with members of other democratic unions affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, condemn the sentences imposed on these workers for their bona fide union activities. We demand their freedom, and demand that the Franco regime cease its persecution of honest, democratic leaders of the workers—a persecution that continues year in and year out, regardless of whether in the field of foreign relations Dictator Franco is fawning upon fascist dictatorships for funds, or fawning upon democratic governments for funds.

"The arrest and sentencing of these workers offers fresh evidence that the United States has made a serious strategic error in granting aid to the dictatorial Franco regime. Franco Spain, whatever the strategic value of its geographical position, is a positive and deadly liability to the efforts of the free peoples of the world to fight Communist totalitarianism and aggression."

Potofsky said the CIO joined with the ICFTU in hoping that UNESCO will refuse the bid of the Spanish dictatorship for membership in that UN organization.

Scholarship Sought For Wilson's Son

Friends of the late Manley J. Wilson, editor of the CIO Woodworkers' official organ and an Oregon State Senator, have formed a committee to raise funds for the education of his son, James S. Wilson, 7.

Labor Overseas—

Russians Get Guns, But Very Little Butter

THE PEOPLE of the Soviet Union are getting their guns all right, but apparently they're getting precious little butter. In other words, Russia's armed might is growing, but the living standards of her people aren't improving despite what Red propagandists say.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, on the basis of a study, reported recently that Russia "has devoted a substantial and at present increasing amount to defense and a somewhat larger and steadily rising amount to investment, while the amount assigned to consumption has so far increased only moderately above pre-war levels."

The 1951 increase in civilian consumption—one of the measures of living conditions—"appears to have been much more moderate than in recent years," the study showed.

★

SIX WESTERN EUROPEANS in search of the answer to the high rate of industrial productivity in the U. S. and the causes of industrial peace are now in this country under the auspices of the Productivity and Technical Assistance Div. of the Mutual Security Agency. They are visiting factories, unions and management organizations.

In the group are Francois Girod, high school teacher and union official of Besancon, France; Serge Messac, designer for the French National Railroad; Pierre Lauck, Paris, union member and economics student; Franz Verlinden, economic adviser to the Belgian Federation of Christian Trade Unions; Willen Van Tilburg, general secretary of the Netherlands General Factory Workers Union; and Willem Van Veelen, wage expert in headquarters of the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions.

★

THE INTL. CONFEDERATION of Free Trade Unions, through Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek, has filed a strong protest with the Japanese government against pending anti-labor legislation.

The protested legislation includes bills controlling organization, prohibiting general strikes, controlling collective demonstrations, and an omnibus measure designed to weaken labor standards which are guaranteed by the present Labor Standards Act.

The last-named bill besides impairing standards would suppress democratic rights by making unions subject to government interference, outlawing the right to strike in some industries, restricting it in others, and infringing upon the basic rights of association and assembly.

Oldenbroek reminded the Japanese government of its pledge "to realize the objectives of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights," and of the fact that the ICFTU supported the country's admission to the Intl. Labor Organization on the basis of a promise to respect free trade unionism.

★

LIFE IN A SOVIET factory, as reported by a fugitive Russian technician and made public by the ICFTU:

"The safety technique organization was a farce in our factory. There was a halfwit . . . who looked after it . . . If a worker was killed or maimed, a commission of factory trade union representatives was set up to investigate . . . It always tried to report that the worker himself was to blame . . ."

"The Soviet trade unions . . . help the employer (the state) to force the employe to work harder for less pay."

"It was sufficient to have been 21 or more minutes late on any single occasion to be sentenced by a court."

"Political studies took place once a week . . . The groups were always led by a non-party member; nobody wanted to take on this job but they were always talked into doing it."

"No, it's not his second childhood . . . It's about his sixth!"

CIO Goes To Bat—Again—For St. Lawrence Project

MORE JOBS, lower prices and higher living standards will follow development of the St. Lawrence River Seaway and Project, CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Curran predicted in testimony recently before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The committee was conducting hearings on the bill authorizing the United States to join with Canada in making the long-discussed improvements in the waterway. Canada has announced its intention of doing the job alone if the U. S. delays longer.

Curran, who also is president of the CIO Maritime Union, told the committee the development opens up opportunities to increase the prosperity of the Middle West and economically hard-hit New England. It would help workers, farmers and business, he maintained.

The American people, he insisted, "have the right to expect" that the Senate "will put the welfare of the people and the nation above the selfish interests of special groups" which oppose the project.

"The hydro-electric energy available from the St. Lawrence Project is the cheapest, best and most powerful supply of undeveloped power in the country," he asserted.

"It would prove of great benefit to the entire New York-New England area. New England's homes, farms and factories are run on the most expensive electricity in the U. S. This area is the natural outlet for the hydro-electric potential of the St. Lawrence."

Curran warned that unless the Great Lakes area is provided with cheap water transportation which the project would afford, "the very heart of our industry will become dead."

While recalling that the CIO has always supported the St. Lawrence project, Curran declared that the pending bill does not contain satisfactory labor-management relations provisions.

"THE CIO has always insisted on TVA principles in these matters," he said. "A statutory guarantee of the payment of not less than prevailing wages, and statutory authorization to the public agencies involved to deal collectively with their employes and enter into collective contracts.

"It is imperative that provisions be included in current legislation covering the prevailing wage question and affording workers the right to organize and bargain collectively."

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto-Workers and Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers offered statements supporting Curran's testimony.

Reuther declared that UAW endorsement of the Seaway "is grounded in the firm conviction that what helps one part of our nation helps all."

"WE believe that prosperity promotes prosperity," he said. "We totally reject the false philosophy that the economic advancement of one part of the country or one industry is achieved only to the detriment of other areas or industries.

"Those who oppose the project because of its alleged great cost are equally mistaken," he added. "To harness the water flow of this river and at the same time convert it into a lane for ocean-going commerce will provide direct and measurable benefits far in excess of the cost."

Rieve's statement was presented by John W. Edelman, Washington TWUA representative. Calling for legislation for the Seaway "to be enacted without delay," the statement declared that TWUA "sees no merit whatever" in objections offered on grounds that interests of some workers would be menaced by the Seaway's construction.

"This project will increase employment locally and nationally, and stabilize industry in sections where more plentiful and cheaper power is essential," Rieve declared.

Dixiegop 'Purity' Cry Strictly For Others

DESPITE pious demands for "states' rights" and "morality" in government, the Dixiegop coalition running the 82nd Congress has shown that it's ready to sacrifice these "principles" when they fail to serve the coalition's true motivating force: narrow self-interest.

In the more than two months since Congress reconvened, the chief attention of the Senate has been focused on only two main issues. Those are statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, and the current debate over the so-called "tidelands."

On the first issue, despite contrary platform pledges by both major parties, Republican leaders, including Sen. Taft (O.), mustered enough support for the Dixiecrats to vote down the Alaskan bill and shelve the Hawaiian measure.

That saved the coalition, which the Republican leadership has found useful in its "wrecking crew" assaults on President Truman's legislative program.

TO BRING this about, however, "principles" had to be tossed out the window. Republicans sacrificed lip-service to civil rights legislation. The Dixiecrats in turn departed from their own "states' rights" philosophy, which they insist means simply local self-rule instead of federal regulation.

The statehood bills would have brought local self-government, which the Dixiecrats demand for themselves, to two territories now run completely by the federal government. However, the southerners fought them on purely civil rights grounds, fearing the new senators created would add four votes to those who want an effective cloture rule to end filibusters.

The national interest, of course, was sacrificed in the decision. Top military leaders have said that statehood would materially strengthen our Pacific defenses. It also would offset the damaging effects of Communist propaganda charges of U. S. "imperialism" in Asia, most critical spot in the cold war.

IN THE case of "tidelands" legislation, the coalition is acting on a matter dear to the South, which would reap most of the benefits if pending bills were passed. Republicans with ears glued to the oil lobby, however, also have a direct interest.

Hence, the coalition — which has screamed for "morality" in government at least as loudly as anyone—is pressing for passage of "states' rights" tidelands legislation. Such a law would not only flout the U. S. Supreme Court but would actually hand out fabulous "rewards" for open thefts of natural resources belonging to all the American people.

The violators in this instance are state governments—notably those of California, Louisiana and Texas — which have gone right on leasing "tidelands" oil concessions to private oil firms even after the Supreme Court ruled they hadn't any right to do so.

A "compromise" bill was reported out by the Senate Interior Committee and is the measure being debated by the Senate. This would recognize leases already made by the states and give the states 37% of rents and royalties.

Thirty-five Senators are supporting a move led by Sen. Connally (D. Tex.) to substitute the House bill for this proposal. They have strong backing from the oil lobby.

American Woolen Talks Open Again

THE CIO TEXTILE Workers have scheduled a meeting in New York City Mar. 10 with representatives of the American Woolen Co. in an effort to avoid a Mar. 15 walkout by 18,000 TWUA members.

Negotiations were broken off Feb. 17, when the union refused to consider a company proposal that bargaining be restricted to a mill-to-mill basis rather than company-wide in all 21 American Woolen plants where TWUA has contracts.

American Woolen earlier announced that it intended to cancel its contract with TWUA, which expires Mar. 15—and the union said that its members will not work without a contract.

Shortly before the February meeting, the company had submitted a union-busting program which called for doing away with escalator clauses, continued worker cooperation on the work load problem, reduced vacation privileges, elimination of paid holidays and other items.

In response to rumors that the company would submit a profit-sharing plan at the Mar. 10 meeting, TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve declared that "if the company thinks that we are going to trade established benefits for profit-sharing they are greatly mistaken."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	Pending before House Ways and Means Committee. Senate Finance Committee completes hearings. Senate debating compromise bill.	Urge Representatives and Senators to give full support to these bills. Ask House Committee to hold immediate hearings.
Tidelands Oil H.R. 4484	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	Senate Interior Committee has reported out compromise bill (S.J. Res. 20). Attempt will be made to substitute House-passed H.R. 4484 on Senate floor.	Urge Senators to oppose H.R. 4484. Insist on continued Federal ownership of these resources and urge that oil revenues be used for Federal aid to schools.
Universal Military Training H.R. 5904 S. 2441	Establishes a permanent program of basic military training for all men at age 18.	Senate Armed Services Committee approved S. 2441. House voted to recommit bill to Armed Services Committee.	Urge Senators and Representatives to oppose establishment of UMT program at this time.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Committee voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	Pending before House Public Works Committee. Senate Foreign Relations Committee completes hearings.	Urge members of House and Senate Committees to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Pending before House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.	Urge members of House Committee to give bill prompt favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Pending before Senate. No action yet in House.	Urge Senators to support bill.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

Iowa Unionists Start Lobbying When It Counts

Labor cannot afford such big, year-round lobbies like those of utility and some business interests but it can overcome some of that deficiency by having members call on candidates for state legislatures, the Iowa CIO Council News-Letter pointed out.

"Voters after all are the best lobbyists," the news letter said.

"Union delegations should start now to call upon the candidates for the legislature; both Democrats and Republicans—not to pressure but to discuss and explain the issues in which we are interested (a good labor law, workmen's and unemployment compensation, better schools, FEPC, housing, reapportionment, public utilities commission and issues of local interest).

"The delegation would be more effective if composed of AFL and CIO, shouldn't be large (four or five persons), should know something about the issues. Divide the issues, let each person acquaint himself with one. This program can be effective if started NOW."

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 17, 1952 | 82 | No. 11

Steelworkers Prepare To Picket As 80-Day Strike Truce Nears End

—SEE PAGE 3

NO CHAIN GANGS HERE!—Wearing prisoners' garb, CIO Transport Workers picket on 42nd St. in New York City to protest against Gov. Thomas Dewey's plan to turn city's subway system over to Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority, headed by Robert Moses. TWU members wore convicts' stripes because they're overworked, underpaid—and things would be worse under Dewey's proposal "with high fares and coolie wages." TWU members heard their union president, Michael Quill, denounce the proposal at an outdoor meeting. (See Page 2.)

Sure Is Tough For Subsidized C. of C. Lobbyists!

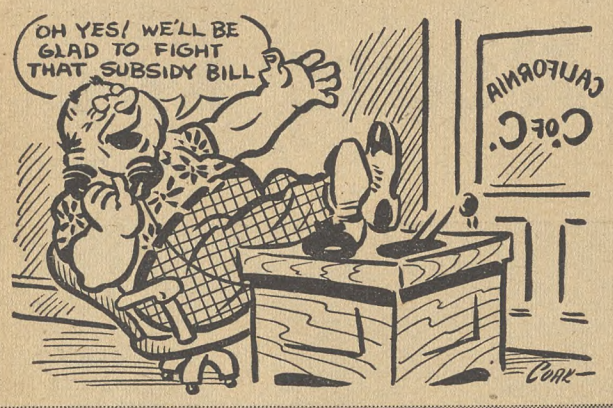
CALIFORNIA, we love you—you're the only one of the 48 states to give a tax-paid subsidy to big business lobbyists against "the welfare state."

For years, Chambers of Commerce up and down California have been tapping taxpayers for up to 4c per $100 on their city or county real estate taxes.

Supposedly, the C. of C. "fat cats" get this subsidy for what California cities and counties call "advertising and promotion"—you know, bringing in tourists, industry and new residents.

But a good part of the "touring" by the taxpayer-subsidized advocates of free enterprise has been in the direction of Sacramento every time the California Legislature meets.

And a good part of the "promotion" has been to kill decent bills and promote new anti-labor measures in said Legislature.



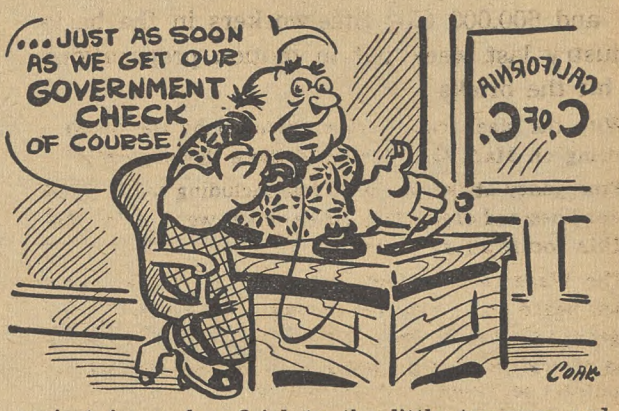
Now California labor, led by the State CIO Council, is trying to kill this $3 million-a-year subsidy by the people to big business, Chamber of Commerce opponents of the people.

(Chambers of Commerce, locally, statewide and nationally, of course are equalled only by the National Association of Manufacturers in their fervent denunciations of the "welfare state," "subsidies," etc. But, like most businessmen, as a look at U. S. history reveals, they aren't reluctant to put a bite on the public treasury.)

To stop this "treasury raid" to subsidize a business lobby, the CIO-California Industrial Union Council in recent weeks has circulated an initiative petition to outlaw such grants to the C. of C. If petition signatures qualify, the proposed constitutional amendment will go on the ballot in November.

Emphasizing importance of getting the proposition on the ballot, the California CIO Council said:

"If this measure passes—and it will if the people know the facts and what the measure is trying to do—we, the taxpayers of this state, will no longer be paying monies to the chambers of commerce and other privately controlled organizations for their use in influencing legislation by lobbying with our money-



against issues beneficial to the little taxpayer and working population and for issues that shift the tax burden from big business and onto the backs of the little guy.

"Do you know that $2 million of your tax money is given away yearly by your county boards of supervisors and another $1 million by California city councils to chambers of commerce and other privately controlled organizations?

"The county boards of supervisors have given more than $34 million of your tax money to those groups in the past 25 years . . . and this figure doesn't include the millions handed over by various city councils!"

13 More Jobless Areas Named For Aid; Action Waited On Moody Bill

THIRTEEN more unemployment crisis areas were added last week to the list to be given special consideration in awarding defense contracts, bringing the total to 18.

Acting on the recommendation of the Inter-Agency Surplus Manpower Committee, Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson last week signed papers requiring the Defense Dept. and the General Services Administration to award contracts in the 13 areas whenever possible—as a step to relieving critical unemployment.

The areas are: New York City, which embraces nine counties; Ashville, N. C., Brockton, Fall River, Lawrence and Lowell, Mass.; Manchester, N. H.; Cumberland, Md.; Flint, Grand Rapids and Iron Mountain, Mich.; Herrin - Murphysboro - West Frankford, Ill., and Pottsville, Pa.

Wilson ordered the two government departments, the big federal buyers, to allow employers in the four cities to match any prices negotiated by firms in other areas. Industry in several of the areas is largely textile, to which the order does not apply.

The policy for awarding contracts in the textile industry—and in the shoe and apparel industry—will be determined at hearings which are scheduled to begin Mar. 20.

Wilson earlier ordered preferential treatment be given employers in Detroit, Mich., Providence, R. I., and the Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, Pa. areas.

The Senate Finance Committee was scheduled to consider late last week the Moody Bill to give federal funds to states with high unemployment, but there was some question as to whether it would reach a decision.

IN THE House, Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.) was trying to pursuade the Ways and Means Committee to schedule early hearings on the companion bills which he and several representatives introduced.

The Wall Street Journal in a long story reported on areas hard hit by unemployment.

"Look behind the government figures on today's 'full employment' and you'll find a lot of idle hands," said the Journal.

"This spotty picture may be at least partly responsible for today's sluggish traffic over the retail sales counters. Nationwide department store sales for the week ending Feb 23, latest reported, were 12% below a year ago."

There was a move in Congress last week to assure states that they would be able to pay unemployment compensation claims.

Two companion bills were introduced by Sens. Green and Pastore (D. R. I.) and the other by Rep. Forand (D. R. I.)—to establish a "Federal Unemployment Account" to which all unemployment tax collections would be credited.

The fund would be used to make grants to states whose unemployment reserve funds are nearly depleted. The fund also would be used to pay the costs of administering the unemployment insurance program and running public employment offices.

The Treasury now pays for both state and federal unemployment programs from its general funds.

FORAND pointed out than unemployment tax returns always are higher than state and federal costs. They were some $55 million higher during the last fiscal year alone.

"The present situation has been criticised in that the government is making a profit on this tax," he said. " . . . There is no justification for a tax on payrolls to meet the general expense of government."

The Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies is backing a House measure simply to lend federal funds to hard-pressed states for unemployment insurance.

Introduced by Rep. Mills (D. Ark.), the bill would not meet the problems of Rhode Island, which consistently faces a rate of unemployment higher than the national average.

The Mills Bill, which the CIO opposes, contains a dangerous feature for returning excess unemployment tax collections to the states, thus weakening the federal powers to appropriate and see that the federal funds are used in conformity with the federal act.

Employers are reported to be pressuring the committee to approve this feature, and to sidetrack the Moody Bill.

ACWA Presents Jobless Case

Representatives of the CIO Clothing Workers—headed by Gladys Dickason, an ACWA vice president—will tell a congressional group and procurement officials on Mar. 18 how the "senseless procurement policies of the Pentagon" have caused increasing unemployment in the men's clothing industry.

The hearing has been called by Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.), who has invited a number of congressmen from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania as well as officials of the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Labor Dept., and procurement offices of the Defense Dept.

Carey Named To Atom Panel

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey has been named to a seven-member atomic plant expansion advisory panel. The panel, headed by Lewis L. Strauss, will advise the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

TWU Demonstrates Against Dewey's Transit Scheme

FIVE THOUSAND members of the CIO Transport Workers demonstrated in New York City against Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's proposal to place control of the city's transit system in the hands of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority.

Quill, the principal speaker at the demonstration, assailed Dewey, members of the Republican party, Robert Moses, chairman of the authority, former private owners of the IRT and the BMT subways and "Wall Street politicians."

He said that a transit authority would mean a 25c fare for subway riders and economies at the expense of the workers.

Quill tore up a copy of the engineers' report to the Board of Transportation which he said called for a 12% reduction in the service and the curtailment of a million bus miles per year. The reports, Quill said, had cost the city $400,000.

"If they use these reports against us, we'll sue the subway book of rules against them," Quill said. "We have a book, too."

"If they try to put one page, one paragraph, one line into practice, we'll haul out the book of rules and dare them to run the subways of New York.

"If we have to we'll battle in the subways as we did in 1946 when they tried to sell the power houses to Consolidated Edison. They lost then and they'll lose again."

House Blocks Squeeze Play To Starve Small Business

A **"SQUEEZE PLAY"** to curtail defense contracts for smaller business firms—and thus help a few giant firms—was defeated in the House late last week.

The House reversed the recommendation of its Appropriation Committee to deny funds to the Small Defense Plants Administration and liquidate it. Instead, the House tentatively voted the agency $825,000 to stay in business until June 30, as was strongly recommended by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

The vote was on an amendment offered by Rep. Fogarty (D. R. I.) to give SDPA the money. Fogerty and Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) were leaders in the floor fight to save SDPA, which is headed by Telford Taylor.

"Defense needs and the strength of our economy require that the facilities of small business be fully utilized in developing our maximum military potential," Murray wrote the House members.

"The SDPA was created by Congress for this purpose. The appropriation which it requested was necessary to enable it to discharge the responsibilities Congress placed upon it.

"In our last convention, CIO expressed concern over an acceleration of monopoly trends caused by defense procurement agencies of both military and civilian agencies of the government. These policies result in the placing of a disproportionate number of defense contracts with a small number of large industrial corporations.

"By convention action, CIO supported 'the fullest possible participation of small business in defense production.' A large proportion of the CIO membership works in plants that come under the classification of small business.

"As our convention said, failure to reverse the trend of government procurement policies will result 'in undermining the very principles of democracy that we are mobilizing to defend.'"

Steel Locals Get Strike Orders As Truce Nears End

TIME is running out in the 80-day steel truce, and 600,000 CIO Steelworkers in the basic industry last week put in motion preparations to hit the bricks.

With the steel truce—twice extended by the union—expiring on Mar. 23, there were these developments:

- Emergency strike preparations, including manning of picket lines and organizing strike relief, were under way in USA locals all over the nation.
- The Wage Stabilization Board and its special panel, which heard the union and management cases through lengthy, angry hearings, met over the weekend with the hope of drafting the government's recommendations for a contract settlement by late this week.
- The industry was continuing what USA Pres. Philip Murray has called a campaign to hi-jack "new and completely unjustified price increases."
- An industry magazine, Business Week, predicted the steel firms may force a strike in an effort to get their price boost demands.

In the background is the stand of the Steelworkers, voiced last month, that "the patience of our members is running out" and that the union will not "consider further postponements."

By action of the union's executive board and Intl. Wage Policy Committee, Murray now is authorized to call out the steelworkers on or after Mar. 23 "in the event of fair basis for an equitable settlement of the dispute is not forthcoming by that date."

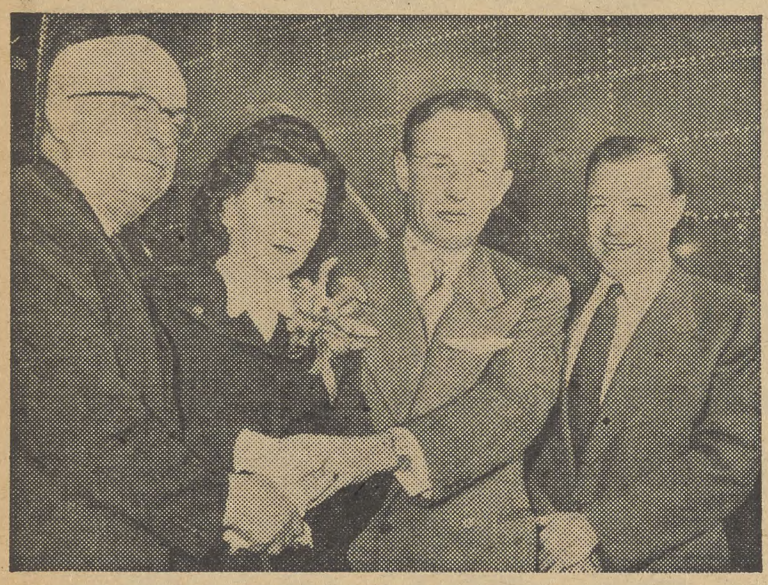
Instructions to get strike machinery—which has been on a standby basis since late last year—rolling went out from USA Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald to local unions after a meeting with union district directors in Pittsburgh last week.

In the foreground as the strike truce nears its expiration is the "filibustering" effort of U.S. Steel Corp. and other producers to get a hefty steel price increase—before they'll even consider whatever wage and other contract recommendations the WSB has yet to make.

Last week, according to press reports, steel makers turned down a proposed regulation of the Office of Price Stabilization which would grant the industry a $2-a-ton increase.

Such industry spokesmen as Pres. Clarence R. Randall of Inland Steel Co. and Ben Moreell, board chairman of Jones & Laughlin Steel, continued high pressure blasts against the government in an effort to wangle a bigger price boost.

(For comment on the union shop issue in the steel dispute, see Page 5.)



FIRST PLANE FROM AUTO PLANT—Labor, management and a Gold Star mother joined in ceremony at Kaiser's Willow Run, Mich., plant marking production of first military plane by auto industry since World War II. From left, Henry J. Kaiser, Mrs. Ruth Williams, Edgar Kaiser and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers.

Steel Bosses Dig Out The Crying Towel For Lawmakers

THE STEEL industry last week was broadening its campaign for a price increase by taking its case to the Pennsylvania congressional delegation.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. opened the drive at a Capitol luncheon meeting at which Admiral Ben Moreell, C. L. Austin and W. R. Elliott, respectively chairman of the board, president and a vice president, spoke.

Most of the talking was done by Moreell who pictured the "plight" of Jones & Laughlin. One of the congressmen said Moreell "virtually wept and gave the impression that J&L would have to stop paying dividends if it failed to get a price increase to compensate for a prospective wage increase."

Congressmen said the Admiral was all set for full steam ahead as he presented a resolution which said in part:

"The financial condition of the basic steel industry is such that added costs cannot be absorbed without grave risk of serious impairment of the industry's ability to perform its functions in the national defense and the risk of possible bankruptcy of major companies within the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and elsewhere."

The delegation, however, was not ready to be stampeded into action and referred the resolution to a committee for further study, congressmen reported.

The committee decided later that "no concerted action" would be taken on the proposed resolution. It decided to meet later to draft a letter to Economic Stabilizer Roger Putnam, asking that the Pennsylvania steel industry be given a fair price increase, according to Rep. Eberharter (D. Pa.).

Each representative would have to decide whether he wanted to sign the letter, which would not refer to the demands of the CIO Steelworkers for contract improvement now before the Wage Stabilization Board, the Congressman said.

Eberharter said that the members of the committee did not feel that it was "competent" to decide that the industry should get a price increase if the steel union is granted a wage increase.

Livingston Gets New UAW Post

John W. Livingston, vice president of the CIO Auto Workers, has been named by Pres. Walter P. Reuther as director of the union's General Motors Dept.

Livingston now is one of three CIO members on the Wage Stabilization Board, and is director of the UAW's aircraft department. As GM director he will succeed T. A. Johnstone.

CIO Pushes For Price Curbs In 'Stacked' Senate Hearing

CIO TESTIMONY on price and other economic control provisions of the Defense Production Act will be presented before the Senate Banking Committee by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey on Monday, Mar. 17.

His appearance will follow a week of hearings consisting almost entirely of bitter assaults on price controls by spokesmen for the big special interest lobbies.

As was the case last year, the list of 64 national organizations which the committee is permitting to testify is heavily loaded in favor of business groups opposing price control legislation.

Only a token handful of spokesmen for consumers has been squeezed in between the bevy of lobbyists seeking relaxation or an end of controls affecting their special interests.

Last week's attack began with a demand from the dairy industry that price controls be lifted from all dairy products. P. L. Haymes of the Dairy Industry Committee, unlike most other anti-control witnesses, at least was honest enough to admit that a price increase would result, but he insisted it would be only "moderate."

The National Grange followed up by demanding that there be no price ceilings on any agricultural products unless they are so scarce that rationing is necessary. Grange Master Herschel D. Newsom also said that he sees "no reason" for restoring slaughtering quotas on beef.

Another special interest spokesman was Rep. Herlong (D. Fla.), who urged congressional action forbidding any ceilings on one of the main products of his state—processed citrus fruits, including oranges, grapefruit and tangerines.

(Herlong last year authorized the inflationary amendment which guarantees wholesalers and retailers their pre-Korean profit margins.)

Price Stabilizer Ellis G. Arnall had previously told the committee that Herlong's provision is so inflexible that the Office of Price Stabilization must approve percentage price increases even on excise taxes imposed on manufacturers.

Arnall also said that the Capehart Amendment had caused $750 million in price increases in seven months. Increases on autos and auto products alone have cost consumers $420 million, he told the committee.

Increases on other major products brought on by the Capehart amendment, he said, included: $93 million on machinery, nearly $22 million on grocery products, $69.9 million on home appliances, $15.9 million on home furnishings, and $14.6 million on chemicals.

Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson warned the committee that this was only the beginning. He said the Capehart amendment would cost the public at least three-quarters of a billion dollars more unless repealed.

Public Faces 'Rooking' On 'Fair Trade'

A SECOND committee of the House last week approved a so-called "fair trade" bill that—in the words of its chairman, Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.)—would let manufacturers and retailers give the public a "rooking."

The bill, approved by the House Judiciary Committee by a 13-to-8 vote, would restore "fair trade" laws in 45 states. These laws, scuttled last year by the Supreme Court, permit a manufacturer and any one dealer to set minimum retail prices on name brand products, and would bind all other retailers in the state even if they hadn't signed the price agreement.

Celler pointed out that "fair trade" bills "are nothing more than price-fixing bills which are designed to enrich certain retailers by fixing prices upward and not downward."

'Ike,' Kefauver Win First Primary

THE LID was formally blown off the 1952 presidential campaign when traditionally Republican New Hampshire held its primaries last week.

The dominant Republicans gave Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower a clean sweep over Sen. Taft (R. O.). He won all 14 delegates to the GOP national convention, and polled 46,441 votes to 35,691 for "Mr. Republican,"

The less numerous Democrats gave Sen. Kefauver (Tenn.) all 12 convention delegates as well as 20,240 votes to 16,128 for President Truman.

Taft, disgruntled to learn of his defeat while campaigning in Texas, at first gave an ill-tempered refusal to requests for comment. Later he said he was a "little disappointed."

Truman, vacationing in Key West, smilingly said "no comment."

From Paris, Eisenhower said he was proud, "by golly," and "deeply touched," while Kefauver called the New Hampshire outcome "a wonderful victory."

In the Republican race, Pres. Harold E. Stassen of the Univ. of Pennsylvania polled 6673 votes, which he said was more than he had expected, and William R. Schneider, a lawyer of St. Louis, received 243. Gen. Douglas MacArthur had 3160 write-in votes. Truman and Kefauver were the only major candidates in the Democratic contest.

Other write-in votes reflected apparent confusion in the minds of some voters. In the Democratic primary, Eisenhower had 110 such votes, MacArthur 97, Taft 24, and Stassen 13. James A. Farley, former Democratic national chairman, received 45 and Gov. Adlai Stevenson 34.

The 129,085 votes cast compared to slightly more than 75,000 four years ago.

New Hampshire's was the first of several important presidential primaries before the national conventions. Dates for important coming primaries: Minnesota Mar. 18, Wisconsin Apr. 1, Illinois Apr. 8, New Jersey Apr. 15, Pennsylvania Apr. 22, Massachusetts Apr. 29, Ohio May 6 and Oregon May 16.

(There were two workers in Manchester, N. H., who presumably didn't vote for Taft. One was the bellhop at the Hotel Carpenter, who didn't get a tip for lugging Taft's bags. The other was a waiter. He didn't get a tip either.)

The Little Americans

Just four years after approval of the Marshall Plan, the Congress once more is entering into a momentous debate on foreign affairs.

Once again, "the little Americans" are offering their counsel of despair, their counsel of abandoning the peoples of the world to Soviet political, economic and military aggression.

President Truman's recent mutual security message asked $5.3 billion for direct military aid "to help other nations defend themselves—and thereby to help defend us." It asked $1.8 billion for defense-supporting assistance.

And he asked for $650 million for economic and technical assistance, including the Point Four program, for those many parts of the world where, as the President said, "the plow can do a better job in maintaining stability and democracy than tanks and war planes and machine guns . . ."

In the politically-charged atmosphere of the present Congress, the Truman message brought derision from "the little Americans."

On the one hand, the Byrds, Georges, Tafts and Connallys boasted of the meat-ax they were going to wield, some going so far as to predict the total elimination of all funds for economic rebuilding abroad.

On the other hand, McCarthy, McCarran and their followers are continuing to build up the inquisitorial atmosphere which—as one result—prevents realistic consideration by the American people of the world of 1952.

That situation is that millions of the world's peoples want a better way of life and freedom and liberty—and for all of these things they look to America with hope. The peoples of Europe, Africa and Asia are our best friends and allies.

Russia and her Communist stooges everywhere know that full well. No wonder their opposition and attempts to sabotage the Marshall Plan. No wonder their derision of Point Four, which still needs to become the "bold new program" once envisioned.

To American workers considering the debate over foreign aid, it is no surprise that those who advocate "penny wise, pound foolish" budget slashing abroad are the same lawmakers who would "balance" out of the budget at home funds and programs for decent housing, medical care, real price control and civil rights.

It's no accident, for these "little Americans" want only reaction—at home and abroad.

What they are trying to do, as the President said, is "to sell a high cost plan for national insecurity. And I don't think the people of this country are going to buy it."

Dove That Goes Boom

Remember the Stockholm "Peace Petition" and the world wide Communists lie of "U. S. warmongers"? Soviet Russia has just boosted its military budget to another record figure—war preparations are taking 77% of Soviet funds, plants and equipment, according to the UN—and the Communist East German puppets are following suit. Maybe it's time to dig out those peace petitions again.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gerrase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV March 17, 1952 No. 11

Oliver Twist Up-To-Date

Let The People 'See'—And Vote

Speaker Rayburn's recent ban on televising House proceedings moved Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) — former Detroit newspaperman — to take to his typewriter to tell why the House should pass the resolution of Rep. Javits (R. N.Y.) on television. The 1950 CIO convention went on record in favor of televising Congress. Moody wrote:

THE PEOPLE'S right to watch their government in action—to get the direct facts on issues and personalities in Congress at first hand—has been challenged by the ban against televising proceedings of the House of Representatives.

No other leader on Capitol Hill but Speaker Rayburn could have begun to get away with his order throwing television cameras and radio "mikes" out of committee hearings.

Senate hearings can be televised, and are. Until recently, the camera's eye has turned on such House inquiries as California's Rep. King's Internal Revenue inquiry and Indiana's Rep. Madden's investigation of the horrible massacre of Polish patriots at Katyn.

But then, Rayburn told Chairman Madden to cut the television off. When the Un-American Activities subcommittee headed by Georgia's Rep. Wood prepared at Detroit for a weeklong unveiling of Communists in Detroit, the Speaker told him "nix," too.

The writer happened to be in Detroit when the hearings were to open, and called the Speaker by long distance to ask that the ban be lifted. The Speaker declined to yield. He said that there is nothing in House rules permitting broadcasting or telecasting of proceedings, that House rules apply to committees and that he interpreted the lack of specific authority as tantamount to a prohibition.

The Speaker did not say so then, but his friends agree that behind his decision lay a deep-seated aversion to anything that might turn congressional proceedings into a "circus." He knows that once under way what is said and done in a committee, and to a witness, is largely in the hands of committee chairmen, and some chairmen have been criticized for the tone of their hearings.

It is typical of congressional confidence in Rayburn's fairness that the Javits resolution places discretion in his hands on the point of whether a specific hearing is suitable for television.

While there may be some reasons for not televising committee procedures, though few if any that could not be corrected by a chairman devoted to getting the facts rather than staging a hippodrome, the affirmative reasons for "letting the public in" on hearings seem to me to outweigh the negative overwhelmingly.

In 1952 and thereafter, government will be making decisions which will chart the course to peace or atomic war; decisions which may be decisive in the very survival of the nation and freedom.

It is imperative that just as many people as possible participate in those decisions, and that they be fully informed when they do participate. There is no education so effective as visual education. There is no way to size up a situation so well, to sort and analyze facts so surely, to size up personalities so keenly, as to be "there"—to watch the participants and to hear the facts spelled out.

THE MORE open, direct, uncolored lines of communication between the people and their government, the better for the country.

The public is not dumb. Give it a chance to see senators and congressmen in action, and it will soon learn who are the ablest, the most sincere, the best informed—and vice versa.

Give it a chance to hear policy in the making and those who seek to tear down constructive programs, for political or any other reason, will soon hear from home.

In recent national elections, less than 50% of eligible voters have cast their ballots, which in nearly any other country which has the great privilege of choosing its own government would be considered a disgrace.

It is a disgrace here.

Television and broadcasting—direct, unstrained, uninterpreted facts flowing straight to the people from those who represent them—will over the long-run be a factor in better government. Today, by stimulating interest and disseminating facts, it may help to keep us out of a general war.

Steel Industry 'Just Doesn't Wanna' Union Shop

The $64 question in the recent steel dispute hearings before a special panel of the Wage Stabilization Board is: Why does the steel industry oppose the CIO Steelworkers demand for the union shop? The answer is given in USA's pamphlet, Facts About The Union Shop:

What Is The Union Shop?

● The *union shop* is the most widely employed of the three common forms of union security.

In a factory covered by a labor-management agreement on the union shop, every worker must join the union, and every new employe must join the union shortly after accepting employment. Under union shop conditions, the employer may hire *anybody he wants,* so long as the worker affiliates with the union after he takes a job. The employer has full *freedom to hire* as he pleases; the worker has *full freedom to seek employment* where he pleases.

● The *union shop* differs greatly from the *closed shop,* which has been made illegal by the Taft-Hartley Act. Under the closed shop, the employer may hire only members of the union.

● A third form of union security is *maintenance-of-membership.* That system, which was devised by the War Labor Board in World War II, provides that all present members of the union in a factory must keep their membership, but there is no responsibility on new employes to join the labor organization. Maintenance of membership, which once was widely incorporated in union agreements, is rapidly being displaced by the union shop. *The basic steel industry is one of the very few large industries where union shop agreements have not yet been signed.*

Has Industry Accepted The Union Shop?

Yes—almost everywhere.

A study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor in 1951 found that:

"The relative importance of the union shop over other union security provisions is revealed in a recently-completed survey of 2651 agreements, covering 5,581,000 workers . . . 61% of those contracts had union shop clauses."

Similar figures were reported in a study made by the research department of the United Steelworkers. That study covered agreements with firms each employing over 5000 workers, or a total of 3,196,000 workers. About 63% of those contracts, covering 75% of the workers involved, provided for the union shop.

Such auto corporations as General Motors, Ford and Chrysler; such rubber manufacturers as Firestone, Goodyear and Goodrich are among the hundreds of big companies now operating under union shop conditions.

As a matter of fact, the union shop is common in the steel industry—outside the large corporations that produce basic steel. More than half the steelworkers' union contracts—with fabricating companies and with such basic steel producers as Crucible and Kaiser—provide for the union shop.

Indeed, the very companies in basic steel which oppose granting the union shop to United Steelworkers have scores of other union shop agreements with other unions—and, for some of their operations, with the Steelworkers union itself. Workers in mines, on steamship lines, on railroad systems, on construction firms owned and/or controlled by the big steel companies, are protected by the union shop.

It is clear that the steel companies have no moral principles against granting the union shop; they merely refuse to agree to a union shop covering the steel workers themselves.

Does Uncle Sam Object To The Union Shop?

No, indeed. There is no federal law, no principle of administration, no Supreme Court precedent against the union shop. On the contrary, the 82nd Congress has made it easier for workers to sign union shop agreements.

The Taft-Hartley Act, passed in 1947, preserved the legality of the union shop. That law did provide, however, that a majority of workers in any plant must vote affirmatively for the union shop before their union could ask the employer for it.

In 1951, the 82nd Congress passed the Taft-Humphrey law, which removed the voting requirement—because the record showed almost every union shop election won by tremendous majorities. In 1951, the Congress also passed a law permitting, for the first time in history, adoption of the union shop on the nation's railways. And in a recent recommendation on a railroad labor-management dispute, a federal government agency operating under the Railway Labor Act recommended the signing of a union shop contract by the railroad industry.

So the record shows that Uncle Sam does not oppose the union shop; if anything, he favors it.

Do Workers Like The Union Shop?

The answer is a resounding "Yes"—and it's based on government statistics.

During the first 26 months of Taft-Hartley, the National Labor Relations Board conducted secret ballot union shop elections in hundreds of plants. Nearly 3,400,000 industrial workers voted in those polls. In 97.3% of all the elections, the workers asked their union to seek the union shop; and 93.8% of those eligible to vote cast their secret ballots for union security. In 1950, the union shop was approved in over 96% of the special elections conducted by the NLRB. In a series of similar elections in the steel industry itself, the overwhelming majority of the workers favored the union shop.

It is clear that American workers—in steel and other industries—want the union shop.

Why Do Workers Want The Union Shop?

Workers in industrial America want and like the union shop because it is democratic majority rule in practice. Every worker in a factory benefits when the union wins higher wages, or a pension-welfare program, or improved handling of shop grievances. American workers justly resent "free riders," who accept all the benefits the union wins without sharing the responsibilities and burdens.

Secondly, workers know that when management grants the union shop, their organization has won a strong measure of security and acceptance. Countless studies of industrial practices have shown that a sense of union "insecurity" hampers good labor-management relations, breeds suspicion on both sides, and can reduce production, either through poor morale or through a hyper-readiness to resolve every plant problem through economic conflict rather than by a determined effort to achieve peaceful agreement.

The union shop in steel would improve what the companies call the union's "state of mind"; it would reduce tensions in the shop; and it would help improve relationships with management.

Why Does Steel Oppose The Union Shop?

That is the $64 question, to which nobody has found a real answer.

The industry spokesmen, ignoring *practical* experience both in the steel industry and other industries, have offered only *theoretical* objections to a practice that is widely accepted in American industrial life.

The industry has spoken in defense of the "free rider," who takes all the union's benefits and contributes nothing to the union's welfare. The industry has said that if it were to grant the union shop, the worker's freedom of choice would be abridged—when on the contrary, under the union shop, an employer's right to hire and a worker's right to take a job are not abridged in any way at all.

The argument is one, the industry would have Americans believe, of "principles"—yet the industry ignores those very same "principles" when it signs union shop contracts with other unions.

The steel industry has quoted the late Supreme Court Justice Brandeis to support its resistance to the union shop. In doing so, the industry has been forced to "pick and choose" among the sentences of Mr. Brandeis' statements, for Justice Brandeis favored the "preferential shop"—a form of union security greater than the union shop. His reasons support the union shop, as is apparent from the following statement:

"I should say to those employers who stand for the open shop, that they ought to recognize that it is for their interest as well as that of the community that unions should be powerful and responsible; that it is to their interest to build up the unions, to add as far as they can in making them stronger, and to create conditions under which the unions shall be led by the ablest and most experienced men. A large part of all union activities today, and in the past, has been devoted to the struggle for existence; and that fact accounts also for a large part of union excesses. As nearly as possible union existence should be assured so that the efforts of the leaders might be devoted to solving the fundamental and difficult problems of discipline and organization, and the working out of other problems of the trades." (Testimony of Mr. Brandeis in 1915 before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, published as Senate Document, 64th Congress, First Session, Vol. 26 (Vol. 6936).

The fact is that the industry's only practical argument is that "it just doesn't wanna" sign a union shop agreement; and since it "doesn't wanna" sign itself, it also "doesn't wanna" union shop in steel recommended by the government, either. The steel industry's only real answer to the legitimate proposal for a union shop coming from a responsible union like the United Steelworkers is, in the words of the industry spokesman: "We recommend . . . that the Union withdraw its demand."

Can The Government Recommend A Union Shop?

Yes. In fact, it has already done so, in a case involving hundreds of thousands of railway workers. The Wage Stabilization Board can make a similar recommendation in the case of the United Steelworkers of America.

Recommendations on union security are nothing new for Uncle Sam. In 1942, the War Labor Board in the Little Steel case, and in hundreds of subsequent cases, recommended "maintenance of membership" clauses. The principle of *union security* in those cases was substantially the same as in the present steel dispute.

The issue of "personal freedom" was used by the industry in the Little Steel case of 1942, just as it is in the 1951-52 steel dispute. In 1942, the industry used much the same language to persuade the government against maintenance of membership, as it is using it today against the union shop. With one difference—the steel industry now accepts the right of the government to have recommended maintenance of membership a decade ago. *Ten years from now the steel industry will undoubtedly recognize the right of the government to recommend a union shop in 1952.*

You And The Union Shop In Steel!

The United Steelworkers of America want you to know and understand the facts in this issue, free of the haze of propaganda with which the steel companies are seeking to becloud the union shop.

The USA-CIO, at the request of the President, postponed its strike, despite the refusal of the steel companies to agree to a single one of the union's proposals. The President, recognizing that sacrifice, asked the Wage Stabilization Board to consider and make recommendations on each and every one of the union proposals. The USA-CIO has presented a complete case, which we think supports the fairness and justice of those proposals.

The steel industry would deny us the union shop, and *they would have the government refuse even to consider the facts and merits of our union shop proposal.* The industry has initiated a high-pressure propaganda campaign to force WSB to ignore completely our demands for union shop—or, failing this, to have Congress deny to the WSB the right to consider disputes of this character.

The United Steelworkers of America does not believe that a government agency like the WSB should be subjected to such pressure, as it seeks to find a solution that will insure fairness and labor-management harmony in the steel industry. We do not believe that Congress should change the rules in the midst of a pending case before WSB—particularly when Congress, through its defeat of the Lucas Bill in 1951, in fact endorsed those very rules.

We do believe it worthwhile, in view of the industry's pressure campaign, for every American citizen—and particularly the members of Congress—to remember that the WSB has a mandate to consider all the issues in this dispute, and to make fair-minded recommendation for their settlement.

That is all the United Steelworkers want. That is precisely, we are convinced, what decent Americans want their WSB to do.

Financial Page Comment

A **FINANCIAL** columnist took a look last week at the hue and cry over the union shop, and predicted this important security clause will be gained by CIO Steelworkers.

He was Joseph Livingston, writing in the Washington Post and several other U. S. newspapers.

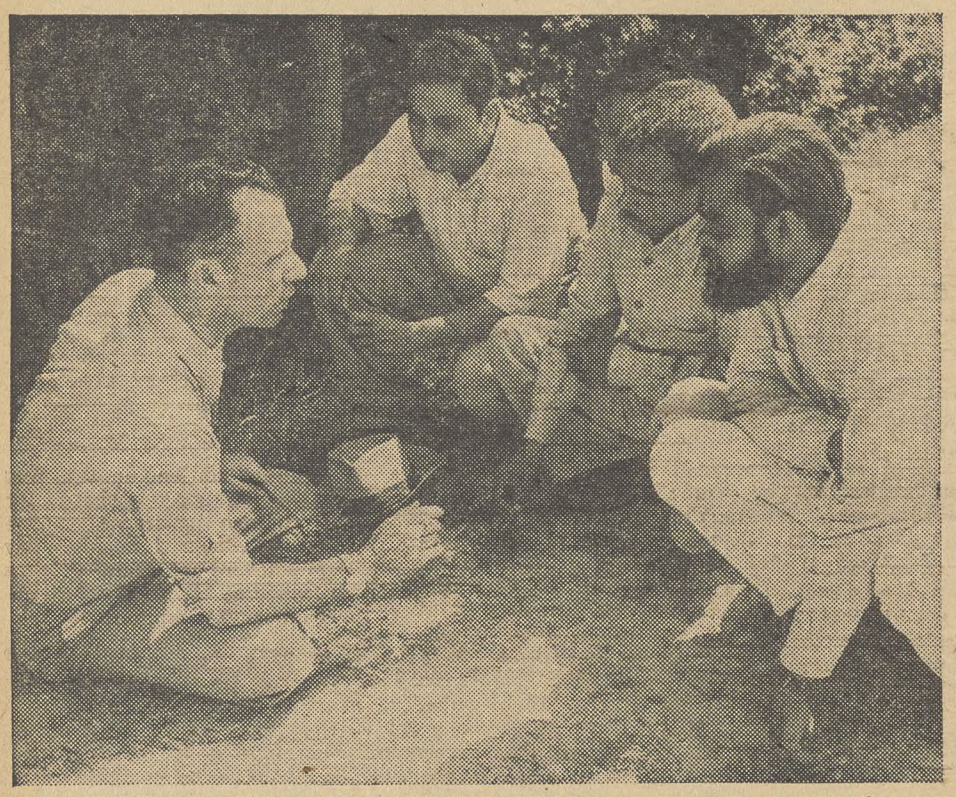
Livingston reported that the Wage Stabilization Board office in Washington is being flooded with identically-worded letters from businessmen against the union shop, reflecting "well-organized opposition." He added:

"Not all employers oppose the union shop. Some feel it avoids union-versus-nonunion factionalism.

"The argument against the union shop—Why should a worker join a union if he doesn't believe in it? can be reversed: Why should a union member be forced to work alongside a non-union worker? The majority has rights as well as the minority . . ."

Point 4 In Action

HUNGER is a spectre that stalks most of the earth, is the basic problem in developing the underdeveloped nations. This picture story tells a small part of how the U. S., through Point Four program, Technical Cooperation Administration, is helping India feed itself. New school at Makeva (right), where students plant garden, is by-product: Wheat yield jumped so under U. S. instruction, community had enough money to build it.



MAGIC WORKED by Horace Holmes (left), one-time Tennessee farmer now agricultural specialist for TCA's Point Four program in India, is talk of subcontinent. Here he discusses how to get bigger crops with Indian experts in the Etawah district of the United Provinces, Northern India, where his pilot project was a sensational success.

REVOLUTION: That's the only word that tells what happened to India's farming when this steel plow-head was introduced. Produced by local blacksmiths at cost of about $2.50, it replaced wooden plow used for thousands of years. At Lakhna Training School, Etawah, student instructors (above) learn use, repair, adjustment.

IMAGINE growing 63 bushels of wheat where 13 had grown before! Neghu Ram, of Sonbersa village, near Etawah, harvesting his crop at left, did just that after using better seeds, methods, introduced by Holmes (center). Harish Chandra Seth (right), deputy development officer of Etawah TCA pilot project, admires the crop.

MILLIONS of Indians live and die without ever enjoying a square meal. But with Holmes and his aides showing the people how to raise bumper crops like Neghu Ram displays above, Point Four is bringing a new life to millions.

Foreign Aid Foes Feud Over Hatchet Job

(Editorial comment on Page 4.)

By MILTON PLUMB

AMID SIGNS of growing isolationism in the controlling Dixiegop coalition, Congress last week began deliberating the crucial question of U. S. foreign policy in a world threatened by Communist aggression.

Despite President Truman's warning that upon their decision may depend the very "survival of civilization," leading coalition spokesmen made it clear that they intend to place partisan politics first.

One after the other they called for heavy cuts in the administration's $7.9 billion Mutual Security Program to provide military and economic assistance to friendly nations abroad. Moreover, in their eagerness to hack away at foreign aid, Dixiegop leaders became entangled in heated jurisdictional squabbles over who should do the cutting.

Chairman Russell (D. Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee forced the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to permit his group to conduct joint hearings.

The chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Connally (D. Tex.) had already indicated that his group's action would be greatly influenced by what he called "the unbalanced state of the budget."

GOP Senate leader Bridges (N.H.), who is also the ranking minority member of Russell's committee, predicted that Congress will certainly pare the program. The most drastic proposal, however, came from Sen. Johnson (D. Colo.) who said the program "ought to be cut squarely in half—and even that is being generous."

An identical trend seemed to be developing in the House.

Chairman Richards (D. S.C.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said the administration would do "pretty darn well" if it escaped with only a billion-dollar cut.

The present fight is over so-called "authorizing" legislation to continue the program after June 30. If Congress follows last year's pattern, even deeper cuts will be made in the appropriations bill that also must be passed to provide money for the program authorized.

Significantly, Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) who is chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee that handles the annual State Dept. money measures, has called for a slash of $1 to $2 billion. He also indicated that he believes all further economic aid should be discontinued.

All of these coalition assaults came after President Truman had warned Congress that every penny of the $7.9 billion asked is needed because "the ultimate decision betwen the free world and the slave world lies in the balance."

The President's concern was reflected in the fact that he made three separate appeals for the program within 24 hours after sending Congress his request.

Carrying the issue to the people in a nationwide address over all radio and TV networks, he warned that what Congress does "may make the difference between life and death for many of you who are listening to me tonight."

Striking out at the isolationists, "economizers" and those who want to give only military aid and deny further economic assistance, Truman branded their policies "self-defeating."

"Instead of saving money," he said, "we would have to spend many times more than we do now to make up for the loss of materials and armed forces we now get from our allies. What is worse, we still would not be secure."

Obviously concerned by such ill-considered demands as that of the Chamber of Commerce that all American economic aid be discontinued, the President told his radio audience that our allies are making "real sacrifiices" to carry out their part of the program. He pointed out that Great Britain already limits each citizen to 16c worth of meat a week.

"They would have more if it weren't for their defense effort," Truman said. "Do you think we ought to ask them to cut that 16c down to a dime's worth—or a nickel's worth? Do they have to do that to do their share"?

Support for the President came from Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), who said that the "Point IV program of aid to under-developed areas is vital if the peoples and free governments of Asia are to save themselves from being enslaved by Communist power."

And Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) hit at the false "economy" behind the drive to kill the program by pointing out "it costs twice as much to train and equip a division in the United States as in one of the NATO countries."

Last year Congress cut $1.2 billion from the President's request for $8.5 billion to finance the mutual security program.

GOP Gunning For Acheson

Diversionary tactics — which the Dixiegops used last year to shift attention from isolationist maneuvers, including damaging cuts in foreign aid funds—apparently are in the cards again this session.

Rep. Smith (R. Wis.) last week repeated one key 1951 GOP performance in demanding Dean Acheson's ouster as Secretary of State. He accused Acheson—in words which some think apply more aptly to himself—of "creating a state of disunity which imperils hope of complete victory over the Communist menace to the world."

Last year, while Administration forces were concentrating their attention to beat back GOP attacks on Acheson, the coalition sneaked through several riders designed to cripple U. S. foreign policy.

Harriman Warns Against MSA Cuts

W. Averell Harriman told Congress last week that any "substantial" cut in President Truman's $7.9 billion Mutual Security program "would gravely impair our own security."

The Mutul Security Director opened hearings on the foreign aid program before a joint session of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees and the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

"I am convinced that any decision to cut the Mutual Security program," Harriman said, "is a decision to reduce the strength which is being built in the free world for our common defense against the threat of the Kremlin."

CIO Urges More School Lunch Aid

APPROXIMATELY $150 million should be allocated to meet the 1949 standards of the school lunch program, a CIO spokesman told the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture last week.

George T. Guernsey, associate director of the CIO Education and Research Dept., said the allocation for the program each year for the past six years ranged from $70 to $83.5 million, but a number of factors necessitate a larger fund.

He declared that the number of children receiving lunches has risen from 6 million in 1946-47 to an estimated 9.25 million in 1951-52, but "during this entire period the federal budget for the program has not been increased."

"In fact," Guernsey continued, "last year the allocation was slightly decreased."

Guernsey said that the value of surplus commodities given to the school system dropped from $38.5 million in 1949-50 to $13.2 million in 1951-52.

THE RISE in food prices, he said, also necessitates a larger allocation for the program.

"Since June 25, 1950, the price of food, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has gone up 14.4%," Guernsey said. "While it appears that food costs may not go up as much during the coming year, the failure of Congress to provide an adequate price control law has actually made less food available under the hot lunch program during the past 18 months."

The CIO education aide said that the Bureau of Census reported that in 1949 there were 11 million in families with a cash income of less than $2000 a year, or $38.50 a week.

He said that there "are millions of our citizens who have come to believe" that a hot lunch should be served once a day to children coming from these homes.

"Not only the members of CIO, but millions of citizens in the Parent-Teacher Association, farm groups, women's club and other organizations, have indicated their belief in this type of program," Guernsey said.

New York Guild To Give Acheson, Goldberg Awards

SEC. OF STATE Dean Acheson and Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, will receive Page One Awards from the CIO New York Newspaper Guild at its annual Page One Ball.

Acheson, honored in the field of public affairs, was chosen for his "staunch insistence on the Administration's foreign policy despite severe criticism." He was a speaker at the ANG 1950 convention in Washington.

Goldberg was named in the field of labor for his contributions to labor solidarity in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the United Labor Policy Committee and the CIO jurisdictional arbitration setup.

Awards in journalism will go to Oliver Pilat and William Shannon, of the New York Post, for a recent series of articles on Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.).

Productivity Pay Gains Guard Against Recession, Outlook Says

WORKERS' income must "keep pace with industrial progress" if the nation is to avoid economic recession, the CIO Economic Outlook said last week.

As current high levels of business spending for new plants and equipment tapers within the next year or two, rising levels of consumer buying power will be a necessary "cushion" to prevent recession, said the publication of the CIO Dept. of Research and Education.

The Current issue of the Economic Outlook deals with productivity wage increases, and points out:

"Failure of wage stabilization policy to permit workers to share in benefits of industrial progress would undermine the consumption base of our economy.

"Industrial progress and increased efficiency achieved at present will carry over into the period when defense production will decline to a new and lower level.

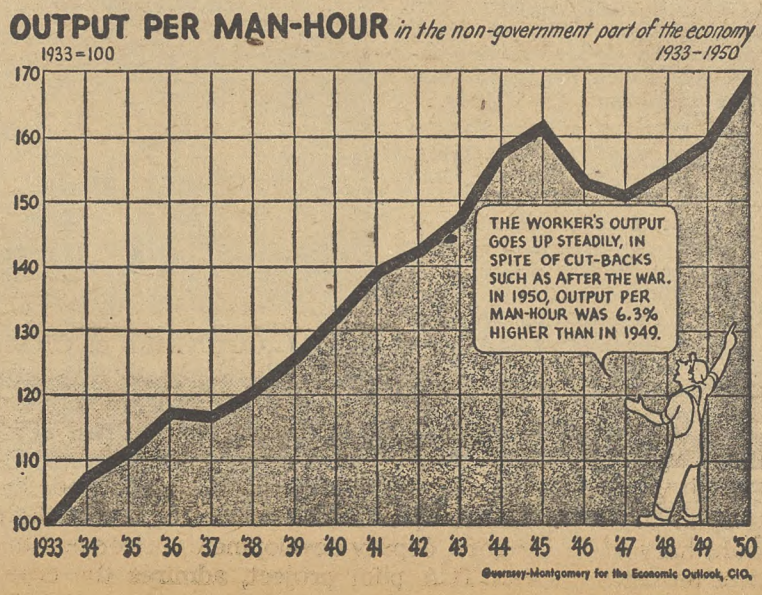
"If workers' incomes are not permitted to keep pace with industrial progress, the buying power of consumers will not be sufficient to maintain high levels of production and of employment.

"We would, under such circumstances, enter the new period with income and purchasing power relationships that may twist industrial progress into mass unemployment instead of the improved living standards it could provide."

Pointing out that the Wage Stabilization Board is now considering if labor will share in the benefits of increasing productivity, the Outlook said that failure by the board to approve wage increases based on productivity "would represent an unfortunate and unjust intervention by the government in the sharing of national income."

"Productivity increases" are a rise in output with the same or fewer man-hours of work. They are due to many factors and the contribution of many groups—including workers, management and the nation's accumulation of technical knowledge.

Citing official government figures showing that output per man-hour increased at an average rate of 4% a year from 1948-1950, the report predicted that further rises in total output will take place as the new and improved facilities get into full-scale operation.



Output per man hour in the private part of the economy from 1933 to 1950 "increased nearly 70%, or at the average rate of 3 1/8% a year, compounded annually."

"If workers do not share in the fruits of rising output per man-hour, business will receive all—or the lion's share—of the benefits increased productivity," the Outlook said. "Workers should rightfully share in the benefits of the increased productivity of the national economy as a whole."

"From the viewpoint of justice and economic reality, the fruits of rising output per man-hour should be shared by workers, industry and consumers—through wage increases for workers, lower prices for consumers and business profits that arise from an increasing volume of sales at lower unit margins. In that way, the entire nation can share—through rising standards of living—in the benefits of the increased output per man-hour of the national economy."

A GREAT LADY of the CIO in the South, Lucy Randolph Mason (second from left), was honored by presentation of the Social Justice Award of the Religion and Labor Foundation at the organization's convention in Cincinnati. She is shown here with (left to right) CIO Reg. Dir. R. J. Davidson of Cincinnati; CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood; Lillian Herstein, chairman of the Committee on Human Rights of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Ben Segal, CIO associate director of education. Several CIO leaders were re-elected to the executive board.

WHEN THE FIRST North American Lay Conference of the National Council of the Churches of Christ met in Buffalo to consider "The Christian and His Daily Work," sessions were presided over by Pres. Al Whitehouse (left) of the Kentucky CIO Council. At meeting which brought together U. S. and Canadian church groups, he worked closely with (from left) Rev. William J. Gallagher, general secretary of Canadian council; Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, Toledo, president of the National Association of Colored Women, and William J. Grede, NAM president.

Haywood Says—

'Labor, Religion Are Partners For Freedom'

ORGANIZED labor and religion are "logical partners" in combating communism and fascism, and are co-defenders of the democratic way of life, Allan S. Haywood, executive vice president of the CIO, told the convention of the National Religion and Labor Foundation in Cincinnati.

More than 200 delegates attended the sessions. John G. Ramsay, director of community relations for the CIO Organizing Committee, and Rev. Francis W. McPeek, industrial relations secretary of the Congregational Christian Churches, were re-elected co-chairmen.

Haywood told the convention that the aims of religion and the union movement are parellel. Both stress the dignity of the individual, he said, and "stand for the right of all men to equality regardless of race, creed or national origin."

"I can be conservative when I have something to conserve," he said, "but I can be radical when I'm fighting an injustice."

He asked members of churches to regard the labor movement as a whole and not to condemn unionism because of the sins of a few.

"If Christ were now on earth," he said, "He would be a union member and He would be at this meeting because He was a Jew."

Haywood presented the Religion and Labor Foundation Award for Social Justice to Lucy Randolph Mason, 70-year-old social worker and daughter of an Alexandria, Va., Episcopal clergyman. Since 1937 she has been a southern representative of the CIO.

"In your work," said Haywood in citing her, "you have recognized that without religion our civilization would be destroyed but you have equally recognized that without organized labor our liberty and justice would be a mockery.

"You embody at one and the same time the voice of the church speaking to the ranks of labor and the voice of labor speaking to the church. Ever since childhood you have been battling for the working people of the South . . .

"We honor you for your religious faith, we honor you for translating your faith into a life of service on behalf of unionism, social justice and human rights."

Dr. McPeek called on free labor and free management to work together with the churches "to put bread into the stomach of the worker and religion into his soul." The aim of the foundation, he explained, is to "put the voice of labor in the church and the voice of religion in the halls of labor."

RESOLUTIONS adopted suggested widespread observance of May Day on the basis that "it should not be left to exploitation by Communits," recommended informal local association of clergymen and labor leaders as an approach to the problems of industrial unrest and economic injustice, and warned lest inflation become a vested interest "because of its apparent advantage to some individuals and groups."

Others called upon the Senate to ratify the genocide convention and to end the filibuster which has blocked civil rights legislation, and called for enforceable state and federal FEPC laws.

CIO members re-elected to the executive board were Sec.-Treas. Jacob S. Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council; Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer emeritus of the Clothing Workers; Rev. Charles C. Weber, president of the Virginia CIO Council; Rev. David S. Burgess, executive secretary of the Georgia CIO Council; Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers; James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and president of the Electrical Workers; Harry Read, executive assistant to Carey; Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, and Ben Segal, associate director of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

Jersey CIO Calls On 'Idle' Lawmakers

THE NEW JERSEY CIO Council will hold a legislative mobilization conference at Trenton Mar. 24 to let its members visit "the do-nothing State Legislature."

"Although not a single major bill has yet been passed, the Legislature plans to adjourn for the year within a month of their reconvening" on Mar. 10, Council Pres. Carl Holderman and other council leaders said in the conference call.

"Since the legislators only meet once or twice a week, this means that attempts will be made to ram bills through the State Legislature by the bushel.

"In the rush a number of anti-labor, anti-consumer bills may be pushed through, while the real needs of the people of our state are likely to be ignored, unless we make our voices heard in Trenton."

Michigan CIO Leads Drive For Redistricting

A DRIVE opened last week in Michigan to win equal representation in the Legislature for its citizens.

Spearheading the campaign to get 250,000 signatures on petitions calling for a constitutional change to provide equal representation are the Michigan CIO Council and the CIO Auto Workers. The League of Women Voters and other organizations are participating.

The proposal calls for dividing the state senate and house districts on a strict population basis, taking reappropriation from the Legislature and placing the responsibility in the hands of the secretary of state, against whom legal action could be taken for failure to act.

The Legislature has refused to reapportion itself every 10 years as provided in the constitution and violations cannot be taken into court.

The Michigan CIO is arranging 28 meetings throughout the state to explain the proposal. Pres. August Scholle of the Michigan CIO announced that the League of Women Voters and other organizations will join in the drive for signatures.

The AFL refused to participate in the united campaign; instead it is circulating petitions simply calling for enforcement of the present constitutional provision for reapportionment every 10 years.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said that "all the techniques" used in organizing should be used in the campaign—he warned that "big business will do everything possible to try to kill this drive" and said that a registration campaign would be combined with the drive.

UFW Aids NAACP

New York Local 76 of the CIO Furniture Workers has contributed $1250 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

LOCAL COUNCILS of CIO in New Jersey are holding legislative conferences preparatory to statewide meeting in Trenton later this month. Here Pres. Joseph W. Smith opens that held by Passaic County Council in Paterson. Waiting to discuss phases of CIO legislative program are (left to right) Council Executive Sec. Christopher J. Frawley; Carl Platzer, manager of Paterson office of U. S. Employment Service; State Sen. Vincent Hull; Treas. Victor Leonardis, N. J. CIO Council; Pres. Charles Lazzio, TWUA Dyers' Local 1733; Harry Kranz, State CIO legislative director; Charles Joelson, Passaic Council attorney; Assemblyman Frank Shershin, Assemblywoman Emma Newton and Assemblyman John Junda.

"THE KEY to victory is block organization of our own people," Mrs. Esther Murray tells CIO Communications Workers legislative and political action committee meeting in Washington. Mrs. Murray is a CIO-PAC national representative. Ben Blankenship, CWA legislative director, directed the meeting. CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said "CWA has always given PAC work an important place. This year it will be more important than even." Many CWA members have done outstanding PAC work.

Five More Wool Firms Renew TWUA Pacts

FIVE WOOLEN and worsted companies—including one of the largest—have renewed contracts with CIO Textile Workers. The contracts were due to expire Mar. 15.

Two of the companies revoked their notices of cancellation of the contracts, including one of the largest firms in the industry, the Wanskuch Co., which has three mills in Providence, R. I., employing 200 workers.

Oakland Worsted Mills, Oakland, R. I., with 500 workers in two plants also revoked its cancellation notice. Contracts were renewed by three smaller companies, George Mabbett & Sons, Plymouth, Mass.; Hartford Woolen Co., Hartford, Vt., and Thayer Woolen Co., North Oxford, Mass.

"This is a further indication of what our union has maintained from the beginning—that the woolen and worsted industry has no real complaints about our contracts," said John Chupka, TWUA's woolen and worsted director.

"Those who have cancelled were simply following the actions of the American Woolen Co."

Twenty-seven companies originally followed contract cancellations, but all the others allowed their contracts to renew.

Negotiations were resumed at New York and Boston last week between TWUA and American Woolen, which extended its contract for a month for further bargaining.

New Regime Comes To A Quick End

"THIS IS the new regime," a St. Louis foreman for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. told four linemen, members of the CIO Communications Workers, as he ordered them to work on rain-soaked poles.

They refused and were docked six hours' pay and suspended.

This was the spark that set off the strike of 6000 CWA members in the St. Louis area. The phone workers' resentment had been smouldering because of the failure of the company to settle other disagreements through the grievance machinery.

After a four-day work stoppage, the company last week came to terms with the union, only an hour before the walkout was scheduled to spread to all of Missouri, Arkansas and key cities of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.

CWA gains included pay for time lost because of bad weather and improved grievance procedure.

Long Bemis Strike Won

SOME 1900 members of the CIO Textile Workers have won a 16-week strike against bag plants of Bemis Brothers in Indianapolis and Cannelton, Ind., and Bemis, Tenn.

They emerged with ranks solid and new contracts despite a union-busting drive by the company.

The new agreement provided for a 4c an hour general wage increase, nearly twice the firm's best previous offer; pensions, which previously had been given only to those picked out by the company, and a 2% Christmas bonus, averaging about $60 for each striker, which the company had withheld.

In addition, contract clauses governing seniority, job bidding and leaves of absence were improved.

Inquiry Demanded—

Dollar Buccaneers Of Textile Industry Scorched By Rieve

A CONGRESSIONAL investigation of "financial buccaneering" in the textile industry which is "arbitrarily depriving many workers of their livelihood through no fault of their own" was urged last week by the CIO Textile Workers.

In a letter to Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), chairman of the Senate sub-committee on labor-management relations, TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve said the industry's financial "tactics would arouse serious concern even in normal times."

"At present," he continued, "with 150,000 textile workers unemployed — and the Lawrence (Mass.) area in particular distress—the impact is still worse.

"The current difficulties in textile and other soft-goods industries are troublesome enough without the further handicap of financial buccaneering."

Rieve asked specifically for an investigation of:

- "The increasing use by financial speculators of the capital-gains provisions in the income tax laws."
- "The growing tendency of states, counties and municipalities to use their credit to issue tax exempt bonds for the construction of factories, subsequently leased, loaned or given to private, profit-making enterprises."

To drive home the first point, Rieve submitted a case study of the financial transactions of Albert L. List and associates. TWUA's Research Dept. found these operators:

1. Received more than $24 million in cash and securities as a result of dividends and liquidations—on an investment of $7 million in 1943.

2. "Enjoyed" capital gains of more than $16 million, which are "taxable at markedly lower rates than ordinary income."

3. Securities with a book value of more than $19 million were received by stockholders of the National Refining Co.—the name of the enterprise in which List and associates invested $7 million in 1943—and successor companies.

"This is in addition to receipts which List and associates may have received from personal holdings of stock in liquidated corporations," the union said.

4. "Rode rough shod over the workers and the communities" by liquidating the Nonquitt Mills, New Bedford, Mass., throwing 1000 employes out of work despite the fact that the mills reported earnings of $349,000 in 1948—the year before their liquidation.

5. Closed the wool-combing division of the Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., and were reportedly planning to shut the entire plant, which would throw 6000 workers on the street.

The researchers reported that the Lawrence action was taken despite the owners' "excellent profit record." The firm earned more than $20 million before taxes in the four years ending Nov. 30, 1951, and $3.3 million before taxes and $1.7 million after taxes in the last fiscal year.

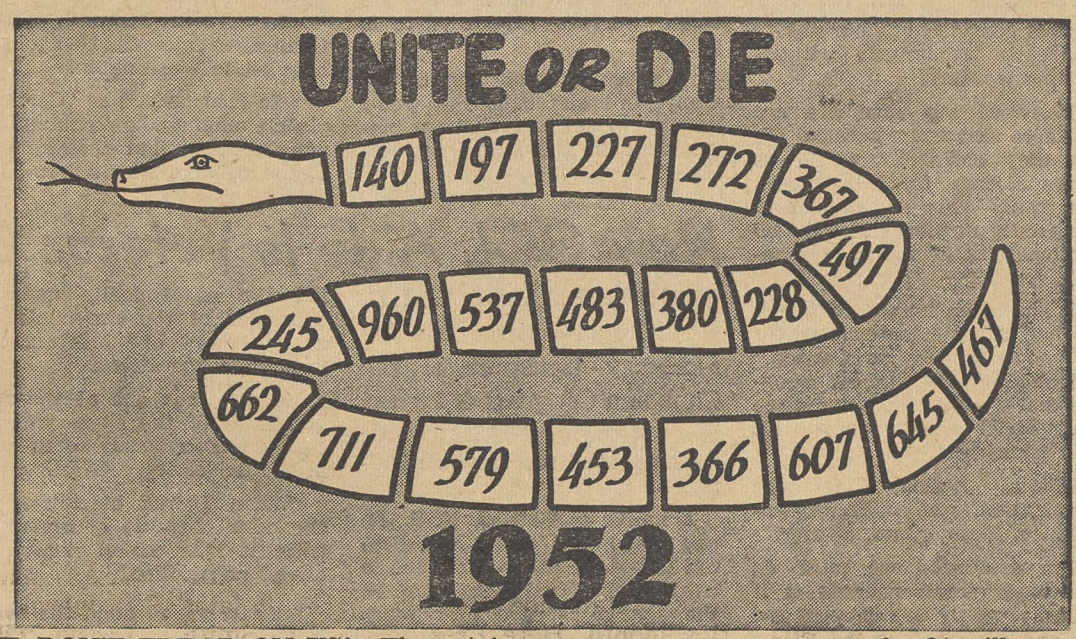
"Earnings before taxes during the five-year-period aggragated 127.5% of the net worth at the beginning of the period," the survey said.

"The misuse of state and local credit and federal tax exemption for the benefit of private employers is perhaps an even more dangerous matter," Rieve said.

"Such tactics have been employed recently in Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee. Other states, including Arkansas, Maine and Louisiana appear on the point of following suit. Massachusetts and Rhode Island are discussing comparable operations.

"If the trend continues competition will force the spread of this practice throughout the country." Rieve said that the union is prepared to prove:

- "The industries thus attracted are not new industries but transplanted ones . . .
- "Too many" of the industries which have yielded to these inducements "have gobbled up the preferred benefits, and then, after a few profit-heavy years, departed once more, leaving the community with empty buildings and a heavy bond issue."
- Giving plants to companies was denounced by the Southern States Tax Officials Association at Atlanta, Ga., last September as "inequitable and unfair to industry in the state and detrimental to the taxpayers of the state because what is given away must be paid for by other businesses and individuals."
- The bonds issued for the "free" plants are exempt from federal taxes and the corporations "have capitalized their 'gifts' in their corporate tax structure, further reducing their federal tax payments."



AND DON'T TREAD ON US!—The original "Rattlesnake" battleflag of the U. S. Revolution has been brought up to date by CIO Textile Workers in showdown negotiations with American Woolen Co. Giant textile firm wants to kill single contract, substitute separate agreements for 21 mills represented by TWUA. Flag symbolizes the separate Textile locals, and the warning "Unite or Die." Union members are wearing miniatures of the flag as symbols of their determination to stick together.

Rising Prices, Fewer Jobs Plague Workers In Canada

By GERVASE N. LOVE

IF A CIO member in the United States were to cross the border and settle down in Canada—or vice versa—he'd be quite likely to wonder if he really were in another country.

For the problems that would beset him and his union in his new home would be pretty much the same as those he'd left behind.

That's the opinion of Pres. A. R. Mosher and Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald, of the Canadian Congress of Labor—and they have plenty of facts to back them up.

CIO unions in Canada are affiliated with the CCL, along with Canadian national unions, directly-chartered local unions comparable to CIO local industrial unions, railroad workers and the Mine Workers.

The CIO News interviewed the two at CCL headquarters in Ottawa.

They agreed on the need for wage increases to offset the boost in the cost of living, rising unemployment growing mostly out of defense mobilization, the necessity of political action and improved social legislation, and the need of greater union organization.

Mosher added the housing shortage to his list—something else that strikes a familiar note to many a U. S. worker.

PROBLEMS of workers are basically the same whether they're in U. S. or Canada. That's what Dr. E. A. Forsey (left), research director of the Canadian Congress of Labor, explains with aid of graphs and charts to CCL Pres. A. R. Mosher (center) and CCL Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald.

No Wage Controls

Between them they could find but one trouble the U. S. union member doesn't have to worry about — immigration. On the other hand the Canadian worker has no wage controls to contend with.

Mosher noted an increased resistance by management to pay increases to meet the sharp rise in Canada's cost of living—greater than in the U. S.—and to improved social security legislation and the intention of organized labor to secure an adequate voice in industry.

"Unlike the United States," MacDonald observed ruefully, "we have no wage controls except the kind the employers have always exercised, but they're pretty effective."

Dr. E. A. Forsey, CCL research director and a former professor of economics at Montreal's famous McGill Univ., pointed out that since wartime price controls started to go on Apr. 1, 1946, the cost of living as measured by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has jumped approximately 60%.

Between Jan. 1, 1951, and Jan. 1, 1952, it soared 12.8%. Measured between the middles of the same two months, figures of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show a rise of 8.6% according to the old index. A lot of Canadians now claim it costs as much if not more to live in their country than it does in the United States.

Average dollar industrial earnings have increased in Canada from $30.37 a week in 1946 to $51.62 last November, or about 70%.

"But most of that increase represents inflation," Forsey declared, "and it is distributed unevenly. The real increase, as measured in 1946 dollars, is but $2.24 a week. The actual improvement in the standard of living has been but a little better than 1% a year.

"Since 1939, real income in Canada has increased an average of 50%, and it certainly should have. But it hasn't increased evenly. Farm income is up 90%, compared to but 31% for urban industry. Between the fall of 1946 and last spring, real income decreased in some industries, notably logging, and transportation and commerce."

Unemployment, Mosher said, may be facing a rather sharp increase as industry is converted from civilian to defense production. Tied in with it is the immigration problem.

Canada has absorbed thousands of displaced persons from Europe, far more in proportion to her population than the United States.

DP's A Problem

"What we have," said Mosher, "is an immigration policy that does not consider duly our ability to absorb immigrants without harming workers.

"Many of our members are unable to find work because the jobs they ordinarily would go to are already filled by recent immigrants—this is particularly true among members of the CIO Woodworkers in British Columbia."

"We need an immigration policy that shows some concern for the people already in Canada," said MacDonald, "but we recognize that we must take our share of displaced persons along with other countries."

Political Action Committee organization is of continuing importance, Mosher said, adding:

"I'm convinced we must do something effective about it if we are properly to represent the workers. We can't do everything in collective bargaining, because we are constantly meeting handicaps to bargaining growing out of legislation.

"We have to elect our own people to provincial legislatures and Parliament if we are ever to get the laws the working people of Canada need. We hope to accomplish this through education and PAC work. It isn't an easy job, but we're going to do it!"

Both Mosher and MacDonald —like practically all other labor leaders—regard organization as the prime problem of trade unionism.

"We have to get more people organized," MacDonald asserted. "The proportion already in unions is too small. When we do, organized labor then will have the voice it should have, and legislatures and Parliament will listen to us."

Mosher pointed out that less than 50% of Canada's workers are organized (that's still a greater proportion than in the U. S.). He feels the reason is because the labor movement lacks enough trained people and doesn't have the funds to do the job properly.

"Heavy industry is fairly well organized," he said, "but in the retail and distributive trades, the professional fields and white collar workers generally, it is poor.

"We have done nothing, for instance, in hospitals, and we won't be able to until we make a bigger dent in the stores and offices."

Labor Overseas—

Austria Slaps At WFTU, Denies Permits For Officials

THE AUSTRIAN government, which gives Soviet Russia more lip than lip service although the Reds share in control of the country, has gone to bat with the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

It has denied residence permits to non-Austrian officials of the WFTU—a ruling which was handed down just as the Stalinist stooge organization was holding an international conference of metal workers in Vienna's Soviet sector. The government charged the WFTU had failed to file a registration to obtain legal status in the country.

The WFTU appealed. It has had its headquarters in Vienna since it was ousted from Paris and Marseille by the French government about a year ago.

★

THE PERON-CONTROLLED General Confederation of Labor in Argentina acts as if it were moving closer and closer to communism.

A few weeks ago one of the captive union's newspapers quoted the Daily Workers in support of its fantastic charge that the CIO and AFL are "agents of imperialist capitalism."

Now another of its journals has come along with photographs of Dictators Peron and Stalin and an article showing how their careers have developed in reverse, as it were. Peron, the militarist, became head of a civil government, it points out, while Stalin, a civilian, as boss of Russia became commander of that country's armed forces.

★

COLLECTIVE bargaining in Sweden—mostly on an industrywide basis—has resulted in an average wage increase of 10% for 1952.

The boost comes on top of a 23% raise in industry wages last year. A spokesman for the employers, of all people, pointed out that while the 10% cannot be regarded as "moderate" in itself, it has to be posed against last year's sharp price increase.

★

THE INTL. LABOR Organization will grant 50 fellowships for the training of Ecuadorian workers and foremen under an agreement just signed with the Ecuador government, ILO Director-General David A. Morse announced in Geneva, Switzerland.

★

THE GOVERNMENTS of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland might have trouble getting together, but not the workers.

The British National Union of Railwaymen will end all its work in Ireland on Jan. 1, 1953, and meantime will help 9000 members in the two branches of the partitioned country establish their own all-Ireland union.

Candidates for secretary-general of the new organization must be working Irish railwaymen and must take an examination—prepared by the NUR—in Dublin. The person chosen will be given six months' training in his new duties at NUR headquarters in London, with all expenses and salary paid by the NUR.

★

THE BRITISH National Council of Labor, which represents the British Labor Party and the Cooperative Union, has bluntly warned the Communists—without naming them—against trying to use trade unions to achieve their political ends by strikes.

The campaign of the "subversive elements," the council declared, is "part of a world conspiracy to undermine the industrial power of the nation." It called on union members to form a solid front and "emphasize, through constitutional channels, the legitimate aspirations of the British people."

★

FREE TRADE UNIONS in the Russian zone of Austria have maintained their strength despite all the Communist sales talk, Vice Chancellor Adolf Schaerf told Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin during his visit to Washington.

In firms seized as "German assets," the Russians hire only people claiming to be Communists, he said. But somehow, he added, when secret ballot shop steward elections are held, only 8 to 10% of the winners turn out to be party members.

New CCL Aide Is Veteran Of Mines, Coops

DONALD MacDONALD, who recently became secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labor, is a veteran of Nova Scotia's widely-studied cooperative movement.

A native of Halifax, N. S., he was taken to Sydney, Cape Breton Island, as a boy. He went to work in the coal mines there at the age of 17, and four years later was president of his union, Local 4560 of the Mine Workers.

In the early days of the cooperative movement at Antigonish, N. S., he worked closely with Rev. M. M. Coady, of St. Francis Xavier Univ., Antigonish, who led the economically-depressed fishermen of the community to a measure of independence through cooperatives.

He also was one of the first graduates of the co-op training course Father Coady established at the university.

"When I was blacklisted in the mines because of my union activity, the co-op kept me alive," he recalled.

"It saw me through the heaviest medical expense of my life, it housed me in a co-op house, and it fed me. And when I still couldn't get a job, it gave me one as manager of a store."

MacDonald thinks a cooperative must be something more than a device "to save 5% or 6% on a grocery bill" to be successful.

"Co-ops will always fail," he maintained, "without a philosophical background and the knowledge to be gained through study courses. Cooperation has to be seen as a way of life. Labor can learn much from it and use it to better the lot of the worker."

MacDonald was regional director for the CCL in the Maritime Provinces when he was called to the secretary-treasurer's post. He served in the Nova Scotia Legislature from 1941 to 1945 and was leader in the lower house for the Canadian Commonwealth Confederation.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE WRITER had the pleasure of attending a dinner meeting of the Montgomery County CIO Council in Norristown, Pa., on Mar. 7 and addressing members of CIO unions affiliated with the Council. I pointed out to those in attendance the proof of our rapid strides in union organization. As one proof, I offered the dinner meeting we were all attending without any fear of attack.

Just a few short years ago such gatherings would have been impossible. Organization among the unorganized workers in the Norristown area has grown and labor's voice is respected. This same proof is before us all not only in Norristown but throughout this great nation of ours.

Pres. Harry Travis and others of the Montgomery County Council have contributed much to building our great movement in their area. We have done much; let us all pitch in and do more in organizing the unorganized.

★

FROM NORRISTOWN, I travelled to Philadelphia to attend the executive board meeting of the Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee, CIO. This organization is making gains and is now in process of getting stabilized. Negotiations are in process with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., where we recently won elections in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the metropolitan area of New York City. The board confirmed the appointment of Brother Richard Leonard as secretary-treasurer of IAWOC-CIO, where he will continue to do a fine job.

The time is rapidly drawing nigh when a decision in the steel situation will be forthcoming. The decision will be keenly watched by workers in all industries. The Steelworkers' local union members are preparing for any eventuality. All members are being alerted to stand by to meet any situation that might develop as a result of the decision.

★

REG. DIR. Irwin DeShetler reports that the CIO Textile Workers were victorious in a card check at the P. M. Rogers Co., Orange, Calif., by polling 49 out of 55 eligible votes. TWUA Reg. Dir. Barney Gatewood was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Joe Walsh reports a victory for the Building Services Employees Union, affiliated with the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, among employes of the Scranton, Pa., Chamber of Commerce. The vote was 9 to 1 in favor of Local 497, RWDSU-CIO, which now represents building service workers in eight office buildings in Scranton.

Intl. Vice-Pres. Claude Ballard of the CIO Woodworkers reports the following representation election victories in North Carolina: Roper Milling Co., Inc., Roper, eligible 89, IWA-CIO 65, no union 4, challenged 2, void 1; North Carolina Veneer Co., Bridgeton, eligible 39, IWA-CIO 29, no union 8, challenged 1; Bridgeton Lumber Co., Bridgeton, eligible 32, IWA-CIO 26, no union 6.

★

ACTING REG. DIR. A. R. "Sarge" Kinstley reports that the CIO Steelworkers won a representation election at the Sam Mulkey Co., Kansas City, and Knobtown, Mo., by the following vote: USA-CIO 60, no union 21, challenged 1, eligible 82. The organizational work was in charge of Intl. Rep. Harry Andrew.

Pres. Morris Pizer, CIO Furniture Workers, reports the following representation election victories won in the past 90 days; Diamond Bros., Trenton, N. J., UFWA-CIO 97, no union 68; American Furniture Co., Martinsville, Va., UFWA-CIO 533, no union 500; Florida Mattress Co., Tampa, Fla., UFWA-CIO 46, no union 38; Kay Spring Co., High Point, N. C., UFWA-CIO 16, no union 3; Evansville Casket Co., Evansville, Ind., UFWA-CIO 15, no union 3; Bradley Miller Co., Bay City, Mich., UFWA-CIO 160, AFL 1, neither 8; Rochelle Furniture Co., Rochelle, Ill., UFWA-CIO 26, no union 11; Jackson Mfg. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., UFWA-CIO 60, no union 47; Coast Coil Spring Co., Los Angeles, Calif., UFWA-CIO 41, UIU (AFL) 1, no union 2; Pollinger Enterprises, Los Angeles, UFWA-CIO 7, no union 2; Grandwoodworking, Chicago, Ill., UFWA-CIO 56, no union 2.

At the Rockford Eagle Furniture, Rockford, Ill., the UFWA-CIO won recognition without election.

Dist. Dir. W. J. Trombley, of District 7, CIO Oil Workers, reports the following representation election victories: Atlas Refinery Co., Newark, N. J., OWIU-CIO 23 to 5 for no union; Yarnall Paint Co., Philadelphia, Pa., OWIU-CIO 21 to 6 for no union.

Wood Union Pushes PAC

A PLEA for the collection of voluntary contributions to the CIO Political Action Committee has been sent to every local of the CIO Woodworkers in the United States by Sec.-Treas. Carl Winn.

"The day has long gone when we as trade unionists can be content with merely trying to get better working agreements," he wrote.

"No matter what improvements we make in contracts, Congress immediately tries to take them away through tax subsidies to big business, higher taxes for the working man and higher prices to all consumers.

"That's what has happened since 1950 when workers stayed away from the polls in droves and Congress became packed with mis-representatives pledged against a liberal labor program."

N. Y. CIO Warns Demos, GOP On Bills To Curb Political Action

AN emergency meeting of more than 100 New York State CIO leaders met in Albany last week to attempt to defeat three pending bills which would drastically curb union political activity.

They warned Democratic leaders that if the measures go through the Legislature, they will be held equally responsible with the Republicans.

The bills were sponsored by State Sen. Austin W. Erwin (R.), of Genesee county in upstate New York, and Assemblyman Anthony J. Travia (D.), of Brooklyn.

One would bar unions from making political contributions from general funds. Another would prohibit union officials or agents from soliciting members for political funds. The third would require a union to hold a special meeting, on 30 days notice, for a vote on an assessment for political purposes.

THE bills are ready for action in both branches of the Legislature. At the Albany meeting, Pres. Louis Hollander, of the State CIO Council, repeated his charges that Francis J. Sinnott, Kings county clerk and Democratic boss of Brooklyn, is responsible for them. Travia represents Sinnott's home district.

"The purpose of these bills is to put labor into a political concentration camp," he said.

Sec. Morris Iushewitz, of the New York City CIO Council, said Democratic opposition to the measures has "not impressed" the CIO.

"We have been asked by one Democratic leader," he said, "not to issue any statements or make any more attacks on them.

"They wanted us to lay off and said they would take care of things. We won't lay off. We think this is a bipartisan affair."

Opposition to the bills has been registered by the AFL and the State Democratic, Liberal and American Labor parties. Additional opposition came from U.S. Rep. Roosevelt (D.-Lib. N.Y.), in telegrams to Democratic State Chairman Paul E. Fitzpatrick and minority leaders in the Legislature.

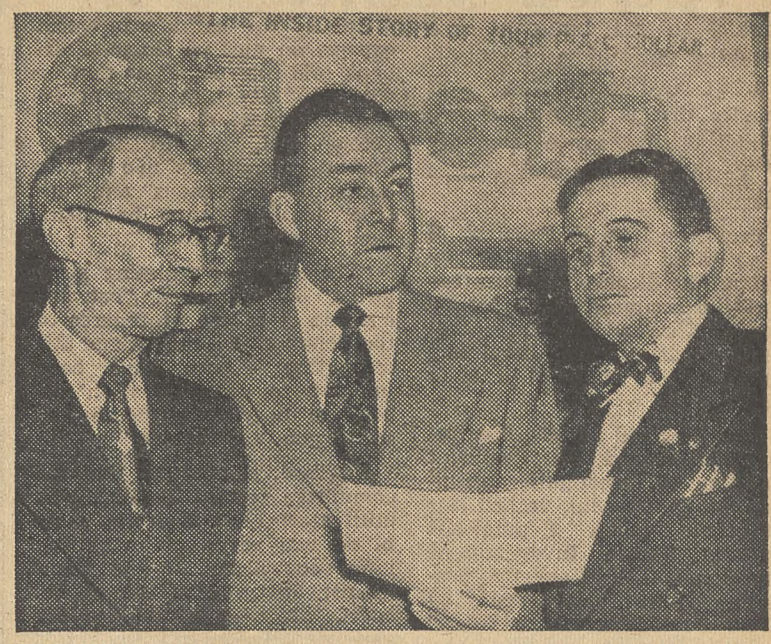
HE described the measures as discriminatory legislation of the "worst kind," and said they go "far beyond even the most restrictive limits" of the Taft-Hartley Act in "limiting and confining legitimate political expression by working people."

"These measures would severely limit the constitutional right of labor union members to participate effectively in political action," his wire added.

"Voters in the lower and middle income brackets must be encouraged to join together to make their voices heard in the political councils of New York State and the nation.

"They should not be limited in any way from contributing their nickels, dimes and dollars to support of political parties and candidates espousing their welfare."

In an earlier statement, Hollander called the bills "machine politics at their worst." He declared Sinnott "would like to bring back the days when the votes of workers were bought in the back rooms of neighborhood saloons."



TALKING OVER labor's 1952 tasks at Colorado CIO political action conference are (from left) Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, former Rep. Carroll (D. Colo.) and LaRoy Purdy, state senator and Communications Workers Dist. 8 director. More than 225 delegates from Colorado locals participated in the three-day PAC and education conference in Denver.

'Harassment' Fought By Rubber Union

THE GENERAL executive board of the CIO Rubber Workers worked out plans at a meeting in Cleveland last week to block the stepped-up program of anti-union activity by some of the industry's major employers.

Reports from many parts of the country, said Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, indicate a "concerted efforts on the part of many important rubber producers to try to break or at least to cripple our union." Some of them, he charged, have engineered deals with unions outside the CIO in a plot to drive membership from the URW.

Other firms with which the union has long had friendly relationships have begun to stall negotiations and to quibble at length over minor points, he added, while a few have deliberately provoked strikes. He blamed the "campaign of harassment" on the Taft-Hartley Act.

The board session was to be followed by a four-day meeting of all URW staff members at headquarters in Akron—the first in 10 years—for briefing on union objectives and training in new techniques forced by changing conditions.

This week the union's wage policy conference will be held in Cleveland. Delegates representing the full membership of 175,000 workers will draw up a collective bargaining program, based on recommendations of the general executive board, which will be presented to employers as contracts expire or wage reopenings fall due.

Farmers Union Re-elects Patton

James G. Patton was re-elected president of the National Farmers Union at its convention last week in Dallas, Tex.

PAC Funds Increased By Louisiana CIO

THE ANNUAL convention of the Louisiana State Industrial Union Council, held in New Orleans, amended the constitution to raise dues by 4c a member per month and earmarked the additional income to finance its political action program.

The delegates acted after addresses by Allan S. Haywood, executive vice president of the CIO, and Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Haywood said CIO support of candidates in next fall's election will be based on a desire to elect "a progressive and humanitarian Congress and president."

HE ALSO told the convention that benefits such as hospitalization and pensions rightfully should come from industry rather than government.

"No one wants too much government," he declared, "and American industry should be dynamic enough to recognize the need for humanizing itself."

One of several resolutions passed urged the State Legislature to enact a "little Wagner Act" to protect employes in intrastate commerce, and to set State minimum wage levels at $1 to $1.25 an hour. Another asked Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and re-enact the original Wagner Act. Congress also was asked for "adequate" funds for education."

Roger L. Travis, of Shreveport, a member of Auto Workers Local 3411, was elected president; Hazel Behenna of Paperworkers Local 1101, vice president, and Frank Marchese, Brewery Workers Local 121, recording secretary. Paul Fourcade was named to another term as secretary-treasurer.

Morris, Fairbank Stand Up To Senate Inquisition

TWO Congressional committees got called down last week by witnesses not afraid to hit back at the growing campaign of intimidation, browbeating and slander that is being conducted behind the protective immunity of certain House and Senate hearings.

Professor John K. Fairbank of Harvard Univ. led off by telling the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, headed by Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.), that its methods have "a disquieting similarity" to those of Russian Communists.

And Newbold Morris, the Republican named by President Truman to investigate corruption in government, lashed out at three fellow Republicans on the Senate Investigations subcommittee by angrily protesting against "insinuations by diseased minds in this chamber."

Fairbank had been kept waiting five months for a chance to appear before the McCarran committee at his own request to refute hearsay testimony by ex-Communist Louis Budenz. Budenz had said that the Harvard professor and Prof. Owen Lattimore of Johns Hopkins University were Communists. Both have vigorously denied it.

One of the nation's foremost experts on modern China, Fairbank told the committee that he agreed wholly that it is necessary to expose Communist subversion. But, he added, the McCarran committee's methods have aired "erroneous" and "untrue" testimony that has damaged innocent persons.

"There is a disquieting similarity," he continued, "between one aspect of the procedures of the Communist Russians and this committee — both have been jumping to conclusions on the basis of hear-say evidence and scattergun accusations."

Fairbank pointed out that the committee treated Budenz, who until recently—and during most of the war years was in the top inner conspiracy of the Communist Party, with utmost respect, while it has bullied his victims and denied them a fair chance to defend themselves."

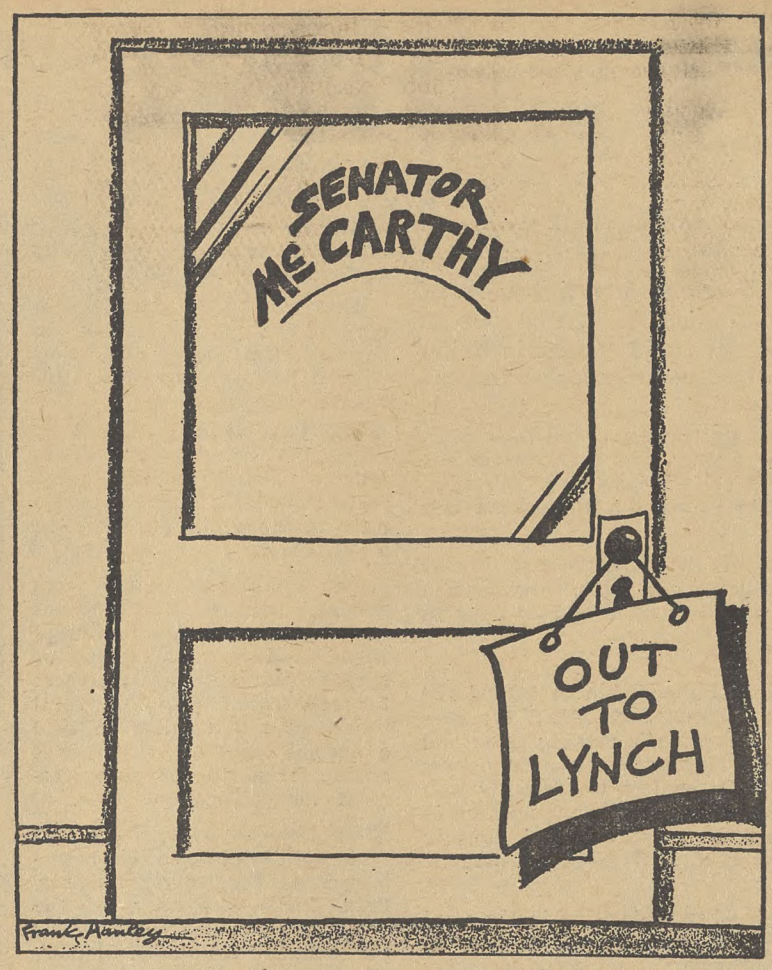
McCarran's announcement that future witnesses will not be permitted to read prepared denials is apparently the result of the effectiveness of Lattimore's earlier statement, which took him several days to read because of constant committee heckling.

Lattimore branded his chief Congressional opponent, Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) as the "Wisconsin whimperer" and "graduate witch burner."

McCarthy also was denounced last week in an exchange with Morris before the Senate Investigating subcommittee.

Accusing McCarthy of going after him "like a dog," Morris told him:

"You have knocked off a lot of characters but you're not going to knock me off."



—By Frank Hanley in The Advance

He, too, likened McCarthy's methods to those of the Communists, saying that he was attempting to "wear me down like they did Cardinal Mindzenty."

After the session, Morris told a press conference that all the time he was in the witness chair "I couldn't help but think of what this new system of character destruction is doing to injure both the spirit and the letter of the Constitution."

The American Bar Association indicated that it also feels a similar concern. It created a "Special Committee on Individual Rights as Affected by National Security" and adopted a resolution referring to the rights of individual citizens as "the cornerstone of our form of government."

The Senate Elections Subcommittee—which for months has been investigating a move to oust McCarthy from the Senate—has put off immediate action on this demand by Sen. Benton (D., Conn.). With the support of the Senate Rules Committee, the election unit is going to ask vote of confidence of the entire Senate.

In this action, Chairman Gillette (D. Ia.) of the Elections Subcommittee branded McCarthy's charges against the Senate unit as "scandalous, intemperate, outrageous, unwarranted, undignified and wholly unjustifiable."

Funds Denied For Wetback Enforcement

THE HOUSE last week passed a bill which won't do much to block the flow of illegal wetbacks into the country from Mexico, then turned around and refused the Immigration Service enough money to enforce it.

The so-called control bill sets up penalties of $2000 in fines and five years' imprisonment for those who recruit, transport or "conceal or harbor" an illegal alien, with employment not to constitute "harboring."

Then it effectively prevents the Immigration Service from doing any detective work by requiring its agents to wear uniform or otherwise identify themselves when searching a ranch or farm without a warrant.

In the Southwest, where the exploitation of illegal Mexican workers has been greatest and where their willingness to work for any wages has beaten down the already depressed rates paid citizens, the gates of farms and ranches are often miles from their living centers.

Thus when an Immigration Service agent identifies himself at a gate, word is passed along and by the time he reaches the ranch or farm house, any illegal employes have been carted miles away by truck—a common practice.

The restriction also effectively offsets another provision giving the agents the right to search without warrants any premises, excluding dwellings, within 25 miles of the Mexican border.

On the enforcement appropriation, the House voted tentatively to deny the service $1,390,000 it had asked for this purpose. The item was cut out of the $68 million third deficiency bill, but is subject to ratification when the entire bill is put to a vote.

Senate Okehs Truman Tax Reform Plan

BEATING BACK a partisan political move by several Dixiegop leaders, the Senate last week approved by a 37-to-53 vote President Truman's reorganization plan to take politics out of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Hereafter, all tax collectors except the chief of the Revenue Bureau will be chosen through civil service instead of political appointment.

Earlier, a majority of the Senate Government Operations Committee had voted out a resolution to kill the plan. The resolution was submitted by Dixiegop leaders George (D. Ga.) and Millikin (R. Col.) over the strong protests of Sens. Humphrey (D. Minn.), Monroney (D. Okla.) and Moody (D. Mich.).

Heated floor debate followed, during which George, Millikin and other anti-Truman Senators launched bitter personal attacks upon the President. Truman had said that the vote on the reorganization plan would offer a chance to see who is talking about corruption in government and who is doing something about it.

In replying to the Dixiegops' attacks, Humphrey said that the issue was simply "whether we want political patronage politics in the Bureau of Internal Revenue or whether we want the business of that bureau conducted on the basis of competency, skill, technical knowledge, background and experience."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	Pending before House Ways and Means Committee. Senate Finance Committee is due to act soon.	Urge Representatives and Senators to give full support to these bills. Ask House Committee to hold immediate hearings.
Tidelands Oil H.R. 4484	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	Senate Interior Committee has reported out compromise bill (S.J. Res. 20). Attempt will be made to substitute House-passed H.R. 4484 on Senate floor.	Urge Senators to oppose H.R. 4484. Insist on continued Federal ownership of these resources and urge that oil revenues be used for Federal aid to schools.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Committee voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	Pending before House Public Works Committee. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has completed hearings.	Urge members of House and Senate Committees to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Pending before House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.	Urge members of House Committee to give bill prompt favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Pending before Senate. No action yet in House.	Urge Senators to support bill.
Military-Critical Defense Areas Rent Control S. 1893	Prevents rent gouging of military personnel and defense workers.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Committee.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

Plant-A-Day Organized By Auto Workers

ON A YEAR-around average, CIO Auto Workers are organizing a new plant each and every working day.

In the past year, the UAW got recognition in more than 300 new plants and set a membership record of more than 1,250,000, according to Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey.

Mazey also reported substantial increases in the financial reserves of the union, with an audit setting net worth at $8.8 million, including a strike fund of $4.6 million.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00 A YEAR

5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 24, 1952 82 No. 12

WSB Steel Proposals:

1. Union Shop

2. 23c Pay Package

Union Is Ready To Resume Bargaining

—SEE STORIES ON PAGE 3

"WE'LL JUST HAVE TO WAIT."—Press and TV correspondents kept a close watch on officers and executive board members of CIO Steelworkers who waited out Wage Stabilization Board recommendations on steel contract. At informal press conference in CIO headquarters on Mar. 20, USA Pres. Philip Murray tells reporters that Steelworker officers and Wage Policy Committee are on a "standby basis." Flanking Murray are Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald and Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the union. WSB recommendations for 17.5c wage increase, union shop and other improvements finally brought steel union meeting late that night. USA agreed to continue working, while talking with steel companies. (See Page 3.)

ACWA Protests Get Congress Moving On Job Layoffs

By FRED ROSS

CONGRESSMEN last week were highly critical of Defense Dept. procurement policies in the clothing industry.

Dissatisfied by the answers given by the department's procurement officers at a hearing called by Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.), they decided to name a committee to examine the policies more closely.

The hearing was called at the request of Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers who charged that the department is letting contracts to non-union "chislers and fly-by-nights" instead of reputable well-established firms.

The union's case was presented by Gladys Dickason, an ACWA vice president and the union's research director. She warned that procurement policies would have to be changed to alleviate the unemployment crisis in the clothing industry, particularly in New York, New Jersey, New England and Pennsylvania.

She cited figures showing high unemployment in the industry. In New York, joblessness was 40% higher in the last quarter of 1951 than in the corresponding period in 1950; in Philadelphia and the Allentown area, unemployment also is high, and in Troy, N.Y., Shamokin and Pottsville, Pa., there are no contracts for Army shirts in plants that have been operating for a number of years.

FACTS ON HAND: Rep. Green (D. Pa.), left, tells Army Quartermaster Gen. George A. Horkan that he will give facts on Defense Dept. jobs farmed out by the successful bidder to subcontractors because he was not equipped to do the job on time. Others in photo are Rep. Morano (R. Conn.) and ACWA Vice Pres. Gladys Dickason.

Celler, who was unable to be at the hearing because of an important meeting of the House Rules Committee, said he will ask about nine senators and representatives, to serve on the probing committee.

It was also decided at the hearing that the committee could recommend changes in the law governing procurement policies, which Major Gen. George A. Horkan, Quartermaster General, said would be necessary.

A score of congressmen, including Sens. Lehman (D. N.Y.) and Ives (R N.Y.), were at the meeting which also was attended by about an equal number of representatives of the Defense Dept. procurement agencies and other branches of the government concerned with the problem.

Many of the representatives came from the area affected by clothing industry unemployment and their critical questions and remarks showed that they had been giving serious thought to the problem.

Rep. Green (D. Pa.) asked Gen. Horkan whether contracts were ever let to firms, who sublet the work because the successful bidders were unable to do the job on time.

Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.) said that a high-ranking officer at the chief procurement office of the Defense Dept. in New York City said that if there is $500,000 to spend, $400,000 would go to the low bidder and $100,000 would be awarded through negotiated bids to aid a depressed area.

A remark by Rep. Seely-Brown (R. Conn.) that perhaps procurement would be better handled by a civilian agency brought John Small, chairman of the Munitions Board, to his feet with a defense of the present system of procurement.

Rep. Rhodes (D. Pa.) called attention to a bill he introduced to bar from interstate commerce goods made in rent-free plants. Such plants are being offered by southern communities to lure industries from the North.

Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, assistant Secretary of Defense, said that the Defense Dept. was "keenly and sympathetically aware" of the unemployment problem in the clothing industry. She said that the problem had been brought to the attention of Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett last September by Potofsky.

Lovett ordered a speed-up in clothing procurement to help tide the industry over the "off season," but the problem was not solved. The bids came in from all areas and were "lower than expected," she said.

Mrs. Rosenberg said that the department had no choice but to award the contracts to the lowest bidder.

Army Secy. Frank Pace, Jr., attended the hearing but did not participate in the discussion.

Arthur S. Flemming, assistant to Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, called attention to the series of meetings to decide what is to be done about unemployment in the textile, shoe and apparel industries.

Flemming is chairman of the Inter-Agency Surplus Manpower Committee which will conduct the hearings. In ordering that contracts be awarded in high unemployment areas to contractors who equal the prices offered by the low bidders, Wilson exempted these industries.

Miss Dickason concluded the hearing by saying:

"We do not have to await the hearings to meet the problem. Enforcement of the Defense Dept.'s agencies own regulations would go far to solving the problem."

'GOP Offers Nominations For Sale'

JACK KROLL, national director of the CIO Political Action Committee, said last week the Republican nomination for President "is 'For Sale' to the highest bidder."

And he predicted Sen. Taft will be the high bidder.

Speaking at the Cincinnati Joint Board of the CIO Clothing Workers, of which he is manager, Kroll said:

"If Taft will have to buy election support and drum up artificial sentiment at the Republican convention, he will probably do that, and I think he'll get away with it."

Whatever the status of the GOP nomination, Kroll added, he didn't think the Presidency "can be bought in the same manner."

IN ANOTHER comment on the '52 campaign, Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils, strongly condemned Taft.

Speaking in Denver, Haywood said Taft "never labored a day in his life. He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He couldn't be expected to understand the struggle for human betterment and security."

In Massachusetts, three CIO officials are among delegates-at-large to the Democratic convention. J. William Belanger, state CIO president, was named delegate, while Salvatore Camelio, state CIO secretary-treasurer, and Edward Doolan. CIO Textile Workers area director in Fall River, were named alternates.

(LPA)

NAM Tears A Gap In Lobby Law

A SPECIAL three-man federal court in Washington last week blasted a hole in the Lobby Act wide enough for the National Association of Manufacturers to drive an injunction through.

It ruled several key sections of the act invalid and in the opinion of some observers to all practical purposes has ended effective control of lobbying activities. The Dept. of Justice will appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The special court held six sections of the act unconstitutional. Five, Sections 303 to 307, require that all persons who seek "to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage of any legislation by the Congress" and who use contributions for that purpose, to report them to the clerk of the House.

These clauses were thrown out on the ground that they contravene the due process guarantee of the 5th Amendment "in failing to define the offense with sufficient precision and to set forth an ascertainable standard of guilt."

The other, Section 310, is the penalty provision. The special court ruled it illegal because it prohibits anyone found guilty of violating the law from attempting to influence legislation for a period of three years. Such a proviso, it held, violates the 1st Amendment by interfering with free speech, free assembly and the right to petition the government for redress of grievances.

The NAM, which started the suit in 1948, was given a permanent injunction prohibiting the government from prosecuting it for alleged violation of the act. The court was composed of Judges Alexander Holtzoff and Henry A. Schweinhaut of the District of Columbia District Court and Justice Wilbur K. Miller of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District.

Sen. Monroney (D. Okla.), who helped draft the original law, said he will immediately draft new legislation to meet the court's objections.

'So Long, Good Neighbor'

AT A TIME when political tides are running high, we'd like to address a brief and non-political message to a very good neighbor, the President of the United States.

For CIO's neighbors, the Harry S. Trumans, are in the process of moving back to the White House from temporary quarters at Blair House. And Blair House is back-to-back—just 50 feet or so—across the alley from CIO's national headquarters.

For nearly three years, while the White House has been rebuilt, we have stared across the alley at our presidential neighbors—in good times and in bad.

We've known the excitement of a harebrained and dastardly assassination attempt, after which our common alley swarmed with cops and secret service men.

We've been able to see, through the lattice work on the garage roof, the hats of the ladies when Mrs. Truman entertained at tea in the back yard, and the shine of silk toppers at diplomatic receptions.

We've watched the development of the television age as workmen put up not one, but three TV antennas, on the presidential roof. We've killed spare moments, as sidewalk superintendents, the day the new awning was placed into position on the garage door that faces the alley just under our window.

We've waved, and our kids have waved, to the President as his limousine has swung up the alley at the end of a hard day's work at the White House, and been pleased with the friendly greeting from our Chief Executive.

Most of all, perhaps, we've been impressed with the security precautions, the split-second timing that must necessarily dominate the comings and goings of the friendly man who carries the burdens of the Presidency of the United States. During a period of tremendous world problems, of hard military and diplomatic decisions and super-human defense efforts, we have been proud of our good neighbor, the President.

From across the alley from Blair House, we shall miss him, the man with the doughty smile and the cocky courage. We think he will deserve the greater comfort, the greater space and freedom of movement that the restored White House and its big yard provide.

So, as Harry S. Truman starts to move back to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, we feel like saying "so long, good neighbor."

—H.C.F.

N. Y. Tightens Cafe Bias Curb

The New York Legislature has given final passage to a bill strengthening legal bans on discrimination in hotels, restaurants and other public accomodations.

Powers of the State Commission Against Discrimination in such cases were broadened.

In the Michigan Legislature, a bill banning discrimination in bars was defeated by the State Senate.

GCEOC Wins Vote

Local 1 of the CIO Civic & Government Employees Organizing Committee last week won a referendum election among employes at Wage Stabilization Board headquarters in Washington.

Golden Quits Post

Clinton S. Golden, a former vice president of the CIO Steelworkers, has resigned from the Salary Standardization Board. He had been serving on a month-to-month basis.

WSB Comes Up With Steel Plan At Last Minute

THE WAGE Stabilization Board, after two dramatic midnight sessions, last week recommended that the CIO Steelworkers and the country's basic steel industry settle their contract dispute on the basis of a 23c an hour package, the union shop and an 18-month agreement.

The wage recommendation would give some 650,000 members of the union a general wage increase of 17.5c an hour in three installments, and slightly more than 5c in collateral items.

In two equally dramatic late-hour meetings, the Steelworkers' executive board and its Wage-Policy Committee voted to accept the recommendations.

They also voted to heed the request of Nathan P. Feinsinger, WSB chairman, to postpone the strike which had been scheduled for on or after Mar. 24, and to give all employers 96 hours notice of a walkout if negotiations have not been completed by Apr. 4.

The WSB recommendations accepted some of the union's proposals, rejected others, and accepted still others in part. A number were referred back to the parties for further negotiation, including the important guaranteed annual wage issue. Some of those referred back bore WSB recommendations, others did not.

"It is obvious that the WSB has not by any means granted all the union's demands," said the USA Wage-Policy Committee in a statement.

"IT IS equally obvious that the WSB has not accepted the steel companies' reactionary attempt to say 'no' to all of our proposals and to refuse to grant improvements of any kind."

The statement also said:

"We express the complete readiness of the United Steelworkers of America to resume negotiations with the steel companies, in the hope and belief that a satisfactory settlement can be reached on the basis of the Board's proposals by Apr. 4.

"We propose that to this end the steel companies meet with us in continuous negotiations beginning not later than Monday, Mar. 24."

There was no immediate reaction from the steel industry itself, but industry members of the WSB strongly condemned the proposed settlement.

The WSB recommendations would give the steel industry's workers a general wage increase of 12.5c an hour effective on the expiration dates of the old contracts—generally Jan. 1, 1952—or on the appropriate wage reopening dates; 2.5c in July, and the remaining 2.5c on Jan. 1, 1953.

The recommendation for the union shop was returned to the parties to permit them to work out "the exact form and condition."

The WSB also proposed that the industry cut the north-south wage differential, at present 10c a hour, to 5c; that it give its workers their first paid holidays—six of them—with double time if worked; that three-week vacations be allowed after 15 years of service instead of the present 25 years, and that USA local unions be given "adequate seniority lists which shall be kept reasonably up to date."

It recommended that time and one-quarter be paid for all Sunday work as such beginning Jan. 1, 1953.

It sent back to the union and the employers the USA demand for a guaranteed annual wage, "with a view to reaching a mutual understanding by the time of the next negotiation," and recommended that the parties use the "services and advice" of a neutral party or parties.

It also returned for further negotiation the union's demands for severance pay and a reporting allowance, with a recommendation that they be considered in connection with the annual wage.

It sent the question of incentive rates back for further negotiations, with the opinion of the special WSB panel that conducted public hearings in the case to assist them, and recommended that the union withdraw its demand for settlement of long-standing differences regarding technological demotions.

ALL OTHER issues were also referred back to the parties.

The finale — the USA Wage Policy Committee's acceptance of the WSB proposals and its vote to delay the strike—came at 2 a.m. on Mar. 21, the climax of two tension-ridden days.

Things began shaping up the afternoon of Mar. 19, when the WSB began consideration of a recommendation worked out by the public members.

For most of the time, the labor members were in one room and the industry members in another, with Feinsinger and the other public members shuttling back and forth between them.

From time to time all three sections met for discussion and debate—much of it fiery, short-tempered and bitter.

The sessions ended abruptly just before 7 a.m. on Mar. 20 when Feinsinger, still weakened from auto accident injuries suffered last summer, collapsed from exhaustion. A doctor found him not to be in serious condition, and another meeting was scheduled for 2 p.m.

Meantime, that morning members of the steel union's executive board and its Wage Policy Committee were waiting around Washington for the WSB to act. Several meetings were scheduled tentatively, but all had to be called off because there was not yet anything to consider.

At 2 p.m. the WSB began its meetings, the labor and industry members huddled separately and the public members again shuttling back and forth between them.

Finally, about 5 p.m., they all got together to vote on what Feinsinger described as "a darn good settlement." For six hours the public members tried to sell the two other sides on a unanimous recommendation.

Their effort failed. But shortly before 10 p.m. a majority agreement was reached, with the labor and public members voting together on most issues, and the industry and public members on a few.

By 10:30 p.m. Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel for the Steelworkers and the CIO, who had been standing by at WSB headquarters, had the recommendation in final form.

He rushed them to USA officers who were waiting in Pres. Philip Murray's hotel room, and all went promptly to Washington's Hotel Roosevelt, where both the executive board and the Wage Policy Committee were waiting with diminishing patience.

The executive board went into session about 11 p.m. By midnight it had acted—to advise the Wage Policy Committee that the WSB recommendations be accepted and that the strike be delayed.

The committee huddled shortly after midnight on Mar. 21. It considered each recommendation carefully and in the light of the union's original 22 demands. Shortly after 2 a.m. it announced its decision—and the tension, at last, was broken.

THE THREE CIO members of the WSB all were present when the decision was reached. They were Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers, Vice Pres. John Livingston of the Auto Workers, and Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers.

"Some of the recommendations are fair, some could have been improved," they said, "and the CIO members opposed still others as unsatisfactory.

"We believe the demands of the Steelworkers are completely justified. We also feel, however, that this series of recommendations offers a solid foundation upon which the parties should be able to work out a sound, fair, honest collective bargaining agreement that will benefit the workers, the industry and the entire nation.

The industry members issued an angry statement terming the recommendations "unfair and inequitable," and the wage recommendations "absurd" and "entirely antagonistic to the principles of stabilization."

Digest Of WSB Steel Proposals

The recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board to settle the basic steel dispute were:

A general wage increase of 17/5c an hour effective as follows: 12.5c on expiration of the old contract (Jan. 1, 1952 in most cases) or on the effective reopening date; 2.5c six months later, and 2.5c six months after that.

The union shop, the exact form to be negotiated. An 18-month contract dated Jan. 1, 1952.

Reductions of the present southern wage differential of 10c an hour to 5c, with other differentials involved in the union's demands to be negotiated.

Increase in shift differentials from the present 4c to 6c for the second shift, and from the present 6c to 9c on the third shift.

Six paid holidays, with double time if worked.

Three weeks vacation after 15 years instead of the present 25 years.

Time and one-quarter for all Sunday work as such beginning Jan. 1, 1953.

Local unions to be given adequate seniority lists kept reasonably up to date, the details to be worked out in negotiations; other seniority issues referred back to the parties without recommendation.

The guaranteed annual wage to be subject to further negotiation "with a view to reaching mutual understanding by the time of the next negotiation," and with the union and the industry to use a third party to assist; severance pay and reporting allowance to be considered simultaneously.

Agreement by the parties on premium pay for irregular rescheduling of individual hours contrary to the contract, and for irregular changes in individual starting and quitting times! adoption of the principle of avoiding split shifts, with some form of premium for individuals forced to work split shifts.

The union withdrew its demands on the contracting out of work and on technological demotions.

Further negotiation on incentives, with an opinion by public members of the WSB special panel that conducted hearings in the case to assist the parties.

No change in provisions governing local working conditions, management rights and job structure.

All remaining issued were referred back for negotiation without recommendation.

Steel Text: We're Ready To Meet In Continuous Negotiations

Following is text of a statement adopted by the CIO Steelworkers International Wage Policy Committee, meeting in Washington last week:

THE WAGE STABILIZATION Board has now issued its report and recommendations in the steel dispute.

These recommendations accept some of the more important of the Union's proposals, both economic and non-economic. Other Union proposals which we believe are right and just are rejected by the WSB.

Some of our proposals are accepted in part and rejected in part. Still others of our proposals are referred back to the Union and the companies for further bargaining without any recommendations by the WSB.

It is obvious that the WSB has not by any means granted all of the Union's demands. It is equally obvious that the WSB has not accepted the steel companies' reactionary attempt to say "no" to all of our proposals and to refuse to grant improvements of any kind, economic or non-economic.

After thorough study of the Report and Recommendations of the WSB, the International Wage-Policy Committee of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, is convinced that they can serve as a basis for the negotiation of satisfactory agreements between the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, and the various steel companies. We are ready to enter upon such negotiations.

The United Steelworkers of America, CIO, throughout the course of this lengthy dispute with the steel companies has endeavored constantly to serve the welfare not only of its own members but of all people of American during this period of great international crisis.

This Union—beset as its members are by pressing needs for wage revisions and redress of their other grievances, and despite the continued unwillingness of the companies to engage in good faith in collective bargaining with the Union—has on these occasions, at the request of the President of the United States, extended its strike deadlines.

We have been called upon once again for postponement, this time by the Chairman of the WSB. He has proposed that "no later than three days after receipt" of the recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board, the Union and the companies "enter into collective bargaining negotiations with a view to reach a settlement and with the understanding that the steel companies and the Steelworkers will continue work and production and that if by April 4 a mutually satisfactory agreement has not been reached and the Union intends to strike thereafter, it will give 96 hours prior written notice to the companies."

After full and careful consideration, the International Wage Policy Committee has determined to comply with this request of the Chairman of the WSB.

We express the complete readiness of the United Steelworkers of America to resume negotiations with the steel companies, in the hope and belief that a satisfactory settlement can be reached on the basis of the Board's proposals by April 4.

We propose that to this end the steel companies meet with us in continuous negotiations beginning not later than Monday, March 24, 1952.

Worthwhile Probe

The problem of protecting the rights of free democratic unionism in America, while at the same time checking the spread of Communist infiltration in labor, is one that requires serious and constant consideration. Thus, the Senate Labor Sub-committee headed by liberal Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D. Minn.) is performing a valuable service in its current hearings on this subject.

Senator Humphrey has long since proven himself a steadfast friend of labor. He recognizes that a blunderbuss approach, which would do more harm to decent unions than to the Communists, will not provide a democratic solution and will in fact harm the national welfare.

Thus, the Humphrey hearings are providing a forum for serious and thoughtful discussion of both facts and suggested remedies.

The remains of the Communist-dominated bloc of unions in this country are not large. They do, however, hold contracts in some plants of very considerable strategic importance.

The CIO, as President Murray pointed out in a letter to Sen. Humphrey a few weeks ago, recognizes the problem but does not believe that special legislation is the answer. If there is any demonstrable weakness in our present sabotage and espionage laws, those statutes should, of course, be strengthened. The Communists, of course, are fighting both legislation and security regulations, to save the skin of their stooge unions, and they have attempted—with more noise than logic—to smear Sen. Humphrey in the process.

Obviously, such propaganda is nonsense. The CIO fully recognizes the value of Sen. Humphrey's investigation, and feels confident it will add to our understanding of how to protect and strengthen democratic trade unions from attack or infiltration by any outside group seeking control and perversion of American labor's program and policies.

More Of The Same

Almost unnoticed, the Senate Banking Committee is going through the motion of hearings on the Defense Production Act and the requests of President Truman for a much stronger law.

"Going through the motions" describes the situation, because committee members are talking more about decontrols—that is, raising high prices still higher—than about doing anything effective to stop inflation.

Day after day, representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers, Chamber of Commerce, Farm Bureau, meat packers, food processors, wholesalers and retailers have been parading before the committee, urging what CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey last week called the "political trickery" of decontrol.

The plain facts are that the cost of living is at an all time high, that it has gone up almost every month since Congress voted the present fraudulent law, and that the real wages and living standards of workers are going down.

And more of the same is in prospect. If you don't like that prospect, why don't you tell it to your congressman?

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gerase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV March 24, 1952 No. 12

At Stake—At The Stake!

Why America Is Suspect

Below are excerpts from a letter to The Commonweal, Catholic weekly magazine, commenting on points raised in an earlier letter on the Negro "question" by a Houston, Tex., correspondent. The author, Rev. Leon Sullivan, a Franciscan missionary, is a brother of James Sullivan, aide to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers. Rev. Sullivan was brutally mistreated while a prisoner of the Chinese Reds and was in a U.S. hospital for months before recovering.

I AM A Northerner by birth, spent about 12 years in China, where I lived two years under communism, was thrown into jail and finally given one of communism's famous "public trials" in which I was condemned as an "enemy of the people" to perpetual banishment from the land and provided with an armed escort for the five-day trip to the Hong Kong border.

I landed in America last September, and I am now (for one month) the pastor of a little Negro mission in the southeast corner of Arkansas.

I have not been living in the South long enough to justify a know-all attitude.

But my observation tells me that "inequality and injustice" is the "atmosphere in which the Southern Negro daily lives." He is pushed to the rear of buses, denied entrance to restaurants, confined (Crucified Christ forgive us!) to the rear pews of the church, stuck into inadequate, overcrowded wards in hospitals, restricted to ramshackle, ill-equipped schools that are very poorly staffed.

I agree that the "Negro deserves better than sentimentalizing"; I agree that we should not put him on a pedestal merely because he is colored; I agree that the solution consists in "seeing the Negro as another child of God."

Practically, however, as far as the Negro is concerned, that means, among other things, that you let his children study in the school of his choice, that you let him sit, like you, where he pleases in a bus; eat, like you, in any restaurant in which he can pay the bill; kneel, like you, in any pew in which he feels he can follow the Mass with the greatest devotion.

Above all, the test of your tolerance and Christian character does not consist in how calmly you throw a Negro into jail for life, but in how calmly you let him sit next to you in the bus, kneel next to you in church, sit at your table in a restaurant, occupy the bed next to yours in a hospital ward, or in how calmly you let his child sit behind yours in school.

Around here, white people don't do those things calmly. They don't do them at all.

It's time we were honest with ourselves and took a firm stand on principle. Too long have we played with expediency and opportunism, and compromised one of the most fundamental doctrines of our Christian Faith.

We had better face the problem we have as Americans, too. In the two years I spent under communism, I became convinced that the Communist plan for the conquest of America revolves largely around our so-called race question! If we don't solve that question, and solve it quickly in an American, Christian manner, the Communists will solve it for us. And I am quite sure my white Southern neighbors won't like the Communist solution. I didn't. The Communists don't make any color distinctions.

First-hand observation in Asia tells me that in that dark-skinned world the dominant white-skinned class in America is suspect because of the oppression and injustice which the dark-skinned people of our own country suffer at our hands.

Just recently, a friend told me that last November, James Carey of the CIO told him that he (Carey) and the other labor people along with the State Dept. folk "were astounded when the labor groups of Asia told them that the formation of a strong right-wing, pro-America-Democracy bloc was impossible with strong Asiatic 'dark-skinned' ethnocentrism on the rise. These labor groups of Asia said they could not feature any common ground with America because of what they called our 'national hatred' of the darker-skinned people of our own country."

Moreover, I suppose my white Southern neighbors love the freedoms and liberties they enjoy as white-skinned Americans. I hope they don't take them for granted.

Half the world is now without those freedoms. They can be taken from us, too. And, with the world as it is today, you cannot expect to enjoy your own liberties and freedoms for very long, if at the same time you deny them to a large segment of our population.

Dixiegops Scheme To Kill Rent Lids, Public Housing

HUMAN SIDE OF HOUSING: A Los Angeles family of 12 (eight of them shown here) lived in this three-room ramshackle "house." It had no hot-water nor bath, and members of the family bathed at a relative's home.

THE SAME FAMILY is now living in a four-bedroom public housing project where the children have plenty of room to play as the photo shows. The National Association of Real Estate Boards halted additional projects.

BY MILTON PLUMB

EGGED on by the high-pressured National Association of Real Estate Boards and other landlord construction industry lobbies, Dixiegops running the 82nd Congress last week threw their strength into a drive to kill rent control and emasculate the public housing program.

By resorting to behind-the-scenes maneuvers and parliamentary trickery, the Congressional foes of rent control and housing won a distinct advantage.

In one quick swoop, taking only a matter of moments, the Housing Appropriations Committee cut the authorized public housing program from 50,000 to 25,000 units. Then the House slashed it to 5000.

Questionable legislative maneuvers which Dixiegop leaders used to spark their drive on housing included the following:

1. The Senate Banking Committee gave foes of rent control a full day of hearings; at the same time it denied supporters of rent control a chance to testify.

2. The House Appropriations Committee assumed legislative functions in voting to reduce the number of public housing units authorized. In doing so, it acted with almost certainty that the Dixiegop-dominated Rules Committee would waive points of order involved in such an action.

3. The rider to the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill, which makes the cut, changes the basic intent of the Housing Act of 1949 by reducing the total number of housing units to 25,000 for each succeeding year and not just for the next fiscal year to which the appropriations measure applies.

4. A vote on the measure was scheduled for Friday—a day when the so-called "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday Club," consisting of congressmen from near-by states usually return home. Such absenteeism enables the Dixiegop coalition to function most effectively on Mondays and Fridays.

The hand of the real estate lobby was also evident in cuts which the committee made in administrative budgets for the several housing agencies. These were slashed 25% or more. The Public Housing Administration alone was cut $1.5 million below this year's budget.

Although over 125,000 urgently needed units had been scheduled for construction under the public housing program, President Truman's budget reduced the number that actually could be undertaken to 75,000.

Lobbyists Win In Indianapolis

The landlord-realtor-big builder lobby against public housing has won a second important victory.

By a 6-to-3 count, the Indianapolis City Council tore up the local Housing Authority's agreement with the federal Public Housing Administration. The Indianapolis program called for the construction of seven low-rental projects to house 1500 families.

CIO and AFL spokesmen unsuccessfully sought to defeat the anti-housing move, with Pres. Miles Lloyd, Jr., urging the councilmen to "take a day off and go out and look at the slums. Don't let the slums of Indianapolis be a breeding ground for Communists," he warned.

The PHA announced it will sue Indianapolis to recover $257,000 in federal funds advanced toward the project.

The House slash thus comes at a time when even the total program requested is woefully inadequate to meet current public housing needs.

The full implications of the House Appropriation Committee's action can only be understood in the light of the big-moneyed, nationwide drive on public housing that the NAREB, the National Association of Home Builders and other real estate lobbies have been conducting for several years.

Besides their outright drive to either kill or cut the program, the realtors are presently seeking to persuade Congress to take away the tax-free status of the bonds issued by local housing authority programs.

The chief local fight at present is in Los Angeles. There the lobby has persuaded the city council to reverse itself and block a 10,000 unit, $110 million project which it previously authorized and which the housing authority has been trying to start for the past 18 months.

Since the Public Housing Administration has already loaned the city $12 million to start the project, the issue is now facing a showdown in the California Supreme Court. The decision will have an effect on the public housing program now under way in 989 communities throughout the nation.

Supporters of public housing in Los Angeles point out that the attempt of the real estate lobby to kill the project is nothing more than a land grab. They contend that the realtors hope, if the federal government is forced to foreclose, to buy up for a fraction of its value the hundreds of acres of land already purchased by the city authority.

Although the real estate lobby got its way in persuading the Senate Banking Committee to hear only its side of the argument on rent control, its chief wheelhorse, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, was given an uncomfortable time by Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) when it testified last week.

MOODY got NAREB Spokesman Harry J. Fitzgerald to go on record that he thought 20% of income was the "fair amount for rent. Then he read BLS figures showing that the percentage of income for families earning between $2000 and $3000 averaged 58% in new dwellings in Chicago and was 25% or higher in seven other cities included in the survey.

Even Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) exclaimed "That doesn't make sense!"

But Fitzgerald's roughest time came when Moody then read to him a passage from a text published by the NAREB on the principles of real estate management showing how to bring about a 50% boost in rents in times of housing shortage. Those principles, he reminded Fitzgerald, are being taught in 127 university courses under NAREB sponsorship.

It's Workers Who Pay A Hefty Tax Subsidy For Slums

BY IRVING FAGAN
For Labor Press Associated

"IN THE PAST 20 years," said Joseph W. Lund, "the private housing industry has tremendously improved the quality of its product."

As president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, one of our most potent lobbies, he was patting the industry on the back for the "superior housing" made available by private industry.

But almost at the same time, a Congressional committee was announcing that complaints of shoddy building have been coming in by the thousands from former servicemen.

The group, headed by Rep. A. Rains (D. Ala.), said it has barely scratched the surface in hearings in northern New Jersey and New York, and has now moved into Texas and Oklahoma. It is planning to look into Detroit and Chicago, where conditions are reported as bad as or worse than those already uncovered. Said Rains:

"There is a vast amount of the shoddiest and poorest construction I have ever seen in my life. Lots of veterans are being sorely cheated because of lack of inspection and because of fly-by-night builders."

Lund, of course, took a dig at government housing, especially low-rent housing, declaring a "few chosen tenants are picked to get a rent discount at the expense of the taxpayers."

That sneer in many communities has scared the citizens into voting down proposals for public housing, and has brought a rash of bills in various legislatures (inspired by the real estate lobby, of course) to compel referendums on slum clearance projects.

The fact is, of course, that taxpayers now pay a heavy subsidy for slums. Who benefits? The real estate men. They make excellent profits from owning, managing and selling slum properties.

Take New Jersey. There the taxpayers contribute $38 million a year in hidden subsidy to the slums, according to Irving Rosenberg, vice chairman of the Newark Housing Authority.

There are more than 163,000 substandard dwellings in New Jersey's cities. A 1945 survey in Newark showed every slum dwelling costs the local government $230 a year for health, welfare, police and other services not required by standard housing. That's an average of $32.76 from the pockets of each of the state's 1,150,000 urban workers.

According to Rosenberg, a wage-earner making $4000 a year and with three dependents would contribute for public housing just 17c a year out of his income tax. And for the 17c, New Jersey would get 10,301 modern, low-rent dwellings. Said Rosenberg:

"Public housing is the taxpayer's best buy. Private enterprise has never been able to build low-rent housing. It has no plans for doing so. The only aim of the realtors is to prevent the building of low-rent public housing because it threatens their profits from slums."

CIO Farthest North: It Sure Gets Cold

THAR'S GOLD IN THEM ROCKS! Typical muckers in Ontario mine break up ore for loading into cars after blast.

EXECUTIVE board of Steelwork

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE ROAD SIGN across the street from the hotel said 45 miles to Toronto—and it pointed almost due south. By rail, from the depot down the street, the route was some 30 miles longer. Most of it follows the highway south.

The sign at the rail terminal bore the name of the city—Timmins. It's the metropolis of Northern Ontario, the Canadian province that ranges from the icy waters of Hudson Bay to the Great Lakes, and it's the largest city for a thousand miles or so of sparsely settled forest, water and rock on the east and the west.

The Mettagami River, which touches its western border, meanders northeast to James Bay—the watery "finger" at the southern tip of Hudson Bay that sportive whales sometimes use for an aquatic playground. Moosonee, on James Bay, is only 160 miles away.

It's NORTH, all right. There are cities and towns farther north where there are CIO members, but no place so close to Santa Claus' igloo has them in such quantities. And few places anywhere, it might be interjected, have 'em of such quality.

Timmins is the capitol of the Porcupine Camp, that fabulously rich area dappled with gold which has yielded uncounted millions to mine owners. Its population is about 30,000. Another 10,000 or so live in the rest of the camp and on its outskirts.

And 5000 of them are union members—all but about 150 in the CIO. Most of the rest belong to unions of the Canadian Congress of Labor, with which CIO locals in Canada are affiliated.

There are an even dozen gold mines in a 14-mile area. The Steelworkers have all of them organized except one — Dome, where the nucleus of the working force is made up of miners who had to leave England for scabbing in the 1926 general strike.

USA Has 10 Pacts

In the 11 other mines the Steelworkers have about 4000 members. With 10 of them it has contracts—and they're not union shop contracts. The eleventh, Hollinger, is the only mine within Timmins' city limits. It flows out over the countryside from Gillies Lake, on the eastern side to the city.

It employes about 1000 men. They've been fighting for three disheartening years —since certification of their union—for their first contract. They had a strike last summer, but they are such good union members that more than 900 paid dues for February to USA Local 4305.

It gets cold in Timmins. Down to 40 and 50 below at times, but never too cold to kill unionism. There is plenty of snow, too. Sometimes it blows in on the heels of a furious blizzard and piles high; other times it drifts in softly as waltzing sweethearts on a dance floor, but it never buries the spirit of the workers.

The Steelworkers dominate the Porcupine area so far as numbers are concerned, but other CIO unions are just as active on a smaller scale. The Communications Workers have a local in Timmins, one of four, with a total of a little more than 400 members, that cover a thousand bleak miles.

Variety Of Unions

Two locals of the Brewery Workers have contracts with three plants. The Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union has organized nine groups ranging from cooperatives to lumber yards.

There are CCL locals, too. The National Union of Civic Utilitiy Employes, for instance, represents the public works departments of Timmins and of Tisdale township, four miles away. The United Office & Professional Workers—no relation to a late and unlamented union of the same name kicked out of the CIO for its communist control—bargains for the office workers employed by Timmins and Tisdale township. A directly chartered local—similar to a CIO local industrial union—represents many Timmins dairy plant workers.

The guiding genius behind all this activity is Leo S. "Buck" Behie, a stalwart six-foot plus former semi-pro baseball player, the Steelworkers' area supervisor, a man with a family of nine young children and a gracious wife. Instead of preening himself with pride over organized labor's accomplishments in his bailiwick, it's all he can do to control his frustration at the thought of so many unorganized workers.

Assist For AFL

Behie does practically all the negotiating for miles around, even for an occasional AFL union. He operates on a theory that's simplicity itself: If wages and working conditions in the community don't improve, his Steelworkers are bogged down.

"Two years ago, when we first organized the Town Hall office workers," said Ronald Doucet, secretary of the CCL-UOPWA local, "the top girl got $115 a month. Now the lowest-paid girl gets $125 a month. Salaries would be the same now as then except for the Steelworkers' staff."

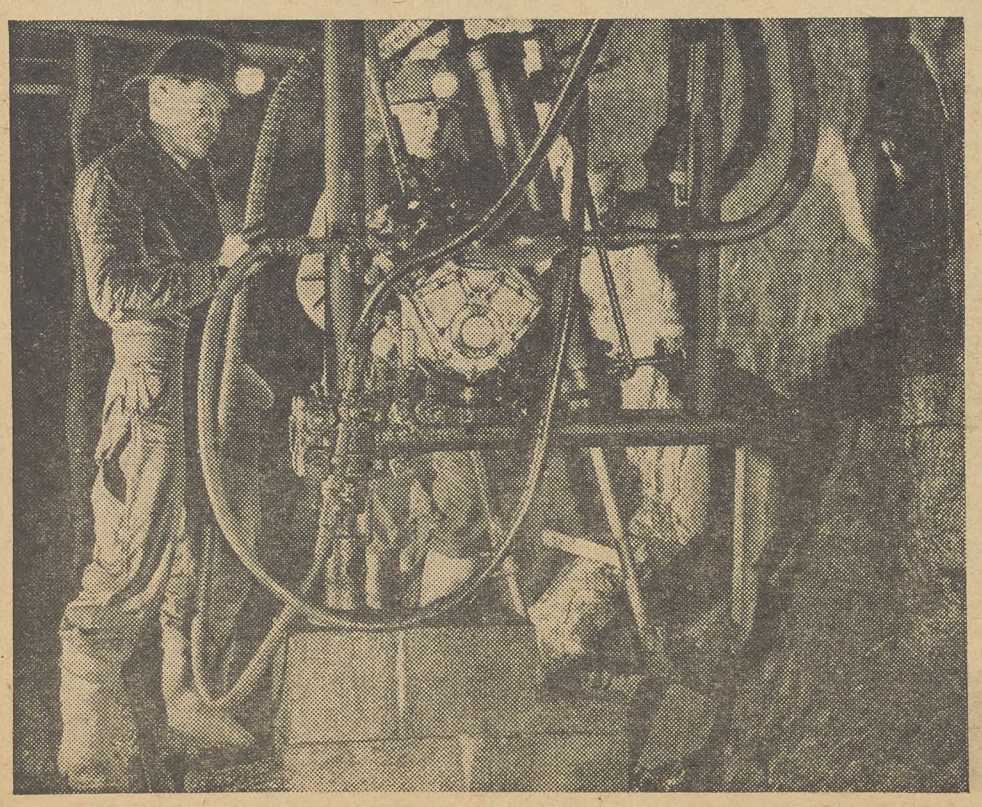
The staff, in addition to Behie, consists of Al Brunet, a case-hardened organizer and negotiator and a veteran of union work among his fellow French Canadians.

Gold-Plating Job

Timmins was named for the Timmins family, active for a half-century in Canadian metal mining.

Jules Timmins, head of the family and president of the Hollinger mine, took the silver millions he inherited from his father, the late Henry T. Timmins, and joined his uncle, the late Noah T. Timmins, in developing gold mines. One of his friends once quipped, according to a recent article in a Canadian magazine, that "he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth and has spent a lifetime gold plating it."

He has large interests in the new Labrador iron ore deposits, in brokerage firms, in steel, copper, hotels, insurance and entertainment. He is the father of nine children and one of Canada's most ardent hunters and fishermen.



POWERFUL DRILLS grind holes into rock face for blasting.

GOLD MINERS drop thousands

n Timmins, But CIO Unions Blossom

Porcupine area council meets.

ANNUAL PROBLEM: Snow removal, usually a big job in Timmins has been light this year but nobody complained.

Roy Wood. The amount of work the do is incredible.

ey are backed by an extremely active Area Council, which covers the 14- area. Roy Fletcher, young president ocal 4439, at the Coniarum mine, heads lso behind them is the Porcupine- eson Labor Council, composed of all unions over a much wider area. Its dent is Thomas McNeil, a member e Hollinger local and a veteran of ars in the labor movement.

ey're a democratic bunch. They are d and don't fight among themselves, hey don't hesitate to ride herd on the members or each other if they think ue. Some of the USA council officers delegates think Behie is spreading elf so thin he gives time to other ers that might better be spent on miners—and they don't hesitate to m so.

hie, a blunt man, flatly refuses to take t for what has been done in the area.

here's the best bunch of rank-and-file le in the world here," he maintains. y're the ones who did it—they and a f people like Roy Fletcher and Al et and Tom McNeil and Dave Larche ident of the Hollinger local).

ore people have made more sacrifices t decent unionism here than any place e world, I guess. But we've still got

et underground in elevators.

Deep Diggings

It's axiomatic among the miners of Canada that "gold is where you find it."

In the Porcupine Camp it's usually far below the surface—sometimes 7000 feet or more. It's hidden in stone — soapstone, quartz rock, porphyry — that has to be drilled, blasted, broken, crushed, pulverized, treated with various chemicals and put through presses under pressure before it yields its hidden treasure.

Some of the ore in the Timmins area is high grade, most of it low grade. Sometimes a ton of ore after treatment gives an amount of gold about the size of the eraser at the end of a lead pencil. The yield of the ore determines how deep a shaft will be sunk; if the return isn't large enough it doesn't pay to go too far down.

an awful lot to do . . . too many people here are unorganized."

(Right now he and his staff are working on Timmins hotel and restaurant employes.)

The establishment of free, democratic trade unionism in the gold fields was no job for panty-waists. It's a dramatic story of sacrifices and double-crosses, of broken skulls and stubborn unity, that can only lose in the recounting. It's one of those stories that had to be lived to be appreciated.

Just where it begins is a little uncertain. Maybe it was back just after World War I, when Tom McNeil, blacklisted for his union activity in the steel mill at Sydney, N. S., scanned a map of Canada and found that Timmins was the only place in the country with a labor member of Parliament.

Union Pioneer

So to Timmins he went. Quickly he became involved in organizing with the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. In the early 20's the Workers Party was strong in Northern Ontario. McNeil, after expressing disagreement with one of its aims at an open meeting, suddenly found himself a member. Immediately it was impressed upon him that its strength lay in its discipline.

In 1925, he was elected a delegate to the national convention in Toronto. There the name was changed to the Communist Party of Canada.

"I lost interest," he recalled dryly. "I was dropped a few months later for nonpayment of dues."

McNeil has spent the years since then opposing communism and trying to get legitimate trade unionism established in the area. Maybe that was the start.

Or maybe it was some four or five years ago, when the miners finally got fed up with the "sweetheart" contracts, unkept promises and constant agitation of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers—the same union expelled from the CIO because of its Communist domination.

The union had channelled all members from all mines into local 241, with headquarters in Timmins. There weren't many members, and they didn't pay dues very often. The MMSW, they finally became convinced, didn't want a strong union.

Behie was the highest-paid international staff representative in the area. He quit his job and went to work for the budding insurgents at $20 a week—some weeks. Brunet was vice president of the local. They and others defied the international and a veritable donnybrook was touched off.

Mine, Mill moved in a small army of organizers headed by former Pres. Reid Robinson himself. There was a series of fights for the union hall, with local or provincial police occasionally taking over just to keep the building intact.

Old friends became violent enemies and swapped blows on the streets. The families of the free union leaders were intimidated and threatened. They themselves were smeared and maligned as only the Communists can do it. The line was drawn right down the middle and there were no neutrals—you were either for the Commies or against 'em.

But they kept on fighting, fighting, fighting. They met in each others' homes. They organized in church basements when the pastors weren't looking. They preached honest unionism wherever they went.

With empty pockets, they rented a hall across the street from the MMSW hall and pledged themselves individually to pay $200 a month rent. Robinson threw the local into receivership. Local 241 meetings became secret—and not even a petition signed by 400 members for an open meeting had any effect.

"Eventually we built up an organization that just swamped Mine Mill," recalled Larche, who has been fighting the Communists for 20 years. "We were too many for them. We knew we needed a union, and we knew that Mine Mill wasn't it. We're proud of the one we have now.

"We think our success in fighting them down into the ground was a factor in starting both the CCL and the CIO to get rid of them."

AREA COUNCIL president, Roy Fletcher (left), and USA Rep. Leo Behie.

'Political Concentration Camp' Bills Defeated In New York

By BERNARD RASKIN

LABOR in New York last week won its battle against "an effort to put workers into a political concentration camp."

The State Legislature wound up its regular session without acting on the Travia-Erwin bills drastically curtailing political action by unions.

Defeat of the bills was hailed by Louis Hollander, state CIO president, who called them "concentration camp" measures. The victory, he said, "would not have been achieved except for the vigorous and determined efforts of thousands of CIO members throughout the state."

The victory ended a month-long batle between labor and an undercover coalition of big city political bosses and assorted reactionaries. At stake was labor's right to participate in political action.

The Travia-Erwin "package" of three bills would have:

- Made it a penal offense for unions to use their funds for PAC.
- Made it a penal offense for union officials to ask voluntary contributions for PAC. (A man could be jailed for saying "let's all give a buck to PAC.")
- Require a special membership meeting, with approval by a majority of all local members (not a majority at the meeting), for every expenditure in connection with political action.

As ominous as the bills, themselves, was kind of support they received.

THE BILLS were slipped quietly into the legislative hopper late in the session by an obscure Democratic assemblyman from Brooklyn (Travia) and an equally obscure upstate Republican senator (Erwin).

The State CIO Council, after alerting its affiliates, sought to obtain repudiation of the bills by party leaders. There efforts met with a wall of indifference on both sides of the capitol.

Among the Republicans, only Arthur J. Wicks, Senate majority leader with a consistent labor-hating record, was willing to admit that he favored the bill.

On the Democratic side, a prompt repudiation of the proposals was issued by Paul Fitzpatrick, Democratic State Committee chairman. But the Democratic legislative leaders refused to make any public statement of their stand.

Hollander issued a direct attack against Brooklyn Democratic boss Francis J. Sinnott. He charged him with "pulling the strings" on the Travia-Erwin bills. Travia represents Sinnott's home district.

The Travia-Erwin bills began to go places with almost unprecedented speed. They quickly cleared all committees with favorable reports and were set for action on the floor. The smell of a deal grew strong.

But the CIO continued the battle. Rank-and-file committees made weekend visits to legislators in their home communities in all parts of the state. Wires and letters from CIO members poured into the capitol.

AN EMERGENCY conference of leaders in Albany on Mar. 10 climaxed the campaign. One hundred leaders visited key legislators to express labor's unqualified opposition to the bills.

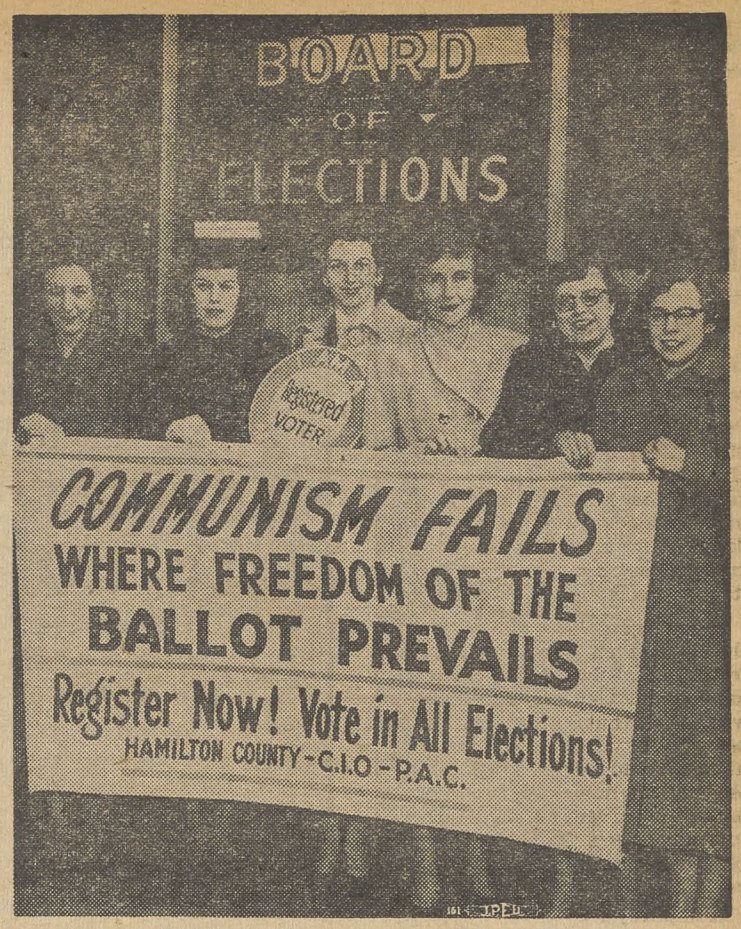
"The gains which unions make for their members in wages and conditions can be cut away by legislation," Hollander and Council Sec.-Treas. Harold J. Garno pointed out in a letter to lawmakers.

"Therefore union funds spent to support worthy candidates for public office cannot be considered different from the funds spent to enforce collective bargaining agreements. It is for such comprehensive service that union members pay their dues.

"The bills are a direct attack on organized labor," the officers charged, "and a flagrant effort to deny the democratic rights of working men and women."

After defeat of the bills, Hollander and Garno praised the help given the CIO by Willian Morgan, a representative of farm co-operatives and New York State Farm-Labor Committee treasurer.

"Morgan's diligent efforts to impress legislators with the dangers of these bills won considerable support for labor's position among representatives of farm areas," they said.



A FREE VOTE and all-out registration is democracy's answer to communism, say these CIO telephone workers pushing registration drive in Cincinnati. These members of CWA Local 4351 are one of several union groups joining in "Register the Unregistered" drive of Greater Cincinnati CIO Council.

Taft Keeps Mum On T-H Debate Challenge

A WISCONSIN CIO leader's offer to debate Sen. Taft on the merits of the Taft-Hartley Act has gone unchallenged.

In his campaign for votes in the Republican presidential primary April 1, Taft has gone about the state extolling the virtues of the law he had a major part in writing.

His claims led Alec Revell, president of the Dane County CIO Council and a vice president of the State CIO, to issue his challenge.

"You have emphasized some of the minor benefits of the act and studiously avoided discussing vast segments of the act which are not only repressive but could in a time of unemployment cripple the labor movement," said Revell.

Wisconsin CIO leaders denounced the self-styled Wisconsin Labor Committee for Taft, who met the Senator in a recent visit to the state.

Two hundred union members met Taft—which led Bill Abbott, State CIO legislative and public relations director, to say:

"This isn't too surprising when you think that high-priced Taft pushers have been at work on this thing for months.

"If all they can find is 200 pro-Taft people out of nearly 400,000 organized workers in Wisconsin we can conclude that labor is not too favorably disposed toward the Senator.

"We urge tolerance for these people. We ask all loyal CIO members not to cut down their betrayers, but rather to go out and work constructively for a strong labor political action program that nobody can destroy.

"A man who is a traitor to his fellow workers must live with his conscience—and that is punishment in itself."

Wisconsin labor was encouraged by the two-to-one lead of Mayor Frank P. Zeidler of Milwaukee over Leonard Fons in the recent non-partisan city primary.

Zeidler was endorsed by Labor's Political League, composed of CIO, AFL and independent unions. Zeidler and Fons will be the sole candidates for mayor in the final election April 1. All other labor endorsed candidates also won in the primary.

A CIO Guildsman, Bill Proxmire, who formerly edited the Union Labor News, which serves CIO and AFL locals in south central Wisconsin, is running for Democratic nomination for governor. Proxmire is generally believed to be the Democrat most likely to oppose Gov. Walter J. Kohler, GOP candidate for re-election.

CIO Urges Maternity Care For Servicemen's Wives

CIO UNIONS have received many letters from their fellow members in the Army in Korea "wanting to know why provision has not been made for maternal care for their wives, and infant care for their children."

That's what William Lavelle, assistant director of the CIO Legislative Dept., told the health subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee.

The subcommittee is considering two bills to provide government-paid medical and hospital care for maternity cases and children. A similar program was in effect during World War II.

At present, the dependents of servicemen are entitled to medical care at military hospitals, if facilities are available. If the wives do not live near hospitals, the government does not foot the bill.

Lavelle said that CIO representatives have explained to such "young mothers that we would help them, that there are community agencies with which we have developed a close relationship.

"We have told these young mothers that this was not charity. That some of these agencies were tax supported. That others were supported by voluntary contributions, and were to be used as a right.

"The answer is a hurt look. A look of shame and despair.

"And why should they feel this shame and despair? Why? Because they bear the children of the men who fight and die for our way of life.

"That is your question to answer."

Lavelle said that the CIO favored the Lehman Bill (S. 2337) to provide government-paid medical and hospital care for maternity cases and for children up to five years old. He said that the CIO also supported the Humphrey Bill (S. 1245) to provide maternity care but limiting infant care to the first year.

Jerome Pollack, consultant to the CIO Auto Workers' Social Security Dept., told the subcommittee that the dependents of servicemen often are the beneficiaries of union-won health security programs but that they lose this protection when their husbands and fathers enter the service. He pointed out that 100 days of hospitalization would completely consume a serviceman's allotment for a year and half.

Representatives of the American Medical Association and the American Hospital Association opposed the bills because there was "no demonstrated need."

Rubber Workers To Ask More Pay

THE CIO Rubber Workers this year will press a seven-point program headed by a demand for higher wages, and increased pension and insurance benefits.

The program was drawn up by URW's 200-member policy committee last week at a meeting at Akron, O.

"Rubber industry figures show a 4% annual increase in productivity over the past few years, a rate higher than most industries," URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster said.

"Since the principle of a worker sharing in increased productivity is recognized generally today, we feel our members are entitled to a portion of the gains made by the rubber industry."

He said that productivity increases and cost-of-living wage adjustments will help rubber workers at least to maintain their economic position in the face of rising living costs.

The policy committee blamed Congress for failing "to roll back prices to reasonable levels . . . permitting prices to rise sharply" and legislating "in the interest of business and industry."

The committee's statement added that industry took advantage of this situation to raise prices, accumulate high profits and reserves and to expand at the expense of the taxpayers.

During this period, the URW said, "wage earners, millions of consumers, pensioners and others on fixed income have in sharp contrast had their living standard slashed."

In addition to wage hikes, the committee called for:

- Improvement of premium pay, night bonus, vacation pay and other fringe benefits.
- Greater benefits for the employes entering the armed services.
- Completion of the drive for the full union shop and for adequate contract provisions to prevent speed-ups and rate reductions, and to assure fair and uniform work loads.
- The right to reopen wages for negotiations at any time upon 30 days' notice or less and the right to cancel an agreement if the wage demand is unsettled.
- A meeting of the Canadian section of the committee to draw up a program consistent with the full committee's policy and the economic conditions north of the border.

The first major URW contract to expire will be that with the B. F. Goodrich Co., which ends June 30.

Senate Hearings Open On Party-Line Unions

(Editorial Comment, Page 4)

THE SENATE LABOR subcommittee last week opened hearings in its long-awaited investigation of the problem of Communist-dominated unions.

Under the chairmanship of Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), the sincere and orderly hearings were in striking contrast to the proceedings going on before another Senate committee only a short distance away. The latter, run by Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.), made a mockery of fundamental democratic principles and "discredited in advance any findings it may make."

A stinging denunciation of the McCarran committee came from Gerard Swope, former president of the General Electric Co., who said that "many innocent persons have suffered" at its hands. He added that "it must be obvious by now to most unprejudiced observers that the Senate subcommittee's investigation is very far from being an impartial inquiry."

Humphrey's committee, on the other hand, managed to restore the dignity of purpose and integrity that has been lacking from many congressional investigations in recent months.

UNLIKE the McCarran group, which had set out as if its only interest were to prove preconceived charges, the Labor subcommittee made it clear from the beginning that it is "investigating" in the true sense of trying to find answers which it does not now have.

The first week's testimony raised many questions and answered none. On the other hand, it emphasized a general belief on the part of government officials that the problem of national security makes the problem of Communist unions a particularly serious one in today's world.

Most important, however, every witness—and every member present of the committee itself—expressed a great concern that no action be taken that would deny basic union rights or fundamental civil liberties.

In opening the hearings, Humphrey called the problem of what to do about Communist-dominated unions and national security "extraordinarily complex" and "highly emotional." It is made more difficult, he said, by enemies of labor who use the Communist label "indiscriminately, maliciously and inaccurately."

"The truth is that the American people owe the trade union movement a great debt of gratitude for the way they have kept their house clean," Humphrey declared. "Some people have done a great disservice to their country by wickedly branding labor as subversive."

HE EMPHASIZED the basic question "of paramount concern" to the committee was the safeguarding of essential constitutional liberties of the individual in any effective program of Communist line union regulation.

Humphrey said that while the committee would consider the advisability of recommending new legislation, "there should be no assumption that we will finally settle on a legislative approach." He said the fact that Communist - dominated unions still are strong enough to threaten national security shows the ineffectiveness of the Taft-Hartley non-communist affidavit.

John D. Small, chairman of the Munitions Board, said that the party-like unions are a "very dangerous threat" to national security but that a solution "must be and can be found."

Small pointed to the fact that the United Electrical Workers, which the CIO expelled as Communist-dominated in 1949, is the collective bargaining agent for many facilities working on important defense contracts. "We must be alive to the potential menace presented," he added.

"CONGRESSIONAL reports extensively document . . . the charge that the leadership of the U.E., the American Communications Association and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, to mention the most important, have consistently followed the foreign policy line of the Soviet Union," Small pointed out.

Chairman Paul H. Herzog of the National Labor Relations Board said that he does not believe there is a "perfect answer" to the problem of ridding unions of Communist control. He suggested that labor itself may have provided the best answer.

A proposal that Congress consider stripping Communist-dominated unions of bargaining rights by placing them in the same category as company unions was made to the committee by Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin.

"Justification for this approach can be found in the fact that Communist-dominated unions do not act in the ultimate interests of the employes they represent," Tobin declared. "The political objectives of such unions are paramount and the economic interests of their members are subordinated to these objectives."

Tobin said that he appreciated the dangers inherent in the proposal since "many employers still are not yet ready to accept principles of fair collective bargaining." He suggested it as the best plan he knew but did not give it unqualified endorsement.

Flaxer Cited For Contempt

ABRAM FLAXER, president of the CIO-expelled United Public Workers, last week was cited for contempt by vote of the U. S. Senate.

The action was taken at request of Sen. McCarran (D., Nev.), chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

McCarran said the subcommittee questioned Flaxer's claim of privilege in refusing to testify and because of his "completely unjustified, willful refusal" to produce subpenaed records.

The committee earlier released testimony by Mrs. Vivian White Soboleski, Flaxer's former wife, and Henry W. Wenning, a former UPWA official. Both witnesses described Flaxer as a Communist and said the UPWA was Communist-controlled.

UPWA was among the organizations expelled from CIO two years ago as under Communist domination.

"I'm glad you get paid every two weeks—One week's wages is so insufficient these days!"

CIO Locals Warned On Party Fronts

ALL CIO local unions in northern California have been warned against attempts of four party-line organizations to use them to advance the "Communist conspiracy."

The locals were informed in a letter from Tim Flynn, CIO regional director in San Francisco, that the four organizations "are not endorsed or supported by CIO."

The organization are the Provisional Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act, the Northern California Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act, East Bay Trade Unionists for Peace and the National Negro Council.

"All of the above listed organizations are undeniably part of the pro-Russian agitational propaganda apparatus operated by the Communists in our country to serve the interest of the Soviet Union," Flynn wrote.

"It is a well established fact that the Communists, in carrying their main objective of serving the interest of the Soviet Union, habitually associate themselves with worthy causes in an effort to cloak their real activities.

"We urge all local unions to confine their activities in relation to the repeal of the Smith Act, the McCarran Act and the Taft-Hartley Act, as well as to the cause of elimination of discrimination, to union sponsored programs initiated by the CIO or by your own international or national union."

Auto Union Takes Over In Big Ford Local 600

CIO AUTO WORKERS acted last week to "put an end to Communist influence and manipulation" in the big Ford Local 600 at River Rouge.

Acting after several hearings, repeated warnings to Local 600 officers, and a 13-hour session of the international executive board, the UAW named a six-man board of administration to govern the Ford local pending a special election.

The administration board, headed by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, took possession of the Local 600 headquarters, opposite the River Rouge plant, without incident early last week.

Commie-line policies, activities and publications of the Local 600 officers, the UAW executive board said, have resulted in "providing anti-labor corporations and other enemies of our union with propaganda with which to weaken our collective bargaining efforts and our organizational and legislative work."

The international union charged Local 600 officers, headed by Pres. Carl Stellato, with "open conflict with the established policies and program of the UAW-CIO," despite many past warnings.

IN DESCRIBING the situation in Local 600, with an estimated 50,000 members, a UAW statement said:

"In the opinion of the international executive board the difficulties in Local 600 arise from the manipulation of a small but well disciplined Communist group which exerts influence far beyond its actual numbers. The evidence . . . proves beyond doubt that this disciplined Communist minority was able to subvert the policies, programs, and publications of Local 600 to their own ends and against the best interests of the union membership.

"Action by the international executive board was taken to put an end to Communist influence and manipulation so as to protect the good name of the International Union, UAW-CIO, to strengthen the collective bargaining power of Local 600 in dealing with the practical day to day problems of workers in the Ford Rouge plant and to strengthen the organizational and legislative work of the union."

The international union said it hopes to co-operate with the River Rouge workers "so as to place Local 600 on a sound union basis at the earliest possible date."

"It is most regrettable," the UAW said, "that a major portion of the strength and energy of Local 600 has been dissipated because of the disruptive efforts of a small Communist minority to advance the interests of the Communist Party at the expense of the Ford workers.

"They have been more interested in fighting the international union and its policies than in solving the practical day to day problems of the Ford workers. The underlying and motivating drive behind the Communist group in Local 600, as elsewhere, is complete subservience to the foreign policy needs of the Soviet Union."

THE UAW international added it "is proud of the manner in which the rank and file members . . . have successfully met with courage the Communist penetration into labor unions" and it said "we are confident that the workers at the Ford Rouge plant will meet this challenge with equal courage and success."

Key charge against Stellato and other Local 600 officers was violation of the UAW's constitutional ban against holding of elective or appointive office by any person a member of or "subservient" to the Communist Party or Nazi or Fascist organizations.

After a lengthy hearing last Oct. 12, the international union warned Local 600 to "cease and desist" from violating this constitutional ban and from "sponsoring of programs and policies contrary to the programs and policies official and democratically adopted by the UAW-CIO."

NAMING of the board of administration followed a UAW executive board session on Mar. 14. Board members, with Reuther, are Vice Pres. John W. Livingston and Richard T. Gosser, Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, and UAW Reg. Dirs. Joseph McCusker and Edward Cote of Detroit. McCusker is a past Local 600 president.

The administrators took over the Local 600 headquarters on Mar. 17. Their first action was to fire five minor unit officers, all of whom were convicted by a Local 600 trial committee two years ago of Communist activity. The board said "similar action will be taken in other cases where it appears beyond reasonable doubt that others are ineligible to serve."

Stellato and other top Local 600 officers—Vice Pres. Patrick Rice, Recording Sec. William Hood and Financial Sec. William Grant—were retained in office "for the present," but the activities of each of them were subject to veto by international union representatives.

The UAW international union action in the case of Local 600, while long pending, came after several days of hearing conducted by the House un-American Activities Committee in Detroit. At these hearings, several Local 600 officers and employes were named as Communists, while the editor of Ford Facts, the local paper, described it as a "minor edition of the Daily Worker."

15 Local Officers Quit UE To Protest Commie Control

FIFTEEN officers of Local 715 of the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers have resigned "to assert our loyalty as American citizens by severing all connections with the UE international."

UE Local 715 represents 1500 employes at the Reliance Electric Co. plants at Cleveland and Ashtabula, O. The CIO Electrical Workers have petitioned the NLRB for an election to determine the bargaining agent for the workers.

The resignations followed testimony by John Janowitz, former president of the local, before the Senate Internal Security Committee that he had been an FBI undercover agent in the Communist Party in Ohio. He named several UE officials as Communist functionaries.

"We sincerely hope that our resignations at this time will serve to emphasize that the employes of the bargaining unit at Reliance are good Americans who would not for one moment support any organization or program whose purpose or program is contrary to the best interests of our country," the resigning UE officers said.

CIO Asks New Hearing On Immigration Bill

DESCRIBING the McCarran immigration bill as "drastic" and one which "would serve the country ill," the CIO last week sent a letter to all members of the House urging them to refer it back to the Judiciary Committee for further—and this time "adequate"—hearings.

The bill, which proposes far-reaching changes in the immigration, naturalization and nationality laws of the U. S., has already been approved by that committee. The House is due to vote on it in the near future.

Nathan E. Cowan, director of the CIO Legislative Department, in the letter pointed out seven major objectionable features of the bill and added that there are other provisions which the CIO wishes a chance to criticize in detail. The bill's weaknesses, he said "deserve far more careful and informed consideration than they have yet been accorded."

Although the proposed legislation would make one of the most thorough revisions of U. S. immigration laws ever undertaken, the CIO so far has been denied an opportunity to tell Congress its views. A year ago, it requested time for this purpose, but the hearings were curtailed and the measure was railroaded through without waiting to hear CIO objections.

Cowan hit particularly at provisions in the bill which would perpetrate racial discrimination, expand the grounds for loss of citizenship and curtail basic civil and legal rights. Besides working injustices on aliens, he said, it "would work unnecessary hardship upon American citizens and impede foreign travel by representatives of American organizations, including labor unions."

"While purporting to eliminate racial discrimination in our immigration law, H.R. 5678 in fact perpetuates such discrimination," Cowan charged. "The CIO, on the other hand, consistently has advocated abolition of racial discrimination in every form."

Cowan also struck at the measure for expanding the grounds for loss of citizenship by both naturalized and native-born citizens even beyond "the unduly broad grounds for denaturalization" contained in the Internal Security Act of 1950, also authored by Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.).

He charged that the bill would "emasculate judicial review, and authorize arbitrary administrative practices." By abolishing existing statutes of limitation and by creating and making retroactive new grounds for deportation, it "jeopardizes the status of the resident foreign-born."

'Jumping Joe' Hits And Runs But Gets Caught By Benton

THE "HIT AND RUN" Senator, "Jumping Joe" McCarthy (R. Wis.) didn't run fast enough last week after he had misrepresented the position of his chief Congressional critic, Sen. Benton (D. Conn.), in a nationwide telecast.

He got caught this time—and good—when Benton, getting the Senate floor on a matter of personal privilege, renewed his earlier charges of McCarthy's "fraud and deceit" and demonstrated that the Wisconsin Senator was guilty of still further "fraudulent" misrepresentations concerning him.

McCarthy told TV viewers that Benton had insisted on congressional immunity when he filed 30,000 words of charges against McCarthy and demanded his ouster from the Senate.

Benton told the Senate that this was "wholly at variance with the facts." He read the official TV transcript to show that McCarthy had falsely quoted him in claiming Benton had asked for immunity.

Then he proved his point by offering "unequivocally to waive any immunity which I may enjoy under the Constitution or under the Senate rules." He later signed, and sent to McCarthy. a statement accepting "full legal responsibility" for every statement in his charges.

Benton said that McCarthy was also guilty of a "calculated error" in saying that he had criticized his abuse of immunity, under which he cannot be sued for anything he says on the Senate floor or before a Senate committee.

What he had actually condemned, Benton pointed out, was McCarthy's boast that he would "resign from the Senate" if he ever used his immunity. Subsequently McCarthy refused publicly either to waive it or to resign.

The issue in McCarthy's case, Benton said, is "not immunity but honesty."

Republican Leader Bridges (N. H.) at this point tried to cut off Benton's remarks. The Senate voted, however, to let him continue.

BENTON said that "there is no more urgent matter before the Senate" than the inpending vote "reaffirming our confidence in the honor and integrity" of the Senate Elections subcommittee looking into his charges. The subcommittee had asked for such a vote after McCarthy had "maliciously" accused it of "dishonesty and improper motives."

Noting that seven months have elapsed since he made his charges, Benton asked for a speedy conclusion of the investigation. He pointed out that it is less than four months until the Republican convention and less than eight until election day.

McCarthy is "a very talented propagandist of the Soviet type," Benton said, adding that he uses "the tactics of Hitler." He reported that when he was abroad last year many European had asked him fearfully if McCarthy "would take over the government of the United States."

McCarthy was not present during his speech, although Benton had personally called his office to notify him before he spoke.

"They're saying so many appetizing things about dogfood lately that I thought I'd give it a try!"

CIO Unions Urged To Join Drive To Aid Small Plants

NATIONAL and local CIO unions were urged last week to join with small businessmen in a drive for adequate funds for the Small Defense Plants Administration.

CIO Executive Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood and Legislative Dir. Nathan E. Cowan asked the unions to help secure Senate approval of both an $825,000 appropriation and a $10 million revolving fund for the Small Defense Plants Administration.

The $825,000 deficiency appropriation for the agency was approved in the House, but the $10 million fund proposal was defeated by 12 votes. The issue is now before the Senate Appropriations Committee with floor debate and vote due shortly.

"This appropriation will greatly improve the chances of getting defense contracts into the plants of small manufacturers, to offset reduced employment on civilian production," Haywood and Cowan wrote to CIO affiliates.

"A large majority of local unions in our affiliated national organizations represent employes of small business."

The letter suggested that CIO national unions, regional directors and state and city CIO councils "get in touch with all small businessmen in your industry, state and local community who are likely to see the stake they have in this measure."

The letter suggested that labor and small business should "work in every possible proper way to generate maximum demand for favorable final action by both Senate and House.

"The CIO and the nation as a whole have a big interest and concern in insuring the survival and prosperity of small business during and after the defense emergency."

Benefits For All Over 65 Proposed

A bill to make all persons 65 and over eligible for minimum old age benefits and to raise the minimum benefits from $20 to $30 a month has been introduced in the House as a means for ending "shame lists" for old people.

Rep. Rhodes (D. Pa.), the bill's sponsor, estimated that the legislation would cost about $1.75 billion.

About half of the cost would become available immediately, he said, because $800 million now paid by the federal government to the states for public assistance to aid the old could be saved. He added that the remainder could be raised "by closing a few tax loopholes."

Coming CIO Conventions By Unions, State Councils

CIO international and national unions and state councils are preparing for annual conventions. Here are conventions scheduled for the next few months:

March 26—Pennsylvania State IUC, Hotel William Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.; March 31—American Radio Association, Jung Hotel, New Orleans, La.; April 28-May 2—Textile Workers, Civic Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio; May—Utah State IUC, Salt Lake City, Utah; May 12-16—Packinghouse Workers, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colo.; May 13—Steelworkers, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.; May 13—Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Atlantic City, N. J.; June 2-4—Michigan State IUC, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.; June 9—Furniture Workers, Rowe Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.; June 16-21—Communications Workers, Civic Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio; June 22-25—Transport Service Employees, Manse Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio; July 7-11—Newspaper Guild, Hotel Multnomah, Portland, Ore.

Textile Boss Faces NLRB Criminal Suit

YEARS of stalling negotiations with the CIO Textile Workers has provoked the NLRB to resort to criminal action—a rarely used procedure—to make a Connecticut textile mill obey its orders.

The NLRB brought civil and criminal contempt of court charges against the Israel Putnam Mills, Wilsonville, and their manager, Michael A. Bergin, before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York.

Judge Jerome Frank ordered Bergin to appear on Apr. 7 and show why he should not be adjudged guilty and punished for "having knowingly and willfully, and with intent to do so, disobeyed and disregarded the decree of this court."

The court early in 1950 ordered the firm to bargain in good faith with TWUA. TWUA continued to attempt negotiating with the firm five times in 1950 and 1951.

TWUA reported that "the attitude of the company was so provocative at the July, 1951, meeting that the employes walked out on strike."

A month later the Connecticut Mediation Service got the two parties together, and the strike was called off, but nothing was accomplished in the 20-minute session. There have been no further meetings despite repeated efforts of the regional NLRB office in Boston.

Bergin put up a "poor mouth." NLRB told the court that Bergin said that the firm was poor and that even the non-monetary demands cost money — "if only the cost of paper for such things as the seniority list."

(The list would not take much paper. TWUA reported that there are between 50 and 75 persons employed at the plant.)

The mills are known in the trade as "shoddy" and rework used fabric. Other "shoddy" plants under contract with TWUA usually pay close to the standard wool industry minimum of $1.265 an hour, but the Putnam Mills, TWUA reported, pay only 1c or 2c above the legal minimum of 75c an hour.

NMU Election Gets Started

THE CIO Maritime Union will hold elections beginning Apr. 1 for 108 elective posts in the union, with 281 candidates contesting for office.

Conducted by the Honest Ballot Association, mail ballots will be sent 45,000 NMU members. They must return their votes by midnight June 30.

Of the slate of national officers running for another two-year term, only one vice president, John B. McDougall, is opposed. Pres. Joseph Curran, Sec. Neal Hanley, Treas. M. Hedley Stone, and Vice Pres. Hulbert B. Warner, are unopposed. McDougall is opposed by Mrs. Madlyn Ford, a New York port patrolman.

Curran has headed the union since it was organized in 1937. He predicted a vote of at least 30,000, pointing out that NMU members always turn out a high percentage of votes in a national election.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE WRITER traveled from Washington to Denver, Colo., last week to address the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith on Mar. 16. The B'nai B'rith breakfast meeting honored O. A. "Jack" Knight, president of the CIO Oil Workers, for his manifold and significant contributions to the improvement of human relations.

In speaking to the gathering, I pointed out the role CIO has played through the years in working for social and economic betterment and the improvement of human relations for all citizens, regardless of race, religion, nationality. I had the pleasure and honor of presenting Brother Knight with an award for his outstanding contributions on behalf of the B'nai B'rith.

Many of our CIO people, including Reg. Dirs. Michael Livoda and Michael Mann and Natl. Rep. Adolph Germer, were in attendance along with many community groups. I extend my thanks to the officers and members of B'nai B'rith and the Mayor and his associates for making my visit such a pleasant one. May we continue to further racial tolerance and brotherhood of man by such methods as these.

★

THE CRACKING of the iron curtain around Communist-controlled unions continues, as shown by the recent action taken by the Farm Equipment-UE local union in Rock Falls, Ill., representing 400 Intl. Harvester workers. They voted on Mar. 16, with only 2 dissenting votes, to disaffiliate from FE-UE and affiliated with the UAW-CIO.

Local Pres. Kenneth Fouke, whom the UE attempted to suspend from office, chaired the meeting at which the vote was taken. Congratulations to the UAW on this achievement and also to those UAW representatives who made it possible.

★

REG. DIR. W. A. Copeland reports two representation election victories in Memphis, Tenn.: Memphis Publishing Co., inside circulation department, CIO Newspaper Guild 14, no union 2; Memphis Metal Mfg. Co., CIO Steelworkers 22, no union 8. CIO Rep. Ray Allen organized this plant.

Natl. Dir. John Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee reports that in a representation election at the Warrior River Gulf Ship Yards, the workers favored the CIO Steelworkers by a vote of 57 to 25 for no union. At the Associated Grocers Co-Op, Atlanta, Ga., the workers favored the CIO Retail Wholesale Department Store Union by a vote of 32 to 15 no union.

Rep. William Smith of the CIO Organizing Committee reports the CIO Brewery Workers were victorious in a representation election at the Scenic Citrus Cooperative, Avon Park, Fla., by a vote of 23 to 15 for no union with 4 challenged votes.

Act. Reg. Dir. A. R. Kinstley reports the CIO Optical Workers won bargaining rights for employes of the American Optical Co., Salina, Kan., by a vote of 5 to 1. The organizational work was led by Earl Stakley, of UOIWU-CIO Local 125.

Acting Reg. Dir. Henry Henry reports a representation election victory for the CIO Paperworkers at the Harvey Paper Products Co., Sturgis, Mich. The vote was: eligible 104, UPA-CIO 69, no union 32, challenged 2. UPA Area Dir. Nicholas Vrataric and UPA Rep. Elzie Bush are to be commended on a fine job well done.

★

REG. DIR. John Easton reports a representation election victory for the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers at the Semet-Solvay Co. plant, Ashland, Ky. The vote: eligible 234, UGCCWA-CIO 145, no union 84, challenged 2, void 1. UGCCWA-CIO Organization Dir. Robert Edwards and Reps. Lou Koletka and Willard Rettenberry are to be congratulated on a job well done.

Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports another Gas, Coke representation victory at the Wilhelm Engineering Co., Webster City, Ia. The workers favored UGCCWA by a vote of 8 to 3 for no union. In another representation election at the Cargil Plant, Fort Dodge, Ia., the vote favored the UGCCWA-CIO by 36 to 3 for no union. UGCCWA Rep. Hiriam Davis was in charge.

Robert Edwards, Gas, Coke director of organization, reports winning a representation election at the National Distillers Chemical Corp., Ashtabula, O.: eligible 267, UGCCWA-CIO 205, AFL Auto Workers 47, no union 3, void 2. The campaign was under the direction of UGCCWA Dist. Dir. Robert P. Buchanan and Local 509 officers and committee. At the Minnesota Paint Co., Atlanta, Ga., the vote was: eligible 39, UGCCWA 19, no union 16. The campaign was conducted by the CIO Organizing Committee.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports a representation victory at the Crouch Equipment Co., Ft. Smith, Ark., for the CIO Automobile Workers by a vote of 16 to 15 for no union. Intl. Rep. William Kimberling was in charge of this campaign.

Harvester Local Joins Auto Union

With only two dissenting votes, International Harvester workers in Rock Falls, Ill., have voted to quit the United Electrical Workers and to affiliate with the CIO Auto Workers.

UAW, which represents 35,000 Harvester workers, has filed for a representation election in the plant, which has some 400 employes. The workers previously were with the Farm Equipment council of the UE, which was expelled from CIO as Communist-dominated.

Cuban Labor Gets Pledges Of Batista

THE POSITION of the Cuban labor movement in the wake of the military coup led by Gen. Fulgencio Batista was clarified last week by Francisco Aguirre, general secretary of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers.

The clarification was made public by Serafino Romualdi, ORIT assistant secretary. He conferred with Aguirre when the latter passed through Washington en route to Brussels, Belgium, for a meeting of the Emergency Committee of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The ORIT is the western hemisphere affiliate of the ICFTU.

One of the first things Batista's revolutionaries did was to seize the Workers' Palace in Havana and arrest Eusebio Mujal, general secretary of the Cuban Confederation of Labor (CTC). Top CTC leaders called a general strike, which was effective, in support of the constitutional government. However, there was no call for general support of the fallen government The strike was called off to avoid bloodshed.

THE DAY after the revolution, Aguirre told Romualdi, Batista offered the return of the CTC headquarters. The offer was rejected until Batista gave guarantees that unions would be able to function without military interference. More than 100 CTC leaders, at an open meeting, reaffirmed their confidence in Mujal, who was quickly released.

At a meeting with Batista, the ORIT leaders recounted, the CTC leadership agreed to cooperate with his government, as it had with previous governments, on the following conditions:

- That Batista pledge publicly that all labor gains, conditions and agreements be respected and that legally elected leaders of the CTC and its affiliates be recognized and given guarantees for the conduct of their union affairs.
- That the Dept. of Labor continue to represent the government in all industrial disputes, and that military authorities observe neutrality in them.
- That the government support the determination of the CTC and its affiliates to resist any Communist move to regain influence in the Cuban labor movement.
- That the ORIT be allowed to maintain its headquarters in Havana and continue all activities, including militant opposition to governments which have suppressed union rights and civil liberties.
- That specific action be taken to restore constitutional guarantees, which had been suspended for 45 days.

According to Aguirre, Batista accepted the first four conditions. On the fifth, he agreed to include the CTC in consultations he is holding "with the view of reaching an agreement that will be satisfactory to the largest possible number of political and parliamentary groups."

Batista also agreed to make public announcement of the agreement. This pledge he carried out the next day, Aguirre reported, and on the following day the army evacuated the Workers' Palace.

KU KLUX KLAN warning that he leave town or be burned out is held by Louis Freeman, striking member of the CIO Furniture Workers at Elkin (N. C.) Furniture Co. The threat didn't materialize.

Labor Overseas—

Norwegian Visitors To U. S. Tell Plant Contract Gains

A NORWEGIAN labor-management team of specialists which visited the United States last year under the Technical Assistance Program stressed the advantages of wage agreements for each plant in the report to the people at home.

Wages in Norway are generally negotiated on an industrywide scale. In discussing the report with Oslo newspapermen, Reider Danielsen, of the Ministry of Industry, said the common American practice of separate wage agreements makes American labor and management more independent of their national organizations than in Norway.

Other members of the team were Egil Ahlsen, of the Federation of Labor, and Kaare Hansen, of the Employers' Association. The three also reported that job evaluation methods as used in the United States would help stimulate higher productivity in Norway.

★

THINGS have come to a pretty pass in Csorna, according to Spotlight, the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Union's uncensored accounting of life behind the Iron Curtain.

Csorna is in a farming section of Hungary. It has a Communist youth organization, but that body's official paper doesn't think much of it. Morale is at a low ebb, according to a recent article, because the boys "behave and dance in the dandy style, and disapprove of peasant boys wearing boots." Worse still, it continued, they "play cards and burn up table drawers if they feel cold," and moreover are "lazy and fond of drinking."

Worst of all, "they dance with Ilona Orban, daughter of the former proprietor of the YCL premises." Tsk, tsk!

★

FIVE members of the Spanish Trade Union Federation, among a group sentenced to death after trials on charges of "attacks against the security of the state," have been executed, according to word from Barcelona.

They were charged with murders, bombings and holdups, but organized labor throughout the world declared they actually were executed for activities during the 48-hour general strike in Barcelona in March, 1951. Vigorous protests were filed by the CIO, while the ICFTU asked intervention by the U. S., British and French foreign offices.

The sentences of six other strikers also due to be executed were commuted to life imprisonment.

★

JOSEPH C. GOYETTE, former manager of the CIO Shoe Workers at Haverhill, Mass., is touring shoe production centers of Europe under the auspices of the Mutual Security Agency to give technical assistance to the workers. He is visiting Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, France and Italy.

★

The Committee on Freedom of Association of the Intl. Labor Organization's governing body has made public a report absolving President Truman of "arbitrarily restricting" the union rights of railroad workers.

The charge was filed by the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions and was based on railroad strikes in this country over the last few years. The committee recommended dismissal of the charges.

★

A detailed study of the sometimes overlooked industrial potential of the Soviet satellite countries in Europe, entitled Fuel and Power in Middle Europe, has just been published by the Mid-European Studies Center of the National Committee for a Free Europe.

The author is Jan Wszelaki, economist and pre-war member of the Polish diplomatic service. He shows that the captive nations have tremendous potential sources of fuel and power that may be developed, and discusses the difficulties the "practical implementation" of such a "vast program" faces. A foreword, however, points out that the western world may be underestimating Russia's captive European empire.

Carey Hits 'Political Tricksters' On Decontrol

THE CASE for continued —and stronger — price control legislation was presented to the Senate Banking Committee in testimony by the CIO last week.

CIO Secy.-Treas, James B. Carey struck out sharply at pending proposals to "decontrol" items selling below ceiling prices and charged that the foes of price control are playing "a political game with the living standards of the American people."

Pointing out that some business groups have asked Congress to lift price controls while keeping wages under control, Carey called the proposal "class legislation" that would add "a gross inequity to existing inequities" for consumers.

Most of the other witnesses before the committee last week, however, pushed forward the steamroller assault on price controls that is being engineered by the National Association of Manufacturers, Chamber of Commerce, Farm Bureau Federation, and virtually every national trade or business group.

Carey charged that the groups advocating decontrol are "political tricksters." He said that they are advocating decontrol in this election year "in the hope that an ensuing wave of price rises will embarass the administration. They know that a dismantled price control machinery cannot be rapidly built up again, especially in the heat of a political campaign."

ENEMIES of price control are playing "a political game with the living standards of the American people," CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (testifying) told the Senate Banking Committee at a hearing on extension and revision of the present controls law. Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.), committee chairman, is at far right.

DESPITE the talk about "soft" prices, the cost of most items is still going up at the retail level, Carey pointed out. He reminded the committee that the latest consumer price index was at the highest point in history.

"The "small number" of market prices below OPS ceilings, he said, are "soft" only in relation to the high ceilings which the Office of Price Stabilization was required to set under the Capehart and Herlong Amendments.

"Soft prices are largely the creations of public relations men," he charged. "There is an attempt under way to hoodwink the American people into believing that the high prices they pay are low, in reality. This propaganda, emanating from the swank offices of the publicity experts, is an insult to the intelligence of the consuming public."

Calling the present big business drive to decontrol prices a "conspiracy," Carey refused to retract the word when Republican Sens. Schoeppel (Kans.), Bricker (O.) and Capehart (Ind.) pressured him to do so.

"I think instead that maybe next year you'll be joining me in that conspiracy charge," Carey said. He cited the secret meeting of business groups in Chicago last Feb. 28 to map out a campaign to "scare Congress" into lifting price controls.

Sen. Capehart agreed with the CIO on one important point.

When Carey told the committee that a big business proposal to keep wages under control while prices are freed from control would be "completely one-sided and discriminatory."

"I'm sure this committee would never consider decontrol of prices without decontrol of wages," Capehart interjected.

"Well, I'm certainly glad to hear you say that," Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) exclaimed.

SCHOEPPEL, Bricker and Capehart tried to place blame for high prices on President Truman because he did not impose price controls as soon as the Defense Production Act was passed.

Democratic Sens. Benton (Conn.), Moody (Mich.) and Douglas (Ill.) pointed out, however, that the act had required the President to try voluntary controls first. Douglas quoted testimony last year by former Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston to the effect that voluntary controls had been tried almost immediately but that only a small number of businessmen "played ball."

Carey said that under the present law an undue share of the defense burden has fallen on workers and low-income families generally. He called for "strengthened, rather than weakened" controls over prices, rents and credit for two years from next June 30, when the present law expires.

Meanwhile, OPS revealed the court cases against businessmen violating OPS regulations "are becoming too numerous to report in detail nationally."

In the metals industry alone, OPS Enforcement Director Edward P. Morgan said, 1500 complaints are being investigated.

In one case of unauthorized price increases, the Dept. of Justice has filed a suit for over a third of a million dollars against the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Despite such widespread evidence of open flouting of the law, OPS is apparently getting ready to knuckle under to "decontrol" advocates.

Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall told the Senate Banking Committee last week that he hopes to suspend ceilings on some items in about two weeks.

3-24

IWA Votes On Strike Action In Northwest

FACED BY the unyielding attitude of the principal operators' groups, 60,000 CIO Woodworkers in the Northwest are voting on strike action.

A minority of 250 employers represented by the principal employers' associations in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California apparently forced IWA to take the strike vote.

These groups have offered only to renew present contracts. Industry-wide contracts expire Apr. 1.

Negotiations were continuing with the majority of operators —some 350—in the area.

Because of the adamant attitude of the 250 operators, IWA Pres. A. F. Hartung called a special session of the union's Northwest Regional Negotiating Committee and district officers, which decided to take a strike vote.

Strike votes will be counted Apr. 17, and another meeting of the committee and the district officers will be held the next day to plan further action.

The Woodworkers are asking for a 20c an hour wage rise, a more liberal vacation clause, shift differential pay, three more paid holidays to make six in all, leave of absence clause, travel time for loggers, rest periods and minimum crews on power saws.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	Pending before House Ways and Means Committee. Senate Finance Committee is due to act soon.	Urge Representatives and Senators to give full support to these bills. Ask House Committee to hold immediate hearings.
Tidelands Oil H.R. 4484	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	Senate Interior Committee has reported out compromise bill (S.J. Res. 20). Attempt will be made to substitute House-passed H.R. 4484 on Senate floor.	Urge Senators to oppose H.R. 4484. Insist on continued Federal ownership of these resources and urge that oil revenues be used for Federal aid to schools.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Committee voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.
St. Lawrence Seaway	Authorizes construction of $800 million St. Lawrence Power and Water Project.	Pending before House Public Works Committee. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has completed hearings.	Urge members of House and Senate Committees to approve project.
Local Public Health Units S. 445	Provides federal aid to help states establish local public health agencies.	Bill passed Senate. Pending before House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.	Urge members of House Committee to give bill prompt favorable action.
Aid to Medical Education S. 337	Provides emergency U. S. grants and scholarships for medical, dental, and nursing education.	Pending before Senate. No action yet in House.	Urge Senators to support bill.
Military-Critical Defense Areas Rent Control S. 1893	Prevents rent gouging of military personnel and defense workers.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Committee.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

12c Pay Hike Proposed For Wright Local

THE WAGE Stabilization Board has recommended a general wage increase of 12c hourly for approximately 12,000 members of the CIO Auto Workers at the Wright Aeronautical Div. of Curtis-Wright Corp. Woodbridge, N. J.

In addition to the wage boost retroactive to last Oct. 15, the board recommended additional increases ranging from 2c to 11c. These would be effective as of Jan. 31.

UAW Local 669 members struck the plant last September, after more than nine months fruitless negotiations for a new contract. President Truman referred the dispute to WSB, stating that it threatened the national defense effort, and the strike ended on Oct. 18.

In a strongly-worded dissenting opinion, labor members of the WSB opposed the board's recommendations on two counts.

1. The ruling that an employe shall not receive holiday pay provided in previous contracts if absent without justification either the day before or after the holiday.

2. The decision to limit retroactivity for the recommended additional wage increases for the top labor grades to Jan. 31, 1952, rather than to the date of general 12c increase.

The labor members said that by the latter action, WSB "has put American workers on notice" that submitting their differences with employers "may prove costly." They warned that the decision "would not go unnoticed."

Give A Buck To PAC

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 31, 1952 | 82 | No. 13

Wilson Stopped In Tracks In Move To Knife WSB Steel Pay Proposals

—SEE PAGES 2 AND 3

"CIO IS IN THE SOUTH to stay—and to grow!" That's what Franz Daniel (left), North Carolina director of the CIO Organizing Committee, tells group of brick workers at an outdoor rally beneath a southern red oak. The 200 workers, half Negro and half white, at the Pine Hall Brick & Pine Co., Pine Hall, N. C., maintained a united front during a recent three-month strike. Police held daily target practice and exercised bloodhounds near the picket line in unsuccessful attempt to intimidate strikers. In the last 16 months, CIO has won nearly 250 organizing victories through the Southern Drive in eight states, with 46 of them in North Carolina. (See story and pictures, Pages 6 and 7.)

'Wrecker' Wilson Hit For Move To Set Aside WSB

Here is the text of a statement issued Mar. 24 by Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO Steelworkers:

AT THE REQUEST of the President of the United States, the United Steelworkers of America on four separate ofcasions during the last three months have postponed a strike in steel.

During the same period, also at the request of the President, both the union and the industry have spent weeks presenting their case to the Wage Stabilization Board—the only duly-constituted authority to hear disputes of this character.

Last Thursday (Mar. 20), purusant to its mandate from the President, the WSB issued its recommendations to the President and the parties, for a fair and equitable settlement of the dispute. The recommendations of the board, reached after three months of hearings and study, were expressly found by the board to be not unstabilizing.

At the request of the President, and at the direction of the WSB, the union and the steel companies have agreed to meet in collective bargaining conferences during the next 48 hours to attempt to negotiate a settlement in the light of the WSB recommendations.

These, it is to be hoped, provide a method for averting a strike in steel.

The Steelworkers have followed these lengthy procedures at the request of the President, in the national interest and

CHARLES E. WILSON
Tries to knife WSB plan for steel settlement.

through the only agency established and competent to handle these complex problems.

Now, Charles E. Wilson, if he has been correctly quoted, has summarily stated that the WSB recommendations threaten the country's stabilization program, thereby seeking to undermine the board's own finding that its recommendations were clearly consistent with stabilization policies.

Mr. Wilson does not know the issues; he does not understand them; and his only knowledge of the issues comes from the steel company executives, who summoned him to New York for a hasty briefing session.

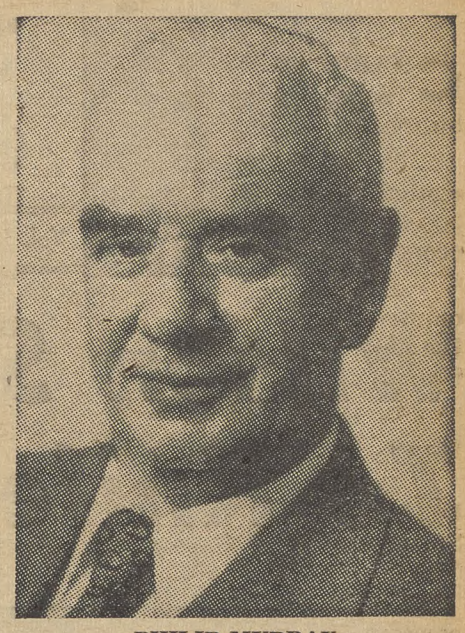
By his statement, Mr. Wilson has:

1. Attempted to wreck the entire wage stabilization program by summarily dismissing the findings and recommendations of the WSB.

2. Created a situation in which no self-respecting union would consent to bring any dispute before the WSB, for extensive consideration of its merits, only to have Charles E. Wilson—a self-proclaimed big business man—attempt to reverse the decision without regard to the merits.

Under the circumstances, therefore, it is clear that no constructive purpose can be served by attendance at a meeting with Mr. Wilson at which—in accordance with his prior, biased and uninformed judgment of the issues—he will attempt to set aside the findings of the Wage Stabilization Board in favor of an industry-dictated arrangement.

Accordingly, the United Steelworkers will attend no such meeting with Mr. Wilson. In accordance with our com-



PHILIP MURRAY
Refuses to meet "biased and uninformed" defense chief.

mitments to the President and the Wage Stabilization Board, we shall enter collective bargaining discussions with the steel companies during the next 48 hours in the strong hope that a fair and equitable agreement may be reached before April 4.

Labor Members Say WSB Steel Pay Plan Short of Price Hikes

Following is the joint statement of CIO and AFL members of the Wage Stabilization Board on the board's recommendations for a steel settlement:

THE BOARD'S recommendations have not given recognition to many of the Union's requests or to the compelling arguments which supported those requests.

Nevertheless, in keeping with labor's traditional sense of social responsibility and its devotion to the overriding needs of our country, we voted for most of the resolutions offered by the public members of the board.

We voted in favor of the public members' proposals regarding the general wage increase only in this spirit. A wage increase of 16c an hour would have been required on Jan. 1 of this year simply to enable the steel workers to catch up with the increase in cost of living since their last contract was negotiated.

Only 12½c Rise

The board's recommendations would provide only a 12½ general wage increase; and even after July 1, 1952, the additional increase recommended would still leave the Steelworkers 1c an hour short of the increase which has already taken place in the cost of living.

Furthermore, the public members of the board have admitted that the Steelworkers are entitled to recognition for their contribution to the consistently increasing productivity of the industry, which, by the industry's own figures, approximates 3% annually. This amount alone applied to the Steelworkers' wage rates would justify an additional wage increase of 5½c per hour for each year since 1950.

Even after the 2½c to be paid on Jan. 1, 1953, is added to the wage increases, the Steelworkers will not have received full recognition for the rise in the cost of living which has already taken place and the increased productivity of the industry, since the total recommendation of 17½c falls far short of covering these factors.

Moreover, the Steelworkers, under the board's recommendations, are not protected against the hazards of further increases in the cost of living during the 18 months of the new contracts because the recommendations would foreclose use of the six-month wage reopenings customarily permitted by the board for this purpose. Yet, we have voted for this inadequate wage increase proposal in order to assure the steel production our nation must have.

For this same reason we also voted with the public members on other issues although their proposals are not, in our judgment, adequate to meet the situation. Thus, we voted to eliminate 5c of the geographical wage differentials but to retain the remaining 5c, although nothing in the record offers any justification for the retention of any differential.

Similarly the board has recommended that the longstanding inequity suffered by the Steelworkers through the denial to them of premium pay rates for Saturday and Sunday work be fully retained.

The proposal that only after Jan. 1, 1953, shall they receive a meager concession of ¼ time premium pay for Sunday work, is a far cry from the double time for Sunday work and time and one-half for Saturday work now generally enjoyed by American workers. Nevertheless, we have reluctantly voted for this recommendation.

Public interest, of course, will focus on the board's wage recommendations. However, there were submitted to the board approximately 100 other issues relating to working conditions of vital importance to the employees in the industry. These working conditions have far reaching economic and social significance.

By the Presidential certification to the board, the board was mandated to make recommendations on all issues in dispute. This the board has failed to do, by a vote of the public and industry members of the board.

Disappointed

We are keenly disappointed by this action of the board in failing to recommend long overdue improvements in the working conditions of Steelworkers. Steel contracts have not been subject to negotiation on these conditions for five years. During this period other American workers have made substantial gains in improving contract provisions under which they work.

However, we have acquiesced in the board's total recommendations in the spirit of genuine tripartitism and with the profound conviction that the time is surely not far off when the Steelworkers will win correction of these industrial abuses.

Among the significant issues on which the board has failed to recommend a basis for resolving the dispute is the union's request for a guaranteed annual wage. This vital issue is returned to the parties for future study and negotiations, not withstanding that this matter has been the subject of a prior study recommended by a prior governmental board.

We had no choice but to vote for this unsatisfactory recommendation since the alternative would have been a vote of the public and industry members completely rejecting any consideration of this vital issue.

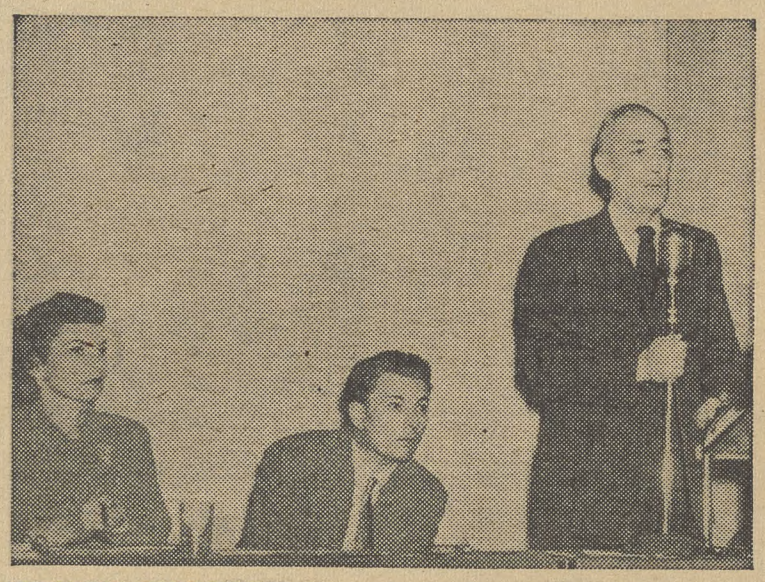
Surely it must be recognized that the action of the board in recommending the union shop for the steel industry was the only possible answer to the stubborn unwillingness of this industry to give to the union of its employees the same kind of recognition and protection which has been accorded by most of American industry, and which has already been recommended by a public board to the nation's railroad industry. This board could do no less.

The reaction of the industry members to the recommendations is surprising to us in light of the modest recommendations proposed by the public members and made by the board.

We voice the hope, that on reflection, the moderate character of the board's recommendations and the force of public opinion will compel the steel industry to meet its obligations to the national interest by expeditiously negotiating new contracts with the union on the basis of the board's recommendations.

CIO MEMBERS: Emil Rieve, John W. Livingston, Joseph A. Beirne and John Brophy, alternate.

AFL MEMBERS: Harry C. Bates, Elmer E. Walker, William C. Birthright and Lee W. Minton, alternate.



RUBBER WORKERS' demands for "a portion of the gains made by the rubber industry" are voiced by L. S. Buckmaster, URW-CIO president, addressing policy committee and staff meeting in Akron, O. Union set seven-point contract program. At left are Mrs. Ruby Hagenriter and Herbert D. Dawson, assistant to Buckmaster.

Vatican Comments On Pegler Yarn

The Vatican has "no knowledge whatever" of a "high authority who advises the Pope" on labor matters and to whom Columnist Westbrook Pegler wrote that he talked during a trip to Europe, according to a statement being distributed in this country by the National Catholic Press Service.

"When inquiries were made at the Vatican," said an NCPS dispatch from Rome, "official sources there stated categorically that no Holy See official had been authorized to treat with anyone concerning union problems or personalities in the U. S.

"The same sources had no knowledge whatever of the possible identity of the so-called 'official' mentioned in the Westbrook Pegler story, and they disavowed any Holy See association with the Pegler attacks on U. S. unions and union leaders."

Wilson Retreats In War On WSB Steel Plan

(See Editorial Comment, Page 4)

By WILLIAM MILLIS

CHARLES E. WILSON tried to gum up the steel situation last week and promptly got stuck in his own big-business fly-paper.

The head of the Office of Defense Mobilization denounced and repudiated the Wage Stabilization Board's proposed steel settlement as a "serious threat" to the nation's economy.

And he suggested efforts to undercut the WSB's recommendations for a graduated 17½c hourly wage increase, the union shop, and other non-wage improvements for 600,000 CIO Steelworkers in the basic steel industry.

Wilson's maneuvers came just 36 hours before the USA-CIO was to begin negotiations with U. S. Steel Corp.

They quickly brought a strong, angry statement from USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who made plain that the Steelworkers expect contract settlements along lines of the WSB proposals by Apr. 8—or else.

Wilson's condemnation of the proposed steel settlement came as he returned to Washington from a conference with President Truman in Key West on the steel situation. Wilson said flatly:

"There is no question in my mind but that, if the wage increases contemplated under the WSB's recommendations are put into effect, it would be a serious threat in our year-old effort to stabilize the economy."

That started the fireworks, which soon forced Wilson to backtrack.

For the Steelworkers, Murray warned that Wilson has:

1. "Attempted to wreck the entire wage stabilization program by summarily dismissing the findings and recommendations of the WSB.

2. "Created a situation in which no self-respecting union would consent to bring any dispute before the WSB, for extensive consideration of its merits, only to have Charles E. Wilson—a self-proclaimed big business man—attempt to reverse the decision without regard to its merits."

Murray scathingly declared that Wilson—past president of General Electric — "does not know the issues; he does not understand them; and his only knowledge of the issues comes from the steel corporation executives, who summoned him to New York for a hasty briefing session."

Murray refused to participate in any meeting in which Wilson would "attempt to set aside the findings of the WSB in favor of an industry-dictated arrangement." (Text of statement on Page 2.)

The attempt by Wilson to undercut the wage board brought a day of tumult in Washington last Tuesday.

In Congress, a surprise maneuver by the Dixiegop majority in the House Rules Committee forced out a resolution for congressional investigation of the WSB—and particularly its recommendation for the union shop. (See adjoining story.)

In the Senate, Chairman Maybank (D. S.C.) of the joint "watchdog" committee on mobilization condemned the WSB steel proposals and offered Wilson a forum for further attacks on the Steelworkers' wage case.

The three industry members of the wage board issued another blast at the steel recommendations and urged disbanding the WSB.

From Joseph A. Beirne, president of the CIO Communications Workers and a CIO member of the WSB, came a denunciation of Wilson for "definitely aligning himself with management" and "agreeing with a profit hungry industry on a base for seeking a price increase."

Beirne said:

"Apparently the steel management briefed Mr. Wilson on the position of the industry, and he accepted such briefing without the common courtesy of inquiring from the members of the WSB what facts and information they may have.

"Mr. Wilson's injudicious statement suggests strongly also that he ignored the recommendations of former Price Stabilizer DiSalle, whose studies show that the steel industry could absorb a substantial wage increase without any increase in the price of their product.

"IT IS apparent that Mr. Wilson is agreeing with a profit-hungry industry on a base for seeking a price increase."

By mid-afternoon on Tuesday, Wilson was backing up. He attempted to draw a line between his "personal views" of unconcealed hostility to wage improvements for steelworkers and his official views as defense mobilizer. Wilson said:

"In view of the comment caused by my answers to reporters' queries at the airport last evening, I should like further to clarify my position on the WSB steel recommendations.

"Without changing the personal views I expressed last evening, I believe, first of all, there is an obligation resting on all of us in the government—and upon labor and management as well—to prevent a work stoppage in an industry so vital to the national defense.

"Secondly, I know that the WSB's recommendations were reached after much study by a duly constituted government agency.

"In view of the above, it is therefore appropriate that these recommendations should be used as a basis for trying to work out a settlement that would prevent a strike."

That cleared the way for direct negotiations between the Steelworkers and the basic producers, but Wilson's outburst (after months of behind-the-scenes maneuvers against the union) added to the tension. The union has given until Apr. 4 for negotiations, when—if there is no settlement—it will give four-day strike notices effective on Apr. 8.

Wilson's attack on the WSB recommendations came after a meeting with Truman at which they discussed a two-step steel price boost.

1. Increases under the Capehart amendment.

2. Revision of existing regulations of the Office of Price Stabilization to allow flexible and graduating price increases to equal any wage increases—which is the No. One industry demand.

Under present OPS regulations, the steel industry is too profitable to be in line for price increases because of wage boosts. OPS has said a firm's profits must fall below 85% of the three best years from 1946-49 to be eligible for a price hike.

In the case of U. S. Steel Corp., profits before taxes averaged $300 million a year for that period, while in 1951 profits before taxes for Big Steel were $658 million.

The dickering over prices continued as USA-CIO negotiators met late last week with officials of U. S. Steel in Pittsburgh, Bethlehem and Colorado Fuel & Iron in New York, Republic in Cleveland, Inland in Chicago and other producers elsewhere.

Murray had voiced a "strong hope" for a contract settlement. But he added:

"The responsibility for a strike is up to the industry now."

Play-By-Play

In 24 tumultuous hours last Monday and Tuesday, there were these consecutive developments in the steel situation:

- **Charles E. Wilson, defense mobilizer, met in Key West with President Truman on reported plans to give the steel industry a price hike.**
- **Roger L. Putnam, economic stabilizer, met with 12 top steel executives in New York, said there is "no question" that the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendation for a 17½c hourly wage increase for steel workers conforms with existing WSB regulations.**
- **Wilson returned to Washington, repudiated WSB proposals as "a serious threat" to the U. S. economy, tried to undercut those recommendations.**
- **Philip Murray, CIO Steelworkers president, angrily denounced Wilson as "a self-proclaimed big business man" trying "to set aside the findings of the WSB in favor of an industry-dictated arrangement," and rejected any meeting with Wilson.**
- **Three industry members of WSB urged it be dissolved.**
- **Dixiegops on House Rules Committee rammed through resolution for investigation of WSB.**
- **Wilson backtracked from his earlier attack on WSB steel proposals, said they were his "personal views" but that WSB recommendations "be used as a basis for trying to work out a settlement that would prevent a strike."**

Bargaining a la U. S. Steel Corp.

CIO Steelworkers didn't get anyplace when they finally met with Big Steel in Pittsburgh last week.

The meeting was quickly recessed, with Vice Pres. John Stephens of U. S. Steel Corp. saying:

"We are still considering the recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board.

"We choose to consider them further.

"When we have reached a position we will resume the conference."

Jack Livingston Resigns As CIO Member Of Wage Board

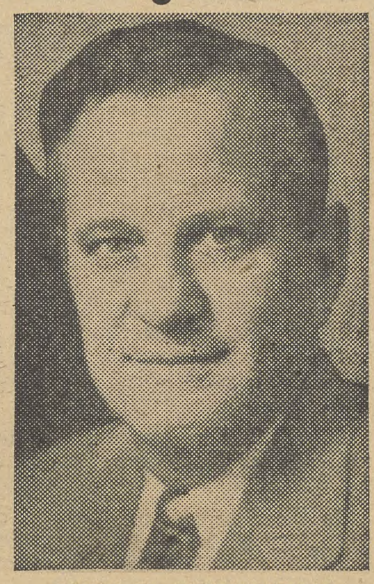
JOHN W. LIVINGSTON, vice president of the Auto Workers, has resigned from the National Wage Stabilization Board.

Livingston has been a member of the board since its inception last May. In his letter of resignation, he wrote President Truman that "recent additions to my responsibilities as an officer of our union make it impossible for me to continue as an actively participating member of the board."

He recently was appointed director of the UAW General Motors Dept. For some time he has headed the union's Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Dept.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther praised Livingston's work as a WSB member as "efficient, tireless and conscientious. He richly deserves the thanks of all organized labor."

Other CIO members of the board are Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers. Livingston's successor is expected to be appointed soon by Truman.



JOHN W. LIVINGSTON

THE ATTACK by Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson on the Wage Stabilization Board was quickly exploited by congressional foes of labor.

A few hours after Wilson denounced the WSB's proposals for a steel settlement, a Dixiegop majority rammed through the House Rules Committee a resolution to investigate the wage board with the hope of fashioning a few more restrictions on labor.

Rep. Madden (D. Ind.) labelled the move for what it was—"a hatchet to be used against the steel workers."

And Chairman Celler (D. N.Y.) said approval of the investigatory resolution was "outrageous."

Approved by the committee, by a reported 7 to 5 vote, was the long-pending resolution of Rep. Allen (R. Ill.) to investigate the WSB.

PURPOSE of the inquiry would be a move to strip the wage board of its power to act on non-economic matters, such as the union shop which it has recommended for the CIO Steelworkers

The Allen proposal has had a big hand from the Committee for Constitutional Government, National Association of Manufacturers, and other business groups.

What they want are restraints on the right to strike, government wage controls, but sharp limitations on powers of the WSB in recommending settlements—all of which would enhance managements' positions.

CELLER said that proposal was "forced through" by a Dixiecrat-Republication coalition for "political reasons." He added "rush action on this legislation is unwarranted and unjustified."

Celler said that proposal was "forced through" by a Dixiecrat-Republican coalition for "political reasons." He added "rush action on this legislation is unwarranted and unjustified."

Madden, who is from the steel center of Gary, Ind., condemned Wilson for "taking up the ax on behalf of the steel barons." And he said Congress should not join in "wielding the hatchet."

The Gary congressman warned that approval of the Allen resolution "at this stage of the steel negotiations would be like throwing gasoline on a fire."

The Dixiegop coalition went ahead nevertheless, but it still faces a vote on the floor of the House on the Allen resolution.

Action Needed

All CIO international unions and state and local councils were alerted last week to start "an avalanche of letters, wires and phone calls to congressmen" against a pending House move to investigate and curtail the Wage Stabilization Board.

Protests against the Allen resolution, H.R. 532, were urged by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, and Nathan E. Cowan, CIO Legislative Dept. director.

They warned the resolution "is an unconscionable move to use congressional coercion and intimidation" against the CIO Steelworkers.

Quick, Watson, The Facts

Millions of words have been written about the steel dispute, the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendations, and kindred matters. Rarely has the public been treated to a verbal soup in which the factual meat stock has been so scanty.

At the risk of seeming old fashioned, The CIO News would like to provide some factual answers to some current questions about the steel case:

Q. Did the WSB violate, or stretch, its formulas on steel?

A. No. The steel workers received a pay raise recommendation of 12.5c; under the cost of living formula of the WSB, they would have been entitled to 16c an hour. The fringe benefits of some 5c and hour are less than many unions have received in the past.

Q. Isn't the recommendation in the steel case the largest wage increase ever approved by the Wage Stabilization Board?

A. No; AFL building trades unions have negotiated, during the stabilization period, for greater wage increases; the teamsters have recently been granted as many paid holidays as were recommended to the steelworkers.

Q. Did the editorial writers, the commentators and the ODM get excited about those WSB recommendations?

A. Not that anybody ever noticed.

Q. Why?

A. Don't know.

Q. Well, the steelworkers union got just about everything it wanted from the WSB, didn't it?

A. No, again. For instance: the union wanted more wage increases than it got, and elimination of the southern differential; it was turned down for half the differential. The union got less than half its proposals for shift differentials. It asked for eight paid holidays—standard in many industries—and got only six. It asked for premium pay for Saturdays and Sundays, and received only a small amount of premium pay for Sundays only. And on many other points, the Board simply declined to make any proposal. It ducked the important issue of guaranteed annual wages, for example.

Q. Well, the package proposed by the WSB must cost a whale of a lot of money, anyway, doesn't it?

A. The public members of the WSB estimate that the recommendations, if put into effect now, would come to about 17.5c an hour. The industry simply has no basis for claiming the "package" would cost 30 or 60c an hour, or whatever figure the companies are using on this particular day.

Q. U. S. Steel says the wage package would cost the company $12 a ton. Is that right?

A. Let's try simple arithmetic for a change—even though that's getting old-fashioned, too.

1. The wage package, the WSB said, is 17.5c an hour.
2. U. S. Steel has about 200,000 workers covered by the union contracts.
3. On the average they work 40 hours a week, or 2000 hours a year.
4. So, you can compute the annual cost to the company for each cent of wage boost by multiplying 1c by 2000 hours by 200,000 employes. Thus, each penny wage boost costs the company $4,000,000 a year.
5. If each penny rise costs $4,000,000—then a 17.5c wage rise would cost 17.5 times as much—or $70,000,000.
6. The steel industry has a present capacity of 110 million tons a year; U. S. Steel has about 30% of that capacity; it produces about 33 million tons of steel a year. Divide those 33 million tons into the $70 million extra cost—and you get a $2.10 per ton increase—which is a far cry from the $12 a ton the companies claim is the cost of the WSB recommendations.

Q. Couldn't the companies absorb that increase?

A. Yes, because profits are at near-record highs.

Q. In asking for $12 price increases aren't the companies trying to break the government's price formula?

A. Yes.

Q. Do ODM Director Charlie Wilson and the press criticize the industry for asking for $12?

A. Not so you could notice it, with or without an ear trumpet.

Q. Do ODM Director Charlie Wilson and the press criticize the union for accepting a WSB recommendation that is less than the union originally asked, and within present WSB formulas?

A. Yes, they have. Read your local daily paper for details.

Q. Why do they **not** criticize the industry for trying to bust formulas and why do they criticize the union for merely trying to live within the formula?

A. Santa Claus will give you $64 if you give us the answer.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gerase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol XV March 31, 1952 No. 13

NAM Museum-Piece

Spotlight On Segregation

The following article by James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and president of the CIO Electrical Workers, is reprinted from The Catholic Standard, Catholic weekly in Washington:

MOST AMERICANS think of our national defense in terms of rallying the greatest possible number of young men around the flag with guns in their hands.

Too few of our people are giving consideration to the moral and ethical course we could and should be taking in a world that is beset with confusion and chaos.

This is not the plea of a pacifist. It is rather the plea of one who believes that moral principle is more powerful than physical force.

The Cross and the Flag should march together.

The history of nations and peoples since the dawn of history all serve to prove the correctness of my position.

The United States emerged as a national entity in a world of governments that were virtually all ruled by political absolutism and commercial greed. The new philosophy was not hailed with acclaim by other governments; there was, rather, outright opposition.

It is these moral considerations that we must continue to proclaim and demonstrate if we are to give leadership in the world. We know we can win a war of physical force, and I believe we are prepared to pay the bill for any such war that is forced upon us.

We do, however, appear to be reluctant to pay the bill for an overwhelming demonstration of moral force, a tiny price that consists of repudiating our prejudices.

In the course of my term of office during the last 17 years as a national officer of the CIO, I have journeyed abroad on many occasions. I have been in Moscow, and I was in Prague on the very day that the Iron Curtain descended on Czechoslovakia.

The workers of every other land were naturally interested in their own security, but they were also interested in the people of the United States.

Hundreds of them asked me what we could do to strengthen the determination of all the peoples to win recognition of the human rights and dignity of man.

Coupled with these questions was a deep interest in what we are doing here at home to carry out our boasted guarantees of human rights to all persons within our border regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

Now this is an embarrassing question for any American.

The only answer I could give was that we have in our system a set of principles and a code of laws that make it possible for us to solve this domestic problem of ours.

I was totally unable, of course, to account for the slowness with which we are moving, or for the attitudes of various and sundry individuals who oppose equitable treatment for Negroes, Mexicans, Jews, Japanese, American Indians and other racial or religious groups who are the targets of the white Gentile supremacists and the Communists as well.

I DO NOT need to go into the deep South for illustrations. I find plenty of examples here in Washington, our Nation's capital, as well as in many of our large cities throughout the United States.

I point to segregated schools, segregated recreational facilities, to the segregation policies of many hotels, restaurants, department stores and even some churches.

Of course, when I denounce these things I am called a Communist. I don't mind the name because the Communists have called me much worse names.

I do object, however, to the behavior of stupid people who give all the credit in the winning fight for human rights to the Communist Party.

Anyone who believes that the Communist is interested in human rights doesn't know that intellectual animal.

He really wants segregation of every type and description so that long reports can be made to the Kremlin Politburo for dissemination to the working people of every land under the sun including, of course, the teeming masses of darker skinned peoples.

Book Review—

How Little Shots Become Big Shots On Your Dough

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

YOU HEAR and read a lot these days about the "welfare state." It's a favorite term to hurl when unions seek social legislation for the benefit of workers and the general citizenry.

What the people who yell "welfare state" mean is that they are opposed to a concept of government which holds that the welfare of all citizens is its concern.

They claim to believe that it turns the government into a huge charity outfit to appropriate money for jobless insurance, pensions, health programs, school lunches for undernourished children, and other aid for those who may be without necessary income to take care of themselves. They hold that such funds as are spent by government for low or no-income Americans should be pared down to the bone and further aid left to private charity.

And yet many of these same people who speak scornfully of a "welfare state" themselves receive huge benefits from government agencies. They belong to what Blair Bolles' new book, "How to Get Rich in Washington," calls "the rich man's division of the welfare state."

This is a book that should be read by millions of Americans inside and outside the labor movement, and should be in every union library in the country. It ought to be a best seller.

Don't be mislead by the breezy title of Bolles' book, "How to Get Rich in Washington." It is a serious and careful study of corruption in our government backed up with documented facts. It will scandalize you. For it tells in sordid detail the disturbing story of how some American business men and government officials fleeced you and all other taxpayers out of billions.

Part of the story has been told, of course, in the press, but it came out in bits and pieces scattered over so long a period that its connections and full significance got lost as the months and years passed. Bolles ties it all together and shows how "the infiltration of law-breakers into positions of influence menaces the principles of democracy."

The three main sources from which flow the special favors that let business interests grab taxpayers' money, as listed by Bolles are:

1. Simple gifts by government to the favored, such as overpayments to industrialists in war and defense contracts.

2. Protection given by government to vested interests, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission gives to the railroads; the Dept. of Agriculture to sugar refineries; and Civil Aeronautics Board to the big airlines.

3. Most opulent source of all, discriminatory tax laws. **"The tax laws are responsible for the worst of the confusion in Washington over the role of government in the United States today," he says. "The Administration, Congress, and a great many citizens chant about private enterprise and the American success in preserving it, while enterprise every day becomes more dependent on the Federal government. It is so dependent now that it scarcely can be called private enterprise at all."**

Confusion has been added by the development of "military socialism" under which the government nurtures defense production. "The cold war with the Soviet Union," Bolles says, "has inured the public to this novel turn in the American system."

The postwar moral decay of Washington began during World War II, he writes, originated "in the military services which fell into the habit of playing Lady Bountiful to favorite Americans with other people's money . . . Congressional laws and military policy in effect guaranteed a profit to the war contractors no matter how improvident and inept they might be as businessmen."

Contract settlements provided great opportunity for milking the government, and extravagance "was systematized along lines that lead to privilege today," Bolles says.

Reports of the Comptroller General submitted to Congress later showed evidence of executive or fraudulent payment in more than a thousand of the limited number of cases studied—or in one out of seven. He estimated that at least $500 million went astray. But when evidence of fraud was submitted to the Dept. of Justice, says Bolles, the cases were seldom prosecuted.

The government's "haphazard adventures" in disposing of war surplus property that cost $42 billions, are also described. For example, there's the story of the truck dealer who paid the Philippine government $200 to $250 each for 872 trucks which were given to that government for free. In the U.S. the truck dealer found customers willing to pay $3400 to $5500 for each truck.

Ships that cost the taxpayer roughly about $4.5 billions were sold at a loss of more than 50%. Through ship subsidies, the taxpayers foot 33⅓ to 50% of the cost of constructing a ship.

Bolles traces the recent scandals that involved the Reconstruction Finance Corp. (RFC) from its origin in 1932 when it was conceived as "a buttress for a drooping economy," during the depression, down to the recent scandals that have dragged its name in the dirt.

The much publicized "mink coat" affair is peanuts, barely mentioned in the amazing recital of the shoddy intrigues undertaken to obtain loans through political influence and "knowing the right people," that were revealed at Senate committee hearings.

About all you can say for the RFC, Bolles says, is that if it was a debased agency, "it was debased in a democratic way," and "pandered to greed without being snobbish about it." For it was dedicated, he said, "to the cause of small business. Most of the loans which got the RFC into trouble went to borrowers with fewer than 500 employes . . . "

Bolles criticizes both President Truman, the Senate investigating committee and Congress for failing to take any definite measures to correct the abuses brought to light.

He says that after stubbornly defending RFC and dismissing the committee's report as "asinine," the President later merely replaced the five former RFC directors with a single administrator, leaving the basic moral problem unchanged. The Senate committee merely made a few mild recommendations that did not go the heart of the matter.

Only the American people have the power to remedy the corruption of government, Bolles writes. And to do this they will have to get rid of their apathy and laziness about public affairs, and become intelligently aware of what is going on.

In a democratic government, he says, "the people are to blame for the sins of their government. . . Politics in America is what Americans make it."

Anyway, Bolles has done a good job of informing the public about things going on in Washington that it should understand. You can't correct evils without knowing how and why they exist.

How to Get Rich in Washington by Blair Bolles, W. W. Norton & Co., N. Y., $3.75.

ICFTU Condemns French For Repression In Tunisia

THE EMERGENCY Committee of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at a meeting in Brussels, Belgium, protested strongly against French repression of the nationalist and labor movements in Tunisia.

The committee pledged ICFTU support for the Tunisian General Federation of Labor (UGTT) in its struggle for the trade union and national causes, and called on affiliates to express solidarity with Tunisian workers. The French have used harsh measures to combat the country's growing independence movement.

"The ICFTU protests strongly against the warlike and repressive measures inflicted on the Tunisian people and against infringements of the freedom of speech and assembly," said General Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek. "It condemns especially the arrests of many trade unionists and demands that they be set free immediately and that concentration camps be abolished . . .

"The ICFTU considers that the demands of the Tunisian workers are fair and reasonable, guaranteeing as they do the rights of the French minority, including the right to work and security. In the face of this reasonable attitude, the ICFTU has no doubt that the cause of democracy and free trade unionism will prevail in Tunisia."

The committee also heard reports on developments in the ICFTU regional program, and approved proposals to give the free union movements in a half-dozen countries organization and educational aid.

"Clay pigeons are going to seem dull after this."

Commies Hunt Sucker Businessmen In Promoting 'Trade' Conference

COMMUNIST propagandists throughout the world are having a field day in a drive to dupe greedy capitalist suckers into attending the forthcoming Intl. Economic Conference.

The conference is set for Moscow for Apr. 3 to 10. Its programmed aim is to revive trade both ways through the Iron Curtain. Its actual aim—disguised with more subtlety than the Reds usually show—is to bolster the Soviet war machine.

The party is expressing this sudden desire for bigger and better business through a front for the World Peace Council, itself a CP front organization. The council is the outfit that circulated the phony Stockholm peace pledge throughout the world.

A few weeks ago it began to express concern for the businessmen and workers of capitalist nations it found were suffering from lack of trade with Russia and her satellites. Before that it had been blasting them as warmongers bent on ruination of the Soviet world.

The Communists expect 400 to 450 people to attend the conference from nations all over the world. They would include manufacturers, economists, farmers, businessmen, technicians, union members and cooperators. This hope has aroused some wonder in various circles. For wherever the Communists have taken over the country, manufacturers, farmers, businessmen and co-ops have been put out of business, and unions, technicians and economists went to work for the state or not at all.

There appears no doubt that businessmen in the free world would profit by trade with the Soviet bloc. Some of the profit might even trickle down to their workers in the form of employment. This is the bait the Reds are using.

But the real gainer would be Russia. As much as the western nations want Russian raw materials, the Soviet war machine has greater need of some of the things available only in the free world, according to a detailed study made recently in Europe and now being circulated in this country.

THE STUDY cited particularly some of the rare metals. The Soviet war machine can't run at top speed without them, and Russian agents are paying fantastic prices for them in black markets.

Observers pointed out that any country which stabilizes its economy by trade with the Soviet bloc will find itself more vulnerable than ever. Politics always outranks business in the Communist mind. Any country facing a crisis would quickly find its trade with the Communist nations cut off if the Reds saw a possibility of using the situation to seize control of the government.

CIO's Southern Drive Is Looking U

Elections Won For 10,000 In Month

(First of a series)

By WILLIAM WEISS

"Those who think the Southern Drive isn't making progress should volunteer their services and go down there and try it for awhile."

The speaker was Allan S. Haywood, CIO Executive Vice President and Director of Organization. He made the remark speaking in support of the Southern Drive at the last CIO convention.

He added that any volunteers would get a "real experience on resistance to worker's unions and real bias and religious prejudice."

Today, six years after the drive was inaugurated under the direction of the late Van A. Bittner, organizing in the South continues to offer a challenge to the men in the field.

The opposition is ever present and varies in intensity, depending on the amount of progress being made in a given situation.

If the campaign is going along satisfactorily, the organizer knows he can count on the book being thrown at him. This usually takes the form of concerted opposition from the owners of the plant, from citizen committees, from labor-baiting attorneys, and in some instances from the local clergy and the press.

On the other hand, if the campaign is just in the initial stage or has bogged down for some reason or other, the opposition usually remains in the background.

The antagonism of the clergy, when it occurs, is probably the most difficult to refute. Plenty of apparently successful campaigns have been turned into disastrous routs by the intervention of a minister on the side of the mill owner.

Because of the factors involved, the undertaking must of necessity be considered a long-range proposition. In the matter of manpower alone, Drive Dir. John Riffe and the directors in the eight southern states constantly face the problem of deploying their limited forces in the most advantageous manner.

Organizers must be ready on quick notice to move into a situation possibly hundreds of miles away, sometimes into another state, if assistance is needed.

The CIO Organizing Committee headquarters in Atlanta is the hub from which all activities are directed. Riffe, through the various state directors, is kept in constant touch with the whereabouts of every organizer assigned to the drive.

If a call for additional men should come from Franz Daniel in North Carolina, for example, Riffe is in a position to reach other state directors who will dispatch men they can spare within a few hours.

This centralization of direction has been one of the main reasons for the success of the drive of late.

Recently Virginia Dir. Ernest Pugh decided he needed help during the final stage of an organizational drive. A telephone call to Atlanta brought in additional men from North and South Carolina who reported to the organizer in charge of the campaign.

How well they fitted into the situation may be judged by the outcome of the vote —an overwhelming victory for the CIO.

Organizing in the South offers little in the way of personal glory and sometimes can be extremely disheartening. The southern organizer has to be an extremely versatile individual. He must be thick-skinned and level-headed and be able to pass off taunts tossed his way by company stooges.

Tense situations have a habit of springing up at the least unexpected moments in the Southern Drive. Countless times, organizers have averted trouble at mill gates by keeping cool under the most trying circumstances.

The ability to control an explosive situation has stood many an organizer in good stead. Some southern employers are not above deliberately attempting to create trouble in the hope that the union will be blamed for the consequences. Sometimes they are aided and abetted in their efforts by the police force of the community.

The anti-union attorney presents a very real problem in the efforts to organize the South. Men like Whiteford Blakeney, who operates in North and South Carolina, and Frank Contsangy in Georgia, have made careers out of fighting the CIO.

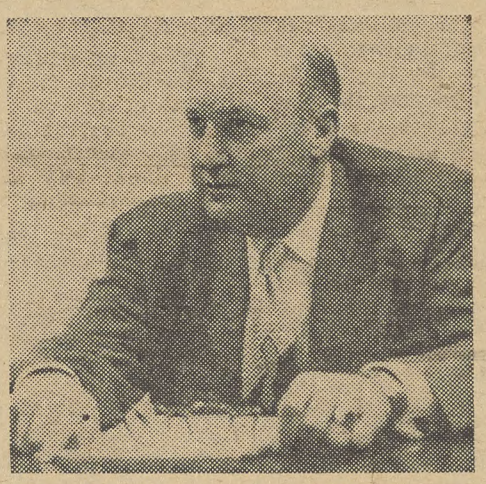
They are sought out by mill owners who are determined to keep the CIO out at any cost. But the effectiveness of their propaganda has been decreasing of late, organizers report.

Riffe and his assistants emphasize advisability of his men "living in South" in all senses of the word.

The average organizer may or may be a native southerner, but he is encaged to become a part of the commu in which he lives, settle his family, jo local church and register as a voter. M than a few of the northern organizers h married southern girls.

The current rapid industrialization

Smiling furniture workers from Galax, Va. greet Southern Drive Dir. John Riffe and Mrs. Riffe, cen



John Riffe heads the CIO Southern Drive in eight states.

Anti-Labor L

REMEMBER that wartime horror-s in the Akron (O.) Beacon-Journal one about the crew of the merchant at Guadalcanal that (so the story s wouldn't unload badly-needed supplies the Marines ashore because of union r

That one got headlines all over the c try during much of 1943. Probably dreds of indignant editorials were wr about it.

Well, the truth has finally come o nine years later—according to the Reporter, official publication of the Newspaper Guild.

"Under the heading 'Sequel,' the B-J torial page ran the story of Boats

The Southern Drive has brought dignity to workers. Here is a Washington, N. C., meeting of CIO Woodworkers.

Workers stop, look and listen w

After 6 Rough And Tough Years

ndustrial Growth Aids Unionization

South may have had an adverse effect a union membership in the North, but th process may prove eventually to be of ue to unions in the southern area.

t is a foregone conclusion that the new nts being built on a hitherto unknown le will have to be manned in some of more skilled jobs by northern labor ported for that purpose.

Some of these new workers are bound o be union men and women who can form he nucleus for intra-plant organization ves. This is a feature which has been lly lacking and which is blamed for the ficulty in setting up functioning organ- g committees within many plants in past.

When the Southern Drive first got under y, and for some time afterward, CIO anizers were about as welcome in most thern towns as the plague. Often it s impossible to secure lodgings of any t near the project on which the or- izer was working.

Businesmen tended to be openly antag- stic and "Citizens Committees" were stily formed for the purpose of combat- g "these outsiders in our midst."

t took a lot of courage for a worker to seen talking to a CIO organizer in those ys and many paid the penalty by being mmarily discharged. Meetings, when ey were held, took place in workers' omes, usually at night.

Changes have come about during the st year, however, which account for the ptimistic feeling these days among every- connected with the Drive.

Last month alone, bargaining rights re won for 10,019 southern workers. ection petitions to the National Labor

Biggest plant won by the Southern Drive so far this year is the giant Hercules Powder Co., Radford, Va.

Relations Board covering 13,000 more have been entered.

The most impressive victory to date this year was at the Hercules Powder Co. at Radford, Va.

This campaign, conducted in close cooperation with CIO Chemical Workers officials, was cited as an excellent example of the teamwork existing betwen Southern Drive activities and various CIO international unions.

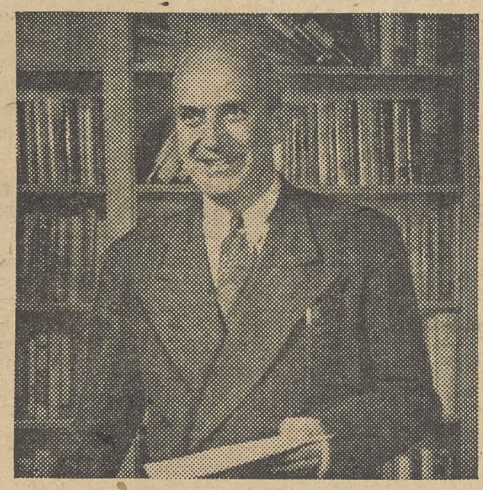
As a result of this victory, UGCCW gained approximately 7500 new members, with the possibility of adding 2500 more when plant expansion plans are completed.

Terming the entire campaign "an organizer's dream," Pugh stressed the important part played by excellent community relations maintained during the Hercules drive.

He called the Radford victory "the opening wedge" in organizing the unorganized in Virginia and predicted that the CIO will win bargaining rights for twice as many workers this year as it did in 1951.

Mistakes have been made in the past, but today the Southern Drive is operating at a high rate of efficiency with little lost motion. The men assisting director Riffe in the Atlanta headquarters—Loren Nelles, his assistant; Sec.-Treas. Oral Garrison; John Brownlee, in charge of NLRB matters; John Ramsay, director of Community Relations; and Dick Conn, publicity director, to mention a few—are all experts in their respective fields.

The CIO can be proud of the job these men are doing in the difficult job of organizing the South. With the continued whole-hearted cooperation of the state directors and the men in the field, the number one organizational goal of the CIO will be realized.



John Ramsay directs the Southern Drive's community relations.

(Next: Some opposition tactics of southern industry and how CIO is meeting them.)

Church Recognizes Rights Of Labor

MUCH of the credit for the gradual breaking down of the barriers confronting the CIO in the South is due to the unceasing activities of John Ramsay, director of CIO Community Relations.

Ramsay, who is a vice-president of the National Religion and Labor Foundation, and his assistant, Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, have made fruitful contacts in all professional groups, with distinct emphasis on church people.

A large mailing list of ministers and lay people in every city of any importance in the South is maintained.

The result of this work has been gratifying as indicated by the following resolution passed by the Southern Baptist Convention, representing more than six million members in more than 26,000 churches in the South:

"We recognize the right of labor to organize and to engage in collective bargaining, to the end that labor may have a fair and living wage, such as will provide not only for the necessities of life, but for recreation, pleasure and culture."

inally Spiked

lph Blair, an Akron boy, who was on ship in question, the Grenville M. dge," said the GR.

"Blair said that with the cargo about e-third removed to shore, the ship's of- ers were ordered to get out of port be- use of an imminent Japanese attack by . The ship put out to open sea, as being s fraught with danger.

"No crew would have refused to continue loading because of union regulations, lair added. The ship was simply under rders to protect its cargo.

"It is recorded here, to illustrate the dis- al facts that the truth wouldn't have en dramatic enough to make news; that retraction never catches up with the iginal lie."

thern Drive sound truck appears.

The CIO is building membership in the South through meetings like this one of furniture workers in Lenoir, N. C.

'Crime Against The People'—

Chicago CIO Takes Stock of The Big Job Still Ahead

By BOB SENSER

"The court will now hear the case of the Conscience of the People vs. the Chicago Community. You the jurors will hear the evidence and then leave the courtroom to reach your decision."

Witness after witness testified on "The Crime Against the People" at the 7th annual conference of the Chicago Industrial Union Council.

A mock trial and eight "jury sessions" (work-shops) gave 350 CIO members a chance to take stock of the big job they still have ahead of them in Chicago. The conference was held Mar. 22.

With a political reform sentiment sweeping Chicago at the present time, the conference again and again underscored its theme:

"Poor housing, inadequate welfare services, and bad human relations are just as much crimes against the people as the political scandals now receiving so much justified attention."

The case was documented by four of the council's committees: Community Services, Human Relations, Housing, and Armed Services and Veterans.

"Judge" Abraham Brussell, attorney for the Illinois CIO Council, did not declare the verdict. The jurors were too busy figuring out ways to prevent further crimes.

The stiffest indictment came in the field of housing. Said Willoughby Abner, Auto Workers regional education director:

"Chicago has failed, and failed miserably, in providing decent shelter for its people."

LIKE others, Abner laid the blame primarily on the doorstep of Mayor Martin Kennelly. "The mayor," said Abner, "has not provided the kind of aggressive leadership that is needed to supply Chicago with public and private housing."

Mike Mann, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Council, revealed the results of a recent housing survey made by CIO volunteers. "In our survey," said Mann, "we found that 25% of the tenants were paying rents above the legal ceiling."

Leo Goodman, secretary of the National CIO Housing Committee, detailed other evidence on Chicago's housing crime.

The shortage is so bad, Goodman pointed out, that Chicago families with incomes between $2000 and $3000 are spending an average of 58% of their income on housing. (Real estate men consider 20 or 25% as "proper.")

Goodman charged that real estate interests in Chicago "are consciously and deliberately holding down the production of housing, because the shortage gives them the chance to raise rents."

He reminded CIO members that Chicago is the national headquarters for the "central core of the real estate lobby"—the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the National Association of Home Builders, and the U.S. Savings & Loan League. He charged that Chicago gas being used as "a laboratory for working out a non-housing program."

The housing session unanimously agreed that the Chicago CIO locals must redouble their efforts on a program to get more homes built.

"We have taken a worse beating than any other city in the country," Ted Robinson of the Government & Civic Employes said, "and the citizens haven't really gotten mad about it. It's time we stop being suckers."

Chicago's record in the field of human relations is only a little better. Many private hospitals still discriminate against Negro patients, a speaker from a welfare agency declared.

LEADING OFF the 7th annual conference of the Chicago CIO Council was a mock trial indicting Chicago for its failure to solve community problems. From left: Witness Willoughby Abner, Council vice president and UAW regional education director; Prosecuting Atty. Jewel Rogers, of the Legal Aid Bureau of United Charities; Defense Atty. Herman Will, Methodist Peace Commission; Judge Abraham Brussel, CIO attorney; Witness Robert Neal, Welfare Council, Metropolitan Chicago; and Witness Leo Goodman, secretary of the CIO Housing Committee.

Lucius Love of the Steelworkers pointed out that some advance was being made in fair employment.

"ONE LARGE Department store, Carson Pirie Scott," he said "hires people on the basis of merit. But another store, Marshall Field & Co., now celebrating its 100th year, uses white skin as a job qualification. Marshall Field's doesn't employ a single Negro, not even for janitoring."

Other sessions had similar down-to-earth discussions on "The Larceny of Liberty" (civil liberties), "Indictment of Isolation" (world affairs), "Are These Deaths Necessary?" (industrial safety), and "Defendants: Chicago's Children."

At these sessions and at the evening banquet the council did more than indict. It also applauded. The loudest applause went to the winners of the council's annual award for "outstanding service to the community." Recipients were Clifton Utley, Chicago radio and TV commentator, and his wife, Mrs. Frayn Utley. The Utleys have long been prominent in promoting better human relations and in other community endeavors.

The annual award for "excellent labor-management relations" went to Plant 68 of the American Can Co. and the 2000 employes who are members of Steelworkers Local 1478. Among their joint accomplishments: a blood donor service for vets, a high safety-consciousness, acceptance of disabled veterans and handicapped civilians as employes, and a "mutual trust and respect in carrying out the provisions of the union contract."

Other awards for outstanding work in promoting better human relations and community services went to Local 1059, UAW, at the Doehler-Jarvis Corp.; Local 1422, USA, at the Inland Container Corp.; and Local 6, UAW, at the Intl. Harvester Co.

World Facing Return To Barbarism

THE WORLD is threatened with a return to barbarism without realizing it, James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO and president of the CIO Electical Workers, last week told a rally of the League for the Rights of Man.

He spoke at a meeting in Freedom House, New York, protesting the execution of a group of Spanish trade unionists.

"One of the most frightening tragedies that has overtaken man in the second half of the twentieth century," said Carey, "is his growing inability to respond to tragedy.

"We are slowly becoming men whose senses are blunted. We can no longer feel sick-hearted—as once we could—at outraged justice. We are no longer sensitive—as once we were—to individual human suffering, persecution and the deliberate taking of life.

"We are no longer capable of terrible indignation when human dignity is trampled on; we are no longer able to weep tears of pity and wrath over tyranny and torture.

"We have become—or are in danger of becoming—men whose minds are dulled by mass slaughter. Our intellects, our senses, cannot grasp the meaning of the 22 million human beings killed in World War II. The wounding of 34 million others in the same war is too vast, too horrifying for us to comprehend.

"The coldly planned extermination of seven million Jews is so enormous and unbelievable a tragedy that it can hardly make an impact on us. The enslavement of 15 million laborers by Soviet Russia's bloody tyrants leaves us numbed and with a feeling of something unreal.

"We are threatened with a return to barbarism—not simply because man has devised means for the mass slaughter of his fellow-men, but because he no longer feels the meaning of that slaughter.

THE MIRACLE of the human life no longer seems miraculous. The preciousness of the individual and the inviolability of his God-endowed rights belong increasingly to the past.

"We accept much of this loss without being conscious of our losing it. We tend to a contagious fatalism which implies that tragedy on a world scale is inevitable.

"And yet the future of the world, the dwindling promise of peace and sanity and of all human values, depend on our hearing the voices of such men as these condemned to death in Spain. Even more, the survival of human decency and dignity depends on the voices of such men—in prisons, in death cells, in slave labor camps—reaching the millions who are still free.

"For our own survival, for the rights of men to walk again with their heads high, for the freedom of our children and the generations to come, we must not only hear those voices; we must recapture the capacity to be aroused by them.

"NINE MEN in a cell in Spain, condemned to death—nine obscure men, as obscure as Sacco and Vanzetti were—they are our brothers more intimately than any mortal kinship could make them."

In another New York speech, before an assembly on the Bronx campus of New York Univ., Carey discussed labor and ethics.

He told the students about the Statement on Ethical Practices adopted at the National CIO convention last November, and pointed out that the CIO was the "first major organization of any sort or description" in the U. S. to take a position on ethical practices.

In the CIO, he added, ethics involves more than financial considerations. Ethics are "ground into the dust," he explained, when individuals are denied their human rights, their equality at the ballot box, or because of race, creed or color, a chance to work.

Canadian Rail Union Ousts J. E. McGuire

J. E. McGUIRE, veteran Canadian trade unionist and national secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes and other Transport Workers, has been removed from office and expelled from the union, the national executive board announced last week.

The brotherhood is one of the larger affiliates of the Canadian Congress of Labor, with which CIO locals in Canada are also affiliated.

McGuire was expelled after a trial by the board on charges that included circulating false and misleading information, "villification of a fellow officer and member, namely, the National President," "disregarding constiutional authority without proper approval," and "general desregard for supervisory authority."

THE president he was found guilty of villifying is A. R. Mosher, who also is president of the CCL. Mosher did not sit as a board member during the trial, and appeared only as a witness. McGuire did not appear, but asked a postponement because of ill health.

"The board took note of the fact that Brother McGuire," the board said in its report, "despite his claim of illness, was carrying on extensive activities from his home, was able to travel, organize and attend meetings."

McGuire was not represented by counsel, although he had that right. He also has the right to appeal to the next convention, which will be held in Ottawa in September.

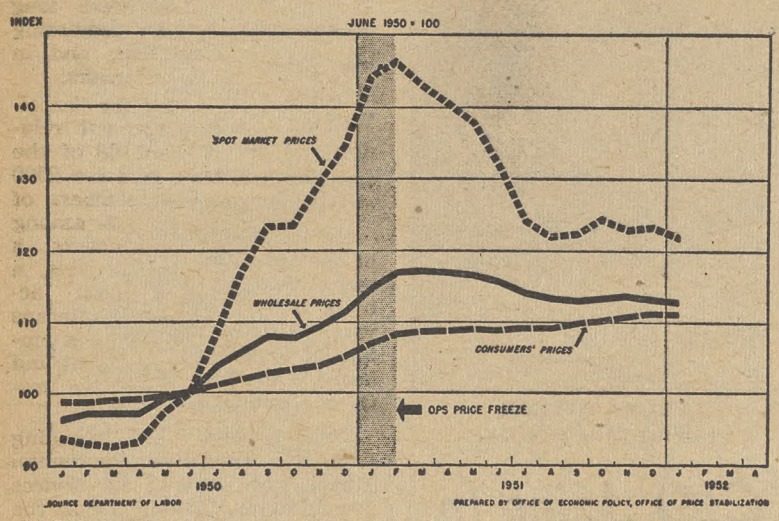
"We have come to the irresistable conclusion that the charges have been proved to be true," the board said.

Mosher said: "I do not think I am thin-skinned or vindictive.

"I can, and do, readily forgive any attack on me personally, but my duty and responsibility to the membership which has honored me with its confidence since our organization was established in 1908 is something that cannot be brushed aside.

"I have had occasion to perform many unpleasant tasks in my 44 years in office, but this experience was the worst."

Price Index Goes Down-- Just Part Of A Fraction



CONSUMERS don't gain from wholesale price decline. This OPS chart shows how spot raw material prices (wool, wheat, cotton, copper, etc.) have dropped from post-Korea 50% increase, while wholesale price index is leveling, but there hasn't been any sizeable drop in consumer prices.

★

THE COST OF LIVING in the period between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15 registered its first drop since last July, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumers' Price Index.

The drop followed months of declining wholesale prices. It was small—six-tenths of 1%—but it was the largest since December 1949. The index itself—the "new" one—sagged from 189.1 on both Dec. 15, 1951, and Jan. 15, 1952, to 187.9 on Feb. 15.

Ewan Clague, BLS commissioner, warned the decline doesn't mean the bottom has dropped out of prices. It does not necessarily indicate either a long-term trend of a "weakening in basic prices," he said, but mainly reflects sharp seasonal drops in food prices.

Most of the drop in food costs was in fresh fruits and vegetables, which were off by 7.4%. Meats, poultry and fish declined by four-tenths of 1%. Paradoxically, wholesale fruit and vegetable prices registered sizable increases during the week before the new BLS figure was announced.

Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) described the decline as "good news" but warned against those who would try to use it to get rid of price controls. The modest drop he claimed, proves that controls "have worked and are working."

Here are the cummulative figures for the "new" BLS Index:

Period	Index	Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950: June 15	170.2
1943 monthly average	123.6	1951: Jan. 15	181.5
1944 monthly average	125.5	Feb. 15	183.8
1945 monthly average	128.4	Mar. 15	184.5
1946 monthly average	139.3	Apr. 15	184.6
1947 monthly average	159.2	May 15	185.4
1948 monthly average	171.2	June 15	185.2
1949 monthly average	169.1	July 15	185.5
1950 monthly average	171.9	Aug. 15	185.5
1951 monthly average	185.6	Sept. 15	186.6
		Oct. 15	187.4
		Nov. 15	188.6
		Dec. 15	189.1
		1952: Jan. 15	189.1
		Feb. 15	187.9

Senate Unit Stages Preview Of Price Control Hatchet Job

A PREVIEW of the full-scale Congressional free-for-all ahead on continuing price and rent controls was staged last week by the Senate Banking Committee.

After many intramural tussles, in which rent controls survived by only a one-vote margin, the committee decided to draft legislation continuing the Defense Production Act — with certain changes—for another year beyond June 30. President Truman asked for a two-year extension.

Before taking this step, the committee voted down a motion by Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.) to let wage and price controls die with the present act. Republican Sens. Bricker (O.) and Schoeppel (Kan.) were the only members to support Dirksen's move.

Then a motion by Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) to continue price and rent controls only until next Mar. 31 was rejected 9 to 4.

The landlord lobby's proposal to kill rent controls, introduced by its loyal followers Dirksen and Bricker, was turned down 7 to 6.

In other actions, the committee:

1. Refused to restore livestock slaughter quotas, which Congress banned last year at the request of the meat and cattle lobbies.

2. Voted 9 to 3 to keep the Herlong Amendment which forces OPS to allow wholesalers and retailers their pre-Korean percentage markups. By the same margin, it also broadened the inflationary effects of this provision by amending it to permit the percentage markups to wholesalers and retailers whose ceilings were set before it was adopted.

3. Approved a "hamstringing" rent control amendment requiring a public hearing before controls could be restored in any community that has been decontrolled.

4. Rejected an amendment by Sen. Lodge (R. Mass.) directing defense agencies to channel orders into distressed industrial areas with high unemployment.

5. Defeated motions to relax restrictions on installment plan buying and ease down payment requirements on automobiles, furniture, radio and television sets.

All of these committee actions had been opposed by the CIO.

In extending the Herlong Amendment, however, the committee also changed it to prevent price markups for increases in excise taxes — a practice President Truman criticized as inflationary and unwarranted. It also voted to liberalize provisions for import restrictions on cheese, butter and certain fats and oils.

Recalling that last year Congress further weakened even the inadequate measure reported by the committee, it is expected that most of the issues acted upon in drafting the bill will be fought all over again when the measure reaches the floor.

Dixiegops Spurn Bills For Consumer-Aid Unit

SEVERAL proposals to set up committees to protect consumers have been given a cold shoulder by the 82nd "Horsemeat" Congress.

The Dixiegop coalition has simply kept them bottled up in committees. The only one even to get a hearing so far is the proposal of Sen. Gillette (D. Ia.) and 23 other Senators to create a Select Committee on Consumer Interests.

Most of the consumer-aid proposals have been pending in the House and Senate since last summer.

Gillette's measure, introduced last July, was finally given a one-day hearing by a Senate Rules subcommittee Mar. 22. It ran into considerable Dixiegop opposition.

Gillette stated bluntly that "the greatest failure by Congress has been in ignoring the problems of consumers." He said jurisdiction over such problems is now scattered between several Senate committees, none of which is in a position to give special attention to consumer interests.

He pointed out that 10 of the 13 members of the Senate Labor Committee, "which certainly comes as close to any committee in dealing with the problems of millions of consumers who are members of labor unions," are sponsors of his resolution.

National labor, consumer, cooperative and teacher groups have urged its passage.

Sen. Aiken (R. Vt.), speaking for the Senate Agriculture Committee, said that there is no need for the proposed committee. He contended that consumer problems of all kinds are now handled adequately by the regular committees and Government agencies.

Similar views were expressed by Sen. Ellender (D. La.), chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Chairman Maybank (D. S. C.) of the Banking Committee, Chairman Johnson (D. Colo.) of the Commerce Committee, and Chairman O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) of the Senate-House Economic Committee.

Bills calling for the creation of a committee similar to that proposed by Gillette have been introduced in the House by Reps. Dingell (D. Mich.), Javits (R-Lib. N.Y.) and Multer (D.N.Y.)

Scrapping Of Old Workers Decried By Textile Aide

OLDER WORKERS are being wasted in the nation as a whole, but in New England they are being scrapped, according to Solomon Barkin.

Barkin, research director for the CIO Textile Workers, spoke at a Conference on the Aging in Boston sponsored by the United Community Services of Greater Boston.

"Some employers in this region," he said, "are reducing their work forces either by closing enterprises or extending work assignments or increases in work tasks. Both reduce the normal complements of workers. Employers and New England capital have neglected the basic regional economy and thereby aggravated the position of the older worker."

N.Y. Labor Unity Move Collapses

COLLAPSE of a CIO-AFL unity committee in the New York City area was indicated last week following a dispute over bargaining rights for 5500 northern New Jersey brewery workers.

In its first major test two months after its formation, the committee designed to end raiding and cross-picketing between CIO and AFL groups, disbanded following charges and counter charges of bad faith.

Morris Iushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the New York City CIO Council, said his organization would not "yield one inch" in its determination to back the CIO Brewery Workers in the dispute with the AFL Teamsters.

He recalled that the New Jersey beer workers had belonged to the Brewery Workers (then in the AFL) for many years until raided by the Teamsters and are now demanding to return to the CIO union.

"FINE RECORD of achievement" of O. A. Knight, CIO Oil Workers president, in human relations field was cited at recent Denver meet at which Knight was presented with B'nai B'rith award. At presentation (from left), were Art Bazata, State Sen. Ben Bezoff, Knight, and Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, who was given a Denver "ambassador-at-large" scroll.

CIO Locals, Councils Take Lead In Fight Against Rent Gougers

CIO throughout the country is taking the lead in helping tenants defeat the relentless campaign of the National Association of Real Estate Boards and other landlord lobbies to kill rent controls.

Some of the highlights of the fight were outlined last week by Leo Goodman, secretary of the CIO Housing Committee, which has coordinated many local efforts.

He praised particularly the work done by CIO locals and councils in Chicago, Ill.; Hammond, Gary and East Chicago, Ind.; Pittsburgh, Wilkinsburg and Lycoming County, Pa., and Oak Ridge, Tenn.

"These communities are representative of many others where CIO action has been all-important in the fight on rent gouging," Goodman emphasized.

Lobby Hit

Recalling that the real estate lobby singled out the Chicago CIO for separate attack before the Senate Banking Committee two weeks ago, he explained that this was not surprising since one of the most successful fights for rent control has been waged by the Chicago Council.

This was conceded by the National Apartment Owners Association when it complained bitterly at the Senate hearings that two CIO members of the Chicago Rent Advisory Board had joined with other public members so that the board has acted "consistently in favor of the tenant." The landlords, of course, want it the other way.

"The significance of continued rent control in Chicago is obvious in view of the fact that the real estate lobby has succeeded in getting rents decontrolled in nearby cities like Milwaukee, Gary and Hammond," Goodman said.

A move to secure recontrol of rents in the last two communities, as well as in East Chicago, Ind., was launched last week by the Lake County CIO Council. Helping to shape the plans were John F. Milasich, secretary of the Lake County IUC, Lester Thorton and Joe Geniske of the CIO Steelworkers, George Lamb, president of the East Chicago City Council, and Bernice Fisher, secretary of the Chicago IUC-CIO.

The Gary-Hammond-East Chicago area has just been designated a "critical defense housing area" by the government as the result of action initiated by the CIO. As a result construction of 2700 rental and 300 sales housing units has been programmed by the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Local builders and landlords are fighting the move as "unjust and unnecessary." At the same time, they indicated that they would move to build the low-rent and low-cost houses to forestall such action by the government, which the law authorizes to undertake the project if private builders don't do so within 90 days.

Production Hurt

How urgently the new rental units are needed is indicated by the fact that personnel directors of leading industrial plants in the area have pointed out for more than a year that the lack of low-rent housing is delaying important defense production. These included representatives of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Inland Steel and Continental Foundry and Machine Cos.

The lead in the Pittsburgh fight has been taken by Westinghouse Local 601 of the CIO Electrical Workers. A delegation composed of Fred McAllen, Stanley Jozwiak and Carl Schake carried the fight to defense mobilization officials in Washington.

The local is immediately concerned over the recent action of the borough council of Wilkinsburg, a Pittsburgh suburb, in voting rent decontrol. It is currently working to get 25,000 signatures on a petition asking that Wilkinsburg be declared a "critical" area—and rent controls be restored.

Because the NAREB tries to gain decontrol in suburbs as a prelude to an assault on the city itself, the CIO has asked that the whole of metropolitan Pittsburgh be included in the "critical" area.

A similar assault by the landlords in Williamsport, Pa., has been bitterly fought by the Lycoming County CIO Council, whose efforts last December prevented a vote by the City Council on decontrol. The CIO Council has asked that a Census Bureau housing survey be undertaken before the rent decontrol proposal is acted upon.

Pres. Harvey Lemon of the Lycoming County IUC, Charles Horton, business agent of the CIO Textile Workers local, and Robert Parks, president of the CIO Auto Workers local, came to Washington last week seeking to persuade mobilization authorities to declare the region a "critical" rent area.

Rent Boost Halted

At the atomic city, Oak Ridge, Tenn., the efforts of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers have been instrumental in saving tenants of the 17,400 government-owned housing units there, and in Richland, Wash., and Los Alamos, N. M., an estimated $150,000 a month rent hike since last August.

UGC&CWA Pres. Martin Wagner has taken an active part in the fight, as has Jerry A. George, president of Local 288 at Oak Ridge. The union's battle began when the Atomic Energy Commission, acting on advice of a realtor - controlled panel, announced that it would impose a 20% rent boost.

AEC contended that government housing was exempt from rent control. After the CIO had called the absurdity of this claim to the attention of the House and Senate Banking Committees, Congress last year amended the Defense Production Act to make it clear that rent control does apply to government-owned housing.

Furniture Local Fights Decontrol

Fifteen persons appealed for the retention of rent controls and one landlord asked for decontrol at a hearing held by the Davidson County (N. C.) Commissioners.

But the commissioners voted to decontrol rents in the rural areas of the county. Local 286 of the CIO Furniture Workers at Thomasville, N. C., is using leaflets, petitions and telegrams to various public officials urging them to use their influence to reinstate controls.

As an example of rent gouging, the local was able—while controls were in effect—to have the rent paid by a World War II veteran for a 5-room shack reduced from $37.50 to $20 a month. Such relief is now impossible.

IUE Strikes Runaway Sylvania Unit

MORE THAN 400 members of Local 744 of the CIO Electrical Workers are out on strike at the Sylvania Products plant in Shawnee, Okla., because they have been refused wages, hours and working conditions in effect in other Sylvania shops.

Two days after they walked out, the company suspended operations. The plant is one of several that have been opened in the South by major firms in the electrical industry in the hope of imposing substandard wages and working conditions on non-union employes.

The IUE-CIO organized it a few weeks ago, won a National Labor Relations Board election and is seeking its first contract. Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the IUE-CIO pointed out that the local manager refused the Shawnee workers the same things granted Sylvania employes at Huntington, W. Va., when he directed operations there.

The issues include wages, the union shop, a grievance procedure, checkoff, time study, night differentials and other protections for the workers.

The strikers are not eligible for unemployment compensation. The union is raising funds among its members in locals throughout the country to aid them.

RUSS TAYLOR
Wins shoe election.

CIO Joins In Parley On Handicapped

A CIO spokesman last week promised that local CIO unions will aid the physically handicapped—18% of the population—get jobs.

The promise was given by Frank L. Fernbach, associate CIO research director, who took part in a panel on epilepsy at the National Conference on Placement of the Physically Handicapped at Washington.

He urged physicians and social workers to take the job problems of the physically handicapped to local union halls, where he assured them they would receive cooperation.

More than 100 physicians, placement officers of the U. S. Employment Service, social workers, management and union representatives—and the handicapped themselves, some of them in wheel chairs—attended the meeting.

Participants in the panel on various crippling ailments included Pres. Martin Wagner of the CIO Chemical Workers; Sec.-Treas. James J. Mitchell of the CIO Shoe Workers; Paul Sifton, Washington legislative representative of the CIO Auto Workers; William Hanscom, Washington legislative representative of the CIO Oil Workers; and Ben Blankenship, legislative representative of the CIO Communication Workers.

Taylor Wins Presidency Of Shoe Workers

RUSSELL J. TAYLOR, national legislative representative of the CIO Shoe Workers, was elected president of the union in a referendum held Mar. 18, an official tabulation showed last week.

He defeated Emerson T. Pence, of Portsmouth O., the union's territorial representative in Ohio, by a better than three to one vote. Fifteen members of the international general executive board also were elected, 10 of them incumbents.

Taylor succeeds the late William E. Thornton, of Lynn, Mass., who died in December. The election was a regular one under the union constitution, and Taylor will serve for two years from his installation on May 5.

Shoe workers in a referendum next year will vote on a secretary-treasurer and six territorial representatives.

Taylor has been USWA legislative agent in Washington since 1947. He is a veteran worker in the industry, having been employed by the International Shoe Co. of St. Louis for 25 years before accepting national office. While in the plant he served as vice president, financial secretary and executive board member of Local 56-A.

Before coming to Washington, he represented Component Parts locals of the union, which are scattered all over the country, on the general executive board.

In only one general executive board contest was communism an issue. In New York, Steve Ocuto, with the support of the administration of the union's Joint Council No. 13, defeated Freda Casso, the incumbent. The leadership of the Joint Council is pledged to carry out the members' mandate to give unqualified support to the National CIO

UWUA Aide Named To N.Y. School Board

Ed Gideon, an official of the CIO Utility Workers, has been named to the board of the Willow Brook (N.Y.) State School for mentally retarded children. Gideon is financial secretary of UWUA Local 1-2.

CIO ELECTRICAL Workers appeal to Rep. Eberharter (D. Pa.), center, to use his influence to have Wilkinsburg, Pa., declared a "critical" area subject to rent control. Wilkinsburg is near the large East Pittsburgh Westinghouse plant, and the Wilkinsburg Council has voted to decontrol rents. Secy. Leo Goodman of the CIO Housing Committee (right) helps present IUE's case. IUE petitions demand recontrol.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

TORNADOES ripped Arkansas on Mar. 21, and according to reports from Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker the results were devastating. It is estimated that 111 persons were killed, 788 additional people were injured, and property damage will exceed $25,000,000.

Dir. Tucker states that many of the dead and injured are CIO members, belonging largely to either the CIO Woodworkers or the CIO Shoe Workers.

National Dir. Leo Perlis of the CIO Community Services has sent Rep. Ferguson Donovan to Arkansas to extend all possible aid to the victims, and to cooperate with the Red Cross and other relief organizations in the area.

★

THE WRITER last week addressed a meeting of representatives of CIO affiliates in Akron, O. Legislative Rep. Frank Hoffman of the Steelworkers and Legislative Rep. Tom Owens of the Rubber Workers also spoke. It was decided that CIO would support Walter Huber for Congress. Mr. Huber has always shown that he is for the worker 100%. Executive Sec. Leo Dugan of the Akron IUC presided over a very good meeting—one that reflected the spirit of '36.

From Akron I traveled to Pittsburgh to attend the convention of the Pennsylvania State Council. Pres. Philip Murray was present and addressed the delegates. He presented the facts of the present steel controversy in which Charles E. Wilson has tried to set aside the findings of the Wage Stabilization Board, despite the fact that the WSB is the duly recognized agency to handle such matters.

The CIO Steelworkers have cooperated in every way with the board and on requests from them and the President of the United States have postponed strike action. When the board handed down its decision, the Steelworkers voted to accept the decision although it did not represent all that was asked for.

★

SOME REACTIONARY congressmen, taking their cue as always from big business and their representatives, are talking about legislation to interfere with the function of the WSB. Labor will fight their efforts all the way.

The convention was one of the largest ever held by a state council. Harry Boyer, president, and Harry Block, secretary, have done a fine job and are to be congratulated for an excellent convention.

The steel situation points up the fact that we must remain strong, and the one way in which we can do this is to continue to organize the unorganized—organizing all workers is paramount—lets go!

The CIO Local Industrial Union No. 78 has won two more representation elections in El Centro, Calif., according to word from Reg. Dir. Iwrin L. DeShetler. At the Atlantic Commission Co., the vote was CIO 28, no union 16; Dave Freeman Co., CIO 72, no union 1. Reps. Clayton Coon and Richard Perry of the local and CIO Rep. James R. Spangler directed the organization work.

★

CIO FIELD REP. T. J. McCarthy reports that in a representation election at the John P. Agnew Co., Washington, D. C., the workers favored the CIO Oil Workers by a vote of 18 to 7 for no union, 1 challenged, 6 not voting.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that the CIO Steelworkers won a representation election at the A. M. Castle Co., Baltimore, Md., by a vote of 10 to 3 for no union.

National Dir. John Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee reports the following representation election victories: Vero Manufacturing Co., Garland, Tex., eligible 89, UAW-CIO 63, no union 26; Hayes Aircraft Corp., Birmingham, Ala., eligible 1091, UAW-CIO 668, IAM 337, no union 19, challenged 21, void 4; American Granite Finishing Co., Elberton, Ga., eligible 15, CIO Stone & Allied Workers 12, no union 1; Cummer & Graham Furniture Co., Paris, Tex., eligible 150, Furniture Workers 97, no union 21; Warrior & Gulf Navigation Co., Mobile, Ala., eligible 83, Steelworkers 57, no union 25; Palmetto State Lumber Co., Florence, S. C., eligible 35, CIO Woodworkers 34, no union 1.

★

REG. DIR. George Craig reports that in a representation election at the Pioneer Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa., the agents favored the CIO Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee by a vote of 19 to 0 for DPOWA. CIO Reps. Ben Stahl and John Ames assisted in this drive.

Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson reports that in a representation election at the Sefton Fibre Box Co., Piqua, O., the workers favored the CIO Paperworkers by a vote of 62 to 25 for the AFL Pulp and Sulphite Workers, 20 for no union. UPA Reps. Berkley Watterson, John Gray and Logan Goff participated in the campaign.

Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers reports that in a representation election at the H. B. Nevins shipyard, City Island, N. Y., the IUMSWA won by a vote of 116 to 115 for no union, 3 challenged. Since there were three challenged ballots, the matter went to the National Labor Relations Board for a decision. The board certified the IUMSWA as the bargaining agent.

Jumping Joe Sues Benton For $2 Million

THE SENATOR who has probably damaged more reputations than any other person in U. S. history last week contended his own is worth $2 million.

Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), who faces possible expulsion from the Senate for character assassination, filed a libel and slander suit for that amount against his chief critic, Sen. Benton (D. Conn.).

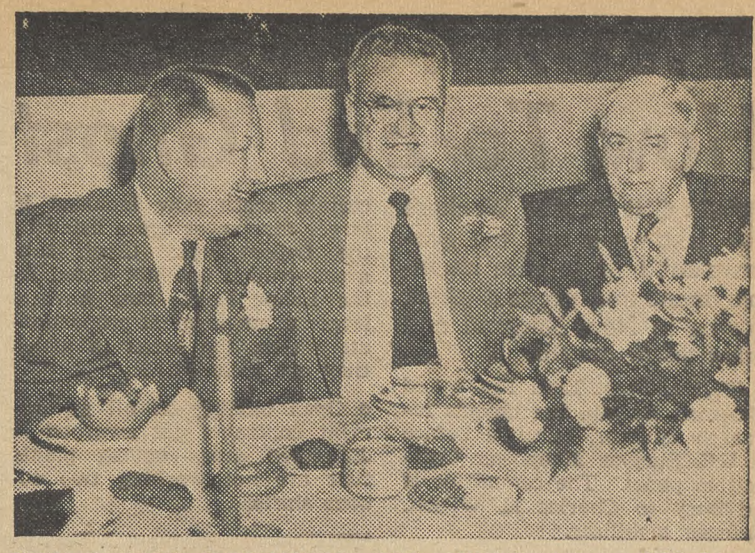
Benton had invited such a suit by waiving his Congressional immunity and accepting "full legal responsibility" for the charges he made against the Wisconsin demagogue in calling for his ouster.

McCarthy's strategy in filing the suit at this time is evident. The Senate is due to act in the near future on a "vote of confidence" called for by the subcommittee investigating him. The chairman of that group has charged that McCarthy falsely and maliciously slandered the subcommittee during its probe.

At a press conference, McCarthy said he intends to serve as his own lawyer in the case so that he can cross-examine Benton under oath during the trial and pre-trial examinations. That will enable him to go on a wild "fishing" expedition, since slander trials allow a wide range of questioning.

In his suit, McCarthy — who has himself steadfastly refused to waive Congressional immunity —charged that Benton has pro-Communist friends and had protected bad security risks. Benton, of course, cannot file a countersuit against McCarthy as long as he hides behind his Senatorial immunity.

Declaring that he agreed "completely" with Benton's evaluation of McCarthy's actions, Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) said he was glad McCarthy "has been forced to accept Sen. Benton's challenge."



STATE AND NATIONAL CIO officials joined 365 local delegates at annual banquet of Montgomery County CIO Council, Norristown, Pa. At speakers' table (from left), are Harry Boyer, Pennsylvania CIO Council president; Harry Travis, county CIO Council president; and Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils.

CIO Urges Senate Unit Okeh For 2 Health, Safety Bills

SPOKESMEN for the CIO, the Auto Workers and the Steelworkers testified before the Senate Health Subcommittee last week for two bills aimed at advancing the health, safety and welfare of American workers.

One, sponsored by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), sets forth a national policy on occupational health and safety covering products that move in interstate commerce. The other was introduced by Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) and provides grants-in-aid to state agencies to improve standards and performance at that level.

Harry Read, executive assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and director of the National CIO Committee on Health, Safety and Welfare, read the subcommittee sections of the resolution adopted at the 1951 CIO convention deploring the rising toll of death and accident in industry and reiterating the CIO position that high health and safety standards be set by law.

The two bills under consideration are not mutually exclusive, he pointed out.

"The adoption of enforceable federal standards as to goods moving in or affecting interstate commerce would not solve the whole problem," he said.

"There still remains a tremendous number of manufacturing establishments operating wholly intrastate. Only a state labor agency can properly deal with these under the police powers of the state."

Testimony on behalf of the Auto Workers was given by Paul Sifton, national legislative representative; Lloyd Utter, director of the Health and Industrial Safety Div., and Heinz Szeve, assistant director of the Foundry Dept. Frank Burke, health and safety director appeared for the Steelworkers.

TWUA Fights Rug Firms' Move To Cancel Contracts

IN AN APPARENT move to head off any demands for wage increases, three leading carpet and rug companies have cancelled their contract with the CIO Textile Workers.

Their action paralleled wage-cutting attempts by American Woolen Co. and other big woolen-worsted manufacturers.

The three companies — Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Alexander Smith, Inc., and A. & M. Karaghuesian, Inc. — employ about 12,000 workers. The union has more than 25,000 carpet and rug workers under contract, but the three concerns customarily set the pattern for the industry.

Cancellation notices were received by TWUA from the three firms shortly after delegates from all of the union's rug and carpet locals met in New York City and reaffirmed their 1951 program of a 15c an hour increase and a cost-of-living pay clause.

"The demand of the three companies was received shortly after our conference adjourned and before any announcement of our decision had been made," said Jack Rubenstein, TWUA's carpet and rug director.

"Obviously the industry wants to cut wages and weaken contract benefits, rather than to keep in step with American industry as a whole.

"**THE ACTION** of these employers is shocking in view of the way they have lagged behind the rest of the textile industry, during the last 18 months.

"A wage increase of 15c across the board would not even require approval of the Wage Stabilization Board."

Rubenstein added that he had advised the local unions to "take whatever action they deem necessary to prepare for our coming struggle."

The contracts expire June 15. On the urgent request of the employers, TWUA carpet and rug workers refrained last May from making any demands, but allowed the contracts to renew for a year.

CIO Protests Stall Phone Rate Boost

After strong protests by the Pennsylvania State CIO Council, the State Public Utilities Commission has set aside for six months a $34 million rate increase plea of the Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania.

$5 Weekly Raise

A $5 weekly wage increase has been won by workers at the Brooklyn Borough Gas Co. They are represented by Utility Division of Local 101, CIO Transport Workers.

'51 Proceedings Now Available

The complete proceedings of the 1951 National CIO Convention in New York are now available in printed form. They contain a full record of discussion and debates, speeches, resolutions and reports as the delegates received them.

Copies may be ordered now from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Price, $2 per copy.

TWUA Tells Government How To End Ghost Towns

THE CIO Textile Workers last week told the government how to ease unemployment and prevent ghost towns in New England and other textile centers.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve and Solomon Barkin, the union's research director, testified before a U.S. Surplus Manpower Committee panel. The committee is advisory to Charles E. Wilson, defense mobilizer.

Pointing to an unmeployment rate running as high as 23% in such a typical textile center as Lawrence, Mass., the TWUA officials proposed:

- Spreading the work, with government work assigned to idle and work-slack plants.
- Stop awarding contracts to mills working two 40-hour shifts.
- Declaring the textile industry "a depressed industry."
- Preferential negotiation of contracts with textile mills and all other plants in distressed manpower areas.
- Designating as critical areas certain areas now included in larger manpower areas listed by the Labor Dept. (Such sub-areas—which are not listed by the Labor Dept.—may have a larger unemployment proportionately than the areas in which they are included.)
- Open bidding on all government contracts not awarded in distressed areas among plants that are not working two 40-hour shifts.

THE panel chairman, J. Forrester Davison, appeared to be concerned by the language of Manpower Policy Order No. 4—issued by Wilson—which referred to promoting the general welfare of the country. The panel was set up, under the order, to see what steps can be taken to relieve the textile unemployment crisis.

Davison's judicial approach led Rieve to declare "we've got to keep the workers' morale fit during the world-wide struggle" against communism. He explained that jobless workers are dispirited workers.

"There is more at stake than the productivity of a particular employer," Barkin reminded the panel. He told of letters written in 1949 by many TWUA members in Lawrence, Mass. — which he described as "the No. 1 depressed area" in the industry—to relatives in Italy which helped prevent the Communists from winning the general election.

He quoted official Massachusetts figures showing that there were 13,000 unemployed in Lawrence during February—23% out of a total work force of 50,000. Barkin said that in addition there were 5000 in Lawrence who have been out of work so long that they have lost all claim to unemployment compensation.

"The contraction in employment which we have spelt out in the statistics cannot disclose the great misery which has overwhelmed textile communities,'" Barkin said.

"MOST mills are located in either single-industry communities or localities in which the textile industry predominates.

"As a result the textile recession has cast a greater pall upon the areas involved than would be suggested by the figures on the decline of the industry itself. . . .

"We are endangering the economic well-being of entire regions in which the textile industry is concentrated. . . . The other large industries in which the Surplus Manpower Committee is interested (apparel and shoes) are also substantially located in the textile regions so that recession in all these consumer goods has had a cumulative effect on these areas."

DIRE NEED of the nation's 150,000 unemployed textile workers is described to a special panel of the Surplus Manpower Committee by Emil Rieve and Solomon Barkin, president and research director of the CIO Textile Workers.

S.F. Bay Council Re-elects Bruhl

The Contra Costa, Calif., County CIO Council has re-elected Jack Bruhl as president for a third term. He also is president of CIO Oil Workers Local 587.

Sec.-Treas. E. J. Amiot, of CIO Auto Workers Local 560, also was returned to office.

Big Lobbyist For Oil Grab Moves In On Senate Floor

CONGRESSIONAL subservience to special interest lobbies reached a new low last week when the Senate suspended its rules to let a $1500-a-month oil lands lobbyist sit on the floor to advise Sen. Holland (D. Fla.) during debate on the oil bill.

It was probably the first time in history that such a spectacle had occurred. Senate Secretary Leslie L. Biffle and several other veteran Senate attaches said they could recall no precedent for the action.

Holland and the oil lobby are trying to persuade Congress to give away oil and natural gas deposits worth about $40 billion which the Supreme Court declared unequivocally belongs to all of the American people. The Dixiecrat has authored a "States rights" proposal giving coastal states title to the tidelands.

Sen. Hill (D. Ala.), on the other hand is seeking to use revenue from the rich offshore deposits for federal aid to education in all States. He took the floor after Holland's speech to declare that tidelands oil and gas are a national asset "too great to be dealt with as the plaything of a political game or the pawn of a financial grab."

When Holland began his speech, he asked unanimous consent that Walter R. Johnson, who has been a registered lobbyist for "States rights" tidelands legislation since 1948, and John Madden, assistant attorney general of Louisiana, be permitted to sit on the floor beside him.

Only a few Senators were on the floor and none objected. The two sat there about three hours, but no Senators protested. During his long speech, Holland referred to them from time to time and occasionally conferred briefly with Johnson.

55,000 CWA Members Vote Strike Okeh

CIO Communications Workers locals representing more than 55,000 telephone workers have voted strike approval by a better than a 4 to 1 margin.

No date has been set for strike action, CWA headquarters in Washington announced last week.

Workers involved in the strike balloting are employed by Michigan Bell (18,000), Ohio Bell (15,000), Western Electric (15,750) and Pacific Tel. & Tel. (7000, in Northern California).

Contracts covering these workers expired between Feb. 15 and Mar. 9 and have been extended on a five-day notice basis.

CWA began neogtiations with AT&T companies last January. Company offers made so far are far below what the union says it is entitled to under wage stabilization regulations.

In addition to a general wage increase, CWA is seeking to improve fringe items — seniority rights, grievance and arbitration machinery, contract provisions covering discharges and demotions, plus certain local items.

This cluster of wage negotiations is the first group of CWA-AT&T contracts to come up for renewal this year. Other Bell System agreements are set to expire shortly and by mid-1952 negotiations will be under way —or will have been completed— for all the 314,300 Bell System employes represented by the union.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Wage Stabilization Board Investigation H. Res. 532	Calls for investigation of WSB recommendations.	House Rules Committee voted approval. House may act at any time.	Write your Congressman asking him to prevent this unfair meddling by Congress in steel dispute.
McCarran-Walter Immigration and Naturalization S. 2550 H. R. 5678	Makes drastic revisions of present laws perpetuating racial discrimination and threatening civil liberties.	House and Senate Judiciary Coms. have both reported bill to floor. Vote in both House and Senate due soon.	Urge members of House and Senate to send bill back to committee for adequate hearings.
Defense Production Act	Extends price-wage-rent and other controls beyond June 30.	Senate Banking Com. completed hearings, now writing bill; House Banking Com. is holding hearings.	Urge members of House and Senate Banking Coms. to extend and strengthen law.
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	Hearings begin Mar. 31 before House Ways and Means Committee. Senate Finance Committee is due to act soon.	Urge Representatives and Senators to give full support to these bills.
Tidelands Oil H.R. 4484	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	Senate Interior Committee has reported out compromise bill (S.J. Res. 20). Attempt will be made to substitute House-passed H.R. 4484 on Senate floor.	Urge Senators to oppose H.R. 4484. Insist on continued federal ownership of these resources and urge that oil revenues be used for federal aid to schools.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Committee voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.
Military-Critical Defense Areas Rent Control S. 1893	Prevents rent gouging of military personnel and defense workers.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Committee.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

Factory Job Layoffs Grow

THE LABOR DEPT.'S latest report shows that 383,000 more factory production workers were jobless in February this year than in the corresponding month last year.

"Over the year, employment reductions of 5% or more were reported in the apparel, leather, furniture and textile industry groups, reflecting decreased demand for consumer goods and restrictions on nondefense construction," the department said.

"In the leather and textile industries, employment levels this February were even lower than in February, 1939, in contrast to a gain of over 60% in total factory employment over the period." The year 1939 was a depression year.

Between February, 1951, and February, 1952, employment of production workers declined as follows: Textile, 150,000; apparel (men's and women's), 66,000; lumber, 85,000; leather, 32,000, and furniture, 31,000.

Give A Buck To PAC

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS
$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 7, 1952 82 No. 14

Steel Bosses Won't Budge

Price Gouge Demand Forces Workers Out

A strike in steel is set for 12:01 a.m. on Apr. 9, as the nation's big steel corporations refused to budge from their demand for super-price increases and the government redoubled efforts to avert a work stoppage.

Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO Steelworkers dispatched the strike notice to union locals and to the companies early Friday, Apr. 4, in line with a previous pledge to give the companies 96 hours' warning of a shutdown. Throughout the nation, steel mills began to bank their furnaces.

Murray, in making public the strike call, placed direct blame for the stoppage on the industry's greed for greater profits. He said:

"The strike should be recognized for what it is—a strike caused by the adamant and provocative stand of the steel companies against the government, against our stabilization program and against the American people."

Throughout his lengthy statement, Murray reviewed the history of negotiations with the companies since late last November. His theme: the union had accepted the recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board as within the framework of wage stabilization policy—but the companies have refused to accept the price stabilization policy.

As The CIO News went to press, the government asked union and company negotiators to stand by in New York for possible further meetings over the weekend.

John Steelman, acting head of the Office of Defense Mobilization since Charles E. Wilson quit in a huff, announced that he had asked Nathan Feinsinger, chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, to sit in

(Continued on Page 3.)

PORTRAIT OF A $100,000 LOBBY. Seated in the front row (from left) are Bernard E. Teets and President Marion Williamson both of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies. Conferring with the latter is Stanley Rector, legislative director of the Unemployment Benefit Advisers, Inc. The three have worked closely together in the current drive to kill the Moody-Dingell unemployment compensation bill and other social security improvements urged by Rep. Ferand (D. N.J.). For a list of some of the big corporations supporting their work, see Page 12.

How To Change A Congress That Picks Pockets From Behind

"For every dollar we have gained in wages, Congress has assessed the working man a dollar in taxes and higher prices!"

That's the bread-and-butter reason why political action is more important than ever in 1952, the CIO Woodworkers said last week.

"Labor has a fight on two fronts: legislative and contractual. We're winning the latter. We'd better start winning the first!"

That's what IWA Pres. Al Hartung, Sec.-Treas. Carl Winn and other international officers of the wood union said in a joint statement.

Their statement touched off an IWA register, vote and PAC Dollar drive.

But the "pork chops" urgency of political action—addressed to Woodworkers in the Pacific Northwest, Midwest and South—applies to all unionists.

Union members who aren't good citizens, who fail to register and vote, are "destroying the effectiveness of their own contracts," the IWA officers warned.

For example, they cited what's happened to workers' wages in current dollars:

In 1945, the "all manufacturing" net average income for a worker family of four was $33.08 (that's for "real dollars," what they will buy at the grocery store.)

Today, said the IWA, it is only $33.19.

"We have only ourselves to blame if we fight a hard battle to win better contracts," the IWA officers continued, "then turn around to find a Congress which does not represent us has picked our pocket from behind."

There's no question what has caused "creeping inflation."

The IWA officers cite the Capehart and Herlong amendments to the Defense Production Act with their "escalator clauses that automatically prevent wages from catching up to prices," profit-grabbing by big corporations, scare buying for inventories by business firms, and the "unjust" loophole-ridden tax laws.

The IWA officers add this warning:

"No Woodworker should feel he is doing enough for himself and our fighting union until he has invested at least 2c a week in the CIO Political Action Committee.

"Two cents a week may easily bring returns of 100%. Where else can you find such an investment?

"Or do we want to look at our pay checks in 1959 and say:

"Oh, look! Our real wages are up another 11c in 7 years???"

Truman's Withdrawal Spurs '52 Campaigners

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE NATION'S gently simmering political pot bubbled furiously last week in the wake of President Truman's decision not to try for another term and the primary elections in Wisconsin and Nebraska.

The CIO and its Political Action Committee were sitting out the scramble that followed the President's announcement of his decision not to run again.

They were more concerned now with pushing registration drives and at least for the time being were taking a greater interest in candidates for the House and Senate than for the presidency.

They were interested, of course, in the speculation about Gov. Stevenson of Illinois as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination with the apparent blessing of Truman, and the relative strength of the three aspiring Senators—Kefauver (Tenn.), Kerr (Okla.) and Russell (Ga.).

But they pointed out that while the race for presidency is more dramatic, the make-up of Congress is more important, in the long run, for the workers of the country.

They were also interested in the returns from the Republican primary elections in Nebraska and Wisconsin. They cited the fact that in Nebraska, the only state where Sen. Taft (O.) did not make a series of personal appearances, he made his best showing to date, with a clearcut write-in victory over Gen. Eisenhower.

How many electoral votes Taft will get out of Nebraska was not immediately clear, but he predicted he will have 12 or 14. Convention delegates in that State are not required to support the popular choice, but several had announced they would. Some others, who campaigned as supporters of Eisenhower, former Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota, or Gen. MacArthur, also had indicated they would back the popular choice. The Eisenhower forces claimed they did little campaigning.

In Wisconsin, another victory gave Taft forces new and badly needed hope. The win was said to have halted a desertion of his ultra-right wing supporters to the MacArthur camp.

TAFT picked up 24 delegates out of 30 in Wisconsin. Gov. Warren of California got the remaining six. Stassen, who had promised to give half of any he won to Eisenhower, finished third and won none. Eisenhower was not entered.

The Republicans tried to read into the results whatever meaning appealed to them. To Taft supporters, it was the biggest thing that has happened to the GOP since the Hoover victory. Eisenhower workers said Taft won Wisconsin by default and Nebraska because write-in voters had trouble spelling their candidate's name.

On the Democratic side, Kefauver snagged all of Wisconsin's 28 delegates and four in Nebraska. Kerr, who waged a vigorous campaign in Nebraska, ended up with six.

During the week Taft also picked up four disputed delegates in Tennessee. He was expected to pile up additional votes at Republican state conventions in Iowa, Idaho and Michigan.

Primary elections were to be held this week in Illinois. Stevenson is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor and will not be a factor in the presidential contest. As the week ended, he had not announced his availability for the presidential nomination, but at the same time refused to say he would turn it down if drafted.

CIOer Elected To Congress

Leo W. O'Brien, long-time member of the CIO Tri-City Newspaper Guild and a veteran newspaperman, was picked by the voters of Albany, N. Y., to represent them in Congress in a special election last week.

A Democrat, he was named to fill the unexpired term of the late Rep. William T. Byrnes (D.). He goes out of office when the 82d Congress ends in January, but presumably will be a candidate for reelection in November.

O'Brien becomes the only CIO member in Congress. He has spent most of his 30 years as a newspaperman covering the New York State Capitol for the Albany Times-Union and Intl. News Service.

Wage Board Gets Case Of Ore Miners

THE WAGE Stabilization Board last week was considering the demand of 26,500 iron ore miners—members of the CIO Steelworkers—for eliminating long-standing pay inequities.

This demand highlighted the program which the Steelworkers presented to a panel, which last week reported to WSB. With the exception of the pay inequity plea, the iron ore program was the same as that presented by USA-CIO for the basic steel industry.

The union is seeking the same 5c an hour differential between job classifications as prevails in steel plants under contract with USA-CIO.

Steelworkers' representatives told the panel that jobs at the mines now pay from 18c to 41½c an hour less than the same jobs in steel plants.

The WSB panel chairman was Dr. Harry Shulman, Yale Univ. law professor.

"IT IS fitting that WSB now has an opportunity to recommend rectification of the discrimination against iron ore workers which was caused by a fortuitous change in the stabilization policy which governed its predecessor — the War Labor Board," the union's representatives said.

CIO Phone Union Set For Strike Deadlines

APPROXIMATELY 16,000 key telephone workers were set for a national strike at 6 a.m., Monday, April 7, to gain substantial pay increases.

They are the Western Electric installers and warehousemen, connected with the Bell Telephone System in 43 states and the District of Columbia.

They are members of the CIO Communications Workers, as are 41,000 other telephone workers in Ohio, Michigan and Northern California who also are scheduled to strike at the same time.

Faced with inadequate pay offers, all these CWA members have voted four-to-one to strike.

The three state CWA groups, which were set to hit the bricks last Thursday, postponed that strike deadline at that time at the request of CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who is also a member of the Wage Stabilization Board.

In keeping with his promise to seek peaceful settlement of the dispute, Beirne last Thursday flew to Detroit to assist in negotiations for the Michigan workers. A Michigan agreement may set the pattern for the other states.

Up until midweek no offer had been made to 18,000 operators and plant craftsmen in Michigan and 7000 plant craftsmen in Northern California, the union said. The offer from Ohio Bell is worth only 9c an hour, which is substantially less than the workers are entitled to under current wage stabilization regulations, CWA reported.

Offers made by Western Electric also are far below what the government would approve, according to CWA.

"CWA will not settle for less than those wage increases permitted under wage stabilization regulations," Beirne said.

"CRITERIA established by the WSB entitle our members to substantial wage increases based upon increased productivity, living costs and loss of place in the American economy due to the lag between their wages and those of workers employed in other major industry.

"The Bell System and Western Electric can well afford to pay substantial increases, of the order permitted under stabilization regulations."

Beirne last week pledged CWA's support to the strike of the AFL telegraphers against Western Union. He sent Pres. W. L. Allen of the AFL union a copy of a letter sent to all CWA locals calling on them to respect the telegraphers' picket lines and to refrain from using Western Union facilities and services during the strike.

THE CHICAGO CIO'S annual human relations awards are presented by Lucius Love (left), human relations committee chairman, to Local 1422, CIO Steelworkers, and Local 1059, CIO Auto Workers. Avis Baker receives the award for Local 1422, Michael Jablosky for Local 1059.

WSB Panel Backs UAW

A WAGE Stabilization Board panel last week upheld the CIO Auto Workers in its dispute with Borg-Warner Corp.

The panel advised the company to explore the possibilities of a company-wide agreement on national issues combined with local bargaining on local issues.

UAW struck last October over the issue, but its members walked back after President Truman referred the matter to the WSB.

The majority of the panel, which was headed by Dr. Harry Shulman, Yale Univ. law professor, said "the determination of whether they should make a single agreement is a matter beyond the concern of the NLRB and wholly for the parties themselves—just as is any other item in bargaining." Industry members disagreed.

Borg-Warner has insisted on separate contracts for each plant.

Steel Price Gougers Force Workers Out

(Continued from Page 1)

on any union-company meetings that may be held within the next few days.

Murray, in announcing that the strike notices had been sent out at the expiration of the union's fourth postponed truce period since Jan. 1, said:

"I am quite pessimistic and believe now that a strike will definitely take place." He added that he felt a "sense of outrage" about the companies' position.

Later, in his formal statement, Murray explained that "sense of outrage" in greater detail.

Noting that the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendations were far less than the union's demands, Murray said the union nevertheless was willing to bargain with the companies on the basis of the WSB package.

But, he commented bitterly, "the companies refused to bargain on the subject. In the meetings which began on Mar. 26 (after the WSB proposals were made public), they did not simply say 'no.' They said, 'no comment'."

The USA-CIO president charged that the companies wouldn't discuss the WSB's economic recommendations until they could get "prior assurance" of "price increases so big they'd make a profit out of it."

Blames Industry

"The responsibility for this strike lies solely with the steel corporations, which have sought to extort from the government and the American public an increase in their already fabulous profits as the price of making a reasonable settlement with the Steelworkers Union."

Murray charged that the steel companies sought to break the price regulations established for other industries, and to launch an inflationary spiral through price increases far higher than could be possibly justified.

"They sought their pound of flesh from the government and the public as a price for bargaining with their employes," he said.

The companies' desire to keep their abnormally high profits, and to get price increases far higher than they might be entitled to under the Capehart amendment, was made clear during the week of Mar. 31, Murray charged.

Pointing out that the union had waited three days in New York for meetings with the big steel producers during the week of Mar. 31, he said that the bargaining sessions didn't take place as scheduled "because special favors (sought by the industry from the government) didn't materialize."

When the industry's dickering with the government for special price privilege finally failed, he commented, "the industry, on Apr. 3—129 days after the negotiations first started—made its first and final offer to the union."

That offer, he said, amounted to just a bit more than half of what the WSB had recommended —and the union accordingly turned it down.

The approach of the strike deadline came after the industry stalled off for three days negotiations with the USA-CIO in New York, while trying to pry a price boost out of federal agencies in Washington.

Pres. Ben Fairless of U. S. Steel Corp. met with Ellis Arnall, head of the Office of Price Stabilization, trying to get more than the $5-a-ton price boost which Wilson reportedly recommended before he resigned as defense mobilizer.

Wilson's resignation, announced Mar. 23, was accompanied by a charge that President Truman "changed the plan we agreed upon" to grant a steel price boost beyond the $2-a-ton possible under the Capehart amendment.

The industry was holding out for $12-a-ton — for more than all direct or indirect costs of the WSB's steel recommendations.

Wilson's parting blast that the proposed WSB settlement "violates my sense of justice" and "still amounts to a serious threat to the stabilization of our nation's economy" was answered directly by Truman.

The President indicated that he got only a partial story on steel prices from Wilson, saying that since their Key West meeting a fortnight ago, **"I have had a chance to go into the matter more thoroughly, and I find that the proposed changes in wages and working conditions are by no means unreasonable and do not, in fact, constitute any real breach in our wage stabilization policies."**

These major WSB proposals are a 17½c wage increase graduated over a 12-month period, an 18-month contract, six paid holidays, the union shop, and (next year) premium pay for Sunday work. Total estimated cost is some 23c hourly.

Cites Earnings

The President also pointed to the high earnings record of the steel industry—which is the basis of the refusal to date of Arnall and Roger Putnam, economic stabilizer, to give in to the industry's sky-high price demand.

"For example," Truman said, "it seems to me to be quite material and important that the profits amount to a good many times as much as any increased costs they would incur under the recommendations of the WSB."

But the major steel producers were adamant, putting off the meeting they called with the Steelworkers, refusing to engage in collective bargaining, and building up for a situation which will amount to a lockout of both the men in the mills and the nation itself by the multi-billion dollar steel industry.

A few medium-sized and smaller steel firms, bargaining independently, did reach interim or final agreements with the USA-CIO along lines of the WSB recommendations. These include Kaiser Steel in California, the Detroit Steel Co., Ohio River Steel Corp. in Toronto, Ohio, and the Belmont Iron Works and Alan Wood Steel Co. in Pennsylvania. But all told these agreements covered only some 15,000 of the 650,000 workers in the basic steel industry.

Picket-line preparation and other strike machinery has been on a "standby" basis in the steel locals for months, and last week other CIO unions were alerted for strike assistance for the Steelworkers.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said the CIO's national and local council Community Services Committees have been advised to give aid in strike relief if the USA-CIO is "forced into striking."

The end of the steel truce—which has been extended four times by the union since Jan. 1 —brought these contradictory possibilities in Washington:

1. A hint that Truman might order government seizure of the steel industry.

2. Demands by Sen. Taft (R. O.) and others that the government slap a Taft-Hartley injunction and another 80-day delay on the union.

A study by the Justice Dept. of possible government seizure of the industry was ordered by John R. Steelman, presidential assistant who was named temporarily to the post Wilson quit.

In this connection, Sen. Murray (D. Mont.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, ordered a bill drafted for "actual seizure rather than token seizure."

Steel management made plain they would fight any seizure action in the federal courts.

Taft cried for injunctions while Dixiecrat Sens. Maybank (S. C.) and George (Ga.) denounced the WSB.

Humphrey Blasts

Ex-Mobilizer Wilson and reactionary congressmen were attacked by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) for "misrepresenting" and "misunderstanding" the WSB steel proposals.

Humphrey warned that the proposal by Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.) to strip the WSB of power to act on non-economic matters would result in "unrest, confusion and strikes."

CIO officers, led by Murray, earlier warned the Senate that enactment of the Dirksen proposal "would make it impossible for any responsible free trade union to participate in the stabilization program."

In another congressional development, Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) indicated he believed the steel companies were striking against the government.

Lehman said that avoidance of a steel strike "requires negotiation in good faith with the union.

"As the situation is now developing, the threat of a stoppage of steel production is now being directed by the companies against the government to force unjustified rises in steel prices."

Oh, How Their Paychecks Grow

U. S. Steel Corp. is handing out salary increases up to 26.5% to its top brass, all the while moaning the sky would fall in if steel workers got a 12½c wage increase now with 5c more in the next year.

Big Steel's annual proxy statement, just released, shows these boosts:

Pres. Ben Fairless: He got $261,000 in 1951, an increase of $47,033 or 22% over the previous year, and is in line for $70,000 a year on retirement at 65.

Enders Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee: He got $211,400 last year, an increase of $44,233 or 26.5%. His annual pension will be $75,000.

Irwin Olds, chairman of the board: He got $211,000, also with a $44,233 or 26.5% boost in '51, and his pension guarantee will be $55,000.

Protests Urged On Dirksen Bill

The CIO has called upon all unions and councils to help defeat legislative attacks on the Wage Stabilization Board.

It has asked that members of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee be advised immediately that organized labor strongly opposes the Dirksen Amendment, which is identical with the Lucas Amendment, killed in the House last summer. It would restrict the WSB to the single task of recommending inflexible wage ceilings and create a new board with a majority of public members.

The Senate committee is headed by Chairman Maybank (D., S.C.). Other members are Sens. Fulbright (Ark.), Robertson (Va.), Sparkman (Ala.), Frear (Del.), Douglas (Ill.), Benton (Conn.) and Moody (Mich.), Democrats; and Capehart (Ind.), Bricker (O.), Ives (N.Y.), Schoeppel (Kan.) and Dirksen (Ill.), the sponsor, Republicans.

'. . . And Restored To Arrogance'

A timely statement:

"In the face of these astounding profits under the present Administration, big business will never be able to convince the American people that it has been imposed upon, destroyed or even threatened. It has merely been saved from ruin and restored to arrogance . . . The only just criticism that can be made of the economic operation of the New Deal is that it has set out a breakfast for the canary and let the cat steal it . . . The unvarnished truth is that the government's recovery program has succeeded nowhere else so effectively as in restoring the profits of big business. Labor has had no such advance."

The statement was made by Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson—then assistant attorney general—in 1938, during a discussion of profits and wages.

The words would apply with equal force today to the efforts of the steel workers to win a justified pay increase and to the screams of opposition from the steel industry.

Truman Upholds WSB Proposals

In accepting Charles E. Wilson's resignation as defense mobilizer, President Truman repudiated Wilson's claim that the WSB steel wage proposals are a "serious threat" to the nation's economy. Truman's letter to Wilson said in part:

AS FAR as steel wages are concerned, our discussion last weekend at Key West covered among other things what you described to me as the very unstabilizing effects of the wage settlement recommended to the parties by the Wage Stabilization Board.

Since that time, I have had a chance to go into the matter more thoroughly, and I find that the proposed changes in wages and working conditions are by no means unreasonable and do not, in fact, constitute any real breach in our wage stabilization policies.

As far as steel prices are concerned, it is true that I agreed as to a "possible necessity" of allowing some price increase. However, I understood the necessity for doing this was to be thoroughly explored in your talks with the steel companies and otherwise, before a final decision was reached on the matter.

The price control law requires that price ceilings be fair and equitable. I expect to see that that law, like every one, is faithfully executed.

If the eventual settlement of the wage negotiations is such that a price ceiling increase is required on grounds of fairness and equity or otherwise in the interest of the defense effort, it will be granted; otherwise, it will not. Such a determination should obviously be made only after a thorough examination of the facts.

For example, it seems to me to be quite quite material and important that the profits of the steel industry are continuing at extraordinarily high levels — that their profits amount to a good many times as much as any increased costs they would incur under the recommendation of the WSB.

I appreciate your attitude that both wage and price controls should be administered fairly and without regard to the special demands of pressure groups. I feel exactly the same way. I consider it is my duty and my responsibility to see that the public interest in a strong defense economy is placed above any private interest. I believe this should be done on the basis of the facts as they actually exist. I expect to continue to do my best to see that this is accomplished.

"I never reconsider, Simpson! You're fired — and don't let me catch you hanging around the premises!"

The President's Decision

Reactionaries will be able to take little joy from President Truman's decision not to seek re-election. For a generation more, Republicans will remember the 1948 campaign and their mistaken notion that it's possible to play fast and loose with the hopes and ideals of the American people.

In stepping out of the race, President Truman forces the opposition into the abandonment of a personal vendetta and the adoption of a policy program which it must try to sell to the American public. And in promising to campaign for the Democratic nominee, the President is placing his great talents once again at the disposal of the liberal forces of the nation.

This is no time to write a review of the Truman Administration; it still has 10 eventful months in office, and much history will be written before we inaugurate a new President.

But even now it can be safely said that President Truman has made his mark in history. He has shown the Soviet that the democratic world will not idly tolerate aggression; at the same time, he placed the hand of restraint on those who would have ruptured what little peace this battered world does enjoy.

The President, moreover, will be remembered for his Point Four program—a program of down-to-earth aid to backward areas that may, over the long run, prove to be our most effective antidote to the poison of Communist propaganda.

At home, the President has fought the good fight—against Taft-Hartley, against inflation, against those who would curb the civil rights of minorities and the civil liberties of every one of us.

Labor has supported the President in these good fights, as it will support every official dedicated to such a forward-looking program. But we will have a success only if our votes are cast on Election Day not only for a President but a Congress dedicated to the liberal aspirations of the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

Good Bye, Charlie

Fortunately enough, the government of the democratic United States does not run on corporation lines. Charles E. Wilson, from the moment he came to Washington from General Electric more than 18 months ago, never seemed to recognize the difference between government and big business.

Organized labor had no personal quarrel with Charlie Wilson; unions have "gotten along" with other businessmen who took government posts in times of crisis. Organized labor could, and did, quarrel with Charlie Wilson's philosophy—a philosophy that big business was automatically right 99% of the time and organized labor automatically wrong 99% of the time.

The Wilson attitude reached its biggest contradiction in the current steel wage dispute. Wilson assailed the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendations, although they were clearly well within the framework of its own stabilization formulas. On the other hand, Wilson fought like a tiger for a high price increase for the steel industry—while asserting he was fighting inflation.

The President did well to overrule this misguided frenzy; and Wilson should be happier back home in a corporation environment.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV April 7, 1952 No. 14

'OK, Lady, But I'll Need My Truck'

The Real Issue In '52

The following are extracts from a speech by Darrell Smith, assistant director of the CIO Political Action Committee, before an Indiana State PAC meeting.

THE ISSUE that is supposed to be uppermost in America's mind in 1952 is that of corruption in government.

It is as phony as any issue that has ever been raised in any political campaign. It is as phony as the high and low tariff issue of the early part of the century. It is as phony as the wet and dry issue and the religious issue, as the gold standard and the 16 to 1 ratio. They are all phonies.

The only real issue in 1952 is the same issue that has prevailed ever since 1932, when for the first time in the history of America we succeeded in accomplishing the election of a government to provide services to the people.

Regardless of what is said in the public press, regardless of what the propaganda is, you can see in their subtle propaganda, in their propagandizing among themselves, that there is only one issue in the minds of our opposition, only one issue in the minds of big industrialists and financiers:

Cut out government services to the people.

I am firmly convinced, and I think it could be very well proved, that they have only one motive in cutting out these services. That is, they want an insecure people in America in order that they may have a people they can exploit.

For the same reasons, they want to cut out the government services on welfare projects, on unemployment compensation, on old age and survivors insurance, on all these issues, for the same reason they want to cut out every conceivable kind of project which will benefit the American people.

They want this because it pays them to have a class of people, a class—I use the term deliberately—of people who are ignorant, meek and submissive, who must depend on them for their livelihood and for the very food they put into their mouths and the clothing on their backs.

If they can maintain a class of people like that in America, they can secure their special power and privileges. If not, then they are not secure and they are scared. They are scared to death.

We are going to face something a little unusual, I believe, in 1952. We had some of it in 1948, but this is something that is growing. Our opposition has succeeded in making fanatics out of its followers.

Ordinarily, during the days of the depression, we had the benefit of fanaticism on our side. We had zeal and we had emotion. We had the drive that only emotion can give, because we were afraid of something. We were afraid of insecurity.

Now our people, and we ourselves, are not too much afraid. We are not scared; we are not fanatic, but our opposistion is, and they are because they have been inflamed with a fanaticism about this "creeping socialism."

This creeping socialism is exactly what I am talking about. Service to the people, to them, is what they mean by "socialism."

THEY are not sincere when they do it, for they have been living under "socialism" for years. There is not a day when they do not use the socialized mail service, or ride socialized roads or bridges. There is not a day when they do not send their children to socialized schools.

They have been living in a society that is partly "socialism." They are worried about a kind of government that does not benefit them, but benefits people they want to exploit.

This is the kind of government they are worried about, and that is what they mean by this "socialism" cry they are raising to the skies. I am afraid they might get away with it because of the fanaticism they have succeeded in arousing.

Part of those government services that our opposition wants to cut out takes less than 5% of the tax that is coming out of the pay envelopes. Less than 5% is going to those welfare services.

In order to make people willing to give up that 5%, they call attention to the whole tax deduction. But it is a fallacy, and it is strictly propaganda.

Our people must be told that it is only 5%. If they are going to sacrifice everything they get from the government, every bit of security that they have learned to take for granted in the last 20 years, in order to save that 5%, they should have their heads examined.

10% Of Families Have 65% Of Savings

WHO HAS the personal savings? Certainly not the workers.

The personal savings are in the hands of top-bracket families, according to the new issue of the CIO Economic Outlook.

The Outlook reported that early in 1951 "10% of the consumer units owned 65% of the value of total personal liquid asset holdings in the United States."

The Federal Reserve Board defines liquid assets as bank deposits, postal savings, all types of U. S. government bonds, and shares in savings and loan associations and credit unions as liquid assets.

"The average liquid asset holdings of all American spending units, taken as whole, were $300," the Outlook continued.

Challenging the Commerce Dept.'s claim that there were $17 billion in personal savings in 1951, the Outlook charged that "the great saving bulge" is "phantom savings." The government agency also claimed such savings increased by $6.5 billion in 1951 over 1950.

The Outlook, which is issued by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, said that "$3.5 billion of this so-called $6.5 billion savings spree total results simply from the fact that consumers paid off $.5 billion of their debts in 1951 while in 1950 they had increased them by $3 billion.

"This shift in the consumer debt status of American families is phantom saving.

"The trend toward squaring of accounts with the installment collector, the department stores, and the small loan sharks leaves the families of America with not one penny more stored up for future spending. Yet this item alone accounts for nearly one-half of the great savings spree of 1951.

'False' Savings

"The rest of the rise in personal savings achieved in 1951, above the levels of 1950, is identified as a growth in the rate of personal liquid asset saving. Let us take a look at this $4 billion figure and discover if it really represents an increased rate of personal liquid savings and, to the degrees that it does, who owns them."

The Outlook said that the increase was explained by three factors:

1. The rise in the volume of cash outside of banks and of banks deposits in 1951 "did not in any way reflect a similar growth in personal savings.

"The enlarged checking accounts and currency holdings of 3½ million unincorporated businesses are included in the total. In a period of advancing prices and an increasing volume of business transactions, both the amount of cash on hand and on deposit in checking accounts required for normal business operations naturally goes up.

"Likewise the cash holdings and the checking account deposits of individuals required for day-by-day personal use are built up. Since both the dollar incomes and the living costs of most American families ran higher in 1951, more money is carried in the individual pockets and in demand deposits.

"But the rapid bulge in the checking accounts and cash holdings of both unincorporated business and individuals in no sense can be identified as increased personal savings!

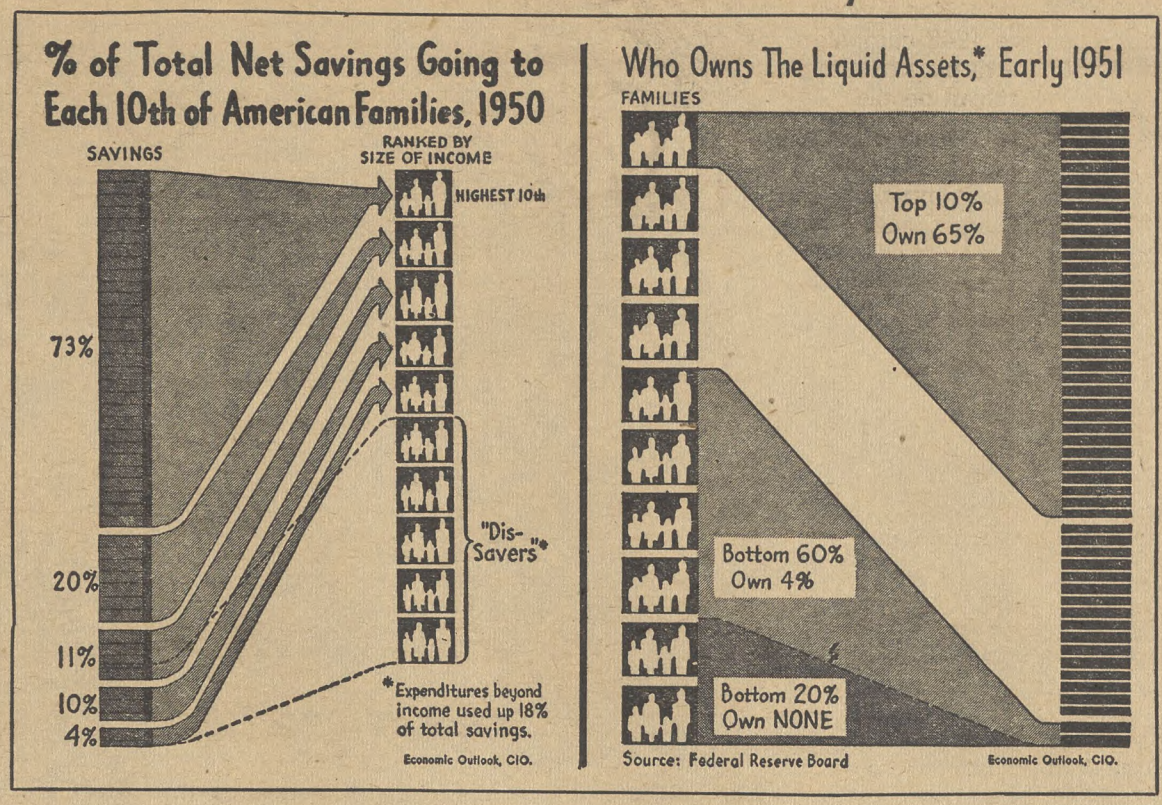
2. "The rapid growth in the volume of holdings of corporate stock during 1951 largely represent the savings of the well-off. It also reflects a substantial transfer of their assets into the stock market as an inflation 'hedge.' "

To back up this statement, the Outlook said that the 1950 Survey of Consumer Finances of the Federal Reserve Board showed that only 7% of the country's spending units owned stock in corporations which offered these securities to the public.

3. "The one form of liquid asset saving which **declined** in 1951 is the one in which wage and salary earners have engaged extensively in the past," the Outlook said.

"Purchases of U. S. Savings E Bonds went down. From a sales peak of over $12 billion in 1944, E Bond purchases dropped to less than $3.2 billion in 1951, the lowest point since the beginning of World War II . . .

" . . . While the total sales of E Bonds fell off in 1951, this was due solely to the switch of the wealthy to other forms of savings. Low and middle income families were also cashing in their bonds faster than they were buying in new bonds, but in their case, rising taxes and the increased cost of living were the major factors."



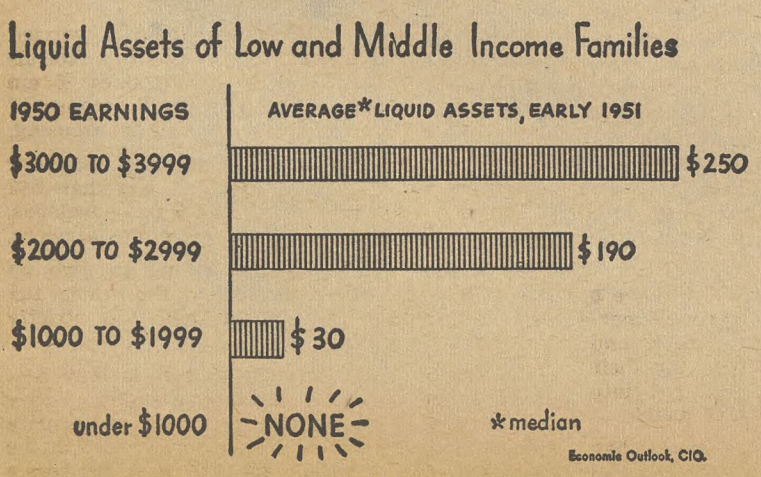
The Facts On U. S. Living Standards

The average American family didn't have enough money to live on in 1950.

The income of the average family that year was $3300, according to the Census Bureau. This was $200 more than in 1949, but it was still below what the Bureau of Labor Statistics considers enough for a "modest but adequate" standard of living.

A "modest but adequate" 1950 budget for a city worker with a wife, not working, and two children was $3750 in Detroit, $3779 in Pittsburgh, $3926 in Washington, $3808 in San Francisco, and $3833 in Atlanta.

The Census Bureau reported that of the nation's 40 million families, 10 million had an income of less than $1000 in 1950, 30 million had less than $5000, and only 1.3 million had incomes above $10,000.



Phony 'Savings Spree' Reports Used Against Steel Union

DISTORTED interpretation of governmental statistical reports of a mammoth "savings spree" of U. S. workers' families are hampering collective bargaining in steel and other industries.

"Already the steel companies have seized on the personal savings figures released by government agencies to 'prove' that workers are earning more than they are able to spend, and therefore, savings are piling up," the Economic Outlook said.

" 'There is no shortage of consumer purchasing power,' they cried at the recent Wage Stabilization Board hearings, so certainly, workers do not need a raise.

"In fact, workers' savings are mounting so high, the steel companies insist, that another 'inflammable' buying rush may be precipitated at any time.

"Since this distorted viewpoint will be repeated by industry spokesmen at collective bargaining conferences across the nation and wherever high levels of unemployment compensation, social security benefits, and the minimum wages are discussed, the exaggerated government statistics on savings are vitally important—and dangerous."

UNLIKE World War II, when the price line was held, the typical American family has been unable to save any money since the Korean war began.

The CIO Economic Outlook, in its current issue, gave these reasons for the falling off of savings by workers and low-income families:

1. "While the total personal income of the American people, measured in dollars, went up over $26 million between 1950 and 1951, real incomes have been stagnant. After allowance is made for rising prices and taxes, the real buying power of total current incomes, taken as a whole, has hardly kept up with the growth of the country's population.

"This is clearly revealed by a comparison of disposable (after tax) income figures for 1950 with 1951, after adjustments are made for the rising cost of living. Real disposable income per person was $1445 in 1950 compared with $1442 in 1951, an actual decline of $3 when measured in dollars of 1951 purchasing power.

2. "The real buying power of the weekly take-home pay of workers employed in manufacturing industries has gone down.

Earnings Fall

"After taking taxes and other payroll deductions from the weekly earnings of these millions of wage earners—and then adjusting what is left to reflect the increased cost of living—the real net spendable earnings of an average worker with three dependents were found by the Dept. of Labor to have dropped from $63.06 in December 1950 to $61.97 in December 1951, measured in constant dollars of 1951 value.

"For workers with no dependents the decline was proportionately the same."

Bearing out the contention of the Outlook, the latest Bureau of Labor Statistics figure for mid-February shows that the worker's weekly paycheck — before any deductions—averaged $66.83, down 57c from the December, 1951 average.

CIO Organizers Get 'The Works' Fr

One Agency Seen Behind Opposition

(Second article of a series)

By WILLIAM WEISS

OPPOSITION is a 10-letter word with which the men who work on the CIO Southern Drive have become very familiar.

It may appear in a variety of forms during organizing campaigns ranging from token resistance by a few stooges to wholehearted antagonism by an entire community.

When the drive got under way in 1946, the anti-union forces in the South sprang to the "defense" of southern workers and began laying down the same sort of barrage which had proved so effective during previous attempts to organize the South in 1929 and 1934.

Newspaper editorials warned of the approach of the "northern carpetbaggers" whose only intent, they said, was to "cause trouble and collect dues" from southern workers. Preachers took to the pulpit with scathing denunciations of "these outsiders who have come among us" and proceeded to label the CIO with "the mark of the beast."

While these preliminary skirmishes were going on, the southern mill owners were drawing up their big guns for the main attack.

Citizens committees were formed in practically every community where an organizer put in an appearance. Spearheaded by leading citizens and merchants of the town, these committees rushed to the aid of the mill owner whose plant was "under siege by the CIO."

In order to understand the average southern worker's reaction to this type of propaganda, it must be taken into consideration that for generations he has been subjected to the most potent type of paternalistic pressures by the employers.

Until recently the average textile mill employe, knew little of the outside world as it existed beyond the mill village in which he lived. And it was to the advantage of the employer that he be kept in this state of ignorance.

Operating on the thesis that "what they don't know won't hurt them," mill owners deliberately fostered a situation in which the worker and his family became unceasingly dependent on the owner for what he thought, talked about or read.

Outside sources of information were carefully screened for "dangerous items" which might encourage workers to question the right of the owner to dictate the course of their lives.

With the majority of local press and radio stations in "friendly hands," the beginning of the Southern Drive in 1946 was the signal for all out campaign to "condition" southern workers' minds against the CIO.

But the yellow journalism which had worked so well to discredit unions and arouse worker opposition in the past somehow failed to have the desired effect.

To the consternation of mill owners, workers began signing CIO application cards and to "talk union," inside the plant —a dangerous sign from the viewpoint of the employer.

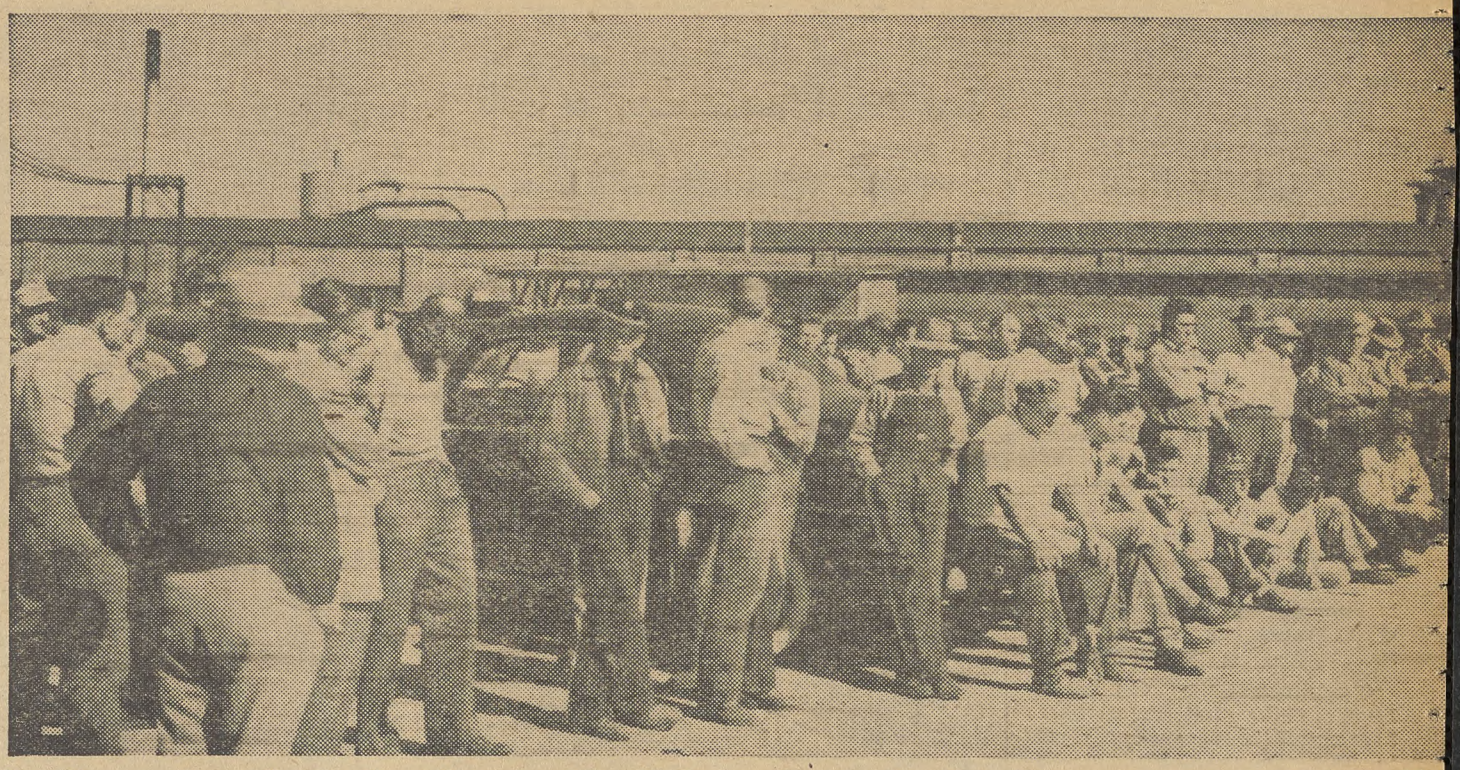
The arrival of an organizer in town usually was the cause for a wave of excitement among the workers and a secret meeting of "leading citizens."

Opposition, when it developed, followed a strongly similar pattern leading to the belief that anti-union activities were formulated and promoted by a central agency, unidentified to date.

Instances of physical violence were commonplace during the early days of the drive and are still encountered by southern CIO representatives. The latest was the fatal shooting of Lowell Simmons, manager of the CIO Textile Workers Joint Board in Memphis, Tenn., last Christmas Eve.

Simmons was killed by a non-union worker at the Bemis Bag Co., Bemis, Tenn., who shot him as he stood on the latter's front porch discussing a strike at the plant. The slayer was acquitted at a 30 minute jury trial in January. (But TWUA won the Bemis strike.)

The fact that the CIO organizer involved happened to be a woman made no difference when the Textile Workers were trying to organize the Tallapoosa, Ga., mill of the American Thread Co. plant early in 1947.



Furniture workers: The Southern Drive has brought thousands into the CIO. These men work in Hickory, N.

Mrs. Edna Martin, a TWUA representative was kidnapped and threatened with death if she didn't leave town by a group of armed men who broke into her room one night.

Gagged and tied, she was ordered into a truck at gunpoint and later dumped out on a lonely backwoods road. **"Don't ever come back to Tallapoosa or you will be shot on sight,"** she was warned.

A "Citizens Committee" at Norwood, N. C., already had a rope around the neck of organizer Joe Kirk and were looking for a likely limb to string him to when he was saved by the half-hearted intervention of a local policeman.

"Don't hang him inside the town's limits," the law officer pleaded. Kirk escaped enroute to a more suitable locale.

Anderson Story

Organizing committee files in Atlanta contain many similar instances of attempted violence against CIO representatives in the South. Fortunately these cases are occurring with less frequency but the threat remains.

Organizing workers, especially in the South, is a tough enough job in itself, even where no concerted opposition exists. When the leading businessmen of the community head up the resistance movement and are aided and abetted by law officers, the press, radio and the clergy, the task takes on really formidable aspects.

Such an area is Anderson County, S. C.

With a population of some 90,000, Anderson County lies in the western part of the state, near the Tennessee line. Twenty-five thousand workers are employed in the 32 textile mills within its borders. For the most part, these mills are owned and controlled by northern interests.

The labor history of Anderson County goes back to 1916. That year workers at the Gluck and Equinox mills (later purchased by Boston interests) went out on strike for higher wages.

After four months, the company started eviction proceedings to throw the workers out of their homes. The sheriff delayed action but the Governor sent troops to uphold the court orders authorizing the evictions. The mills reopened protected by artillerymen.

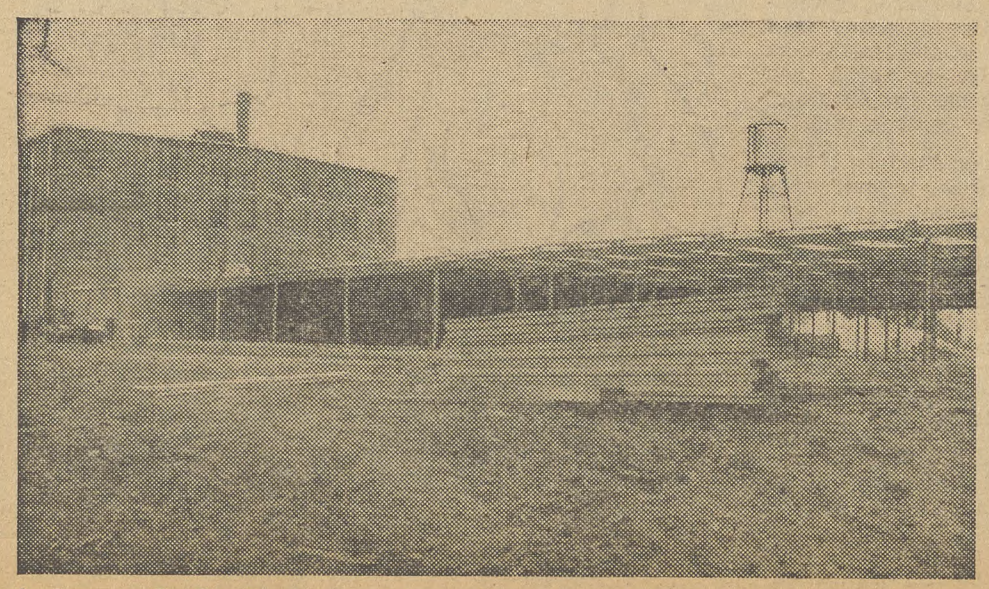
The United Textile Workers called a strike at the Piedmont Manufacturing Co., in Anderson in 1934 over increased workloads which was followed by a general strike call which idled thousands of workers in the county.

Two days after the strike began unarmed pickets at the Chiquola Mill in Honea Path were fired upon from the mill and six strikers fell dead. The Governor promptly dispatched members of the National Guard to the scene and the m reopened under their protection.

The following year a picket at the P zer Manufacturing Co. was shot and kil by shots fired from within the mill. T strike had been called because of the stitution of a stretchout. No one was e tried for the slaying.

In May, 1937, three organizers for CIO Textile Workers Organizing Comm tee were threatened and run out of And son County. When one of them complain to the sheriff, he declared that if any f ther disturbance occurred he would arr the organizers regardless of who v responsible. He claimed they were "o siders" and **"CIO agitators stirring trouble,"** and warned they could expect protection from his office.

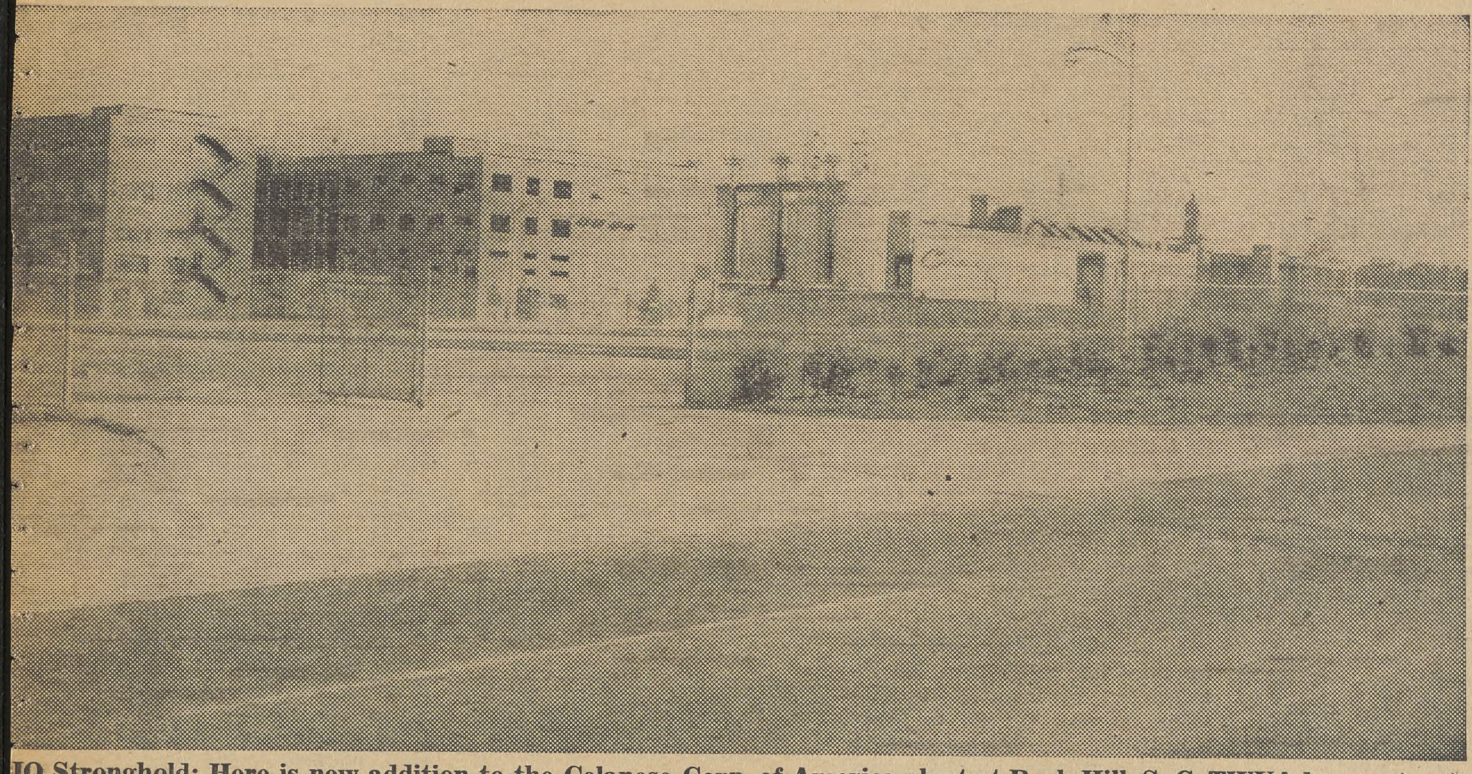
A group of Pendleton Manufacturing workers joined TWUA in Aug. 1942 a shortly afterwards struck the mill. I mediately mob violence ensued agai strikers and organizers. A deputy she



Anderson, S. C.: M. Lowenstein & Sons is building $2.5 million addition.

Changes and progress in the South

m Bosses In Typical Southern Town



IO Stronghold: Here is new addition to the Celanese Corp. of America plant at Rock Hill, S. C. TWUA has contract.

ld a group of men: **"If it takes fighting keep the union out, go to it."**

Again in 1949, TWUA attempted to art an organizing campaign at the Piedont mill. Organizers were followed either y local police or company representatives verywhere they went. In practically every ase where an organizer stopped at the ome of a worker, the next day the worker ould be called into the company's office nd threatened with dismissal.

—And Stay Out'

The following year TWUA began signing embers up at the Orr mill. Shortly after he first members joined, the company egan an intensified anti-union campaign. distributed a letter from a local doctor all employes telling TWUA to **"get out nd stay out"** and preaching white su-remacy.

When CIO Southern Drive organizers egan the current organizing campaign at he Orr mill, a columnist in the local paper, ironically named "The Independent," warned his public it was about to **"learn first hand of the biggest racket since the Tripoli pirates were exacting tribute off the Barbary Coast."** He referred to the CIO as **"that black engulfing wing which leads workers down the tortuous trail of blood, sweat and tears leaving ghost towns and ghost jobs in its wake."**

The Anderson Citizens Committee rallied quickly to meet the "foreign" menace. A series of signed advertisements were run in the Independent. They hammered home the claim that unions mean "friction between free labor and organized labor, discontentment, strife, misunderstandings and loss of time."

The owner of one of Anderson's two radio stations, Wilton Hall, is also publisher of the Anderson Independent. He is said to be a leading figure in the Anderson Citizens Committee.

When CIO representatives attempted to purchase radio time on station WAIM in 1949, they were turned down by the station manager because, he said, "we cannot afford to antagonize the businessmen of Anderson by carrying CIO material." It took a complaint to the Federal Communications Commission by CIO attorneys to finally get time on the station.

The Independent, however, refused for some time, to print the time of the CIO program in its daily radio log, and still refuses to accept paid advertisement from the CIO.

When Lucy Randolph Macon, community relations representative of the southern drive called on Robert Meeks, secretary of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce, he was openly hostile and warned:

"The CIO should have been stopped at Greenville. They will be stopped at Anderson, whatever it takes. The business men of Anderson will see to that . . . you are not wanted here—you should leave our city."

(Next: How southern employers have used the Taft-Hartley Law to hamper and break unions.)

Textile Workers meeting in Guilford County Courthouse, Greensboro, N.C.

Capehart Costs $2 Million Daily

THE CAPEHART amendment is costing you and the rest of the American people more than $2 million every day.

The Office of Price Stabilization last week reported that price increases resulting from the amendment jumped $56.2 million in the two-week period ending Mar. 14.

The total annual cost of the Capehart increases is estimated by OPS at $806.2 million a year, as of Mar. 14.

The amendment guarantees manufacturers their highest pre-Korean price plus all cost increases up to July 26, 1951.

Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall, who submitted these figures to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, reported that higher auto prices accounted for $279 million of the increases.

The greatest increases, aside from autos, was in industrial materials and manufactured goods, which aggregated $263,232,500 before adjustment to the current sales levels.

Other increases reported by OPS included: Consumer durable goods, $69,575,700; processed food products, $21,106,200; grocery products, $17,704,200; rubber, chemical and drug products, $16,919,900; consumer soft goods, including textiles, hides, leather and shoes. $2,147,300; forest products, $736,400.

Textile Operators Revive Blacklist

THE "BLACKLIST," an old union-busting technique is again making an appearance in certain sections of the South.

It has become so prevalent that the CIO Textile Workers have asked a Senate investigation of what is termed "an efficiently organized system of terrorizing union members in southern textile mills."

John Edelman, TWUA Washington representative, detailed this situation in a memorandum to Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) chairman of the subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations.

He pointed out that **"new evidence has come to hand demonstrating that the blacklist is not an historical relic of an evil past but is, as of now, being used consistently as a weapon against workers in the South."**

"In prior hearings concerning labor relations in southern textiles, conducted by your subcommittee, some evidence was developed on the use of the blacklist in Georgia and Alabama. We now wish to call attention to a glaring case in North Carolina," Edelman declared.

He revealed that formal charges have been filed with the regional National Labor Relations Board office in Winston Salem, N. C. against 19 cotton mills located in Gaston County, scene of much bloodshed during the South-wide textile strikes of 1929 and 1934.

17 Workers Fired

The TWUA complaint charges that the Perfection Spinning Co. and National Yarn Mills, Belmont, N. C., "have concerted to deny employment to certain employes because these workers selected TWUA as their collective bargaining agent. Edelman said 17 workers have been blacklisted to date.

TWUA won NLRB elections at the Perfection and National plants last year. Both are yarn mills. Since then fruitless efforts have been made to arrive at an agreement with the owners.

Edelman said that not long after the elections were won at the two mills, the third shifts were laid off. When the laid-off workers sought employment at nearby mills or neighboring plants they were promptly turned down. He said the union will be able to prove there was outright discrimination against union members in these cases.

"Gaston County employers are living up to their anti-union reputation. Although blacklisting is one of the oldest union-busting operations on record, the cotton textile manufacturers have shined it up and made it more efficient from their standpoint," he declared.

Paul Christopher is Tennessee CIO Organizing Committee director.

Immigration Bills —

McCarran Drives To Put Iron Curtain Around U.S.

By MILTON PLUMB

AN IMMIGRATION bill now before Congress will ride roughshod over the lives and future happiness of millions of citizens and future citizens if Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) succeeds in railroading its enactment.

• The measure already has been approved by both the Senate and House Judiciary Committees. Floor action may come at any time.

The CIO has asked that the bill be sent back to committees for further study and much-needed improvement.

Not unexpectedly, the author of the McCarran Subversive Activities Act has produced an immigration and nationality bill which contains many provisions running counter to democratic fair play.

McCARRAN has proposed the first major overhaul of U. S. immigration laws since 1911. His bill incorporates into one statute of 302 pages the scores of existing immigration laws, as well as the Nationality Act of 1940 and some 31 amendments to it, and then makes basic policy changes.

Once adopted, the new immigration law will probably be on the books for many years to come, and correction of injustices will be difficult. The importance of the measure demands most careful deliberation by Congress before it acts.

Instead, it is being railroaded through.

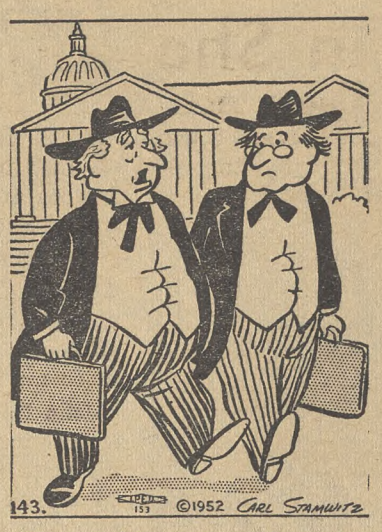
It was not studied adequately. Hearings were drastically curtailed. CIO and other groups were denied a hearing.

Committee approval was not based on all the evidence. The committee reported the bill out without waiting for final reports from the State and Justice Depts.

Committee action was hasty and premature, and even Congress won't be allowed full discussion. The House Rules Committee has cut debate to three hours.

What lies behind this unusual haste on the part of McCarran and his co-sponsor in the House, Rep. Walter (D. Pa.)?

Many civic organizations have



"I've pulled the wool over the workers' eyes so often, they now greet all my speeches with 'Bah!' "

been asking this question. Most observers agree with the American Jewish Congress that the present rush for the bill's enactment is "unaccountable."

AJC Pres. Israel Goldstein pointed out that "the sponsors and managers of the McCarran-Walter bills are attempting to jam this legislation through Congress" and added:

"It is deplorable that bills of such far-reaching implication are being pushed through on the basis of half-information and mis-information."

The danger of hasty action is that, since few Congressmen will read through the cumbersome and highly technical bill, most will not even begin to comprehend all its implications. The quicker it is acted upon, the more likely McCarran's anti-democratic provisions will sneak through.

This has already been demonstrated in the House Judiciary Committee which reported its measure two weeks after the Senate Committee but tacked on some 42 amendments. Since it is based on McCarran's draft, however, the Walter bill is still essentially totalitarian.

Both bills threaten to draw an Iron Curtain around the U. S. Had similar provisions been in effect prior to World War II, this country would have been deprived of the help of many European scholars whose contributions were essential to atomic development.

Both measures would prevent foes of communism and other forms of totalitarianism—including even Cardinal Mindzenty—from entering the U. S. They would do so by barring persons convicted of crime in totalitarian countries, even though the convictions were the result of racial or religious persecution.

They also extend racial barriers and seriously curtail civil liberties. Native-born Americans would suffer directly in the process.

For example, under the bills it would be possible for the Attorney General to deport the son —born abroad—of an American woman with a European husband for so minor an offense as a traffic violation.

It is true that the bills do remove sex discrimination and establish a quota for Asiatics for the first time, but they add a new provision discriminating against natives of the British West Indies because of their color.

"Some lawmakers would like to abolish Labor's last rights, and enact Labor's last rites!"

ANOTHER provision is that a person whose ancestry is attributable by as much as one-half to natives of the "Asia-Pacific triangle" would be charged to the quota of the triangle.

This would result in a two-way discrimination, against all peoples of Asian ancestry and against native-born citizens of countries like Brazil. If they had Asiatic ancestors, they could not come to the U. S. as non-quota immigrants like other Brazilians but only under the triangle quota.

Standards for exclusion and deportation set up by the bills are vague and arbitrary. For the first time, seamen who overstay their leave, stowaways and persons previously deported would be denied pre-deportation hearings, and the Immigration Service would be given absolute discretion over them.

A spokesman for the Association of Immigration and Nationality Lawyers has branded such provisions unconstitutional, since they depart completely from the constitutional requirements for hearings and due process. Also, for the first time, the bills would permit deportation proceedings to take place without the actual presence of the alien involved.

Not only do the bills do away with the statute of limitations in connection with immigration laws, but they broaden the grounds for loss of citizenship. These are carried so far that American-born citizens of foreign parents would lose their citizenship merely because of an over-long stay in the land of his parents' birth.

Provisions of existing law—hard won in earlier drives by organized labor — excluding contract laborers are omitted from both bills. Instead, the bill establishes a rigid quota pattern which piles preference on preference for special classes and leaves virtually no room for individual workers.

At the same time, the bill sets up a new class of non-immigrants to permit temporary workers—such as the Mexican farmhands now being imported in direct competition with American agricultural workers—to be brought in.

Another new provision would allow denaturalization proceedings against American citizens to be instituted through notice by publication and mail, and they could be carried through even though notice were not actually received by the citizens involved.

Similar boobytraps are buried in many other of the 406 sections of McCarran's bill. Said Columnist Drew Pearson when he learned what was going on:

"If the bill passes in anything approximating its present form, we might as well send the Statue of Liberty back to France."

Oil Land Grab Voted By Senate

THE SENATE last week turned thumbs down on "oil for the lamps of learning," and then voted 50 to 35 to turn over an estimated $40 billion in tidelands oil resources to the states.

In effect, the measure gives almost all of this wealth to three states—California, Louisiana and Texas—and denies the 45 other states their fair share of the income. The big oil companies have backed the move to give the tidelands to the state governments, which they find much more easy than federal administrators to influence in their own interests.

A similar "states rights" bill was passed earlier this year by the House, and minor differences between the two measures are expected to be quickly settled.

President Truman, however, is expected to veto the measure. The margin on the final vote and on all previous votes has been far less than the two-thirds needed to override such action.

The Supreme Court ruled in 1947, and twice since then, that the federal government has "paramount rights" to these offshore lands. Some lawyers question the right of Congress to pass "states rights" legislation in view of the court's decision.

Before voting to give away federal title to the tidelands, the Senate voted 47 to 36 to table an amendment by Sen. Hill (D. Ala.), which would have earmarked the federal government's share of oil revenues as a perpetual endowment for the nation's schools and colleges in all 48 states.

Reserve Board Assailed As 'Fourth Branch Of Government'

THE FEDERAL Reserve Board, by exercising "a special type of independence it claims for itself," considers itself not a part of the government, but a government apart."

That summation of FRB actions was given by Donald Montgomery, director of the Washington office of the CIO Auto Workers, at a round table on monetary policy and debt management before a subcommittee of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report headed by Rep. Patman (D. Tex.). Montgomery spoke for the CIO.

"We find no provision in the Constitution for a fourth branch of government," he pointed out.

He told the subcommittee that the FRB, through its voluntary credit restraint committee, has coerced banks not to make loans to states for the purchase of public utilities.

In addition, he maintained, it "is now undertaking to kill the public housing program, even while allowing utility companies to increase their bank borrowings by more than a half-billion dollars and supporting the private construction of homes."

"Originally the committee said it would not restrict loans guaranteed, insured or authorized as to purpose by a government agency," Montgomery explained.

"BEFORE LONG, however, Board Member Oliver S. Powell, chairman of the voluntary committee, told a press conference of their objection to public housing loans.

"On Feb. 6, FRB Chairman William McChesney Martin, Jr., told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee how disturbed the board is by the issuance of public housing bonds which he said, 'absorb some of the funds which would otherwise supply a market for . . . mortgages guaranteed for new private construction.'

"He could not have revealed more clearly that he was disturbed not about inflation but about public housing.

"Last week, Board Member Powell told your committee of the board's objections to the public housing program and to veterans' home loans. He voiced no objection to mortagage loans on private construction.

"Is it a proper function of this government agency to lend itself to the real estate industry's campaign against public housing? Is this a mark of its independence?"

Martin's recent statement that he considered public housing inflationary but private housing non-inflationary — although the latter bulks many times the size of the former—had been protested earlier by UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

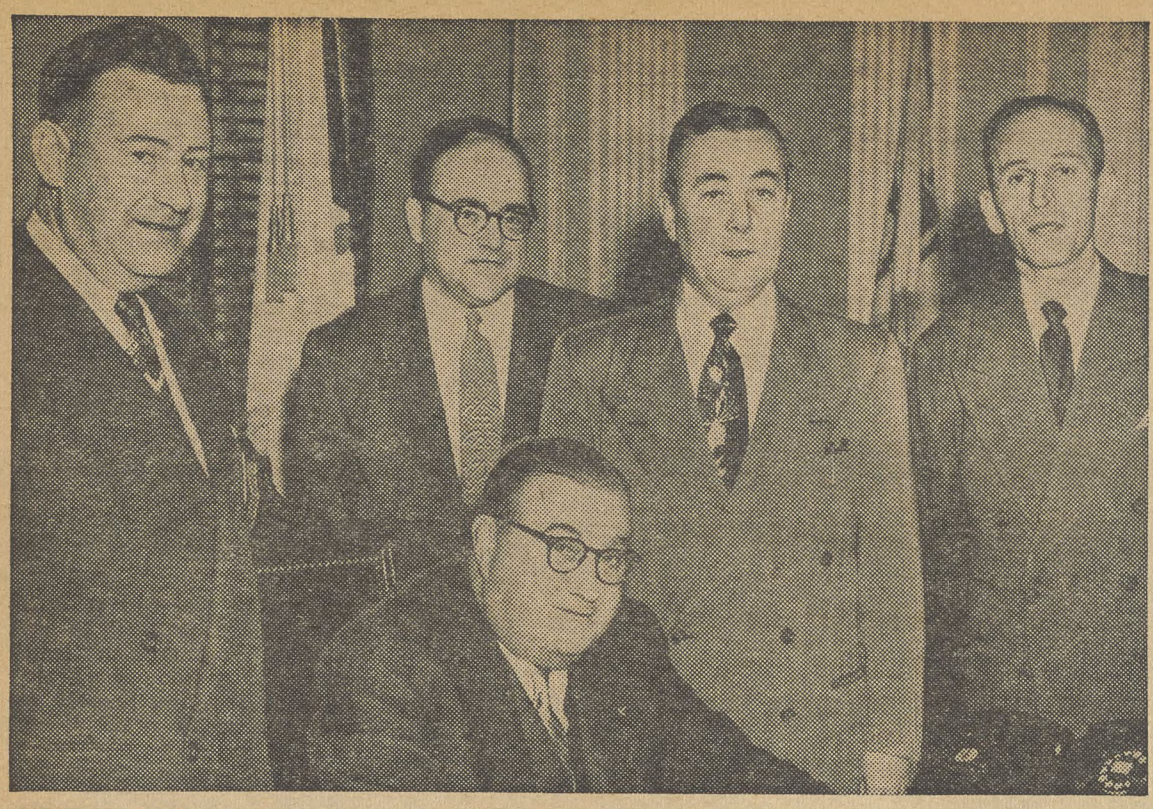
REUTHER said that FRB policy as expressed by Martin "is an outright discrimination against low-income families who stand most in need of additional housing." This is in "marked contrast," he added, to the board's policy and performance on bank loans to private business.

Montgomery also told the Patman subcommittee that while the FRB has driven up interest rates and the cost of running the government, and has imposed tight curbs on consumer credit, it has permitted a rapid increase in bank inflation. Having given the banks higher interest rates and greater profits, he went on, the board "now appears to have put itself at the service of a tax lobby to relieve the banks of bearing their fair share of the (tax) burden."

"Is this an appropriate role for a government agency?" he queried.

"It is our hope that this committee will recommend measures by which the FRB shall be made to function as part of the government, with the same responsibilities to the executive and, through him, to the electorate, as any other administrative arm of the government."

Murray D. Lincoln, president of the Farm Bureau Insurance Co., called for a complete revision of the country's banking and monetary laws — which hasn't been undertaken since 1864—and asked that at least two members of the FRB represent the public, not the banks.



MILESTONE in fight against race discrimination is marked in Massachusetts, as Gov. Paul A. Dever signs a bill providing for annual state observance of Civil Rights Week. With Gov. Dever at ceremony are (from left): Henry J. Brides, State AFL president; Julius Bernstein, Boston Intergroup Relations Council; J. William Belanger, State CIO president; and Joseph B. Greenfield, Jewish Labor Committee. In Illinois, CIO Packinghouse Workers have urged Gov. Adlai Stevenson to proclaim a similar "Equal Rights Week" in support of the fight against bias.

12,000 Idle In Akron—

URW Meets Goodrich In Showdown Battle

MORE THAN 12,000 members of CIO Rubber Workers Local 5 were idle last week as the result of a six-year fight by the B. F. Goodrich Co., in Akron O., against unionization of its office employes.

"The cause is exactly the same as that which brought serious industrial warfare to this community several years ago—the refusal of industrial management to accept and abide by laws which required them to recognize and bargain in good faith with unions chosen in a legal manner by their employes," declared L. S. Buckmaster, URW international president.

The office workers, Buckmaster explained, picked Local 5—which also represents the company's production workers — as their collective bargaining agent in a National Labor Relations Board election six years ago.

When the local attempted to negotiate a contract for its new members, "it ran head-on into the same stubborn, unreasonable company attitudes and positions which the Rubber Workers had encountered in the late 1930's," he said.

The company refused the union the salary rates paid office employes; discriminatorily penalized union members and rewarded those who refused to join, and indulged in "many other evasive and discriminatory tactics," the URW president explained.

The union filed unfair labor practice charges and was upheld by the NLRB. The company, however, compelled the NLRB to go into court for an enforcement order. That case was thrown out because it had been decided—three years late—that top CIO officers, as well as international union officers, should have signed Taft-Hartley Act non-Communist affidavits.

Goodrich continued to flout that part of the law which requires it to bargain with the union and a few weeks ago, flatly withdrew recognition of Local 5 as bargaining agent of the office workers.

"Interpreting this action as a challenge and as a threat against the right of the office workers to continue with Local 5," said Buckmaster, "the office workers' unit put strike action into effect.

"The fact that factory workers and office workers use the same entrances created unusual complications. Factory workers were reluctant to cross the office workers' picket lines, and felt the urge to render every assistance not only because they were members of the same local, but also because they held the option that if the office workers' unit were destroyed, production and maintenance workers would be the next victims.

"This is not the first time that Goodrich has carried the ball in a campaign to destroy the Rubber Workers. Goodrich failed miserably before, and it will fail this time."

AS A result of the strike, Pres. George Bass and eight other top officers of Local 5 were convicted of contempt of court growing out of alleged violation of an injunction restraining picketing. They were given 10 days in jail and fined $250 each, but have appealed.

Local 5 responded by walking off the job en masse.

Many members of URW Local 2, at Goodyear's Akron plant, were out in a dispute over piecework rates after a demonstration over the conviction of the Local 5 officers. Several thousand members of Local 7, at Firestone, refused to work in an allowance dispute.

And 300 city bus drivers, members of the CIO Transport Workers, were on strike against the Akron Transportation Co. for the fourth time in eight years.

Kroll Urges 'Quarantine On Bigotry'

A CALL for "people of good will to join forces to quarantine hate and bigotry" was sounded by Jack Kroll, national director of the CIO Political Action Committee, at a joint Labor-Community Civil Rights Conference in Cleveland.

"The preservation of human rights is one of the paramount issues of our generation," he told more than 300 delegates to the conference. "It is more than a domestic issue. In a real sense, it is the core of our struggle with totalitarianism."

He condemned "McCarthyism," which he described as the "political smearing" of persons, as the gravest political disease of our time.

The conference was spearheaded by the Ohio and Cleveland CIO Councils. Delegates represented nearly 100 Cleveland community organizations. They were welcomed by Louis Eiben, president of the Cleveland CIO Council, for labor, and Robert S. Rawson, member of the Community Relations Board and an industrialist, on behalf of the community organizations.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urged a grass-roots campaign of block and street, door-to-door political action to obtain the support needed "for those courageous lawmakers and administrators who have the guts to risk their political futures in the fight for human rights in America."

HE ALSO advised delegates that Northerners "should not feel pity for the Negroes of Florida, where Thomas Moore and his wife were bombed to death, and where bombs were placed in Catholic churches and Jewish synagogues, and other atrocities committed against minorities."

The Negroes in the South are doing something about it, he explained, "while northern Negroes and other minorities, who have similar problems, are sitting idly by chanting 'ain't it a shame'."

Jersey CIO Reports Gains In Combatting Discrimination

THE NEW JERSEY Joint Council for Civil Rights—to which CIO and AFL belong—is setting a high standard in the fight against discrimination, reports Arthur Chapin, civil rights director of the State CIO Council.

The council was formed temporarily two years ago for a successful fight for the Freeman Act, which bars segregation and discrimination in public accommodations, such as swimming pools, restaurants, public transportation and hotels.

Since then only one case has gone to a public hearing before the state's Division Against Discrimination. In that case a Negro complained against the operator of a swimming pool near Asbury Park who required Negroes to have a doctor's certificate—and then made it very difficult to obtain the necessary paper.

After the pool operator was ordered to "cease and desist" his discriminatory practice, he first announced that he would appeal to court, but then changed his mind, decided to obey the order—and no more complaints have been filed against him.

Another feature of the Freeman Act is the provision authorizing a mayor or burgess to name a civil rights commission which acts as an educational group freeing the community air of bias. There now are 25 such commissions.

The council is so encouraged by its efforts that it has set up as a permanent organization with chapters in several communities. Chapin is president of the Essex County Chapter of the council.

In a further step in its fight against prejudice the New Jersey CIO Council is backing a series of amendments to housing laws to give the Division Against Discrimination jurisdiction over discrimination in public and quasi-public housing.

At present the state attorney general handles such cases.

Since 1945 there has been a FEPC law in the state's statute books. It also is administered by the Division Against Discrimination.

"FEPC has not eliminated discrimination in New Jersey, but it is working well," Chapin said.

SPENDING six months in the U. S. is Gertrud Stierle, a 24-year-old union worker from Frankfurt, Germany, who is visiting many CIO locals. Her tour is under sponsorship of the U. S. Women's Bureau.

Congress 'Economizers' Go Hog-Wild On Inquiries

FOR ALL its hatcheting of appropriations to carry on essential government services, the 82nd Congress is spending more money for "investigations" than any other in history.

The only other Congress that came anywhere near the present one in squandering money this way was the Republican-controlled 80th. And the 82nd is well out in front, expenditures of the House alone having already exceeded those of the 80th by a third of a million dollars.

These facts came to light when Chairman Stanley (D. Va.) of the House Administration Committee lost a battle to kill a proposal to spend $65,000 to continue the investigation of the Katyn Forest massacre in World War II.

Calling the investigation nothing but a "junket and a meddling one at that," Stanley said "I don't want my tax money spent to send this investigating group to Europe to meddle into something that happened years ago and which is none of our business."

(The U.S. was not directly involved in the Katyn Forest massacre in which Polish officers were killed. The question being investigated is whether Nazi or Communist troops did the killing.)

Stanley said that the House has already approved nearly $2.2 million for its investigations in 1951 and so far in 1952. The previous all-time record was $1,887,000 spent by the 80th Congress.

In the last session, Congress conducted about the same number of special investigations having nothing to do with pending legislation as it passed laws.

This year, as last, the 82nd Congress is running up a mediocre record in regard to legislation. The Constitution makes no reference to any investigative power of Congress, but it does place clearly upon it the responsibility to legislate.

Tear Gas, Machine Guns—

1500 UFW Strikers Defy Police Attacks

POLICE ARMED with machine guns and tear gas bombs last week failed to daunt striking CIO Furniture Workers at Thomasville, N. C. The weapons are a symbol of the attempt of the Thomasville police to intimidate the 1500 strikers of the Thomasville Chair Co. plant. They have been out since Mar. 13.

Thirty strikers have been arrested—UFWA Local 286 Pres. F. C. Wilson twice. The police are armed with machine guns and tear gas bombs as they escort scabs into the plant.

Company attorneys got Superior Court Judge Jl Will Pleas, Jr., to issue an injunction limiting pickets to 20 at each gate and keeping them 50 feet from the entrances.

THE COMPANY precipitated the strike by its refusal—after months of negotiations—to grant a 4.7% wage increase under a wage re-opening clause. The two-year contract with the firm expires next September. UFWA says that WSB regulations would permit a 5% increase.

UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer and Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford both went to the scene.

"The spirit of the workers is remarkably good considering the atmosphere of official hostility," Pizer said.

"There is no doubt, despite the tremendous obstacles being placed in their way, that the strikers will come through and win their fight."

FULFORD CHARGED Thomasville police with "outright brutality and intimidation of workers."

The union has obtained a warrant for the arrest of Thomasville Police Chief Paul M. Shore, and has asked that the U. S. Attorney General's Office investigate "the denial of civil rights" to the strikers.

UFWA claims that the stand of the Thomasville Chair Co. is an effort to block further unionization of the southern furniture industry. The union says that North Carolina now holds first place among furniture-producing states.

UFWA's executive board has set up the Thomasville Strike Fund, care of United Furniture Workers, 101 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N. Y. Pizer urged unions to send contributions to aid the strike.

Timken Went Just Too Far

Apparently there are limits to the employer "free speech" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The National Labor Relations Board has indicated they don't cover deception.

Because the Timken-Detroit Axle Co. sent out an anti-union letter by an anti-union employe, the NLRB tossed out an election lost by the CIO Auto Workers Office Workers Dept. and ordered a new vote for 500 office employes.

The board said "the employer created the misleading impression that what was actually company anti-union campaign activity was merely unaided and spontaneuos employe sentiment. This impaired the free and informed atmosphere requisite to an untrammeled expression of choice by its employes."

Pat Conroy Takes Over 'Attache Post

PAT CONROY, former secretary - treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labor, has taken up his duties as labor attache at the Canadian Embassy in Washington.

Conroy is widely known among CIO members both in Canada, where CIO locals are also affiliated with the CCL, and in the United States.

Basically, his job is to establish and maintain friendly relations with all sections of the labor movement in the United States, he said.

"Part of my responsibility," he explained, "is to encourage the development of an informed and accurate knowledge of Canadian labor conditions and legislation among the people of the States.

"This will involve answering any questions anyone may have about labor organizations in Canada, or legislation, or statistics."

Conroy also will keep the Canadian people, through the government, informed on what is going on in this country so far as the unions are concerned. This will include keeping his government advised on labor disputes, either existing or pending, that may have a possible effect on the Canadian economy.

In addition, he will keep in touch with the various branches of the U. S. government dealing with labor.

Conroy expects to spend part of his time traveling and plans to take in as many international union conventions as possible.

Herrington Heads CIO Press Group

Al Herrington of the Communications Workers was elected chairman of the CIO Press and Public Relations Conference at a meeting at New York City.

Henry C. Fleisher, editor of the CIO News, was re-elected secretary, and Harry Kranz, New Jersey CIO, was chosen as vice chairman. Others elected to the board are Ray Davidson, Oil Workers, Harry La Belle, Transport Workers and Arthur Riordan, Electrical Workers, and C. Edmund Fisher, Clothing Workers, ex-officio board members.

Job Injuries Climb

Injuries in manufacturing employment climbed by 8% in the first three quarters of 1951, according to the latest figures of the U. S. Labor Dept.

BRAVING an anti-picketing injunction and police intimidation, 1500 CIO Furniture Workers are maintaining their picket lines at the Thomasville, N. C., Chair Co. Here pickets get assignments from UFWA Intl. Rep. William Bell.

CIO Backs D.C. Hospital Fund Drive

THE CIO is considering a memorial gift to Providence Hospital, Washington, in behalf of the late Van A. Bittner, former CIO Steelworkers' vice president.

Announcement of the contemplated gift was made by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey at a meeting at which 70 national and local labor leaders were guests of Most Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle, Archbishop of the Washington Diocese.

The hospital is conducting a campaign for funds for a new 350-bed hospital.

CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood declared "we of the CIO shall do our fullest" and urged all CIO members in the Washington area "to oversubscribe, if possible" to the hospital drive.

Members of the drive's labor committee include CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel. Sec. Thomas Moran of the District of Columbia CIO Council also endorsed the campaign.

Shipyard Strike Date Delayed

CIO Shipbuilding Workers last week granted another strike deadline postponement in a "final effort" to reach agreement with Bethlehem Steel Co. on a contract covering 32,000 workers in eight East Coast yards.

Pres. John J. Grogan of the IUMSWA announced a contract extension from Mar. 30 to April 29.

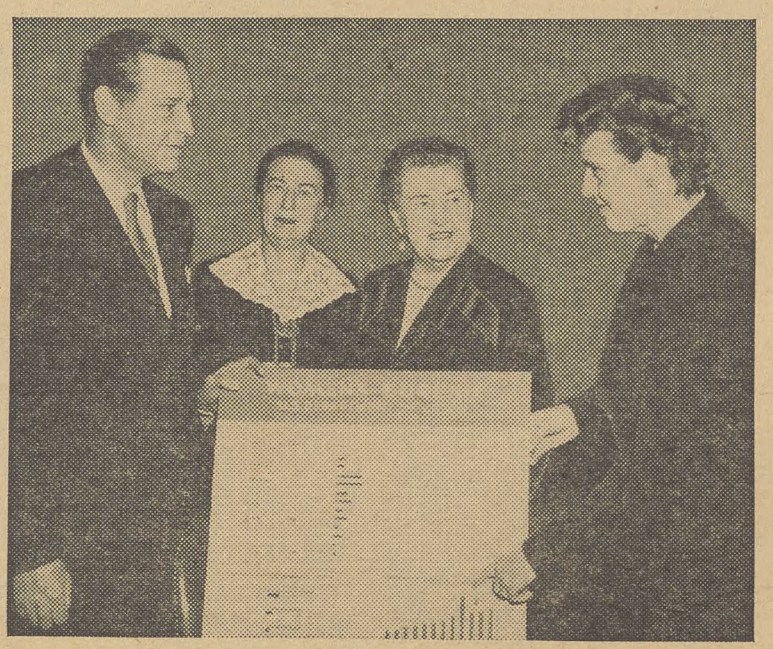
Mann To Quit As Council Secretary

Michael Mann announced last week that he will not seek reelection as executive secretary of the 250,000-member Chicago CIO Council.

Mann, council secretary for the last 10 years, also is Illinois CIO regional director. He said he could not handle the two full-time jobs. **(LPA.)**

Bias Curb Signed

Two bills tightening curbs on discrimination in New York State, by banning bias in hotels, restaurants, stores, theaters and other public places, have been signed by Gov. Dewey.



A CHART on equal pay for women absorbs the interest of these four participants at a conference on the subject held by the Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept. Left to right, Labor Sec. Maurice J. Tobin; Miss Frieda S. Miller, bureau director; Mrs. Mary T. Norton, and Miss Adelia B. Kloak.

CIO Stresses Urgency Of Economic Aid

U. S. EFFORTS to gain security for this country and the rest of the free world are doomed unless we do more to help our allies raise the living standards of their people while they are rearming, according to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Carey reiterated CIO support of the Mutual Security Program at hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week.

"The ability of free countries to defend themselves," he said, "rests fully as much on healthy economics as on military strength. The rearmament aspects of security in the foreign aid proposal before Congress must be balanced by an adequate economic program.

"There is urgent need that Congress restore the good sense and vision of the Marshall Plan in the foreign aid program and help complete the unfinished job of economic recovery."

HE POINTED OUT that the threat to American security will be just as great if Communist agents from within, taking advantage of lack of internal stability, accomplish Soviet objectives "as it will if Soviet troops advance from without."

"A narrow definition of security, mainly in military terms, is tempting during an election year," he said.

"In fact, pressures seem to be mounting to cut the presently inadequate portion of the Mutual Security Program that is not purely military.

"Unless we take positive steps to give hope for a better life to workers in such key European countries as France and Italy and to the poverty-stricken masses of the under-developed countries, military might will not save these areas from chaos and communism."

BECAUSE so much Marshall Plan aid necessarily had to go to capital investment, the basic goals of the plan had not been reached when the stress shifted to rearmament, he said.

Sharp increases in production were not reflected in better living standards for workers, he went on, notably in France and Italy, while in Austria and the Netherlands real earnings actually declined. He went on:

"The high level of economic activity assured by the defense effort offers an opportunity for Europe to strengthen its productive ability and build a better life for its people. We propose that defense support and economic funds in the Mutual Security Program be clearly dedicated to this purpose.

"The economic aid is more important than the military and should not be made subordinate to it. A major portion of this aid should be granted only on condition that the countries carry out clearly defined objectives designed to raise output and standards of living.

"It is only in this manner that economic and morals elements of defense against Communist aggression will be met. We must recapture the good will lost by us by our overriding emphasis on defense in the Mutual Security Program."

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE STEEL situation still remains the big issue. The Kaiser Steel Corp. came to terms with the CIO Steelworkers last Wednesday. If this industrial organization feels that the terms are agreeable so can the giants of the industry, with plenty of room to spare. By the time CIO News readers receive this week's issue, the steel issue will reach its climax.

The CIO Communication Workers postponed a strike scheduled for Thursday of last week until Apr. 7. If agreement is not reached by then, the workers of Ohio Bell, Michigan Bell and in the Northern California area of the Pacific Tel. and Tel. will go out. The installation and service workers of Western Electric are also scheduled to strike in their respective work locations nation-wide on Apr. 7.

All CIO regional offices have been alerted to give every cooperation to the CWA if it is compelled to go out on strike.

★

THE WRITER attended the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner at which President Truman made his stunning announcement of refusal to seek office in the coming presidential election. I can say the announcement came as a complete surpise to all of us in attendance. Following it, the newspaper reporters and photographers rushed Gov. Stevenson of Illinois to determine his position. Regardless of the candidate, labor must unite to protect and carry forward the gains we have made through our political action.

The Goodrich Tire & Rubber Co. succeeded in carrying through a Taft-Hartley injunction violation against George Bass and other CIO Rubber Workers which resulted in them being sentenced to jail. The CIO is standing behind Brother Bass and his buddies in this fight.

Last week the Labor Advisory Committee to the Farm Placement Service, which is composed of CIO and AFL members, met with the Secretary of Labor on the importation and exploitation of foreign labor and the resulting effect on the living standards and wages of American farm workers. The committee is making every effort to establish minimum wage requirements that will prevent the big farm fruit and vegetable growers from exploiting migrant labor.

★

CIO FIELD REP. Scotty McKay reports that in a consent election among building service workers in the Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C., the vote favored the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union by 13 to 10 for the AFL.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that in a representation election among the timekeepers of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., Sparrows Point, Md., the workers favored the CIO Steelworkers by a vote of 47 to 4 for no union. In a representation election at the William & Heintz Lithographers, Washington, 27 eligible workers favored the CIO Lithographers by a vote of 19 to 7.

Reg. Dir. John Easton reports that in a representation election at the American Cyanamid Co., Calco Chemical Div., Willow Island, W. Va., the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers won out over the AFL. The vote: eligible 275, UGCCW 151, AFL 111. Rep. Elwood Swisher was in charge of the organizing, assisted by Virgil Miller, Sam Lopaz and Willard Rettenberry.

★

ACTING CIO Reg. Dir. "Sarge" Kinstley reports that in a representation election at the M. K. Goetz Brewing Co., Kansas City, Mo., the CIO Brewery Workers won representation rights for salesmen and collectors by the unanimious vote of 12 to 0. The organization and contact work were in charge of CIO Field Rep. William Lewis.

Reg. Dir. Charles Cowl reports that the CIO Steelworkers won a representation election at the American Machinery Co., Orlando, Fla., with credit for the victory going to J. W. Moore of the CIO Organizing Committee and E. V. Riffe of the Steelworkers.

Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood, CIO Shipbuilding Workers, reports that in a representation election for electricians at the Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., Mobile, the workers favored the IUMSWA-CIO by a vote of 66 to 6 for the IBEW-AFL and 1 for no union.

★

REG. DIR. George DeNucci repports the CIO Auto Workers won a representation election at the Grizzley Manufacturing Co., Paulding, O., by a vote of 174 UAW-CIO, 87 District 50, and 13 for the MESA. The campaign was under the direction of UAW Reg. Dir. Charles Ballard.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that in a representation election at Pershing Products, Memphis, Tenn., the workers favored the CIO Furniture Workers by a vote of 45 to 2 for the AFL, no union 3. CIO Rep. Henry White, assisted by UFW Rep. Doyle Dorsey, handled this one-sided trouncing of the AFL.

Reg. Dir. Nick Dragon reports an important representation election victory for the CIO Packinghouse Workers at the Arizona Cotton Compress Co., Eloy, Ariz., by a vote of 103 to 2 for no union. UPWA Rep. Floyd Harris and CIO Field Rep. H. L. McNamara deserve full credit for this fine work.

Intl. Vice Pres. Claude Ballard, CIO Woodworkers, reports that in a representation election at the Southern Lumber Co., Warren, Ark., the vote was: IWA-CIO 192, AFL 165, no union 5, challenged 37.

Steel Union Backed By Delegates At Pennsylvania CIO Convention

MORE THAN 1200 delegates to the annual convention of the Pennsylvania CIO Council marked the opening of their yearly session by adopting a strong resolution supporting the CIO Steelworkers in their dispute with the industry.

The delegates met in the William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh at the same time that steel industry negotiators were gathering in another room before meeting with union spokesmen.

The delegates, representing more than 650,000 CIO members, acted after hearing a detailed report on the crisis that grew out of the industry's refusal to bargain from Philip Murray, president of the CIO and of the Steelworkers.

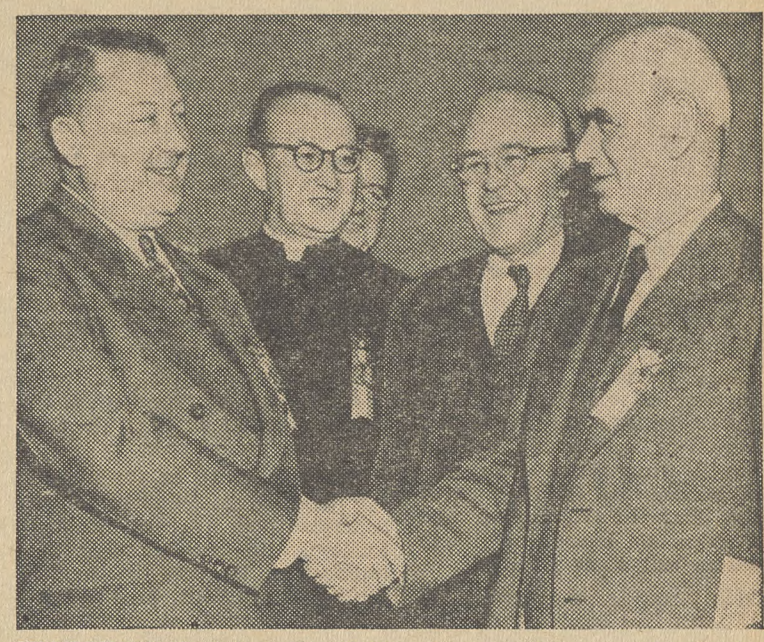
Murray blasted Charles E. Wilson—at that time still defense mobilizer—for attempting to save the industry's face when it rejected the recommendations the Wage Stabilization Board offered to settle the dispute.

HE DENOUNCED the industry's claim to a $12 price boost and insisted that a $2 a ton hike would meet the recommendations of the board. Murray cited the industry's own figures on production to support his claim.

Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood stressed the CIO's success in the fight against discrimination; warned against affiliates permitting fly-by-night solicitors to use the union's name to bleed advertisers, and pleaded for "a return to the spirit of CIO in 1936 when big unions helped the smaller ones in organizing the unorganized."

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, also head of IUE-CIO, warned of widespread campaigns to decontrol rents, prices and everything the consumer vitally needs. He denounced the proposal of Rep. Allen (R. Ill.) to investigate the WSB for its steel case action.

Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers urged more widespread support of the Political Action Committee.



WARNING that "responsibility for a strike is up to the industry now" was voiced by Philip Murray, CIO Steelworkers president, at Pennsylvania CIO convention. Murray exchanges greetings with Harry Boyer, state CIO president. In background, Father Owen Rice and Councilman Patrick Fagan.

Praise was given by delegates to State Pres. Harry Boyer and Sec. Harry Block for continued growth in membership and widening activities of CIO in Pennsylvania. Both were unanimously reelected with salary increases.

Other speakers included Leo Perlis, director of the CIO Community Services Committee; Sec. Francis Shain, of the Steelworkers' Human Rights Committee; John Perry Horlacher, chairman of the Philadelphia regional WSB; Charles Sludden, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Councilman Patrick T. Fagan, of Pittsburgh, representing the ailing Mayor David Lawrence; Allegheny County Commissioner John J. Kane; and Joseph J. Knable, Savings Bond director for Pennsylvania. Rev. Charles Owen Rice of Pittsburgh opened the convention with prayer.

Vice presidents elected without opposition were: needle trades, Robert Davis; Steel, James J. Thomas; Textile, Joseph Hueter; Electrical and Radio, Louis Ginsburg; Auto, Anthony Nicholi; Glass, Francis McCabe; Transport, Charles Robinson; Government & Civic, John Evans; Brewery and Distillery, George Tantlinger; miscellaneous east, George Craig; miscellaneous west, A. J. Federoff. Auditors named were David Neish, IUE: Paul A. Bennett, Steel, and Louis Feldberg, Clothing Workers.

UAW Shifts From FM Radio, Seeks Television Permit

THE CIO Auto Workers may soon be in the market for a UAW television station in Detroit.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said the union planned to continue operating its FM radio in Detroit until May 1, pending outcome of an offer to turn operation for the station over to Wayne Univ.

Mazey said UAW "plans to use our finances for the processing of a television application in Detroit."

Mazey said WDET's programs "established a standard of quality programming unique in Detroit radio" and that it was the "only station in Detroit that had the courage to air consistently controversial issues and present differing viewpoints on such questions as labor disputes, civil rights, housing, race relations and other matters."

UAW will continue sponsorship of its daily news commentator, Guy Nunn, and a Sunday television show, on commercial stations in Detroit.

25 Lucky CIOers Get Chance To Join In Danish Workshop

THE CIO Dept. of Education and Research is accepting applications for the CIO-Danish Labor Education Workshop to be held in the Scandinavian countries July 1-21.

The workshop is a joint project of the Workers Education Association of Denmark and the CIO Depts. of International Affairs and Education and Research.

It will be confined to 25 CIO members working in the shops, who may be nominated by international unions and city and state CIO councils. Efforts are being made to get as complete a cross-section of CIO membership as possible.

"Serious consideration should be given," said the sponsors, "to selecting a person who will help trade unionists in the Scandinavian countries understand American life and American trade unionists and a person who, on his return, will be able to use this experience to increase the concern and understanding of international affairs of American trade union members."

The program is tentatively scheduled to start at a folk high school in Denmark on July 1, with departure by air from New York a day or two earlier. A week will be spent in classes which Danish union members will also attend. Lecturers will be leaders in Danish cultural, trade union and political life.

A one-week tour through Denmark will follow, with the U. S. visitors guests in the homes of Danish workers in Copenhagen and other cities. The third week will be divided between Norway and Sweden, including trips to Oslo and Stockholm.

TOTAL charge for each delegate from New York to New York, including travel, meals and rooms abroad, will be $300, thanks to the Danish Workers Educational Association. An international union or council also will have to pay the delegate's expenses both ways between New York and his home, for lost time for about four weeks, and for incidentals such as passports, etc.

Full information may be obtained from George T. Guernsey, associate director in charge of education, CIO Dept. of Education and Research, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Big Lobbyists War Against Jobless Pay Gains

WHO IS BEHIND the current drive to kill long-overdue improvements in unemployment insurance, such as the Moody-Dingell and Forand bills?

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the CIO Auto Workers gave the answer to the House Unemployment Insurance subcommittee last Wednesday.

He not only named the lobbies, but also the huge corporations which collectively are contributing more than $100,000 a year to underwrite their work.

Some business interests, he charged, support "a depraved double standard that considers government assistance wise and desirable when given to corporations but unsound and destructive when designed to relieve the hardships and hunger of jobless workers and their families."

Mazey recalled that Rep. Mills (D. Ark.) had disclosed that he had been in constant touch with the Interstate Conference of State Employment Security Agencies in preparing his bill, H.R. 4133, which the CIO opposes. At that time, Mills described Stanley Rector as the secretary of the conference with which he worked in drafting the bill.

"Stanley Rector is not secretary of the Interstate Conference," Mazey pointed out, "but he is Legislative Director of the Unemployment Benefit Advisers, Inc., a non-governmental private corporation."

The UBA, he added, is "a front for many of the largest corporations in the U. S., including those who have fought unemployment insurance and all forms of social security step by step since it was first proposed by the late Sen. Robert F. Wagner, 24 years ago."

Submitting a list of hundreds of contributions to the UBA from big corporations in 1949 and 1950, Mazey declared:

"**SUPPORTERS** of the Forand and Dingell bills and the American people . . . are indebted to Rep. Mills for exposing the brains and the mouthpiece for the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies and for showing how Mr. Rector's activities tie across to a National Association of Manufacturers affiliate."

Rector registered under the Lobbyist Registration Act on Jan. 15, 1948, and reported a yearly salary from UBA of $19,-999.92. The latest available report on receipts and expenditures of his organization shows that it received contributions amounting to $107,159 and spent $73,834 in 1950.

The list of contributors to UBA read like a blue book of American industry. General Motors Corp. made the largest contribution, $3500, but Ford donated $3000 and Chrysler $2000 in the two years for which reports are available.

Standard Oil of New Jersey also underwrote the fight against adequate unemployment insurance to the tune of $3000, and it was joined in this drive by most of the other large oil companies, including Standard Oil of California and Shell, which gave $2000 apiece, and Socony-Vacuum, Sun Oil, Standard of Ohio, Gulf and Tide Water Associated.

Wieboldt Stores, Inc. of Chicago came across with $2500 while General Electric kicked in $2000.

The steel industry also was a heavy underwriter. Armco Steel Corp. gave $2000 and Weirton and Wheeling each $1000. Aluminum Co. of America isn't on the 1949 list, but it came across with $1000 in 1950.

Goodyear and Firestone Tire and Rubber each were good for a grand.

Other big contributors included the Norberg Manufacturing Co., Allis-Chalmers, American Cyanamid, American Can, Timken Roller Bearing, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., International Harvester, Libby-Owens - Ford, Johns-Manville Corp., Sheaffer Pen Co., General Mills, F. W. Woolworth, Maytag Co., S. S. Kresge Co., and Gillette Safety Razor Co.

FULL CIO SUPPORT for the Moody-Dingell Bill to increase unemployment compensation benefits in areas of defense layoffs is voiced by Emil Mazey (left), secretary-treasurer of the CIO Auto Workers. Beside him is Leonard Lesser, UAW social security department attorney.

CIO LAST week carried its fight for passage of the Moody-Dingell Bill to the House of Representatives in testimony before the Unemployment Insurance subcommittee.

In doing so, it struck out at business interests which consider government aid to corporations "wise and desirable" but bitterly oppose relief for workers thrown out of their jobs by defense cutbacks as "unsound and destructive."

Chief spokesman for the CIO was Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Auto Workers, who represented Emil Rieve, chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee. Mrs. Katherine Pollak Ellickson, executive secretary of the committee and CIO associate director of research, testified on other unemployment compensation bills now pending before the House.

Strong support of the Moody-Dingell bill (H.R. 6174) also came in statements submitted to the committee by the CIO Textile Workers, Clothing Workers Furniture Workers, Paperworkers, Electrical Workers and Playthings, Jewelry, and Novelty Workers.

In addition, supporting statements were submitted by CIO State Councils in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island.

Mazey centered his chief attack on the argument advanced by business spokesmen in opposition to the Moody-Dingell bill before the Senate Finance Committee that existing unemployment is "normal" and therefore there is no need for the measure.

HE CHARGED that the total of about 95,000 jobless in the Detroit area—where the unemployment percentage is twice that prevailing nationally—could be called "normal" only in terms of "a depraved double standard."

This is evident, he said, from the "transformation" in the attitude of Willis Hall, secretary of the Detroit Board of Commerce, about the gravity of Detroit's unemployment when workers', rather than business, interests were involved.

"Hall was cynically and hypocritically willing to make use of the hunger of the unemployed workers' children to obtain materials to maintain the profits of his corporate constituents," he continued. "But when it was proposed that the government meet its responsibilities by taking direct steps to feed these same hungry children, Hall's contribution was irresponsible and heartless statistical jugglery purporting to prove that the situation was 'normal,' that nothing need be done."

Senate Group Kills Moody Bill

After stalling on the measure since Washington's Birthday, the Senate Finance Committee last week disapproved the Moody Unemployment Compensation Bill by a voice vote.

The effect is to postpone indefinitely action on the measure, which would provide supplementary state unemployment payments in areas of defense unemployment.

Auto Workers Oust 6 More In Local 600

THE CLEANUP of Ford Local 600 by the international executive board of the CIO Auto Workers continued last week with six more discharges.

The international took affairs of the local out of the hands of its officers and staff because of violations of the international constitution and failure to carry out local policies voted by the members.

The administrative board earlier had ousted six officers on the ground that they were "members of or subservient to the Communist Party," a violation of the UAW constituion.

In the latest batch to go were William Johnson, administrative assistant to Local Pres. Carl Stellato, and Percy Llewellyn, director of human relations and political action and a former member of the international executive board; and John Sarri, Mike Kasper, Ken Roache and James Wilson, committeemen in the motor and Dearborn engine plants. None was charged with Communist affiliations.

Johnson was removed, according to the administrative board, to reorganize the staff on a more efficient basis and to make possible more direct representation for Local 600 members. Llewellyn went as an efficiency move and to "faciliate the carrying out of policies and programs of the UAW and the CIO in the field of political action."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Wage Stabilization Board Investigation H. Res. 532	Calls for investigation of WSB recommendations.	House Rules Committee voted approval. House may act at any time.	Write your Congressman asking him to prevent this unfair meddling by Congress in steel dispute.
Dirksen Amdmt. to Defense Production Act	Restricts WSB to single function of recommending inflexible wage ceilings.	Pending before Senate Banking Comm.	Send wires immediately to Senate Banking Comm. members urging rejection of amendment.
McCarran-Walter Immigration and Naturalization S. 2550 H. R. 5678	Makes drastic revisions of present laws perpetuating racial discrimination and threatening civil liberties.	House and Senate Judiciary Coms. have both reported bill to floor. Vote in both House and Senate due soon.	Urge members of House and Senate to send bill back to committee for adequate hearings.
Defense Production Act	Extends price-wage-rent and other controls beyond June 30.	Senate Banking Com. completed hearings, now writing bill; House Banking Com. is holding hearings.	Urge members of House and Senate Banking Coms. to extend and strengthen law.
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	House Ways and Means Comm. holding hearings. Senate Finance Comm. has tabled bill.	Strongly urge members House Ways and Means Comm. to support bill.
Tidelands Oil	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	Senate and House have passed bills giving title to states.	Urge Pres. Truman to veto Tidelands Oil Bill.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Committee voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.
Military-Critical Defense Areas Rent Control S. 1893	Prevents rent gouging of military personnel and defense workers.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Committee.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

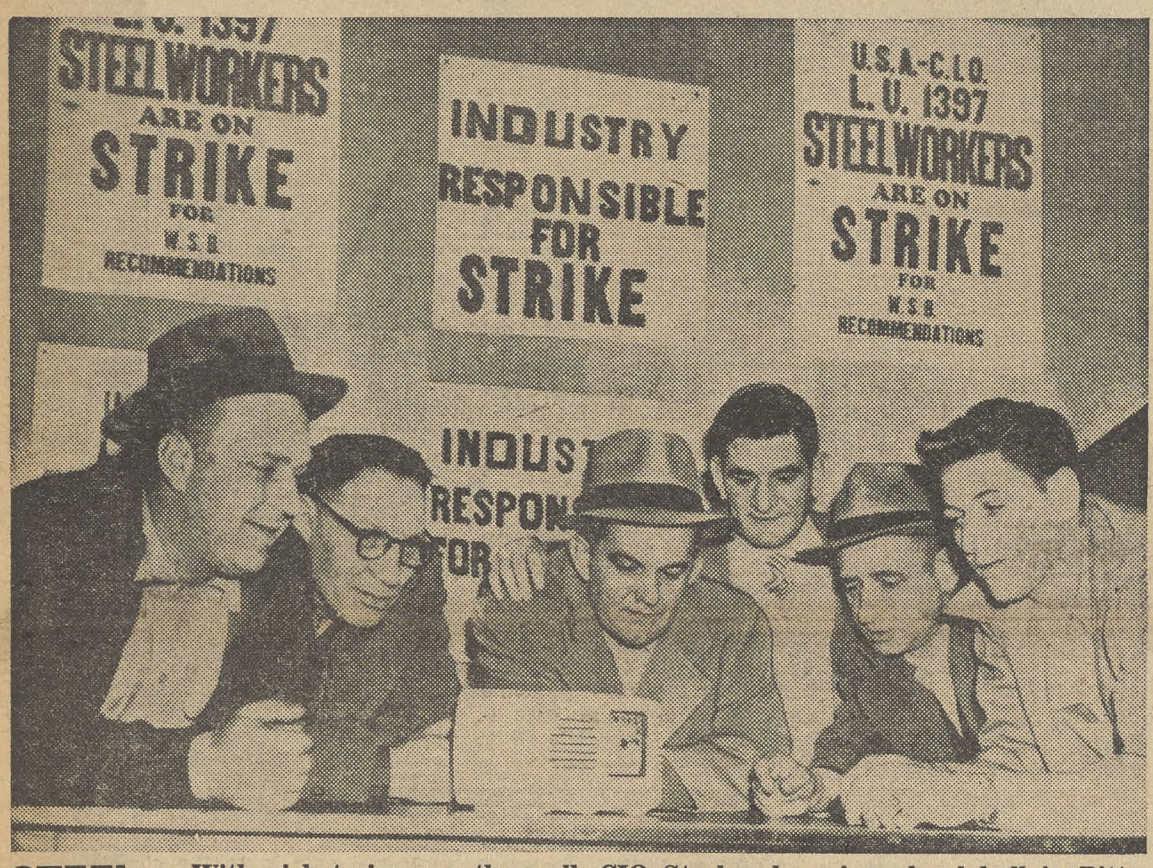
WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS
$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 14, 1952 82 No. 15

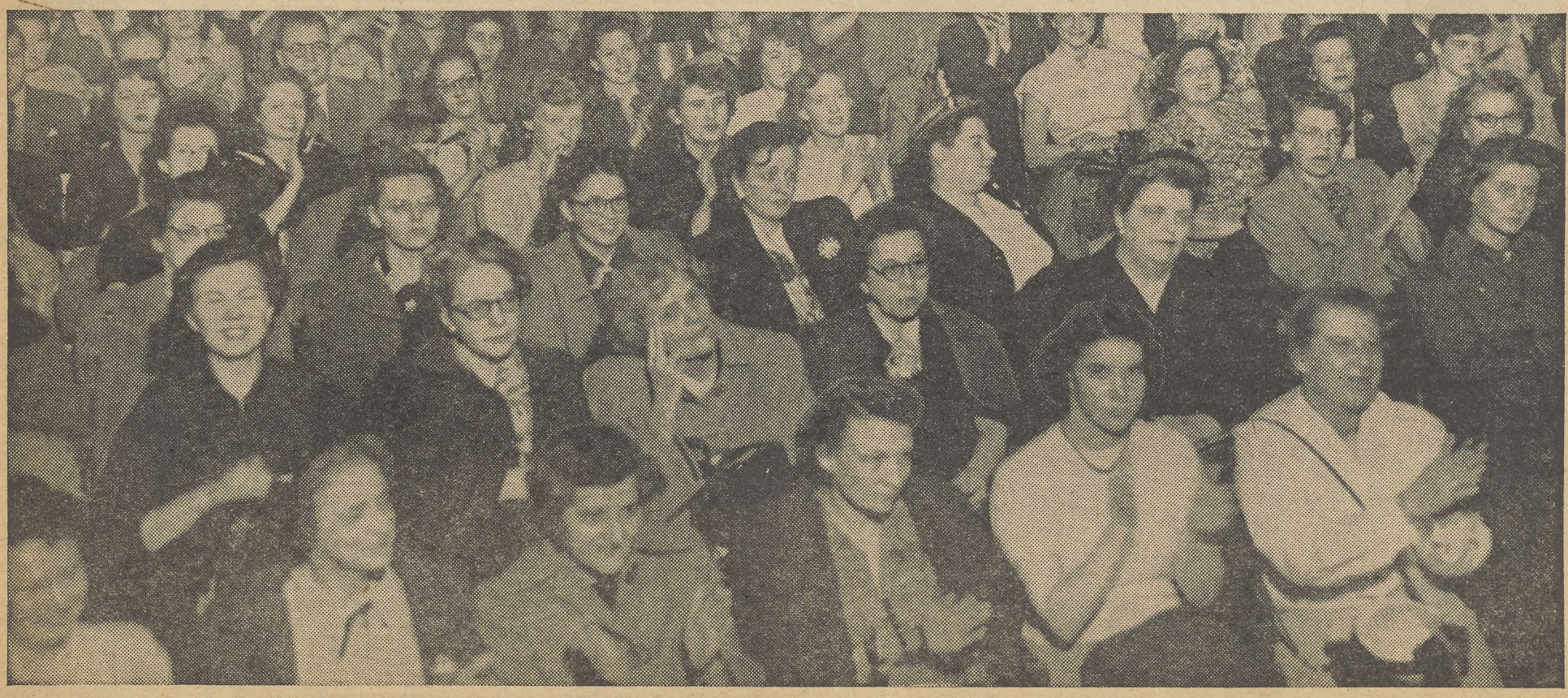
Truman Scorches 'Greedy' Steel Price Gouge Pleas, Seizes Mills

— SEE PAGES 2, 3, 4, 5



STEEL — With picket signs on the wall, CIO Steelworkers in a local hall in Pittsburgh hear President Truman order seizure of industry in broadcast 90 minutes before the steel strike deadline. The union promptly agreed to continue work, but the industry balked and complied reluctantly. It lost federal court fight in Washington to have the seizure declared illegal, promptly started another.

FOLLOW-UP NEGOTIATIONS at the White House brought USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray (standing left) and John Stephens, U. S. Steel Corp. vice president, to meeting with Defense Sec. Robert Lovett and John R. Steelman, acting defense mobilizer.



TELEPHONE Workers' rallies in more than 180 cities throughout the U. S.—like this one in Washington—assured respect for Western Electric strikers' picket lines. Nearly 300,000 CIO Communications Workers were taking part in a showdown picketing campaign to gain better wages and working conditions in the Bell System—the world's largest monopoly. (See Page 7)

Truman Broadcast—

'Greedy' Price Gouge Demands Of Steel Industry Assailed

Following is the text in large part of President Truman's broadcast in which he announced U. S. seizure of the steel industry and assailed the position of steel management:

TONIGHT, our country faces a grave danger. We are faced by the possibility that at midnight tonight our steel industry will be shut down. This must not happen.

Steel is our key industry. It is vital to our defense effort. It is vital to peace.

We do not have a stockpile of the kinds of steel we need for defense. Steel is flowing directly from the plants that make it into defense production.

If steel production stops, we will have to cut down and delay our atomic energy program. If steel production stops, it won't be long before we have to stop making engines for our Air Force planes.

Our national security and our chances for peace depend on our defense production. Our defense production depends on steel.

With American troops facing the enemy on the field of battle, I would not be living up to my oath of office if I failed to do whatever is required to provide them with the weapons and ammunition they need for their survival.

Therefore, I am taking two actions tonight.

First, I am directing the Secretary of Commerce to take possession of the steel mills, and to keep them operating.

Second, I am directing the Acting Director of Defense Mobilization to get the representatives of the steel companies and the steel workers down here to Washington at the earliest possible date in a renewed effort to get them to settle their dispute.

In normal times—if we were not in a national emergency—this dispute might not have arisen.

But today, there are limitations on what prices employers can charge.

For more than a year, we have prevented runaway inflation. We have done it by having rules that are fair to everyone—that require everyone to sacrifice some of his own interests to the national interest.

Those rules have been applied to this steel case. They have been applied to the union, and they have been applied to the companies. The union has accepted these rules. The companies have not.

The companies insist that they must have price increases that are out of line with our stabilization rules. The companies have said that unless they can get these increases they will not settle with the union.

The companies have said, in short, that unless they can have what they want, the steel industry will shut down. That is the plain, unvarnished fact of the matter.

AT THE HOMESTEAD Works of U. S. Steel Corp., these steel workers tried picket signs on for size, put them away when mills were seized. From left are Rudolph Kronket, Stephen Vadas and James Hagan.

Let me tell you how this situation came about.

The steel companies and the steelworkers union had a contract that ran until Dec. 31, 1951.

On Nov. 1, 1951, the union gave notice that in view of the higher cost of living, and the wage increases already received by workers in other industries, the steel workers wanted higher wages and better working conditions in their new contract for 1952.

The steel companies met with the union but the companies never really bargained.

No progress was made, and a strike was threatened last Dec. 31.

Before that happened, I sent the case to the Wage Stabilization Board.

The Wage Board went into the facts very thoroughly. About three weeks ago, on Mar. 20, the Wage Board recommended certain wage increases and certain changes in working conditions.

The Wage Board's recommendations were less than the union thought it ought to have. Nevertheless, the union accepted them as a basis for settlement.

There has been a lot of propaganda to the effect that the recommendations of the Wage Board were too high, that they would touch off a new round of wage increases, and that a new wage-price spiral would set in.

The facts are to the contrary. When you look into the matter, you find that the Wage Board's recommendations were fair and reasonable. They were entirely consistent with what has been allowed in other industries over the past 18 months. They are in accord with sound stabilization policies.

Under these recommendations, the steel workers would simply be catching up with what workers in other major industries are already receiving.

The steel workers have had no adjustment in their wages since Dec. 1, 1950. Since that time, the cost of living has risen, and workers in such industries as automobiles, rubber, electrical equipment, and meat packing have received increases ranging from 13 to 17c an hour.

In the steel case, the Wage Board recommended a general wage increase averaging 13 3/4c an hour in 1952. Obviously, this sets no new pattern and breaks no ceiling. It simply permits the steel workers to catch up to what workers in other industries have already received.

The fact of the matter is that the settlement proposed by the Board is fair to both parties and to the public interest. And what's more, I think the steel companies know it. They can read figures just as well as anybody else. I think they realized that the Board's recommendations on wages are reasonable, and they are raising all this hullabaloo in an attempt to force the Government to give them a big boost in prices.

Now what about the price side? Is it true that the steel companies need a big increase in prices in order to be able to raise wages?

Here are the facts.

Steel industry profits are now running at the rate of about two and one-half billion dollars a year. The steel companies are now making a profit of about $19.50 on every ton of steel they produce. On top of that, they can get a price increase of close to $3 a ton under the Capehart Amendment to the price control law. They don't need this, but we are going to have to give it to them, because the law requires it.

Now add this to the $19.50 a ton they are already making and you have profits of better than $22 a ton.

Now, what would the Wage Board's recommendations do to steel profits? To hear the steel companies talk, you would think the wage increase recommended by the Board would wipe out their profits altogether. Well, the fact of the matter is that if all the recommendations of the Wage Board were put into effect, they would cost the industry about $4 or $5 a ton.

In other words, if the steel companies absorbed every penny of the wage increase, they would still be making profits of $17 or $18 a ton.

Now, a profit of $17 or $18 a ton for steel is extremely high. During 1947, 1948, and 1949, the three years before the Korean outbreak, steel profits averaged a little better than $11 a ton. The companies could absorb this wage increase entirely out of profits, and still be making much higher profits than they made in the three prosperous years before Korea.

The plain fact is—though most people don't realize it—the steel industry has never been so profitable as it is today—at least not since the "profiteering" days of World War I.

And yet, in the face of these facts, the steel companies are now saying they ought to have a price increase of $12 a ton, giving them a profit of $26 or $27 a ton. That's about the most outrageous thing I ever heard of. They not only want to raise their prices to cover any wage increase; they want to double their money on the deal.

Suppose we were to yield to these demands. Suppose we broke our price control rules, and gave the steel companies a big price increase. That would be a terrible blow to the stability of our economy.

If we gave in to the steel companies on this issue, you would say goodby to stabilization. If we knuckled under to the steel industry, the lid would be off. Prices would start jumping up all around us—not just prices of things using steel, but prices of many other things we buy, including milk and groceries and meat.

You may think this steel dispute doesn't affect you—you may think it's just a matter between the government and a few greedy companies. But it isn't. If we granted the outrageous prices the steel industry wants, we would scuttle our whole price control program. And that comes pretty close to home.

Truman Challenges Congress As Dixiegops Raise The Roof

PRESIDENT TRUMAN last week sent a special message to Congress on why he seized the steel mills—and challenged it to handle the problem any better.

The President said that he did not believe that Congress would feel that the government should "give in to the demands of the steel industry for an exorbitant price increase and take the consequences so far as the resulting inflation is concerned."

Mr. Truman said that Congress might feel that the government should have tried to force the steel workers to work for the companies for a longer period without a contract.

He said Congress might feel that the steel industry should be permitted to shut down "although that would immediately endanger the safety of our fighting forces abroad and weaken the whole structure of our national security.

"I do not believe that Congress would favor any of these courses of action, but that is a matter for Congress to determine.

"It may be, on the other hand, that the Congress will wish to pass legislation establishing specific terms and conditions in reference to the operation of the steel mills by the government.

"Sound legislation of this character might be very desirable."

The message did not calm the debate which was raging in the Senate over the seizure. Vice Pres. Barkley and Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) spearheaded defense of the President.

Republicans and Dixiecrats like Sen. Bricker (R. O.) and Rep. Gwinn (R. N. Y.) were loud in their condemnation of the seizure, with the words "socialization," "nationalization" and "dictatorship" almost as numerous but not as aromatic as the blossoms now on Washington's cherry trees.

Meanwhile, Sen. Murray (D. Mo.), and Rep. Javits (R.-Lib. N. Y.) were seeking legislation which would provide that the government could impound the profits of seized properties while they were operated by the government.

Murray, who is chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, told reporters that he would ask his Labor-Management subcommittee to "speed up" current studies on seizure legislation. Humphrey, who heads the subcommittee, said the group would comply at once with Murray's request for quick action.

Javits introduced a bill which would require the government to operate seized property for its own account instead of for the employer's account. He told the House that the measure would require the government to pay "only just compensation" for the use of the property during the seizure period.

Humphrey released a summary by the Labor-Management subcommittee's staff of the testimony of Nathan P. Feinsinger, Wage Stabilization Board chairman. The summary said the WSB recommendations for wage and fringe increases in the steel dispute were less than those provided in settlements in other comparable industries and that the union shop recommended in steel is not new in the industry.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee last week recessed until Apr. 17, when it will decide whether to reopen hearings on the Defense Production Act.

U.S. Seizes Steel Plants Minutes Before Strike

By GERVASE N. LOVE

PRESIDENT TRUMAN seized the nation's steel industry shortly before midnight on Apr. 8 after the men who own it refused to grant wage increases without a tremendous rise in prices.

The move halted the strike of 650,000 members of the CIO Steelworkers who were prepared to man picket lines in a matter of minutes.

"The patience of the steel workers is not inexhaustible," and a settlement in steel is overdue, the 170-man Wage-Policy Committee of the USA-CIO warned at the weekend.

Meeting in Washington on Apr. 11, while government-sponsored sessions between the union and the steel companies moved into their third day, the policy committee heard a detailed report from Pres. Philip Murray of developments in the fast-moving steel situation.

As The CIO News went to press, there was no indication of an immediate break in the deadlock, caused by the steel companies' refusal to use the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendations as a basis for a collective bargaining agreement. Those WSB recommendations were highlighted by a total wage increase of 17½c hourly over a one-year period, six paid holidays and the union shop.

The union said it was ready to proceed with **"the utmost speed"** to work out new agreements. Meetings called by John R. Steelman, acting head of the Office of Defense Mobilization, were scheduled to continue through most of the holiday weekend.

The USA-CIO statement noted that **"it is not our job . . . to bargain with the steel industry over prices."** But in past negotiations, the union said, **"we found that the companies would not bargain with us until they had extorted their pound of flesh from the government."**

The President announced the seizure over a nationwide radio and television hookup. He flatly blamed the crisis on the steel industry and its inordinate greed for profits.

Yielding to its "greedy" demands, he said, would wreck the economic stabilization program.

"The plain fact of the matter is," he told the country, "that the steel companies are recklessly forcing a shutdown of the steel mills.

"They are trying to get special, preferred treatment, not available to any other industry. And they are apparently willing to stop steel production to get it.

"As President of the United States it is my plain duty to keep this from happening. And that is the reason for the measures taken tonight . . . Both management and labor will then be working for the government. And they will have the clear duty to heat up their furnaces again and go on making steel."

The union quickly and flatly accepted the seizure and—for the fifth time—postponed the strike.

"The President of the United States tonight announced that the government had seized the steel plants involved in our dispute," Murray said in a message to all USA-CIO locals.

"In so doing, the President requested that the members of our organization continue at work without interruption. The government having seized the steel plants, you are hereby directed to comply with the request of the President of the United States and to continue at work."

However, the industry balked, and at first thousands of steel workers were locked out when they showed up for work.

Less than a half-hour after Truman had finished speaking, John C. Gall, attorney for Republic Steel and Youngstown Sheet & Tube, obtained an order for an immediate hearing on a petition for a temporary restraining order which would have prevented the government from seizing the plants.

The hearing was held Apr. 9 before Judge Alexander Holtzoff in Federal Court in Washington. After listening to arguments of counsel for the two petitioners and Bethlehem Steel, which had joined in the action, and counter-arguments by the government, the judge rejected the petition.

The companies failed to make out a case for their claim that seizure would cause them "irreparable damages," he said.

"It is very doubtful, to say the least," he added, "whether a federal court would have the authority to issue an injunction against the President of the United States. . . ."

The companies then moved for an injunction, which requires that both sides be given extended hearings, but ordered their closed mills reopened.

Meantime, the President's instructions to his officials were being placed in effect.

Sec. of Commerce Sawyer took nominal possession of the mills. He sent messages to the presidents of the 86 basic steel plants naming them "operating managers" and directing them to fly the U. S. flag.

Steelman summoned union and management leaders—who had been meeting in New York to Washington for further negotiations. Sessions were held Apr. 9, 10, and 11.

At his press conference Apr. 10, the President said he would not attempt to force a wage agreement on the industry while it is bargaining with the union.

The seizure and the chain of events that grew out of it followed long hours of hard bargaining at meetings in New York at which the industry flatly refused to accept the recommendations made by the Wage Stabilization Board to settle the crisis. The union had accepted them previously.

Chairman Nathan Feinsinger of the WSB joined in the meetings at Steelman's request. He brought the parties closer together—but not close enough.

Before actually getting down to bargaining, the company had stalled off the union while some of its top spokesmen were in Washington vainly attempting to pry a price increase out of economic stabilization officials.

Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall and Economic Stabilizer Roger Putnam maintained stubbornly they were entitled to $2 to $3 a ton at the outside under the Capehart Amendment, and the President backed them up.

The industry demanded a $12 per ton increase as its price for accepting the WSB recommendations and continuing to supply the steel necessary needed by the country's fighting men in Korea.

Steel profits have been so great that the industry could pay the cost of WSB wage recommendations and still have a high level of profits.

On April 4, ninety-six hours before the strike deadline, in compliance with a WSB request, Murray notified the steel union locals that the walkout would go on.

In accordance with normal practice, the industry began to cool down furnaces before the strike deadline, throwing thousands of Steelworkers into premature idleness.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN hammers home condemnation of "greedy" price gouging demand of steel management, in national radio-TV address in which he ordered seizure of industry shortly before deadline for CIO Steelworkers' walkout.

'Prevaricator' of Lowest Type

Philip Murray, president of the CIO and of the Steelworkers, bitterly denied the hysterical charge of Clarence B. Randall, president of Inland Steel, that the government's seizure of steel mills "discharges a political debt" of President Truman to the CIO.

"Clarence Randall's diatribe charging that a 'deal' exists between President Truman and me is a lie—a malicious and deliberate lie," Murray said. "It is an insult to President Truman and to me and to hundreds of thousands of Steelworkers. The complete answer to Mr. Randall's entire statement is that he is a prevaricator of the lowest type."

Randall made the charge in a nationwide radio broadcast.

CIO Airs New TV Show In Capital

CIO's new series of films for television —"Issues of the Day"—will make their bow in Washington, starting Apr. 18.

The CIO series of 13 TV films will be shown over WMAL-TV on Friday nights at 10:30. The first film to be shown to televiewers in the Nation's Capital will be on the subject of "Wages."

The films, which run for about 15 minutes, use both dramatic and interview techniques to tell the story.

The series is available at low rental rates to CIO groups throughout the nation for use on local television stations. Details can be had from the CIO Publicity Dept. or the CIO Political Action Committee's Dept. of Public Relations.

CIO MEMBERS throughout the country were called upon last week to buttonhole their congressmen during the Easter holidays and persuade them to vote down the Allen resolution to investigate the Wage Stabilization Board.

The plea went out in a letter to CIO regional directors, councils, local industrial unions and the presidents of international unions from Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, and Dir. Nathan E. Cowan of the Legislative Dept.

It pointed out that approval of the resolution would have the actual effect of placing Congress behind the steel companies in their current dispute with the CIO Steelworkers, and that it has been scheduled for consideration by the House on Apr. 24—two days after the end of the Easter recess. The resolution was sponsored by Rep. Allen (R. Ill.).

"It is extremely urgent that delegations be organized to contact the Congressmen at home to urge them to vote against the resolution," the letter said.

"Impress upon the Congressmen that the overwhelming defeat by the House last year of the Lucas Amendment to the Defense Production Act should have settled this matter definitely."

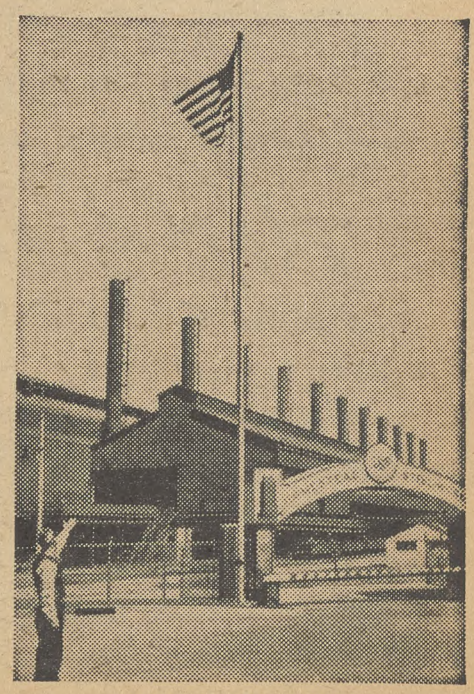
The Michigan CIO Council last week asked that State's congressional delegation to oppose the resolution. Pres. August Scholle and Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins told the members that a WSB probe now "would only be interpreted as an attempt to undermine the authority and functioning of the board."

"The people of the United States, as well as Congress," they added, "have accepted the principle of having a wage stabilization board resolve differences between labor and management. This board must have a fair opportunity to carry out its responsibilities."

The California CIO Council urged officers of affiliated locals to let members of the House and Senate know they oppose the resolution. Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol characterized it as "a move to use congressional coercion against the Steelworkers."

CIO members were engaged in a spontaneous campaign of letter-writing to congratulate President Truman for his radio address on the steel crisis and his order seizing the steel industry. Among the letters he received was one signed by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg and Gen. Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the CIO Clothing Workers.

"On behalf of the nearly 40,000 men's apparel workers we have the honor to represent," they wrote, "we wish to express our heartfelt congratulations and deep pride as Americans in your historic address . . ."



HOMESTEAD WORKS
Steelworker points to flag on morning after seizure order.

Reflections On Steel

It is still difficult, in the midst of a most eventful week, to take a long, detached view of the steel dispute —but certain random observations come quickly to mind:

★ **The steel industry can dish it out but can't take it.** For months, the executives of steel have been arrogant, contemptuous, disdainful men. They refused to bargain in good faith with the Steelworkers union; and they went on the assumption that a whopping, profiteering price increase was their just due.

Yet when they lost a decision in the Wage Stabilization Board, they whimpered and whined. When they weren't able to get away with an unwarranted price increase and special privilege under the law, they whined even more.

The Steelworkers union lost many of its wage proposals before the Board—but it didn't whine.

★ **Do industry spokesmen know what they're talking about?** Clarence Randall of Inland Steel, during the course of his diatribe on the radio and TV networks, twice referred to the Wage Board's recommendations for a "closed shop."

Of course, the Wage Board recommended the "union shop"—not the "closed shop"—and the union had never asked for the closed shop, which is illegal under Taft-Hartley.

Is it too much to expect that Mr. Randall, before going on four networks to lie about the President and the steel union, might have acquainted himself with so fundamental a fact in the case?

★ **The steel industry practices double-talk.**

The steel industry seems to take the position that "it's an emergency when it's against the union; it ain't an emergency when it's against the industry."

That propaganda line was tried out in federal court when the industry tried in vain to get an injunction against the President. One steel industry lawyer argued the strike threat had created a grave emergency, which the President should have handled by a Taft-Hartley "national emergency" injunction.

Half an hour later, another company lawyer—Patton of Republic Steel—was asked by Judge Holtzoff whether the President's action wasn't justified by the gravity of the emergency situation.

Nope, said Patton, there's really no emergency, since —he claimed—there is 30 days' supply of steel on hand.

★ **Harry S. Truman doesn't look like a very lame duck.** In the days after his decision to retire in January, Washington commentators were arguing that his Administration was falling apart, that he had lost all power to act. Steel can tell a couple of things to the commentators.

★ **The editorial pages—and a lot of news columns—are prejudiced, for a change.** During World War II, when President Roosevelt had direct legislative authority to seize properties, the papers squawked to the high heavens about his seizure of Sewell Avery's Montgomery-Ward.

Now the papers would have you believe that they'd support Harry Truman's seizure of steel if he had cited a law, rather than the inherent powers of the Presidency, for his action.

Frankly, we don't think the editorial pages will change many minds.

★ **And finally—what's ever become of Charlie Wilson?**

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV April 14, 1952 No. 15

Caught Steeling!

Steel Bosses Exposed

This discussion of the steel situation was given by James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and IUE-CIO president, on the Viewpoint USA program of the National Broadcasting Co.:

NO GROUP in America is more concerned than the CIO about the danger of inflation. We believe this threat is a real one and is potentially as great a menace to our national security as any danger in view.

The records show conclusively that from the beginning we have been one of the groups in the forefront of the fight for a stronger Defense Production Act, one that would provide adequate protection against the inflationary pressures that result from our mobilization effort.

In contrast, spokesmen for industry have united in fighting all economic controls that are essential at this time of unbalanced economic forces. Even today, in this time of record profits, the big business special interests lobbies are meeting in secret and plotting to kill price and rent control.

At the same time they want to keep wages under firm controls and thus place most of the burden of paying for defense upon the workers and low-income families.

In view of the record, therefore, I am sure that the American people will not be fooled by the phony cries about the inflationary dangers which the steel industry's press agents are trying to make them believe lie in the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendation for settlement of the steel dispute.

The facts of the situation are quite different. The proposed settlement is not inflationary in any way but is actually well under the full amount which the Board could have recommended and still stayed well within present wage control regulations.

In other words, the proposed settlement would still leave the Steelworkers lacking gains which have been won by workers in other industries, and well within the framework of present stabilization policies.

The new concern about inflation which the steel industry is expressing would come in better light if the industry had not bitterly fought all our efforts to persuade Congress to write adequate anti-inflation legislation.

Had the proposals made by the CIO right after Korea been enacted into law, the inflation which makes the present WSB recommendations necessary would not have taken place and the present situation in steel would not exist.

What must be kept in mind in considering the Board's recommendations is that this is the first time in the last five years that the steel union has had any opportunity to renegotiate its entire contract.

The straight wage increase recommended is based on the cost of living and is entirely in line with existing wage regulations. Nearly all other workers in American industries have already had similar cost of living increases in effect for several months, but the Steelworkers have been denied similar adjustments in the year when most price increases took place because their contract did not expire until Dec. 31, 1951.

IN ITS OTHER recommendations having to do with paid holidays, improved allowances for vacations, and an increase in the differential for night work, the Board merely acted to permit steel workers partially to catch up with existing practices in other major industries.

The proposed settlement, therefore, is not inflationary in any way. It simply would remove some of the grave inequities existing in the steel industry and, despite all the industry propaganda to the contrary, could be made without any price increase.

Profits in the industry are considerably higher than in the peace years of 1946 to 1949.

Some government economists have estimated that the industry might give its employes a real increase of 55c, more than double that recommended by the Board, and still have excess profits over its best postwar years, without boosting the price of steel a single, solitary penny.

In accepting the recommendations of the Board, the Steelworkers gave up many of their just demands in an effort to avert a strike.

They are willing to make all necessary sacrifices for the defense of America, but they will not permit an even more unfair share of the burden to be placed upon them.

Murray's Broadcast—

'They Want To Blame Us, While Profiting At Your Expense'

Twenty-four hours before President Truman ordered U. S. seizure of the steel industry, Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO Steelworkers spoke on "The Union's Side in the Steel Crisis" over the NBC network. After the seizure order, the USA-CIO postponed the strike.

Here is Murray's address in large part:

GOOD EVENING, ladies and gentlemen. I want to speak to you tonight about the impending shutdown of the steel industry. Already, across the nation, steel furnaces are being cooled.

As President of the United Steelworkers of America, I am fully aware of the serious consequences of any stoppage of steel production. The Steelworkers union is always proud of its sense of responsibility, its patriotism, and its willingness to make sacrifices in the national interest.

Yet, on Wednesday, a strike in steel will begin.

Why?

Simply and plainly because steel management wants a strike. The companies in the steel industry have created this crisis. They have openly refused to comply with the government's recommendations for a settlement of our dispute. They have refused to move one inch from their determination to maintain and even increase their excess profits.

They have sought to use the present crisis as a bludgeon to wreck our stabilization program and to extort inflationary price increases from the government. They have deliberately incited a steel strike.

Their purpose is plain. They want you to blame our union—while they roll up higher and higher profits at your expense. They want you to believe they oppose inflation—while they seek to break price control regulations.

They have embarked on a cynical campaign to twist the facts, to rewrite the history of the last six months, and to blame the workers of steel for the price-gouging of the steel management.

I want to talk facts—facts that are in the official records of this steel dispute—facts that the steel industry would prefer you forget.

Fact Number One is this: The Union has voluntarily postponed this strike four times since our contracts terminated on Jan. 1st. We have waited patiently for 99 days. We did so at the request of the President of the United States, to help the search for a reasonable settlement.

Fact Number Two is this: The Wage Stabilization Board studied the facts of our dispute for almost three months, before it offered recommendations for settlement. We honestly believe that those recommendations were too low.

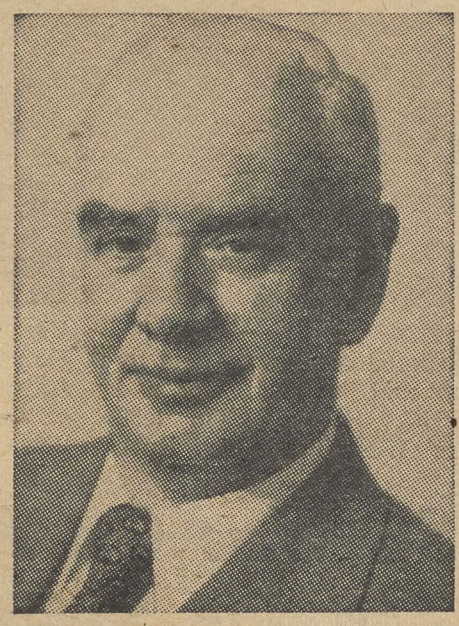
We believe that the Steelworkers should have been given a higher wage increase, and better "fringe benefits." But the Wage Board recommended a wage increase smaller than necessary to meet the rise in the cost of living. Its "fringe" recommendations are less than now prevail in many other industries; and some of them will not go into effect for months to come.

Nevertheless, the union accepted, in a spirit of compromise and concern for the national welfare, the recommendations of the Wage Board.

Fact Number Three—the most important fact for you, the general public—is this: The Wage increases recommended by the Wage Board, and agreed to by the Union, are not inflationary. I repeat, the Wage Board's recommendations are **not** inflationary. They break no formulas. They breach no ceilings. They are fully in accord with America's program for economic stabilization.

Remember that the Steelworkers received absolutely no wage increase during 1951, when consumer prices were skyrocketing.

Thus, through the Wage Board's recommendations, the Steelworkers have a chance to partially "catch up" on the diminished buying power of their wages.



PHILIP MURRAY
"The industry wants a special license to gouge the public."

The Steelworkers certainly know the facts—because they must try to feed and clothe their families with corroded 1950 dollars. The government knows the facts; the Wage Board has publicly announced that its recommendations are within the framework of our American stabilization program. The industry knows—and has admitted—that Steelworkers are entitled to a wage increase to catch up with the rise in the cost of living.

These are the facts that Mr. Ben Fairless of U.S. Steel glossed over, with indecent haste, in his talk on this radio network last night. Mr. Fairless emphasized the industry's last minute offer to the Union. He didn't tell you that this was the industry's very first offer, after 120 days of negotiations and hearings. Fairless fiddled for 120 days, little concerned about the human needs of his 300,000 employes.

Mr. Fairless didn't tell you that the industry's wage offer would make up only half the buying power lost by the steel workers in the past 18 months.

Mr. Fairless has glossed over many aspects of the steel labor-management dispute. He would have you, the public, believe that the steel industry's resistance to the union shop is a matter of principle. But Mr. Fairless did not mention that a great majority of America's principal industries have operated for many years under union shop agreements.

And Mr. Fairless glossed over the fact that the United States Steel Corp., like every other major steel producer, has voluntarily signed scores of union shop agreements with other unions. The U.S. Steel Corp. has union shop contracts covering scores of thousands of coal miners; it has, for example, union shop contracts on its company-owned railroads and company-owned steamship lines.

Let's get the facts straight. Settlement is not being delayed by any matters of principle; settlement is being delayed by an unprincipled effort of the steel industry to hi-jack you, the general public, through unnecessary, unprincipled price increases.

The proposed wage increase is not the cause of the impending steel stoppage. There would be no impending stoppage in steel if the companies were satisfied with normal, decent, fair profits.

The steel industry could absorb the proposed wage increases in steel without raising prices a single solitary penny a ton—and still make a fair and equitable profit return to the stockholders.

Why is there a dispute today? Because the steel industry has taken the position that its tremendous profits are untouchable profits through unnecessary price increases.

The President has stated that if the proposed wage increases bring steel profits "below normal," the companies, will receive equitable price treatment.

But this is not enough for the self-proclaimed statesmen of the steel industry. They want more, more, more! And until they get more, they just say no, no, no—to each and every fair proposal for settlement of this dispute.

What the steel industry wants is a price bonus that will send steel profits to the highest level in history.

What the steel industry wants, in effect, is a special government license to gouge the consuming public. Unless the steel industry gets this special-privilege license, it will not make a reasonable settlement with the Union. The industry hopes to shift to the Union the blame for its price hold-up.

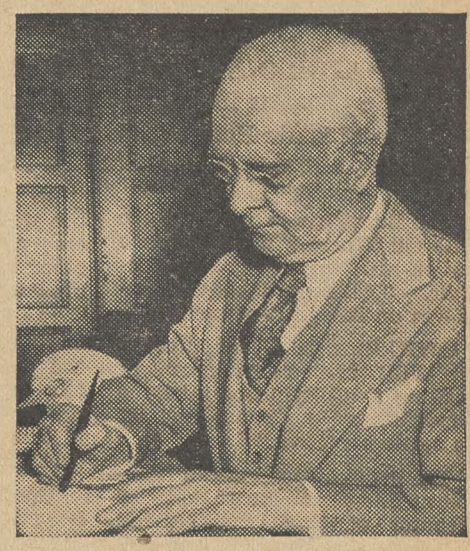
This is the most malicious economic deviltry I have seen in a life-time of experience in American industrial relations. It is a scheme compounded of greed and lust for profits on the one hand; and, on the other, of deriding contempt for the thinking powers of the American public.

Think of it. The Union accepted, as a basis for settlement, the compromise on wage increases which a government board has found to be non-inflationary. The Union agreed to accept the limitations required by our country's program for fighting inflation.

But the steel industry has refused to abide by those limitations. The industry wants to smash price controls, and the national price stabilization program. It is ready to start a new inflationary price spiral.

The executives of the steel industry have no objection in principle to increasing wages so long as it is for themselves and not for their workers. We know that because they themselves have taken increases in their salaries in the past year.

In 1951 the Steelworkers received no increases. But in that year Mr. Benjamin Fairless, President of U. S. Steel, received



CHARLES SAWYER
Commerce secretary signs order taking over steel mills.

a pay increase of $47,000. He now receives $261,000 a year with which to fight the wolf from the door of his estate.

Mr. Enders Voorhees, Chairman of the Finance Committee of U. S. Steel, received a pay increase of $44,000 in 1951. He now receives $211,400 a year with which to feed his family.

Mr. Irving S. Olds, Chairman of the Board of U. S. Steel, likewise received a pay increase of $44,000, for a total yearly salary of $211,000.

Last night Mr. Fairless asked me a question over the radio. I have answered it in this speech. Now I would like to ask him a question.

Mr. Fairless, how do you justify the double standard practices by your company—a standard under which you and your fellow executives take substantial wage increases for yourselves but deny simple cost of living wage adjustments for your employes?

Yes, we stand on the verge of a stoppage in steel. It is a stoppage that could have been averted months ago if the companies had engaged in real collective bargaining with the Union. It is a stoppage that could have been averted weeks ago if the companies had joined with the Union in promptly accepting the moderate proposals of the Wage Stabilization Board.

It is a stoppage that can be averted even now, if the steel industry now accepts the Wage Board's recommendations. These represent a compromise of the issues in dispute. They provide the basis for a fair and equitable settlement.

The Union has accepted this compromise recommended by the Board and endorsed by the President of the United States. But the industry refuses to accept.

A strike thus seems inevitable. But the strike should be recognized for what it is—a strike by the steel industry against the government, against our Union and against the American people.

Steel Firms Holler, And Tap Tax Bonanza

THE STEEL companies screamed "confiscation," "socialism" and "labor dictatorship" when the government seized the industry to avoid a strike. BUT there was nary a peep out of them when they were handed certificates to write off in five years a large part of the cost of new plants.

The taxpayer foots the bill for this "tax bonanza."

Testifying before a House committee, James F. King, chief of resources expansion of the Defense Production Administration, recently said four-fifth of the $15 billion of certificates of necessity then approved went to seven heavy industries.

Steel companies headed the list then, and are included in the newest DPA release on certificates of necessity which brings the total of certificates up to almost $17 billion, of which more than about $16 billion are eligible for the rapid tax write-off.

In the newest figures, as of March 20, rapid tax write-offs of about 65% went to steel firms.

U. S. Steel was granted three certificates of necessity covering plants valued at $14,120,000. Others included Inland Steel, $4,967,285; Jones & Laughlin, $509,400; Bethlehem, $2,890,000; A. M. Byers, $5,869,000, and Ohio Seamless Tube, $3,140,073.

U. S. Steel has appeared on many earlier DPA lists. It topped all other firms with the write-off allowed at its gigantic plant being built at Morrisville, Pa.

Bethlehem appeared on many earlier lists, Bethlehem admitted that until the end of 1951, it had obtained permission to write off the $221 million.

In its year-end report Bethlehem had already written off $9 million. In the list of DPA-approved certificates for the period from Jan. 28 to Feb. 2, Bethlehem was allowed 85% quick tax write-off on production facilities valued at $32.5 million.

On the same list Jones & Laughlin got an 85% write-off on $22,755,200.

2 Oil Firms Boycott WSB 'Pilot' Hearing

TWO MAJOR OIL companies defied government efforts to settle disputes involving 56,000 oil workers.

The Sinclair Refining Co., and Standard Oil Co. of Indiana boycotted a Wage Stabilization Board "pilot case" hearing in St. Louis.

The first dispute involved the CIO Oil Workers which holds a nation-wide contract with Sinclair. The second dispute involves an independent union.

OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight urged the WSB "to find some means of settling this dispute or take the handcuffs off our group and let us settle ourselves."

The panel also planned a hearing at San Francisco to consider disputes of OWIU with Shell Oil, Inc., and Utah Oil and Refining.

The four separate reports which the panel will make to WSB may affect 200 contracts in the industry. WSB has not decided whether to ask the panel to make recommendations.

President Truman referred the the oil dispute to the WSB after the oil workers—represented by the CIO union, independent unions and AFL unions — twice postponed a strike.

KNIGHT is leading a united front of the unions in seeking a 25c-an-hour-wage rise, increased shift differentials and other benefits.

Company offers have amounted to about 10c hourly on basic wages, and some firms agreed to increase night shift differentials.

Union members of the tripartite WSB panel are OWIU Oklahoma Dist. Dir. D. R. (Scotty) Stewart and John McCarten of the AFL Steamfitters.

In a case prepared for hearings, the unions contended that their wage request is justified by increased cost of living and by increased productivity of the oil workers and that the wage increases sought would not be inflationary, Knight said.

"Wage increases for several years have been generally tied to increases in the cost of living, as measured by the Consumers' Price Index," said Knight.

"We are going to attack the CPI very sharply and prove that it by no means measures the actual increase in living costs. We are going to prove that living costs have risen much more than the CPI shows them to have risen."

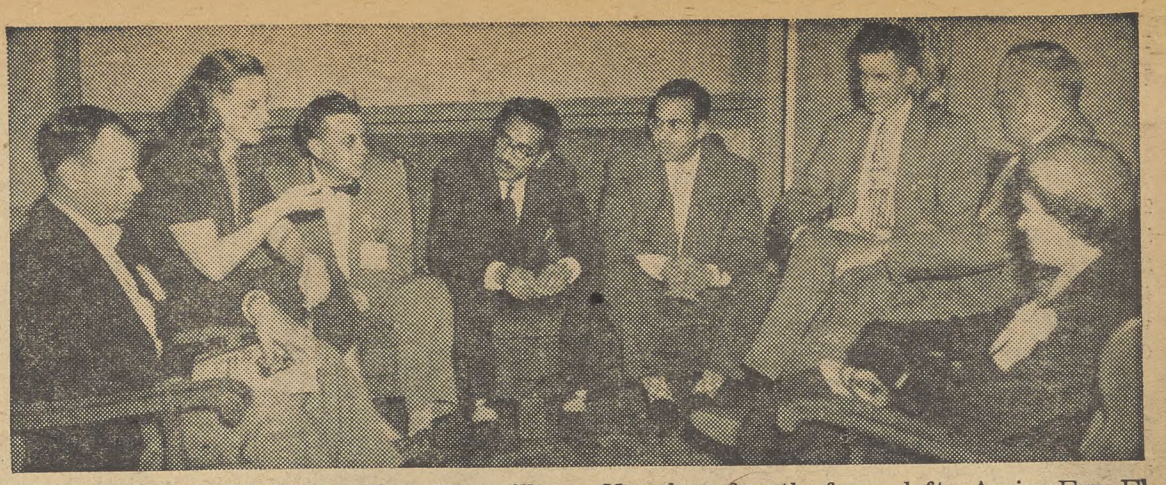
Knight said that the unions' testimony would prove that increased living costs alone justify the wage increase the oil workers ask, without considering other factors, such as increased productivity.

"And in the field of productivity, we are going to show that the output of the oil workers has increased so vastly as to justify the raises we ask even if cost of living were not considered," he added.

"As a matter of fact, the oil industry is so prosperous, profits are so high, and productivity is increasing so fast that our major problem is not to prove the justification of the wage increase within the economics of our industry.

"The major question before the wage board will be whether or not the wage increases we ask would be inflationary when viewed from the standpoint of the economy as a whole. We intend to prove to the satisfaction of any fair-minded person that this wage increase would not be inflationary, but rather that it would be beneficial to the general welfare of people other than oil workers, as well as to oil workers."

The unions contend that the wage increase sought will cost the typical company only 1.6c out of each dollar of income, leaving 18.3c of each dollar taken in by the company as profit.



EXCHANGE VIEWS at the Knoxville, Tenn., area educational conference held by the CIO Education and Research Dept. and the Knoxville IUC. Second from left, Clothing Workers' West Tenn. Dir. Ruth Vaughn; fourth from left, Amin Ezz El Dah Roug, Egyptian Labor Dept. official; third from right, Exec. Sec. Matthew Lynch of Tenn. CIO, and second from right, Pres. Joe Cummings of the Knoxville IUC.

CIO-CSC Was On Job Quickly When Tornado Struck Arkansas

THE STORY of how the National CIO Community Services Committee was able to help CIO members—and others—in the tornado-battered area of Arkansas is beginning to reach the rest of the country.

When the stories of death and destruction left by the wind in Searcy, Judsonia, Bald Knob and the Dierks area were verified, the CIO-CSC went quickly into action.

Charles Ferguson and William Donovan, staff men for the committee, were rushed to the stricken area. Their job was to implement the National CIO-CSC program of bringing aid to CIO members who are victims of a disaster, and to help as much as possible all citizens of a stricken community.

Several hundred CIO members live in the area—400 members of Local 369 of the Woodworkers in Dierks, 250 members of Shoeworkers Local 179 in Searcy, and 150 members of Local 178 of the same union in Bald Knob.

Many of their homes were destroyed. Some had deaths in their families, others had injured wives or children. The list was long—nearly 100 CIO families touched by disaster, or worse.

For three days and nights the CIO-CSC staff men toured the devastated area. They set up working relationships between the local unions and the Red Cross, which had established disaster stations. They called on the CSC's experience during the Kansas City floods, and were able to show local union officials how to get benefits for their members.

CIO MEN were placed in Red Cross disaster headquarters to help handle union cases, and to see that full and correct information reached CIO families.

To see that rehabilitation benefits were distributed fairly, CIO men asked for and obtained representation on local Citizens Award Committees, which had the final say.

"It was just routine work," said Ferguson. "All we did was to point out to local officials how the CIO-CSC disaster program could be applied in their area to help union members."

The reaction of the CIO members who shared in the help given was summed up by one of the local union leaders.

"First of all, the interest that the National CIO showed in our local problem was a great morale booster," he said, "and that alone will help us in the job ahead. The real benefits that will be brought to our members by applying the CIO-CSC program locally will long be remembered.

"We're rebuilding now—our homes and, some of us, our lives. And we're going to do some rebuilding in our union, too. We're going to build into it a working Community Services Commitee to bring year-round help and benefits to our members."

CIO Brewers Get 11c Hike

CIO BREWERY Workers have won an 11c hourly wage increase in a new national contract with Standard Brands.

The contract covers 1300 workers in eight of the companies yeast and vinegar plants throughout the country.

Of the 11c increase, 6.5c was payable immediately, while the remainder required approval of the Wage Stabilization Board.

The new contract also provided for a new group insurance program, in which the union will have a trusteeship along with management, and granting higher benefits for hospital, surgical and disability coverage.

Ohio CIO Council Orders Tax Study

It's "high time that the people had the facts" on taxation, declared Pres. Jack Kroll of Ohio CIO Council, when that body's executive board ordered that experts conduct a complete and unbiased analysis of Ohio's tax structure.

"We want to know whether a modern tax structure, without loopholes and designed in accordance with ability to pay, can be devised for Ohio," said Kroll, who is also National PAC director. "At the same time we are seeking to answer the frantic search of local governments for adequate revenue to pay decent wages to public employes, including teachers, and also provide services the people want and need."

"Fasten it with my Union pin — It will never let me down!"

Murray To Get Awards Of Liberal, Labor Groups

PHILIP MURRAY, president of the CIO and of the Steelworkers, will be honored twice within the next few weeks for his contribution to the American labor movement.

On Apr. 26, in New York, he will receive a citation from the League of Industrial Democracy "for his half-century of magnificent service in the cause of labor and of democracy here and abroad."

"The LID is privileged in thus being able to honor Pres. Murray," said Dr. Harry W. Laidler, LID executive director.

"For 50 years, since coming to this country in 1902, Philip Murray has devoted himself selflessly, and with great industry, intelligence and effectiveness, to the wiping out of feudalistic labor conditions from our basic industries; to the universal acceptance of the right of collective bargaining; to the continuous advance of living standards for the mass of our people; to the elimination of racial and religious discrimination; to the eradication of corrupt practices in our economic and political life, and to all efforts toward the advancement of democracy and social progress here and abroad."

The citation will be presented for the league by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, who will speak on "Needed: A Moral Awakening in America." James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and president of the CIO Electrical Workers; Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman of the AFL Ladies Garment Workers, and former Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D. Cal.) also will participate in the program.

On May 11, Murray will be given the annual Quadragesimo Anno medal of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists at the 15th annual ACTU communion breakfast in New York.

The medal is awarded each year to the person in the field of labor-management relations who has contributed most to the furtherance of the principles contained in the social encyclicals of the Popes.

CIO Seeking Defense Work In Minnesota

THE MINNESOTA CIO Council is waging a statewide campaign to drum up support for a bill pending in Congress which could give defense contracts to Minnesota businessmen and jobs to its workers.

The measure, defeated in the House but still alive in the Senate, would appropriate $10 million for a revolving fund through which the Small Defense Plant Administration would obtain prime defense contracts and sublet them to small plants. It has CIO support nationally.

Rodney C. Jacobson, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO Council, urged small businessmen to follow the example of workers and organize.

"The small businessman needs to have his own organization now more than ever before," he said.

"Unless he does organize and present a united front so that his voice must be heard, he is in grave danger of being pushed to the wall.

"Big business is using increased taxes as a smokescreen to frighten the little fellow away. It isn't the taxes they're afraid of, but the fear that they might lose some prime contracts and the cream of profit they are skimming off the top."

Defense employment in Minnesota is so scarce that members of many CIO unions are forced to go to other states to get jobs.

300,000 Phone Workers Join National Pay Fight

BEFORE NATIONAL headquarters of giant American Telephone & Telegraph Co., members of CIO Communications Workers picket at 195 Broadway, New York. More than 68,000 CWA members were on strike in 43 states last week.

STRIKE STRATEGY: Pres. Joseph A. Beirne (left) and Sec.-Treas. Carlton W. Werkau of the CIO Communications Workers confer on nation-wide strike plans at Washington.

NEARLY 300,000 CIO telephone workers last week were engaged in a showdown picket-line campaign to gain better wages and working conditions from the multi-billion dollar Bell System —the world's largest monopoly.

Some 77,000 members of the CIO Communications Workers were directly on strike.

Out nationally were 15,500 workers in a key telephone classification—installers and warehousemen employed by Western Electric, a Bell subsidiary, in 43 states.

And in four states—Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey and Northern California — 61,500 other CWA members were on strike against various operating subsidiaries of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The walkout—after weeks of futile bargaining—began on Apr. 7. As in past CWA walkouts, it was marked in the beginning by "hit and run" picketing of telephone company installations.

TWO days later, the regional walkouts and the national strike of Western Electric workers grew into a full-scale strike.

At rallies in 180 cities, non-striking CWA members enthusiastically endorsed the walkout, pledging to respect picket lines.

On subsequent days, the mass observance of picket lines by 200,000 non-strikers began to cut into telephone service, CWA reported.

Full CIO support has been offered to CWA. At several strike rallies, telephone workers cheered a message from CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood.

"The CIO will back them (the strikers) to the utmost and back them to victory," Haywood said.

The strike issues were outlined by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, he said:

"Our demands range from 19 to 23c an hour. They are well within amounts allowable under wage stabilization regulations.

"The companies say their average 10c-an-hour offers are the maximum allowable under stabilization. Since there was dispute on this point, we suggested a joint submission of the issues to the disputes section of the WSB with an offer by the union to be bound by the decision.

"This the companies refused."

Beirne said that the companies are even trying to renege on fringe benefits already in contracts.

"For example, they won't even agree to the arbitration of grievances," he said. "They are trying to eliminate the check-off of union dues and even demand that CWA take down its union-owned bulletin boards from the company property."

The CWA president said that when it became apparent that efforts to avoid a strike were doomed to fail, the union offered to supply enough workers to handle emergency needs of government, the military and general public.

"Even this the companies refused," Beirne said.

HOPES for settlement of the dispute with the Bell System in the four states were pinned on negotiations in Detroit where a federal mediator was meeting with the union and Michigan Bell.

CWA and Western Electric representatives also met jointly with federal mediators.

CWA Sec.-Treas. Carlton W. Werkau, who is national strike director, said that Bell System is using ruthless, good squad tactics "in an attempt to terrorize the telephone workers and break the strike." Incidents he listed included:

At Fairmont, W. Va., he said that one company supervisor sideswiped a woman picket and another supervisor ran over another woman picket.

At Morgantown, W. Va., warrants were issued for supervisors who manhandled two girls.

Potofsky Meets With Truman On Aid For Jobless

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers found President Truman "sympathetic" to problems facing the nation's jobless clothing workers last week.

At an audience with the President, Potofsky pointed out that the clothing and cotton garment industry have been hard hit and termed it "paradoxical" that there is full employment in most basic industries and only intermittent employment in the clothing industry.

CIO Fights Phone Hike

THE PENNSYLVANIA CIO Council has filed two petitions with the Public Utility Commission in its fight to block a $32 million rate increase sought by the Bell Telephone Co.

The petitions ask that the rate hearings be conducted by a member of the PUC rather than an examiner, and that the PUC either compel Bell to produce evidence backing its rate proposal, or that the PUC staff itself gather the evidence.

The petitions were filed by Atty. M. H. Goldstein in behalf of Harry Boyer, state CIO president.

Bell's "extraordinary" request, largest ever made in the state, "strikes at the pocketbook of almost every Pennsylvania citizen," said Boyer. He explained the CIO had entered the case because of its policy of "promoting and defending the community's best interests."

"Since the value of Bell's investment is the most crucial issue in this case," said Boyer, "the Commission should have its own staff look into this matter or else compel Bell to give evidence justifying its claim." **(LPA)**

N. Y. Subway Crash Blamed On Speed-Up

THE CIO TRANSPORT Workers has accused the New York City Board of Transportation of "foolhardy penny-pinching and speed-up practices" which imperil the safety of the riding public.

In condemning the board's economy measures, TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill and Local 100 Pres. Matthew Guinan charged that the "alarming frequency" of accidents and breakdowns on the city's subway system was partially due to the fact that only two men are assigned to handle a 10-car train carrying as many as 2000 passengers.

Warning that "the board is gambling with the lives of the riding public," the union called for a conductor to be assigned to every subway car.

"Only a miracle prevented the loss of hundreds of lives in the Manhattan Bridge breakdown of Apr. 2," Quill declared. "TWU is putting the city on notice that we will take no responsibility for any loss of life which may result from insufficient manpower on the trains."

Relax Credit Curbs, CIO Urges

THE CIO last week supported proposals to liberalize Regulation W of the Federal Reserve Board, which restricts credit for consumer durable goods.

In a letter to members of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said the regulation as it now stands "is more restrictive than is required."

"As a result of the general increase in the cost of living and the fact that taxes have also risen greatly, the lower income groups are being effectively priced out of the market for consumer durable goods including automobiles, radios, refrigerators, washing machines, etc." Carey said.

"Tremendous inventories of these goods have piled up. This is creating a deflationary effect that hits low income families hard in layoffs and loss of income. Meantime Regulation W has no effect whatever upon spending by high income individuals and corporations who can pay cash or borrow on other security."

He accused the Reserve Board of "being unwilling to face the realities of the situation" by refusing to provide equity in the use of credit as between consumers and business organizations.

"We believe that the discrimination in the use of credit between consumers and producers and the discrimination in restricting the ability to buy consumer goods as between the lower and higher income groups should cease."

Carey said that in credit, as in other phases of defense mobilization, the CIO protests attempts to substitute discriminating sacrifice for equality of sacrifice.

He proposed that the present 33⅓% down payment for autos be reduced to 25% and the 18 month period for payment be extended to 25 months. For major appliances, Carey urged that the present 15% down payment be reduced to 12½% and the 18 month period for repayment be increased to 21 months.

Mrs. Wilson Seeks Husband's Seat

Mrs. Olga Wilson is running for Democratic nomination for the Oregon State Senate seat left vacant by her husband, Manley J. Wilson, who died last December. Wilson was editor of the CIO Woodworker. She is unopposed in the Democratic primary.

Labor Man Wins

Ernest Nicoson, legislative chairman of CIO Communications Workers Local 5702, has started his tenth year as member of the Terre Haute, Ind., City Council after easily winning re-election.

Paperworkers Repulse AFL Scab Attack In Long Jersey Strike

CIO PAPERWORKERS on strike nine months against the Whippany (N. J.) Paper Board Co. are standing firm after repulsing an attack by AFL strikebreakers.

Lead pipes, stones and baseball bats were used by the AFL strikebreakers as they sought to reopen the Eden plant of firm at Whippany, which is near Newark.

When the dust of the day-long battle cleared away at least four persons were injured, including two of the strikebreakers and two older UPA members; two brand new strikebreaker-owned cars were wrecked, and warrants were issued for two AFL members.

The injured included Edward Cohen, alias Edward Cortin, who Paperworkers say threatened to kill George Pastore, a UPA international representative.

Warrants have been issued for two other AFL strikebreakers, Anthony Vernier and Anthony Ferrante. The latter is charged with assaulting one of the injured UPA members, and the former is accused of speeding away after hitting the other UPA member with an auto.

More than 1000 UPA members are on strike as a result of breakdown of negotiations with the company.

The union claims that it has a 15-16c hourly increase due under Wage Stabilization Board regulations, but the firm's latest offer was much lower.

After the AFL paperworkers tried unsuccessfully to break the strike about a month ago, the AFL appeared again on the scene in the person of Steve Wilson, who claimed that he had an AFL federal charter. UPA says that Wilson was ousted by the AFL Longshoremen after a slaying.

When Wilson's efforts failed, AFL strikebreakers acted. Nine carloads of scabs entered the plant early Apr. 7 while strike leaders were in Washington, where federal mediators were attempting to bring the union and the company together.

At a Newark meeting called by CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sander, CIO leaders launched a counter-offense against "the latest and most reprehensible evidence of the AFL's crude raiding, strikebreaking and un-American tactics.

"Only the gangster tactics of AFL leaders in New Jersey doing the bidding of the company turned an otherwise peaceful strike into a bloodletting riot," Sander said.

THEY BROKE THE BANK—While waiting out the recesses in steel negotiations, two CIO Steelworker local officials in Bethlehem plants showed up for "Break the Bank" radio quiz show and broke the bank to the tune of $550. Waving their checks are Clavin Van Why, Local 2619 president in Allentown, and Joseph Lipsky, Local 2598 president in Bethlehem, Pa.

Childs, Sigal Appointed As CIO Members Of WSB

TWO NEW CIO members were appointed to the Wage Stabilization Board by President Truman late last week.

They are Joseph Childs, vice president of the CIO Rubber Workers, and Benjamin C. Sigal, general counsel of the CIO Electrical Workers and the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers.

The two new WSB members succeed Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers, whose resignation was announced earlier in the week, and Vice Pres. John W. Livingston of the CIO Auto Workers. Beirne and Livingston quit because of the pressure of union duties.

Sigal is well qualified for his new post, since he was executive assistant to the labor members of the War Labor Board from 1942 to 1946.

Sigal is a graduate of the Univ. of Pittsburgh and Harvard Law School. After being admitted to the bar, he engaged in private law practice, primarily labor law, in Pittsburgh for 10 years.

After leaving his post with the WLB, Sigal returned to private law practice in Washington and represented a number of unions.

He has wide civic interests and for three years was chairman of the Washington Chapter of Americans for Democratic Action.

BENAMIN C. SIGAL

'We Can't Patch Up Old World, Must Build A New One'—Reuther

THE FIFTH international education conference sponsored by the CIO Auto Workers in Cleveland Apr. 3 to 6 is over—but its real work is only beginning.

Twenty-five hundred delegates from UAW locals throughout the country, joined by hundreds of members of the public, daily filled the Cleveland Auditorium Music Hall for an outstanding program of educational lectures by national leaders on matters of interest to labor.

After each session, they split up into scores of discussion groups to weigh the talks and formulate questions which were put to the speakers at a second general meeting the same day.

Planned under the direction of Brenden Sexton, UAW education director, the conference was designed to help prepare union members for the problems they will face in the next decade. Its theme was, "Freedom and Abundance, Pathway to Peace."

In his keynote speech, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther emphasized that the union's objectives are "not to patch up the old world, but to build a new world in which people needn't go hungry, in which war can be abolished forever on the face of God's earth."

Declaring that this is "not just a matter of noble purpose" but one of "democratic survival," Reuther added:

"We have to find the way to mobilize our great productive power, the tremendous material resources that we possess in America and gear these things to the needs of people, to translate our technical progress and human progress into human happiness, into human dignity. That is the unfinished work that lies ahead."

In a later address, Reuther paid tribute to the work that had been done by the delegates and called upon them to "go home and do the job that has been done at this conference."

"IF ALL of America had been sitting here like you people, we could get the kind of Congress we ought to have next November," he said. "Our job is to carry the lessons we have learned here back to every member of our union."

One of the highlights was Reuther's announcement that the CIO Auto Workers, which began with a membership of only 7000 in 1936, now has 1,271,000 dues-paying members. Despite the currently high number of defense lay-offs in the industry, that is the largest membership in UAW history.

Joint Label Week

With a theme of "check for the union label," CIO and AFL joined in sponsoring a union label week in South Bend, and neighboring Mishawaka, Ind. Merchants and city governments' co-operated.

Most popular of the forum meetings was the discussion of "Congress — Its Morality, Responsibility and Opportunity" by Sens. Benton (D. Conn.), Morse (R. Ore.) and Humphrey (D. Minn.).

Both of the latter paid tribute to Benton for his courage in raising the issue of McCarthyism in Congress. Morse said America has no place for "trial by accusation" and Humphrey said that the issue Benton has posed is simply "whether Congress is to be a representative body or one that gives in to intimidation."

Other speakers included Leon Keyserling, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers; Thomas H. Davies, head of the Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics; Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People; Zechariah Chafee, Harvard law professor; Willard Goslin, Peabody College education professor; Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Harvard history professor; UAW Vice Pres. Emil Mazey, and Victor Reuther, CIO representative in Europe.

Forum chairmen included Sexton, Norman Matthews, chairman of the UAW executive board committee on education; UAW Vice Pres. John W. Livingston, and UAW Vice Pres. Richard Gosser.

Connally's Roadblock Pried Away In St. Lawrence Seaway Fight

AN "IMMOVABLE" roadblock of Chairman Connally (D. Tex.) to prevent action by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project last week gave way before an "irresistable force."

Despite Connally's efforts to pocket the measure, consideration has finally been scheduled for Apr. 22. The action came at a stormy session when Sen. Wiley (R. Wis.) and other seaway supporters on the committee irately insisted the chairman respect their rights.

Wiley's move followed urging by the chief Senate supporters of the seaway, Sens. Moody (D. Mich.) and Aiken (R. Vt.). Both have been working tirelessly to get Connally to abide by the promise for "prompt" action given in the first session when they withdrew their amendment to enact the seaway bill as a rider to last year's Mutual Security Act.

Connally had ignored the promise and since hearings last February, denied the committee a chance to take up the measure.

(He faces a stiff battle for re-election and is under pressure to kill the seaway from the Texas port and railroad lobbies. Sen. Lodge (R. Mass.), who is looking out for the interests of the Port of Boston, has supported Connally's opposition.)

Unless Congress approves U. S. participation at this session, Canada will build the project alone. On Apr. 8 a $13-million contract for the deepening, widening and straightening of the St. Lawrence below Montreal was awarded by the Canadian government, which decided last year that it could no longer afford to wait for the U. S. Congress to act.

Tactics similar to Connally's have prevented the House of Representatives from ever voting on the seaway proposal, although bills have been pending—and Canada kept waiting—for some 20 years.

Wiley predicted that the Senate committee will approve the seaway and power project and report legislation to the floor when it finally gets its chance. "We have the necessary votes in committee," he said.

Despite his optimism, a close committee vote is in prospect. The outcome at this writing will depend upon the votes of four Senators presently regarded as doubtful supporters. These include Sens. McMahon (D. Conn.), Fulbright (D. Ark.), Brewster (R. Me.) and Smith (R. N.J.)

All of these will be under stiff pressure to vote against the measure from the anti-seaway lobby, one of the most effective on Capitol Hill. McMahon, for example, must make his decision under the threat by the Connecticut Manufacturers Association that he will lose support for re-election if he votes for the seaway.

No cost to U. S. taxpayers is involved in U. S. participation, since the seaway, providing a direct deep-water route to the Great Lakes, will pay for itself in tolls.

On the other hand, if Congress prevents U. S. participation with Canada, the tolls paid by U. S. ship owners to Canada — and passed on to consumers—will amount to many times the $374 million which the U. S. is asked to advance as its share of the $818 million construction. This loan would be repaid in full from seaway revenues.

MAINTENANCE of hope for freedom and dignity is more important than more H-bombs in current struggle for men's loyalties, Pres. Walter P. Reuther (front right) of CIO Auto Workers told Conference on Intl. Economic and Social Development in Washington. Shown also are (left to right) front, Margaret Hickey and Mrs. John Lee; rear, Alan Kline, Victom Folsom, Arthur Adams and David Brooks.

Carolina Cops Arrest 67 Furniture Strikers

THE NUMBER of strikers arrested mounted last week to 67 at the Thomasville (N. C.) Chair Co.

Police continued their campaign of intimidation against the members of Local 286, CIO Furniture Workers. They have been on strike since Mar. 13 for a 4.7% cost-of-living wage increase.

The union charged that two strikers were beaten while under arrest.

One local union officer, Coy Stewart, was assaulted while in the office of Thomasville Police Chief Paul M. Shore after bail had been furnished, UFWA said.

Arrested for alleged possession of a "deadly weapon," another striker, Lawyer Ricker, also was beaten while in police custody, the union said. Ricker eventually was released on $2000 bail.

Local 286 Pres. Furman C. Wilson had been arrested twice. The union has sworn out a warrant charging Chief Shore with false arrest of strikers.

Police armed with machine guns have continued to escort non-strikers into the plant. In an effort to halt police intimidation, union officials have scheduled a meeting with Gov. W. Kerr Scott to protest state police action.

The Thomasville City Council at a special meeting adopted an ordinance restricting parking near the plant, directed at the union sound truck. A court injunction earlier restricted picketing.

"In 1946, when this plant was first organized by our union," UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer said, "we had to strike for 17 weeks in order to get the company to accept the principles of collective bargaining.

"The officials of the Thomasville Chair Co. have not learned their lesson, and are using every possible means to try to destroy us, but they never can succeed."

Pizer again appealed to unions for contributions to the Thomasville Strike Fund, care of the United Furniture Workers, 101 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.

'Mass Suffering,' Rising Menace Of Imperialism Decried By Truman

A WARNING that unless rising imperialism is crushed now it may become a greater menace than Soviet Russia was sounded last week by President Truman.

The warning came in a speech he had prepared for delivery before the National Conference on Intl. Economic and Social Development in Washington. He was unable to attend because of the steel crisis, and his address was read by Sec. of State Acheson.

More than 1300 persons—twice the number expected and including many union representatives—attended the conference and heard the President's warning.

"Mass suffering," he said, "has been used by every dictatorship of our times as a stepping stone to power. It was used by the Japanese war lords. It was used by Hitler. Today it is the weapon of Soviet imperialism.

"Unless it is wiped out, it may be used in the future by some new dictatorship more terrible even than the Soviet Union."

He described as "real," "good" and holding "tremendous promise" the determination of the peoples of Africa and Asia to establish their own free political and economic institutions. The United States, he assured them, has no imperialistic designs on either their territory or their resources, but warned them that their determination poses dangers because "such a movement can be easily misled."

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers spoke at a symposium on this country's stake in international development. He urged the U. S. to have the "courage and imagination" to commit itself to spending 2 or 3% of its gross annual product ($7 to $10 billion) "to assure that America's belief in freedom and dignity of man survive throughout the world."

THIS would give mankind the hope necessary to assure victory for democracy in the current struggle, he asserted. Maintenance of hope, he claimed, is more important than an increase in our stock of H-bombs. He warned against "patching up the status quo" when it merely means more hunger.

"Aid to underdeveloped countries must mean," he added, "that the people of those countries share in the benefits that accrue from such aid."

Curb Unlabeled Imports From Japan, Says IUE

THE CIO Electrical Workers Union urged the Federal Trade Commission last week to bar the importation of all misrepresented or unlabeled machines and appliances.

The union's stand was made known by Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, who said the IUE-CIO will campaign in Congress and in government agencies to halt such imports. The FTC hearing was held on the importation of Japanese sewing machine heads on which the country of origin had been concealed or disguised.

Hartnett made it clear that neither the IUE nor any other CIO union opposes the importation of foreign-made products, but rather their misrepresentation and the fraudulent concealment of their source.

IUE members who make sewing machines, Hartnett explained, "are not only proud of their craftsmanship but they let the public know it." Because they know the materials and the skills that go into their products, he said, they push among friends the sales of the machines they make.

"Widespread purchases of an inferior and misrepresented machine of foreign make," he said, "can reduce demand for American machines and appliances and thereby cause unemployment in our industry."

Misrepresented machines imported to this country, he continued, threaten the living standards of all American sewing machine workers.

The fact that they can undersell U. S. machines, he said, forces American manufacturers to cut production costs in order to compete. Thus they are driven into low-wage areas like the South, he maintained, leaving workers in the North without jobs and lowering the already inadequate wage standards in the South.

Louis Hollander Wins A Bet — And Truman's Hat

LOUIS HOLLANDER, president of the New York State CIO Council, has a head that has served him well during more years of fruitful union activity than he cares to recall.

It will soon be embellished by a hat from the personal White House wardrobe of President Truman.

This condition will be brought about by the fact that Mr. Hollander had the foresight to bet Paul E. Fitzpatrick, New York State Democratic chairman, one (1) hat that the President would not serve another term. Fitzpatrick cited his dilemma to the President to buttress a plea that he get back into the race. The President advised him to pay off at once. He even offered to supply the hat if Hollander wears his size. He does.

"I shall be pleased to wear his hat regardless of size," Hollander said when informed of his great good fortune. "It might not fit at the moment, but it will when my head gets back to normal size."

Senate After Stormy Session Continues McCarthy Inquiry

THE SENATE last week gave its Elections Subcommittee a complete vote of confidence in its investigation of Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.).

It rejected 60 to 0 a motion to discharge the subcommittee because of McCarthy's attacks on the "honesty" of its members. The Wisconsin Senator had accused them of "picking the pockets of the taxpayers" in pursuing their investigation.

This means that the committee now may proceed full speed ahead on a resolution of Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) calling for McCarthy's expulsion from the Senate. Although the committee's staff has recommended further investigation on the basis of its preliminary studies, action has been delayed pending the vote of confidence.

The Senate's action came after one of the stormiest debates this session.

McCarthy opened it by a typical McCarthyism. He introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of Benton, and used this as a springboard for firing innuendoes and unsubstantiated charges against not only his chief Senate critic but also a Senate Rules Committee employe.

"I have absolutely no confidence in the majority of the subcommittee," McCarthy declared.

Democratic Leader McFarland (Ariz.) roared in reply that "I've never heard so serious a charge made against the membership of any committee in my time here. We can't lightly pass this question over."

McCarthy accused Darrell St. Claire, a Rules Committee employe, of helping the subcommittee draft its reports on him and of leaking a preliminary report to the press. Subcommittee members immediately protested, pointing out that St. Claire never had anything to do with their work.

SEN. Monroney (D. Okla.) said McCarthy hadn't "one scintilla of evidence" that St. Claire leaked the McCarthy report. His face red with anger, he shouted:

"He made that charge on the floor of the Senate. I now challenge him to prove his charge on the floor of the Senate."

Monroney said McCarthy's charges of "dishonesty" were "a deliberate smear."

Sen. Smith (R. Me.), a former member of the subcommittee, called McCarthy's arguments against the resolution "face-saving" on his part. She noted that she had been a member when McCarthy had accused it of stealing, and silenced one critic by asking:

"Have you ever been called a thief?"

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), deeply moved, rose to defend St. Claire and accused McCarthy of "dragging another body on the floor." He said "it is high time we in the Senate above all stood up and said we won't stand for it."

In answering McCarthy's charges against him, Benton revealed that he has been "subjected to personal threats, intimidation and blackmail" since he began attacking McCarthy. He labelled the new smears "completely false."

Hospital Care Bill Presented

A bill to provide 60 days hospitalization for all persons over 65 covered by social security was introduced last week in the Senate and House by Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) and Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.).

The measure, known as the Old Age and Survivors Hospitalization Act, would provide for semi-private accommodations. Its cost would be met out of the social security fund surplus and there would be no increase in present social security payments.

Labor Gets Voice On Farm Migrant Policy

THE CIO and the AFL at last have been given a voice in determining the nation's policies on Mexican and other foreign agricultural labor.

An 18-man committee, recently appointed by Labor Sec. Maurice J. Tobin, already has made a series of recommendations.

Highlighting the CIO-AFL committee report was the recommendation that in the new treaty with Mexico on farm labor, "the minimum hourly rate be set at 75c with the understanding that higher rates shall be paid, where higher prevailing wages exist."

Protesting that too many Mexicans have been imported, the committee asked that union representatives serve as advisers in the agricultural employment negotiations with Mexico and other foreign countries.

It also strongly urged that all domestic farm workers, including Puerto Ricans, be employed before any foreign workers are imported.

Another recommendation was that Tobin conduct public hearings in every major agricultural area to determine if enough domestic workers are available and the prevailing wages to be paid Mexicans if any are needed.

The committee found that 194,000 Mexicans and other foreign workers were imported in 1951 with the result that the wages and working conditions of American citizens were depressed.

The Labor Dept.'s own figures listed more than 40,000 foreign workers under contract as of Feb. 29, but this does not include Mexican "wetbacks" who are in this country illegally.

Many Florida citrus packing workers belonging to the CIO Brewery Workers are now unemployed in Florida because more than 10,000 British West Indians and Puerto Ricans have been imported for farm work.

The committee also recommended that wage boards be established with employers, workers and the public represented, and that labor and employers be represented on state farm placement advisory committees.

In the past, growers' associations dominated by big farmers simply told state employment agencies what they were "offering" for agricultural workers."

The state agencies sent these rates to the Secretary of Labor who, unless he had compelling reasons to do otherwise, certified these rates. Now the department is revising these procedures.

Furthermore, a special farm labor committee composed of big agricultural employers has been advising the Labor Dept. on agricultural workers for several years.

THE FRUIT of these policies is that hundreds of thousands of unnecessary foreign workers have been legally—and illegally—imported into the U. S. for farm work.

CIO members of the labor advisory committee on agricultural workers are:

Sec.-Treas. Lewis J. Clark of the Packinghouse Workers; Sec.-Treas. Richard Leonard of the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee, who formerly organized West Coast agricultural workers; Katherine Pollak Ellickson, CIO associate research director; CIO Reg. Dirs. Nicholas Dragon, Arizona; Irwin De Shetler, Southern California; Charles Cowl, Florida; John J. Maurillo, Syracuse, N. Y., area, and Herbert McCreedy, assistant regional director in Michigan.

Consequences

The result of the influx of foreign workers is that wages are depressed in many agricultural areas. Wage rates for foreign workers as certified by Labor Sec. Maurice J. Tobin, are 50c an hour for sugar cane weeding in Florida and as low as 40c an hour for planting in Texas.

Bethlehem Globe-Times Photo

EASTER LILY is accepted by David J. McDonald, CIO Steelworkers secretary-treasurer, from Lois Jones, a victim of cerebral palsey. Three USA-CIO locals in Bethlehem, Pa., backed Easter Seal Drive for funds for care of crippled children.

Skilled Trades Units Proposed

The CIO Auto Workers International Skilled Trades Conference has suggested that other CIO affiliates establish skilled trades departments.

The suggestion was voiced by Charles L. Fryar, secretary of the UAW Skilled Trades Council, in a letter to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. Fryar says such recognition would "give the skilled workers in the CIO the proper protection they deserve."

5c Hike Okehed For UPA Local

An above-formula 5c-an-hour wage increase has been approved by the Wage Stabilization Board for some 4000 members of the CIO Paperworkers employed in three mills of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. The increase is retroactive to last July 31.

NATIONALIST opposition to French bayonet rule of Tunisia is explained by Farhat Hached (at head of table), secretary-general of Tunisian Workers Union, at press conference in New York. At his right is his interpreter, Willi J. Dorchain, representative of Intl. Transportworkers Federation. At extreme left rear Toni Sender and James J. Leary, Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' representatives to the United Nations. Leary formerly was CIO regional director in Kansas City, Mo.

Potofsky Hits N.Y.'Cultural' Bid To Spain

JACOB S. POTOFSKY, chairman of the CIO International Committee, has resigned as a director of the New York City Center of Music and Drama in protest against the appearance of the City Ballet in Spain.

He quit the post, which he had held since the City Center was started, after sending a formal protest to Ben Ketcham, business manager of the center. The City Ballet will be touring Europe this summer, with one appearance scheduled for the municipal Teatro Liceo in Barcelona.

Potofsky, who also is president of the CIO Clothing Workers, said his opposition was based on "moral, spiritual and cultural considerations."

"The Franco regime in Spain has killed outstanding Spanish artists and driven others into exile," he wrote Ketcham. "It is a dictatorial, fascist regime that imprisons and executes trade union leaders, has suppressed the free trade union movement and denied all civil rights to the Spanish people."

HE RESIGNED as a director in a letter to Newbold Morris, chairman of the board.

"I have been dismayed that the moral and spiritual factors carried little or no consideration with the directors of the City Center in granting permission for the ballet's appearance in Spain," he wrote.

"On the contrary, the representations of the European manager of the tour as to the financial advantages outweighed all considerations of a humane, moral and democratic nature.

"The City Center, when it leaves itself open to such practices, fails to support our cultural heritage, which is also a heritage of freedom."

Texas CIO Council Elects Harrington

D. Roy Harrington has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Texas CIO Council, to fill out the term of J. J. Hickman who was killed in an auto accident early this year.

Harrington previously had been secretary-treasurer of Port Arthur Local 23 of the CIO Oil Workers.

Labor Overseas—

French Arrests In Tunisia Protested Again By ICFTU

THE FRENCH government's repression of human and civil rights in its fight against the nationalist movement in Tunisia was protested again last week by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The Tunisian Workers Union, which represents most organized workers in the North African nation and is affiliated to the ICFTU, strongly supports the move for independence. It called a 24-hour general strike when the French Resident-General jailed four members of the cabinet, instituted censorship and imposed other harsh measures.

The ICFTU, in a statement by Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek, demanded that the necessary measures be taken to restore democratic freedom in Tunisia and that "satisfaction be given to the fair and reasonable demands of the Tunisian workers." It protested the "warlike repressive measures" of the French, condemned "the many infringements upon freedom and expression and assembly," and expressed solidarity with Tunisian workers.

An effort is being made to put the case of the nationalists before the United Nations.

★

THE TEXTILES crisis which has cost thousands of members of the CIO Textile Workers their jobs or put them on short hours is being felt in other countries, too.

In England, where the bottom apparently dropped out of the market shortly after Christmas, the industry has been struck a blow from which many believe it will never recover. Thousands of workers in the Lancashire area, once the world's largest textile production center, have been laid off and others are working short time. Many closed mills will never be reopened, it was predicted, in view of increasing competition from Germany and Japan and the virtual loss of the Australian market.

In Germany there also is trouble. Most of the industry in North Bavaria, especially spinning and weaving mills, cut production by 50% last month and went on a 24-hour week because of lack of business. In South Bavaria about two-thirds of the 45,000 workers in the industry were on short time, and several thousand were laid off.

In France, soft spots have developed in many textile centers. Communists are using the situation to dangle the lure of Iron Curtain orders before workers and employers.

In Peru, members of the Textile Workers Federation—one of the oldest and most democratic unions in that country—are averaging but three or four days work a week and earning less than half their normal wages. Wages were so small to start with that they actually are unable to give their families the necessities, according to Arturo Sabroso Montoya, president of the union and also of the ORIT. Employers are taking advantage of the crisis to try and reduce the workers' rights and benefits.

★

THE FIFTH regional conference of American states members of the Intl. Labor Organization will be held Apr. 17 to 30 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The agenda includes the application and supervision of labor legislation in agriculture, social security, and methods of paying white collar workers. Michael Ross, director of the CIO Dept. for Intl. Affairs, will attend as an advisor to the U.S. delegation.

The ILO also is conducting a worldwide study of the conditions of forest-dwelling aborigines in independent countries so as to facilitate their integration into national life.

★

THE AUSTRIAN TRADE UNION Federation (OGB) has issued two posters as part of the campaign for an Austrian state peace treaty. One shows a single chained hand, the other the Austrian national flag with four knots in it representing the occupying powers. On both is the legend "Seven Years Already! How Much Longer?" The posters have been forbidden in the Russian occupation zone.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE CAPTAINS of steel have refused to comply with the decision of the Wage Stabilization Board recommending a fair and equitable arrangement for adjusting the wages and living conditions of members of the United Steelworkers of America. Steel denounced the Board and plainly indicated that the industry was willing to jeopardize our country's welfare unless it was granted unreasonable price adjustments which would pile excessive profit on top of profit.

Because of its unwarranted and greedy stand, the steel industry forced President Truman to take it over to prevent a crippling shut-down.

★

THE PRESIDENT presented the steel case over the airways and television last week to the people of the nation. He laid the facts four-square on the line and denounced the industry's position. The President again demonstrated that he stands with the people against the ruthless power of big industry. He is the little man's "big man" and has endeared himself to liberty-loving people everywhere who are commending his forthright and courageous speech with a flood of letters.

The steel industry tried to obtain a federal injunction against the President's order and failed. Clarence Randall of the Inland Steel Corp., as spokesman for the industry, mouthed a vicious and brutal attack against President Truman and Phil Murray, which every true American will reject with contempt.

Industry seems to invest its principles and ideals with a great deal of flexibility, to bend them whichever way they want at a particular moment. They seem to be talking a great deal about principle and ideals—construed, of course, to meet the present situation. Letters from all over the country indicate support of the President and the Steelworkers in this crisis.

★

ANOTHER OF our great unions, the Communications Workers, has been forced to strike in an effort to achieve the wages and living conditions that telephone workers everywhere are entitled to. Pres. Joe Beirne and his associate officers are waging this battle for the telephone workers to achieve their justified demands.

The CWA has the full support of the CIO and we will give these workers every assistance possible, consistent with the policies of the CWA.

The stand taken by the industrial giants points up the fact that organized labor must remain alert. We must continue to do a job of organizing the unorganized. We must remain strong to prevent industrial dictatorship in America, and the way to do this is by uniting our strength and continuing to build our great movement.

★

REG. DIR. ROBERT McVAY reports that in a representation election at the Federal Building Materials Co., Tulsa, Okla., the workers favored the CIO Steelworkers by a vote of 16 to 14 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Tim Flynn reports that in a representation election at the North American Aviation Co., Fresno, Calif., 372 eligible voters favored the CIO Auto Workers by the following vote: UAW-CIO 243, IAM 47, no union 57. Intl. Reps. Joe Sayen and Clem Regner directed the campaign.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that after seven years of representation by the AFL Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Ironworkers, employes of the Fischer Steel Corp., Memphis, Tenn., had enough. Intl. Rep. Earl Crowder of the Steelworkers signed them up almost 100%. They voted 81 for USA-CIO, with only 3 votes for the AFL and 1 for no union.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that the IUE-CIO won a representation election at the National Seating Co., Mansfield, O., by a vote of 100 to 8. Intl. Rep. James Greenwood conducted the campaign.

★

NATIONAL Dir. John Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee reports that in a representation election at the Pershing Avenue Corp., Ives & Pond Piano Co., Paul G. Mehlin & Sons, and Poole Piano Co., all of Memphis, Tenn., the workers favored the CIO Furniture Workers by the following vote: eligible 56, UFWA-CIO 45, AFL 3, no union 2.

Reg. Dir. Charles Cowl reports that in a representation election at the Freuhauf Trailer Co., Miami, Fla., the CIO Transport Workers were favored by the workers by a unanimous vote.

Sec.-Treas. Frank Grasso of the CIO Paperworkers reports winning a representation election victory at the Container Corp. of America, Muskogee, Okla., by the following vote: UPA-CIO 17, no union 8, challenged 3. Intl. Rep. Robert Turner was in charge of the situation.

Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports that in a representation election at the Certainteed Co., Fort Dodge, Ia., the workers picked the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers by a vote of 121 to 54 for no union. Intl. Rep. Hiriam Davis was in charge.

CCL Demands Price Curbs, Jobless Aid

THE CANADIAN Congress of Labor reiterated demands for price and rent controls and expressed concern at growing unemployment in a brief filed last week with the Canadian government.

The document presented the views of the CCL to the federal cabinet on a number of subjects in which labor has a stake.

On domestic issues, the CCL gave top rating to price and rent controls.

"We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that the action of the government in removing price and rent controls has cost the people of Canada billions of dollars," the brief said.

It pointed out that the joint effort of Canadian labor organizations a year ago to have the controls reinstituted was unsuccessful.

"INSTEAD of price control, restrictions on credit were imposed," it said. "These had for their chief effect a serious increase in unemployment among industries manufacturing automobiles, and durable goods generally.

"The restrictions on the use of credit in the purchase of homes has created severe hardships on many thousands of workers. The fact that the cost of living index has risen almost 19 points during the last year indicates the futility of the measures adopted by the government, with the ostensible purpose of preventing price increases . . .

"The fact is that there is not the slightest evidence that the legislation has had any effect whatsoever.

"The workers whom the Congress represents have seen the wage gains of the past few years, some of them won only at the cost of great effort and sacrifice, wiped out as a result of continuing inflation, and their living standards depressed. They have been wholly unable to improve their economic position, or even to keep up with the increased price levels of every commodity they use.

"THE CONGRESS has therefore no hesitation in calling upon the government to reimpose price controls immediately with subsidies on essential goods, a roll back of prices to the lowest possible level, and an excess profits tax to discourage profiteering and black marketing."

To deal with unemployment, the CCL proposed a five-point program. It proposed:

Sharply increased unemployment compensation benefits; public assistance for those not covered by unemployment insurance and those whose benefits have expired; allocation of defense production orders in areas of widespread unemployment; development of new industries or public works in such areas, or alternatively, the transfer of workers to other sections; and coordination of government agencies concerned with immigration, to see that only those newcomers who can find work are admitted.

It also commended the government for its decision to build the St. Lawrence Seaway, and protested the 1951 increase in the sale tax from 8% to 10%.

A BOTTLE representing the 33rd pint of blood he has given the Red Cross for GIs in Korea is held by Murray Dulberg of Welfare Local 371, CIO Government and Civic Employees. Left, Joseph P. Piccirillo, second deputy commissioner, New York City Welfare Dept.; right, Welfare Commissioner Henry McCarthy.

Wage Gains Of Radiomen Cited At ARA Convention

THE CIO American Radio Association at its annual convention in New Orleans paused long enough to look on the gains made since the members threw off Communist domination in 1948.

The delegates heard Pres. W. R. Steinberg list the improvements—

Instead of $3200 a year, radio officers now earn $7200 to $9000, thanks to increases in base wages and overtime rates; the overtime rate has jumped from $1.70 to $2.95 an hour; the 48-hour week at sea has given way to the 40 hour week; ARA members now get paid vacations of two or three weeks; non-contributory health, welfare and insurance plans have been instituted, and the union hiring hall has been defended and strengthened.

Steinberg also told the delegates that the union now has contracts covering 196 companies which operate 76% of U. S. passenger ships, freighters, tankers and colliers on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts.

The delegates refused to stand still while their places are taken by "iron finks," or electronic equipment such as radiotelephone and radioteletype which may be developed further and become automatic in operation.

W. R. STEINBERG
ARA president.

Instead, they adopted a dynamic program to take control of radiotelephone, radar and loran as they are installed on ships.

"A purely defensive fight for code communication against voice equipment will not suffice," Steinberg pointed out.

"This is the technical fight we must set for ourselves: an energetic campaign, involving our entire membership and all the forces of our union, to maintain the level of our technical know-how in line with the progress of electronics on shipboard, and to assume the added duties and responsibilities that arise in the process.

"THAT IS only one side of the program. The other side must be the constant effort of the union to obtain economic rewards for the increased duties, responsibilities and importance of radio officers aboard ship."

The delegates worked harmoniously and constructively to develop a program that will keep the radio officer on the ships and improve his professional standing and economic position.

They also voted to warn shipping companies to halt violations of sea safety rules and union contracts by giving radiotelephone duties to deck officers who already carry full work loads. A drive to have all ARA radio officers obtain radar endorsements on their Federal Communications Commission licenses before the next contract wage review of June 15 was approved.

Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the CIO Maritime Union was the principal speaker. He and CIO Pres. Philip Murray and CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood were voted honorary memberships.

'Economy Bloc' Swings Ax— And Costs Taxpayers Dough

By MILTON PLUMB

THE CONGRESSIONAL "economy" bloc, which is just another name for the Dixiegop coalition when it does a hatchet job on essential government services, is swinging blindly again this year.

Already the House has hacked off more than $6 billion from President Truman's budget—and there are still two big money bills to go. Last year, when the same Dixiegops called themselves a "wrecking crew" and also slashed appropriations blindly, the total cuts in all regular bills amounted to $2 billion.

These cuts in proposed spending do not mean real savings. Actually, the blind sniping of the 82nd Congress at money bills is not only crippling many important governmental functions, but in many cases it's costing the government much more than the amount not appropriated.

This is due to the Dixiegop method of slashing money bills straight across the board on a percentage basis instead of doing the necessary study and investigation to make cuts item by item on the basis of need.

Apart from its disrupting effect on governmental operations —and responsible men in Congress have said that national security has been endangered—the so-called "economy" of the "economy" bloc is actually little more than a political spree. Like all binges, it's expensive—to American taxpayers.

The General Services Administration, which was the first major agency set up under Hoover Commission recommendations, last year saved taxpayers $81 million. It would have saved more if it had been given sufficient funds.

GSA's utility management, for example, saved taxpayers $21 for every $1 spent, and additional funds were asked to make these savings elsewhere next year. Its traffic management section this year cost $345,000 and saved $3 million in shipping costs, so GSA wanted $430,000 to save $5 million in 1953.

The House refused to vote funds to let these real savings—and others proposed by GSA amounting to over $100 million—be made. It also cut present operations drastically so that the economies made by GSA next year will be much less.

Similar examples of the high cost of Dixiegop "economy" can be found in most of the other appropriations measures so far considered by the House.

In the defense appropriations considered last week, more than 100,000 civilian jobs were knocked out. Military people who will have to be assigned to work in their place will cost about 25% more than civilian employes, and if the work is contracted out to private firms it may run even higher.

What hasn't been told so far is that a liberal congressman, rather than any member of the so-called "economy" block, is responsible for the biggest appropriations savings this session. He is Rep. Rabaut (D. Mich.)—who originated the name "Horsemeat" Congress during the price control fight last year.

AS ACTING chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee handling the "pork barrel" measure called Army Civil Functions and providing for flood control and river and harbor projects, he pushed through the House a bill 29% below budget estimates. That is the biggest cut, percentagewise, so far made.

Oddly enough, it was the so-called "economizers" who screamed loudest. Dixiegops who found that pet "dam" projects in their districts had been cut out because they weren't needed, fought to get them put back in.

Not one succeeded.

In managing the bill on the floor, Rabaut beat back 18 amendments calling for increases of more than $36 million. He was able to do so because his committee had really evaluated the President's budget on the basis of need, rather than politics, and considered each item individually.

A TALL BLONDE is Miss Page One of the New York Newspapers Guild's annual Page One Ball. She's Patricia Butler, from Queens, a secretary on the World-Telegram & Sun, with Dorothy Chang, queen of last year's ball. The Guild's celebration will be held Apr. 18 at the Astor.

CIO Joins In New Fight For Fair Practices Law

CIO'S FIGHT for fair employment practices legislation will be carried to the Senate again on Apr. 17 when Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, chairman of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, is scheduled to testify before the Senate Labor subcommittee.

Hearings on discriminatory labor practices and FEPC legislation were opened by the subcommittee last week under the chairmanship of Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

Two FEPC bills, one written by Humphrey, are pending before the group. Nearly all members of the subcommittee are among the co-sponsors of at least one of the measures, and the chairman predicted that his committee will favorably report an FEPC bill this session.

Humphrey charged that opponents of FEPC legislation have misrepresented it deliberately. They use their opposition he said, "as a cloak to hide the dagger they want to stab in the back of every type of social legislation."

Opponents of FEPC, Humphrey pointed out, have also worked against every kind of bill for social security, minimum wages and other measures to raise the standard of living.

"If there has ever been a proposal that has been dressed up in the horns of the devil, it has been these proposals," Humphrey declared. "Legislation of the type we are now considering is an effective means of achieving healthy employment practices and the realization of a basic democratic tenet—equal opportunity."

SEN. IVES (R. N.Y.), author of the other bill, told the committee that "voluntary" FEPC legislation, such as a bill passed by the House last session, "would be utterly worthless and might even be worse." It might "invite" discriminatory practices, he said.

The subcommittee also heard leading government manpower officials testify that fair employment practices legislation would help solve current defense manpower problems.

They included Robert C. Goodwin, executive director of the Office of Defense Manpower; Arthur S. Flemming, assistant to the defense mobilizer on manpower problems, and Fred Croxton, a member of the Civil Service Commission's Fair Employment Board.

Wood Bosses Seek Strike, IWA Warns

THE CIO Woodworkers are taking a strike vote among several thousand members who work for major employer groups in the Pacific Northwest and have been denied wage increases in negotiations that opened a month ago.

The employers appear to be trying to provoke strike action, IWA Pres. A. F. Hartung declared last week.

"And if that's what they want, they'll get it," he said. "Early returns on the strike vote show a 98% sentiment in favor of a strike if no reasonable offers are made.

"Let the public beware of these employer tricks and remember we of the IWA are not seeking a strike. But if the employers are deliberately trying to use this time of emergency to extort contracts on their own terms, they may regret it.

"Woodworkers won't be pushed around."

The union requested the services of the U. S. Mediation & Conciliation Service when the employers refused to boost wages, Hartung said. Contracts expired Apr. 1, and the strike vote will be tabulated Apr. 17.

One major employer, the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., is continuing across-the-board negotiations, the IWA president said.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Wage Stabilization Board Investigation H. Res. 532	Calls for investigation of WSB recommendations.	House Rules Committee voted approval. House to act Apr. 24.	Write your Congressman asking him to prevent this unfair meddling by Congress in steel dispute.
Dirksen Amdmt. to Defense Production Act	Restricts WSB to single function of recommending inflexible wage ceilings.	Pending before Senate Banking Comm.	Send wires immediately to Senate Banking Comm. members urging rejection of amendment.
McCarran-Walter Immigration and Naturalization S. 2550 H. R. 5678	Makes drastic revisions of present laws perpetuating racial discrimination and threatening civil liberties.	House and Senate Judiciary Coms. have both reported bill to floor. Vote in both House and Senate due soon.	Urge members of House and Senate to send bill back to committee for adequate hearings.
Defense Production Act	Extends price-wage-rent and other controls beyond June 30.	Senate Banking Com. completed hearings, now writing bill; House Banking Com. tentatively due to resume hearings Apr. 23 or 24.	Urge members of House and Senate Banking Coms. to extend and strengthen law.
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	House Ways and Means Comm. holding hearings. Senate Finance Comm. has tabled bill.	Strongly urge members House Ways and Means Comm. to support bill.
Tidelands Oil	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	Senate and House have passed bills giving title to states.	Urge Pres. Truman to veto Tidelands Oil Bill.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Committee voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.
Military-Critical Defense Areas Rent Control S. 1893	Prevents rent gouging of military personnel and defense workers.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Committee.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

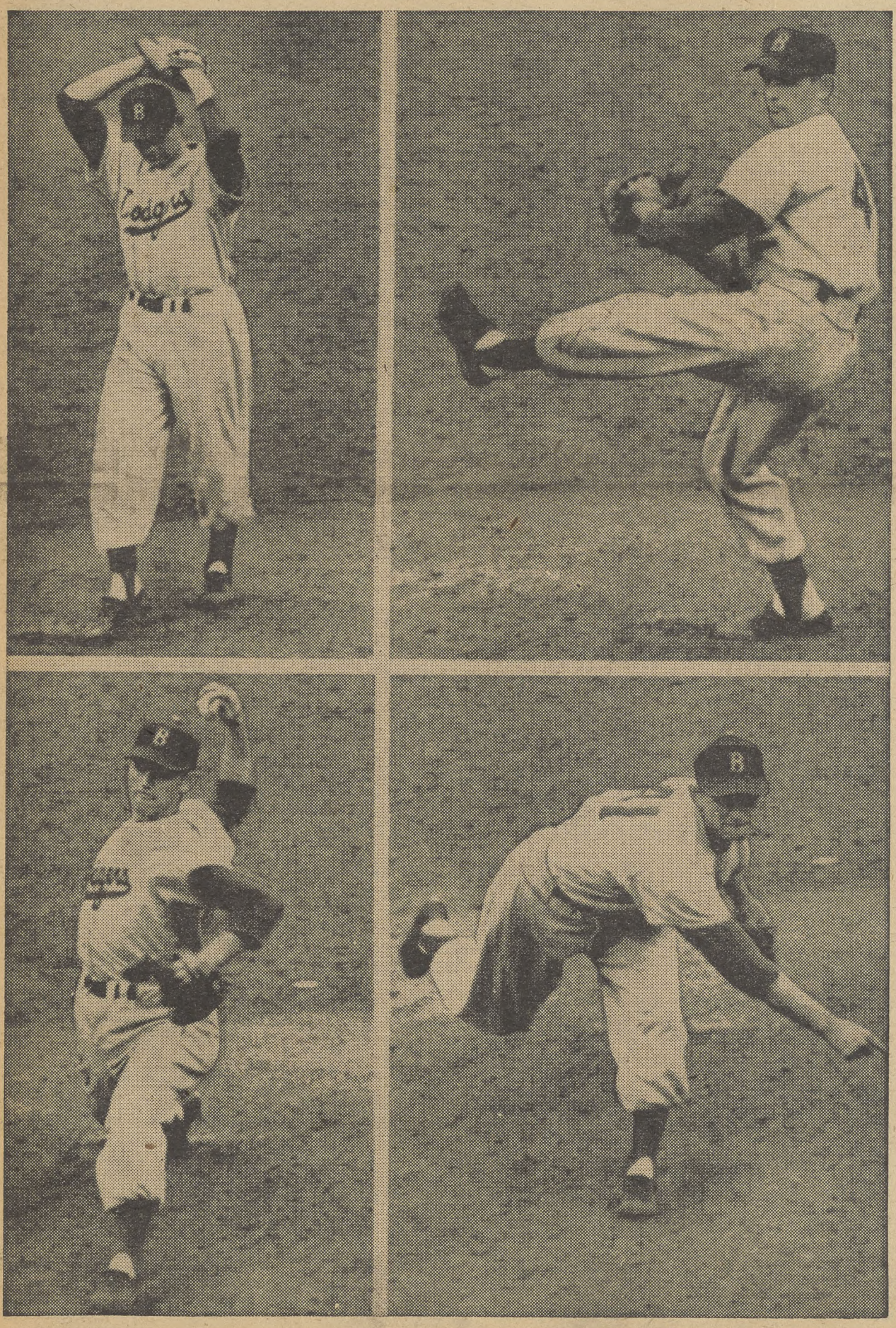
WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 21, 1952 | 82 | No. 16

Murray Renews Demand For Full WSB Pay Package For Steelworkers



PLAY BALL! Big League baseball got under way last week as fans, young and old, packed the nation's ball parks on opening day. The Brooklyn Dodgers will be helped by star young hurler Clem Labine (above). He is a former member of the CIO Clothing Workers and his father is a CIO Textile Worker in Woonsocket, R. I. Brooklyn is favored to cop the National League flag.

As government control of the nation's basic steel industry went into its second week, there were these developments:

1 **Direct negotiations for a settlement of the dispute between the CIO Steelworkers and the industry, conducted with government aid, collapsed.**

2 **Sec. of Commerce Sawyer, titular head of the industry, conferred with Pres. Philip Murray of the Steelworkers and the presidents of major steel companies.**

3 **Murray announced the union "expects and hopes" the government will put into effect all WSB wage recommendations and the union shop.**

4 **Price stabilizers held firm in the determination not to give the steel industry a $12 a ton price increase, which Price Stabilization Director Ellis Arnall said would shoot up the cost of living by 5%.**

5 **Four Senate committees instituted investigations of the situation. (Details on Page 3.)**

Phone Strikers Win Pattern Of 12c Pay Boosts

—SEE PAGE 9

Oil Union Sets New Strike Date

—SEE PAGE 2

CIO, AFL Blast French Terror Rule In Tunisia

—SEE PAGE 11

Sen. Morse Nails Some Tory Hides

—SEE PAGE 5

BACK TO THE MILLS went members of the CIO Steelworkers when President Truman seized the industry. At left, Dell Ott waves his launch box as he belatedly enters Cleveland plant of Republic Steel Co. The company held out in a vain attempt to get a quick Federal Court order holding the seizure illegal, capitulated when its petition was rejected. At right, USA members at Granite City (Ill.) Steel Co. begin recharging open hearth furnaces that had been emptied in anticipation of a nationwide strike.

'U.S. Pays The Freight For Jim Crow In South'

THE HIGH COST of discrimination in the South to taxpayers in other states, who are being made to pay an unfair and excessive share of the federal tax burden as a direct result, was emphasized last week in CIO testimony before the Senate Labor subcommittee.

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, chairman of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, submitted a table underscoring this situation as part of his statement supporting pending fair employment practices legislation.

He urged enactment of an FEPC bill "because of the moral considerations involved, because of the plain economics of the situation, because of the general welfare of the people of the United States and because of the grave situation that confronts the world today, which has for its main cause discrimination against certain classes of human beings."

Carey's statement was presented on his behalf by Harry Read, committee director.

Pointing to a detailed comparison of per capita tax payments to the federal government with the per capita amounts of federal grants paid back and state taxes collected in six Southern and six Northern states, he said:

"Out of every dollar paid in federal taxes, the state of Alabama received back from the federal government in grants or subsidies 59c, Florida 30c, Georgia 40c, Louisiana 54c, Mississippi $1.35, and South Carolina 52c.

"Out of every dollar in federal revenue collected in the second group of states, Illinois got back 7c, Michigan 6c, Minnesota 16c, New Jersey 10c, New York 6c and Ohio 9c."

IN MISSISSIPPI, per capita federal tax payments amounted to $40, but the state received back $54 per capita in U. S. grants. State taxes collected amounted to only $42 per capita.

New York, on the other hand, paid $487 per capita federal taxes, and on the same basis received back only $27 in U. S. grants and collected $74 in state taxes.

Carey said that he had had "dinned into my ears over the years the sectional pride of certain people, usually those who are in the forefront of the fight against establishing a national policy against prejudicial discrimination in employment. Those people are given to speeches about their traditions of freedom and their pride."

Then he continued:

"I can't understand the so-called pride of hitchhikers and piggy-back riders.

"I think it is high time for the people of this country to become aware that they are paying the bills for continued degradation of certain classes of our free American citizens. I think it is high time for the businessmen of this country to realize that their taxes are being diverted to pay the freight for certain gentlemen who, among other things, voice purely political screams for economy in federal governmental operation."

NEW LABOR member of the Wage Stabilization Board is Joseph W. Childs, vice-president of the CIO Rubber Workers.

Youngstown Council Backs Steel Seizure

THE CITY Council of Youngstown, O., passed a resolution on Apr. 15 commending President Truman for seizing the steel mills in the industry's dispute with the CIO Steelworkers and censuring the companies for rejecting WSB recommendations.

The resolution was passed after a conference between spokesman for USA Dist. 26, CIO field representatives and a majority of members of the City Council. The home plant of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., one of the larger independent producers, is located in the city.

The council members described the seizure as "the only fair course available to avert a nationwide strike which would endanger the health, safety and welfare of the people." They praised the President for his "courage and wisdom in living up to his constitutional responsibilities."

Stevenson Refuses To Enter 1952 Presidency Campaign

ADLAI STEVENSON last week refused to enter the Democratic presidential contest, with a warning that there is "no indispensable man."

The Illinois Governor, renominated for State office only a fortnight ago, said:

"I have repeatedly said that I was a candidate for governor of Illinois and had no other ambition. To this I must now add that . . . I could not accept the nomination for any other office this summer."

Beyond emphasizing his interest in Illinois State affairs, Stevenson added that "great political parties, like great nations, have no indispensable man."

Speculation that President Truman had favored Stevenson for the Democratic nomination began weeks before Truman himself withdrew, but the Illinois Governor dodged any definite statement until last week.

Stevenson's refusal to seek the Democratic nomination came the day after Gen. Dwight Eisenhower won his second primary victory over Sen. Taft (R. O.) in New Jersey's Republican primary. Eisenhower was sure of at least 32 of Jersey's 38 convention delegates. Harold E. Stassen was a weak third.

Eisenhower, who will quit the NATO military command in Paris on June 1 to return to the U. S., said he was made "proud but thoughtful" by his primary victory.

Supporters of Taft, who had tried unsuccessfully to withdraw from the Jersey primary, claimed a "moral victory." And the Ohioan spoke of "a possibility of a first ballot convention victory."

Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) picked up the New Jersey Democratic delegates without opposition.

In New York, Democrats began a "favorite son" drive for W. Averell Harriman, chief of the U. S. foreign aid program, who said he's available.

Oil Unions Set Apr. 30 As Strike Deadline

BECAUSE oil management boycotted government efforts for a settlement, the nation's oil unions set Apr. 30 as a strike deadline.

The oil unions, who represent 275,000 workers belonging to the CIO Oil Workers, independent and AFL unions, last week "reluctantly" postponed strike action for the third time after the Wage Stabilization Board referred the case back to the disputants.

WSB stepped aside "temporarily" after the industry refused to participate in the first "pilot case" hearings which were scheduled to be held by a WSB panel in St. Louis and San Francisco 10 days ago.

The case was referred by President Truman to the WSB Mar. 6 after the unions twice postponed strikes at the government's request.

The unions' coordinating committee, consisting of Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers; J. J. McKenna, representing independent unions, and O. V. Clover representing AFL unions, said:

"Our unions are, of course, always willing to bargain and at no time have we declined to appear in any bargaining session.

"At no time have we refused to cooperate with the government.

WE HAVE delayed a national oil strike three times since Mar. 3 at the request of the government. The original Mar. 3 deadline was set after five months of fruitless collective bargaining.

"We are now asked to postpone our strike again. We are reluctantly agreeing to one final postponement. We will negotiate immediately with any company that is willing to negotiate. We will continue to negotiate for two weeks.

"If, by Apr. 30, we have been unable to negotiate satisfactory settlements, we will strike.

"Involved in the strike will be a substantial portion of the oil industry and many key natural gas pipe lines.

"We feel that two weeks of further negotiations are sufficient. By the end of this time we will have negotiated for seven months."

Ship Workers Win 5c on West Coast

A 5c an hour increase retroactive to last July will go more than 2000 members of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers at San Pedro, Calif., as a result of a Wage Stabilization Board decision last week.

The IUMSWA members are employed by Todd and Bethlehem Pacific. Labor members dissented in the wage award in which public and industry members joined. Labor and public members voted to make the increase retroactive. The union had asked a 22c an hour increase.

Murray Demands Full WSB Steel Package

THE CIO Steelworkers confidently anticipate that the government will order into effect the full package of Wage Stabilization Board recommendations in the steel dispute, USA Pres. Philip Murray told the National Press Club in Washington last week.

This includes the union shop, he said.

"We expect and hope," said the USA-CIO leader, "that the government of the United States, in the absence of collective bargaining, will impose on the industry the recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board."

The full package the WSB proposed included the union shop, 12½c an hour retroactive to contract expiration dates, 2½c six months later, and 2½c at the end of another six months, averaging 13 3/4c for 1952; increases in shift differentials, halving of the present North-South differential of 10c an hour, six paid holidays with double time if worked, and time and a quarter for Sunday work beginning next Jan. 1.

With other fringe payments, these made the total cost by the end of an 18-month contract around 23c an hour.

Murray spoke after the government abandoned its efforts to mediate the Steelworkers' differences with the industry following President Truman's seizure of the mills. Collapse of the peace moves was announced by Acting Defense Mobilizer John R. Steelman and Chairman Nathan P. Feinsinger of the WSB, who had been conducting them.

That brought into the picture Sec. of Commerce Sawyer, charged with running the mills while the industry is in government hands.

"I shall proceed promptly, but not precipitately," he said, "to consider the terms and conditions of employment as I was instructed to do in Paragraph 3 of the President's executive order."

Sawyer's first move was to confer with Murray and with Benjamin F. Fairless of U. S. Steel. Additional conferences followed with the presidents of other steel companies. But no results were reached by the weekend.

Meantime, price stabilizers were holding firm in their flat refusal to give the industry the $12 a ton increase it has demanded as its price for putting the wage recommendations into effect.

Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall told the Senate Labor Committee that if the increase were granted the country might just as well abandon all controls. The industry's demand, he said, would boost the cost of living by 5% and would add $300 to the annual living expenses of every family in the nation.

"I'm not going to any Munich," he declared. "As long as I am director, if the price of peace is surrender and a steel price increase, we're not going to have any peace."

Feinsinger also testified before the committee. Murray will testify this week.

The Labor Committee was only one of the bodies investigating some phase of the steel situation—the President's seizure of the mills, the price angle, the WSB and its recommendations or all three.

Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) chairman of the Judiciary Committee, named a subcommittee to investigate the constitutionality of the seizure order, on the basis of a resolution sponsored by Republicans headed by Sen. Bridges (R. N. H.). Sen. Smith (D. N. C.). a Dixiegop cotton mill owner, was named chairman.

Sen. Maybank (D. S. C.) said the Banking Committee, of which he is chairman, would question top controls leaders "to see what they are going to do about the steel situation," and that the Joint Senate-House "Watchdog" Committee on the Defense Production Act also will investigate the dispute.

Speaking at the Press Club Murray commended labor reporters for their generally excellent coverage of both sides of the steel dispute, but added that it was "regrettable" that editorial writers had not shown the same respect for the facts of the case.

This was due, he said, to their failure to examine the complete record.

Tracing the long history of the steel companies' refusal to bargain, Murray pointed out that it was the industry and not the union which had wanted the dispute placed before the Wage Board.

"Yet after 2½ months of tortured hearings and two million words of thoroughly documented language, when the board made its recommendations, it was the industry which rejected them," he pointed out.

The union was not satisfied with the recommended settlement, but had accepted it in the public interest, he declared.

Murray contrasted the present attack on the WSB steel recommendations with the quiet way in which the press had accepted the board's recent approval of a 15c hourly hike for the construction industry. This boost had been approved by the board's industry members.

"There was no howl in the press about that," he added.

Yet the board's steel recommendations, Murray pointed out, call for a wage hike of only 13-3/4c hourly in 1952 and of 15c for the full 18 months of the proposed contract.

Murray assailed as "blasphemous" the propaganda campaign of the steel companies, particularly the advertising which has appeared in leading newspapers throughout the country during the last few weeks.

He called the latter "the greatest advertising onslaught against a union and against the government in the history of the United States." The taxpayers will have to foot the bill, eventually, for the steel industry propaganda, Murray said.

BRAINS GALORE: This is the battery of legal talent Republic, Youngstown and Bethlehem steel companies used in vain in their move to have President Truman's seizure of their mills declared illegal. They are shown on steps of Federal District Court building in Washington. Inland Steel also said it is going to sue.

President's Action On Steel Backed

The City Council of Pittsburgh, one of the country's largest steel centers, and Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the CIO Auto Workers praised President Truman for his seizure of the steel industry and his forthright radio broadcast explaining his action.

The Pittsburgh resolution, copies of which were sent to the President, the CIO Steelworkers and the major producers, thanked Truman for his "brave and determined" action and urged a prompt settlement of the dispute on the basis of the Wage Stabilization Board recommendations.

Mazey wrote the President that his action "has won the applause of millions of American citizens" and "smoked out the people in public office who are more concerned with property rights than human rights." He, too, expressed hope the Steelworkers would be given a pay boost without a rise in the price of steel.

Precedents For Steel Seizure Go Back To Revolution

THE GOVERNMENT filed a 69-page memorandum in U.S. District Court in Washington last week answering suits of five major steel companies for preliminary injunctions against President Truman's seizure of the industry.

The brief cited plenty of precedent for the President's action—dating back as far as the Revolutionary War, when properties were seized by the military for use of the armed forces.

"President Lincoln, Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt made use of the inherent constitutional power of the chief executive to seize property and facilities in times of crisis, it said.

The memorandum emphasized that the President acted "to insure the uninterrupted production of steel during this period of national emergency."

SMILING CHEERFULLY as they arrive at the White House for steel negotiations are (left to right) Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the CIO Steelworkers, Pres. Philip Murray and Arthur Goldberg, the union's general counsel.

THE RIGHT of the Wage Stabilization Board to make the recommendations it handed down on steel was staunchly defended by Chairman Nathan P. Feinsinger last week before the Senate Labor Committee.

"When the board made its recommendations in the steel case," he said flatly, "it was clearly acting within its jurisdiction and authority, and any person taking the trouble to find out would know this to be a fact."

He also defended the President's move in seizing the steel mills, instead of seeking a no-strike injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act, when the industry rejected the WSB recommendations and, in effect, invited a strike by some 650,000 members of the CIO Steelworkers.

Feinsinger's testimony disclosed that apparently Charles E. Wilson—former General Electric Co. president who resigned as defense mobilization director because the steel companies were denied fat increases—had little understanding of the stabilization program—either wages or prices.

FOR ONE thing. Wilson "always had the misunderstanding" that fringe increases should be charged off against cost of living increase, he said. Wilson also took the position, he said, that even when cost of living increases entitled the union to 9c, "no increase should be given or at the outside 5c an hour."

"Mr. Wilson's position from the very first." Feinsinger added, "was that the way to settle this dispute was no wage increase and no price increase."

The WSB chairman also pointed out that since steel workers received their last wage increase in December, 1950, auto workers have received 17c, packinghouse employes 17.3c, shipbuilding 17c, rubber workers 13c, non-ferrous metals 15 to 16c, and Wilson's former General Electric employes, 15.5c.

"Those are wage rates alone," he explained. "The board's recommendations in the steel case average 13¾c for the entire year 1952."

PRICE Stabilizer Ellis Arnall gave the committee a 7000-word statement. He said price controls "had better" be junked if the government bows to the steel industry's demands for price boosts. The industry's claim to a $12 a ton increase, he said, is based on false premises and would make a "mockery" of price controls.

The industry is so profitable, he said, that its earnings before taxes are high enough to absorb $1.2 billion in additional costs before it would be entitled to higher prices beyond the Capehart formula. The WSB recommendations, he added, would cost about $225 million. The $12 a ton the steelmakers demand would add $1 billion a year to the base cost of living and on top of that would mean higher prices on all things made of steel, Arnall held.

Arnall estimated that "if this breakthrough comes" the cost to the average American family will be an extra $300 a year.

"If the people of this country are big enought saps to pay this to bring peace to the steel industry . . . well, I just can't believe it," he said.

Why No Howls?

The contrast of big business and daily press howls over U. S. seizure of the steel industry as compared with silence over the longstanding seizure of the railroads is pointed out by Labor, weekly paper of 15 railroad brotherhoods.

In an editorial in its current issue, Labor said:

President Truman's seizure of the steel industry to avert an employer-fomented strike stirred a great wave of hysteria in the nation's press this week.

Editors had "catfits." They cried "labor dictatorship . . . Hitlerism . . . socialism" and other such scare phrases. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat likened Truman to "Adolf Hitler in his wildest days," while the Chicago Tribune howled: "Impeach him!"

That barrage of editorials proved to be good business also to the newspapers, for the steel trust spent a fortune on full-page "ads" in papers throughout the land, quoting some of the most violent of those editorials. Also, the "Committee for Constitutional Government," top anti-labor lobby and propaganda outfit, got into the act with full page scare ads, probably paid for by the steel trust.

This frenzied outburst contrasted sharply with the silence most of these same daily papers have maintained toward the government's seizure of the railroads nearly two years ago.

Senator Humphrey (D. Minn.) called attention to that contrast at a Senate Labor Committee hearing on the seizure issue. Citing the hysteria over the steel case, Humphrey said no one has shown such "seizures of emotion" over the taking over of the railroads to avert a strike.

There has been "no great hue and cry" from the railroads nor any full-page ads in the papers like those of the steel trust, he pointed out.

The explanation, he said, is that the railroad seizure benefited management in a labor dispute, while the steel industry fears that the steel seizure might benefit the union.

"Just to show what can happen under government seizure," he went on, "I felt I should bring up this fact: While the railroads have been under government operation, at least two major 'wage boosts' have been given to the companies, in the form of freight rate increases, but there have been no increases for the men against whom the seizure was aimed."

How Long Do We Wait?

The CIO takes no great pleasure in pointing out to Congress that the disaster racking the much-battered Missouri Valley would have been lessened had a Missouri Valley Authority been established when the CIO first proposed it.

The current floods, with their incredible property toll and the perhaps irreparable damage they are doing to some of the nation's most fertile acres, point up the CIO's position in needlessly tragic fashion.

Even more tragic is the probability that when the present crisis is ended, Congress will sink back into its normal slough of inaction unless the people prod it a lot harder than they have, and that next year, or the year after, another great disaster will strike people who already have suffered more than they should.

How long must we wait?

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

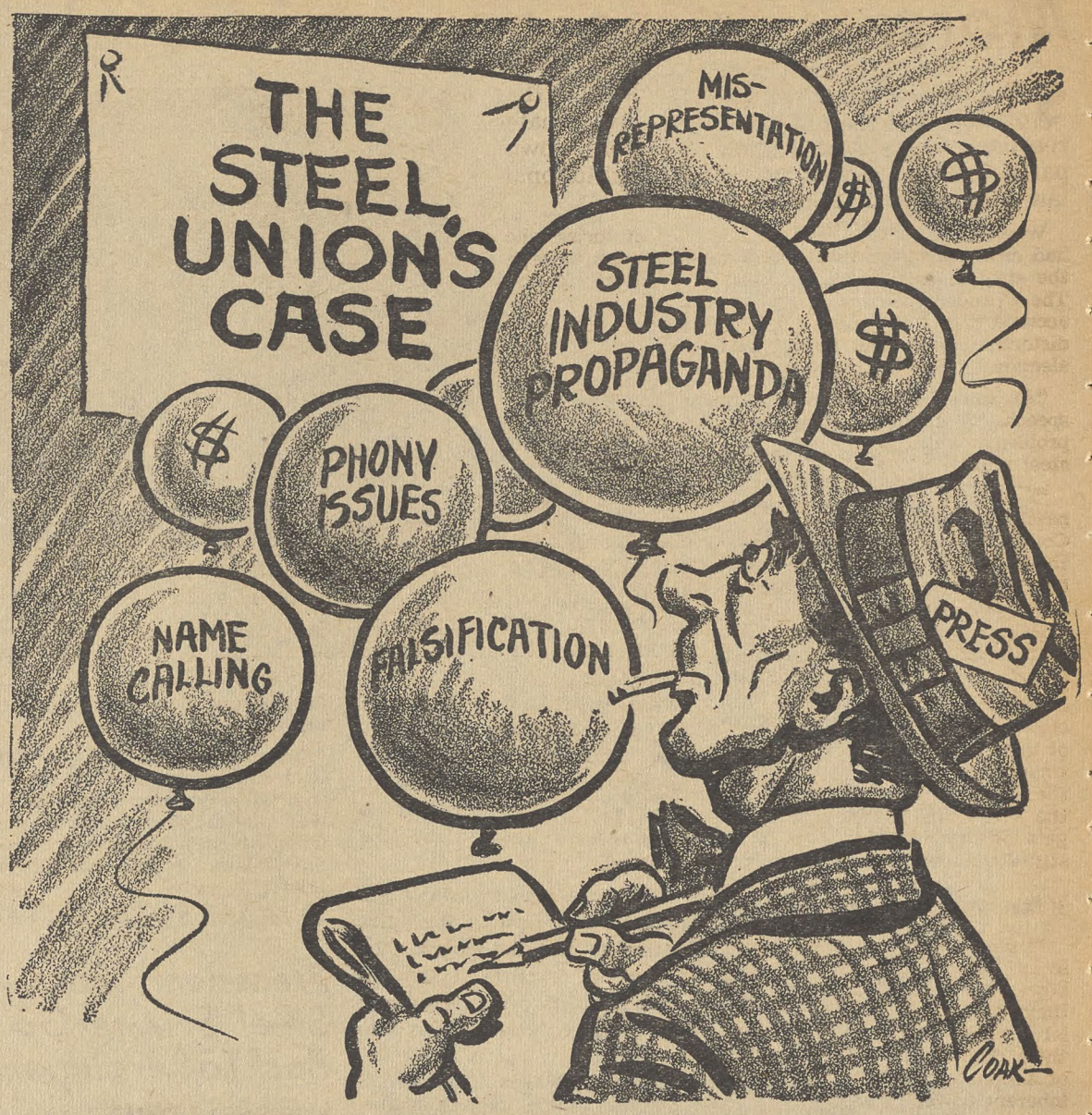
Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV April 21, 1952 No. 16

Spots Before His Eyes



Red Channels—And Blacklists

JEAN MUIR, a popular and talented entertainer, was the first victim. She got the ax in August, 1950.

Miss Muir had been slated for a starring role in the television program, The Aldrich Family, but she never appeared on the program. General Foods, the sponsor, bought up her contract and placed a substitute on the show. Her radio and TV career was about over.

Jean Muir was fired because of a few protests that she had been listed—along with 150 other radio and TV figures—in a slim volume called Red Channels. Red Channels is a booklet published by three former FBI agents. It has caused turmoil in radio entertainment circles; and every one of the 151 names it listed has either been forced out of radio and television—or suffered tremendous cuts in earning power.

Now, under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union, Merle Miller has examined Red Channels and the after-effects. *(The Judges and the Judged; Doubleday & Co.; $2.50)* They are serious, not only for the people involved but for the principle of free speech and free thought.

Mr. Miller, an anti-Communist from way back, handles his subject carefully, thoughtfully and factually.

His conclusion: Radio, television and the advertising agencies that produce many of our programs have been short on "moral responsibility" in the face of pressure from the small groups which have used Red Channels for their own purposes.

"Freedom is expensive," Mr. Miller comments. "In wartime it is bought at the cost of lives; in peacetime, the price must be paid in terms of cool-headed courage. It is a price that Americans have a right to expect the leaders of one of its basic industries to pay."

Red Channels, Mr. Miller finds after a year of research, was not very accurate; it was largely irresponsible; and it has become a blacklist in the executive and production offices of the radio and television industry.

Red Channels was published by a firm known as American Business Consultants, Inc. Its three officers were John G. Keenan, Theodore C. Kirkpatrick, and Kenneth M. Bierly, all wartime FBI men. In addition to Red Channels, ABC also publishes an anti-Communist newsletter called Counter-Attack.

Bierly—no longer connected with the outfit—told Miller that Red Channels has "had a very bad effect . . . It has been used in many frightening ways that I'm against . . . It's being used to keep innocent people out of jobs, and it shouldn't be. I'm against that."

Red Channels contains a listing of the associations, appearances and affiliations of each of 151 persons with organizations listed as subversive by the Attorney General, the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, the California UnAmerican Activities Committee, and other sources.

Miller makes four major points: (1) some of the listings aren't valid — the California committee headed by Sen. Jack Tenney was particularly casual in citing what it called "red" groups; (2) some of the affiliations of individuals are incorrect or can't be proved; (3) past changes of attitudes aren't taken into consideration; and (4) wholly "innocent" affiliations aren't listed, to give a balance to the picture of the entertainer's activities.

SO VIRULENT a conservative as Fulton Lewis, Jr., the Mutual Commentator, told Mr. Miller: "The whole listing in that book was done without any of the proper kind of investigation. Why, we do more research for a single broadcast than those boys seem to have done for the whole book."

Theodore Kirkpatrick, the chief figure in American Business Consultants, shrugs off the attacks on Red Channels. His position—as expressed in a recent TV appearance with the author and with radio columnist John Crosby—is that people who criticize the book are Communists, pro-Communist or "being used" by the Communists.

Kirkpatrick admits there may be a few errors; he admits that people listed in Red Channels may be non-Communists or active Communists; and he denies that the book was intended as a blacklist. But the facts show that Kirkpatrick's friends and associates have put on the heat—often successfully—when an entertainer listed in Red Channels is booked for a radio or TV appearance.

All he wants to do, Kirkpatrick says, is to present the facts. The trouble is that some of the "facts" aren't true, they're not necessarily in full perspective, and they've often been misused. Is that Kirkpatrick's fault? Readers of *"The Judges and the Judged"* will have to judge for themselves.

—H.C.F.

The Law And Steel Seizure—

Morse Leaves Tory Hides Dangling Over Capitol

SEN. MORSE (R. Ore.), former dean of the of Univ. of Oregon Law School, gave Senate reactionaries—most of them members of his own party—an elementary lesson in constitutional law last week.

When he finished, the hides of a lot of tories who had challenged the right of President Truman to seize the steel industry were dangling all over the Capitol. The President has that right, he said bluntly, and he accused the louder wing of the GOP of using "tactics of distortion" which may cost the party the November election.

"At some length yesterday," he said in a Senate speech, "I discussed some of the constitutional law problems which are involved in the seizure of the steel mills.

"I pointed out—and I am just mentioning it in passing today—that in all our history the Supreme Court has yet to render its first decision denying that the President of the United States, whoever he may be, has the inherent power to protect the interests of the American people in times of emergency and crisis.

"I should like to suggest to those who I have heard express themselves on constitutional law, whose views in my opinion would be laughed out of any freshman course in constitutional law in any of our law schools, that they will never live so long as to read a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court holding that in this land in time of great national peril the President does not have the inherent power under the Constitution to protect the safety and security of the nation until Congress gets off its haunches and proceeds to meet its constitutional obligations and perform its duty.

The Story Is An Old One

"I am becoming a little weary of hearing politicians, in an election year, proceed to attack the constitutional powers of the President of the United States because they dislike his partisanship, when they themselves have yet to take action under the Constitution, as it is their clear duty to take if they do not like the kind of action the President is taking in the exercise of his inherent power . . .

"What we have witnessed here this afternoon is a repetition of an old scene which has been occurring in this historic chamber for decades and decades.

"Without meaning any disrespect, let me say that I wonder what Abraham Lincoln would say if he walked into Washington today and heard the arguments to which we have listened. I suspect he would say, 'This is where I came in,' because when he issued the Emancipation Proclamation, he, too, was attacked across the land as a dictator, as a destroyer of private property rights, as a totalitarian. However, he took that action under his executive power, and the Supreme Court never set it aside.

"Thomas Jefferson was referred to this afternoon, and quite laudably, as he should be. But those who referred to him failed to point out that Thomas Jefferson took the same position which Harry Truman took the other evening, namely, that as Chief Executive he had the inherent power and the duty to take action which would protect the security of the nation.

"Woodrow Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, Andrew Jackson and Franklin Roosevelt took similar action; indeed, if we went down the list of Presidents we would be

LESSON in constitutional law was given Senate reactionaries who attacked President Truman's steel mill seizure by Sen. Morse (R. Ore.), shown above with two of his daughters.

surprised at the number of times this old scene has been played before.

"Whenever Presidents have had the sacred obligation of acting promptly to protect the security of the nation, they have taken action.

"Some persons in speaking of constitutional law have demonstrated that apparently they have never read Corwin's theory—which has been accepted by the courts, so far as I know, and never has been repudiated by them—that the President has the power to protect the security of the people of the United States, with the power reserved to the Congress to modify the program and the procedure the President adopts, in keeping with its inherent power as a Congress to revise the steps taken by a President in the exercise of his inherent power.

"Instead of castigating the President's powers, why are not gentlemen on the floors of the two houses of Congress these days coming forward with the legislative proposals they think Congress should adopt under the modified Corwin theory that the President adopted in the steel case?

'Law In The Negative'

"This afternoon we had a novel statement of law in the negative . . . This afternoon we were told that the President of the United States violated a law when he issued his order the other night, because in the course of a debate on proposed legislation in the Senate last year, an amendment was offered in an effort to give the President seizure power, but was defeated; and therefore it is said that the President is now violating the law.

"Imagine that! That is a new doctrine. In other words, it is claimed that by rejecting an amendment, we pass a law; and thus it is claimed that because we rejected that amendment last year, the President is violating a law—a law not even on the statute books.

"Mr. President, what are we going to do when such sophomorisms creep into Senate debate?

"This afternoon some snide remarks were made about constitutional liberals. Those remarks were amusing, of course; but I wish those who made them would take an elementary course in constitutional law. If they did, they would not make some of the interpretations of the Constitution which they have made.

"Of course it is easy to wave both the flag and the Constitution into tatters in demagogic discussions before the American people. But if these gentlemen should go into court and present their argument in regard to the meaning of the Constitution, they would soon discover that the kind of rubbish and curbstone opinions about the inherent power of the President of the United States that are being expressed these days would not stand up under court decisions.

"Mr. President, I am talking not about the way the President exercised his inherent power in this instance—because I do not happen to approve of the way he exercised it—but about the basic principle of constitutional law which is involved.

"Let us hold fast to the basic question of constitutional law which is involved in this case, namely, the question of whether the President has the inherent power to act as he has.

"Until the Supreme Court hands down a decision—and such an opinion would be the first of its kind in all our history—that all the dicta that have appeared in the decisions to date are not applicable, I shall continue to say that it is the duty and responsibility of a President of the United States in an hour of great crisis to proceed by executive order to protect the security of the nation.

HST Avoided 'Dereliction'

"I wish to say that had the President let the steel mills close the other night, I think he would have been guilty of a great dereliction of duty.

"Let me refer to another suggestion made this afternoon . . . That suggestion was that perhaps the President should be impeached.

"Why do not the Republicans in the House of Representatives inaugurate impeachment proceedings?

"If they propose to tell the American people that in the action of the President they think there is a basis for impeachment, then in keeping with their oath of office, if they believe there is such a basis, let them come forward with impeachment proceedings. Let us not be playing politics with the question of impeachment.

"If they think the President is guilty of a course of action which is subject to impeachment, then they are violating their very oaths of office to uphold the Constitution if, as members of the House of Representatives, they do not take steps to initiate impeachment proceedings.

"Of course, we know why they do not do so: their partianship would be shown up in no uncertain terms.

"Mr. President, my party had better watch its step in pursuing tactics which a certain wing of my party are using in American politics. Because once the American people see through those tactics, once the American people see that they are tactics of distortion, that they are tactics which seek to defile government by law, there will be a revulsion on the part of the independent voters, and my party will lose the best chance it has had in 20 years for a victory in November.

"Thus in the interests of the good section of my party, which represents the overwhelming bulk of my party, I shall continue to speak out against such reactionary forces which apparently are willing to adopt any tactics in an effort to win in November.

"If they are allowed to get away with it, that will be the surest way for my party to lose."

Steel Industry Screams Don't Hide Weakness Of Its Case

By IRVING FAGAN
For Labor Press Associated

WHERE were all these brave defenders of "free enterprise" when President Truman seized the railroads two years ago?

Where were the press, radio, television, the columnists, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce?

The same president who seized the railroads then has seized the steel industry now. He seized the railroads in the national interest to prevent a breakdown in transportation. He seized the steel industry in the national interest to keep steel production going.

There was no screaming when the railroads were seized. Now there is screaming, because this time the most sensitive industry nerve has been touched—the pocketbook nerve. A President has said right out loud that steel can pay the increase out of profits.

That's why they are screaming that the Republic is in danger, and that we are just a step from dictatorship, anarchy, socialization, and nationalization. In fact, the Wall Street Journal berates Congress for doing nothing, and compares it to the Reichstag in the days of Hitler.

Can it be that the screaming by industry hides the weakness of its case?

Clarence Randall, president of Inland Steel, in the worst demagogue vein, asked his nationwide radio and television audience. "Is your boy in Korea earning $1.70 an hour?"

His audience had every right to reply, "No, and neither is my boy in Korea earning $105,000 a year," which is what Randall gets. Ben Fairless, president of US Steel, got $261,000 last year, a raise of $47,000 over 1950, and will get $70,000 a year on retirement. Enders Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee of U.S. Steel, got $211,400 and so did Irving Olds, chairman of the board—an increase of 26.5 per cent in a year.

And that uproar over profits. With great glee all the pro-industry boys accused Truman of distortion, because he put steel profits at $19.50 a ton but did not mention that was before taxes. Did Randall mention that the $1.70 an hour also is before taxes?

They've got to have $12 a ton increase, they say. Their argument: Direct costs will go up $6, and indirect costs $6 more. Yet, all we have for that $12 figure is the industry's own, unsupported word.

Industry wept over inflation and leap-frogging of wages and prices, and Randall said there's too much money chasing too few goods. Yet Randall must know that the warehouses are bulging with unsold goods, the auto makers can't sell the cars they have on hand, retailers are moaning. The fact is that people are not buying for a very simple reason—they haven't got the money.

The Journal of Commerce on Apr. 1 said "wage increases are a powerful inflationary stimulus under existing conditions," and the very next day said "steel prices have not always been a harbinger of inflation." In other words, upping wages means inflation; upping steel prices does not.

The Republican New York Herald Tribune called Randall "an effective, immensely convincing spokesman" for steel, and that "in blunt language he set the record straight." It quoted Randall's argument that the government was giving the union a wage boost twice as large as the union ever got through collective bargaining.

Yet the facts are that in December, 1950, (the last time they got a raise) the CIO Steelworkers got 12½c across the board and 2½c more for adjustments. The WSB recommendations are 12½c for the first six months of 1952, and 2½c more for the second six months, or 15c for the year. On the basis of an 18-month contract, the raise would be 12½c for the first six months, 15c for the second six months, 17½c for the last six months.

Twice as much, Mr. Randall? Twice as much, Herald Tribune?

CIO's Southern Drive—

Taft-Hartley Is Gift From Gods To Mill Owners

(Last of three articles.)

By WILLIAM WEISS

WHEN a CIO union wins a National Labor Relations Board election in the South, the workers in the plant assume, quite naturally, that the battle has been won and they will soon get a contract.

Seasoned union organizers and negotiators know from past experience, however, that winning the election is the easiest phase of the contest and that the real fight is yet to come.

With few exceptions, the pattern that follows is always the same—endless meetings with company representatives who go through the motions of bargaining in order to comply with the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law.

There are instances where companies have stalled negotiations for as long as 10 years while their henchmen did a systematic job of destroying the union within the mill or plant.

FRANK CONSTANGY

Anti-union attorney has made a career out of fighting the CIO in the South.

The Taft-Hartley Law has been a gift from the gods to the average southern mill owner and he has been quick to take advantage of several of its more convenient provisions.

Some of the law's most vicious aspects have not been utilized on a widespread scale yet, but reactionary forces in the South are well aware of their existence and they won't hesitate to use them when the time is opportune.

Stalling: Fine Art

Stalling over contract negotiations in the South has reached the stage where union negotiators are amazed if the attorney representing the company fails to pull every trick in the book to avoid signing a contract.

One of the most sought-after anti-union attorneys in the South is Frank Constangy of Atlanta. Constangy has quite a history as a union-buster, since he quit as an attorney for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, forerunner of the CIO Textile Workers.

Now he represents some of the important textile companies in the South and can always be counted upon to throw every possible roadblock in the path of the union.

Anchor Rome Mills and Celanese Corp. of America, both located in Rome, Ga., were two outfits which became "Constangy conscious" and hired the portly attorney to represent them after their employes had voted for the TWUA.

TWUA won a Labor Board election at the Celanese plant in November 1944 and succeeded in signing a contract five months later. In August 1948 the workers struck the plant in protest over the company's refusal to put into effect a 15c an hour increase given its Cumberland, Md., employes. After the strike was 30 days old, the union offered to return to work and arbitrate the dispute. The company refused.

In October the company—without public hearings—obtained a secret injunction, limiting the number of pickets at each gate and simultaneously announced that the plant would be reopened Oct. 26.

The day the mill attempted to reopen, workers formed a continuous picket line before the main gate. The local judge promptly responded with 192 contempt orders, including one against George Baldanzi, TWUA executive vice president.

The union brought unfair labor practices charges against the company. Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) labelled the company's tactics "a reversion to labor-management relations of the past century" and urged a congressional investigation.

Despite the issuance of a permanent injunction stringently limiting picketing, and a total of 392 contempt citations, TWUA won the strike and prevented the establishment of the "southern differential" in the synthetic yarn industry.

'Wholesale' Contempt

After more than a year in various courts, eight strikers, including J. D. Pedigo, manager of the Northwest Georgia TWUA Joint Board, were sentenced to 10 days in jail.

The Anchor Rome Mills case also shows Constangy in evidence at work behind the scenes.

TWUA won an election at this mill and the first contract was signed in March 1946 and renewed the following year. Alabama Mills, a notorious anti-union company purchased the mill in November 1947 and trouble for the union began almost at once.

In contract negotiations, the company demanded that TWUA drop 12 important clauses. During the week preceding expiration of the agreement, permits were issued for 41 management representatives to carry guns. Included was the general manager, the son of the owner and a professional prize fighter.

A strike was called at the mill on Mar. 18, 1948. Two days later an interlocutory injunction was granted restraining mass picketing.

Three days later, the personnel director of the mill led a mob of 75 men armed with clubs and other weapons in an assault on four pickets, three of them women. A grand jury, summoned to hear the facts of the assault on the pickets, squashed the charges.

Top leaders of the CIO Southern Drive surround Dir. John Riffe (seated, center) at Atlanta policy meeting. Drive operates in eight states.

(Note: The secretary of the grand jury was none other than the secretary-treasurer of the Anchor Rome mill.)

The following month, episodes of violence, usually company-inspired, occurred almost daily. A striker was shot and critically wounded by a scab. The superintendent of the mill, arrested a few days later, pleaded guilty to charges of assault and battery, pointing a firearm and public drunkenness. At a private hearing, he was fined $100.

When the union called off the strike in January, 1949, the company refused to reinstate 300 workers. When an NLRB trial examiner ordered the workers put back to work with back pay, management refused to comply with the order.

At a hearing of the Senate subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations held later in Washington, TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve charged that while the "anti-union artillery fired by Anchor Rome" left him untouched, "it did plenty of damage to the workers."

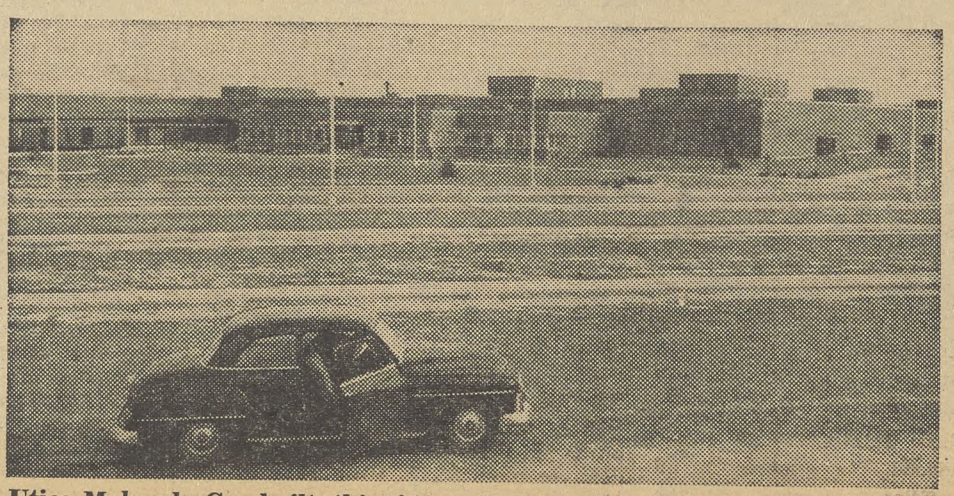
Rieve Hits T-H

"By and large," he said, "the same thing is true of the Taft-Hartley Act itself. The men who wrote the law say it is aimed at union leaders; but in practice it has hit every American who works for wages.

"I charge that there exists in the textile industry, primarily in the South, a widespread conspiracy to prevent union organization and to destroy those unions which now exist.

"I charge that the connecting links in this conspiracy are the management lawyers, who have developed most of the weapons used against workers and who themselves conduct and direct most of the union-busting work.

"I charge that the aim of this conspiracy is not merely to prevent the development of unions as such, but to keep the South in the political and economic grip of the backward, bigoted reactionary interests which now control it."



Utica-Mohawk Co. built this $17 million plant in Oconee County, S.C. Cheap, unorganized labor is major attraction for northern companies.

'Free Enterprise' Gets A Hand

IT'S NO LONGER "Sleepy Time Down South." The huge industrial expansion program now under way, financed for the most part by northern capital, has transformed drowsy Dixie towns into unprecedented activity.

Immense industrial plants are springing up like magic as the owners make haste to take advantage of the South's widely advertised "unexcelled business opportunities." These include such "assists" for free enterprise as tax-free land, low electric rates and last but not least, cheap, unorganized labor.

A report issued recently by an imposing sounding organization, the Southern Association of Science and Industry, calls attention to the first edition of its new Southern Industrial Directory "designed to assist southern business and industrial groups in maintaining the region's swift pace of economic progress."

The report reveals some eye-opening statistics, including announcement that the South now imports from other sections of the country $2 billion worth of industrial equipment and supplies each year and that in 1951 the area added an average of one new multi-million dollar plant for each working day.

Booming Dixie

The directory, described by the association's officers as "the first comprehensive survey ever made by southern industry," also contains maps, charts and photographs illustrating the bustling industrial activity in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Highlighted in the report was the news that Texas, Louisiana, Alabama and Kentucky rank among the top states in the country in the construction of new defense plants, with certificates of necessity amounting to $1 billion being issued for construction in Texas alone. The report adds:

"Chemical plants valued at $1 billion have been built in the South in the last three years. Along the Texas and Louisiana Gulf Coast 60 companies now produce more than 200 organic and inorganic chemicals in 80 new plants.

"DuPont de Nemours & Co. has built most of its post-war plants in the South and now has 20 installations in operation in nine southern states.

"Sixty large paper and pulp mills with a daily capacity of 25,000 tons, are now operating in the southern states, and nine new mills involving a $200 million investment are under construction."

Facts On '52—

T-H Can't Be Rejiggered; It Must Be Repealed

"TAFT - HARTLEY is unfair, based on delusions rather than facts," declares the newest PAC pamphlet in the " '52 Facts" series.

"Taft-Hartley is a threat to unions and a comfort only to low-wage, reactionary employers. It cannot be amended, reformed piecemeal, or rejiggered into the semblance of a sensible statute.

"It must be repealed."

"The most lethal direct blow struck at unions by Taft-Hartley is the spelled-out right of employers to fire any workers who strike for higher wages or better conditions and replace them with scabs," the pamphlet declares.

"So-called 'economic' strikers could be fired, of course, even under the Wagner Act.

"Nothing in the Wagner Act compelled a company to stay in business or employ a particular group of workers who insisted upon certain wage scales or working hours. Nothing in the Wagner Act prevented an employer from replacing strikers with other employes.

"But the Wagner Act gave one element of security to workers who went on strike for economic reasons. When, as and if another NLRB election was held, to determine whether employes at a plant wanted union representation, both the original employes—the strikers—and the scabs were allowed to vote.

"Taft-Hartley canceled out the voting right of the strikers.

"Under Taft-Hartley, loyal workers who have built up an interest and right in their jobs over a period of years are treated like scabs. And scabs are treated like loyal workers.

"Under the Wagner Act, if workers went on strike their rights in their jobs were recognized. If a labor board election was held they were entitled to vote as well as the scabs.

"With Taft-Hartley only the scabs vote. A strike can be provoked, scabs brought in, a quick election held, and the union is denied the right even to ask for an election for a year. Then the scabs can be moved on and there's nothing the union can do.

"That's 'justice' under Taft-Hartley.

"The deadly attack of Taft-Hartley on economic strikers was one of the principal points cited by Business Week, the businessmen's magazine, in editorially denouncing the law as capable of destroying the labor movement.

"The effect of this Taft-Hartley clause is relatively small when industry is crying for workers so that it can make profits in a boom market.

"But give the country another depression and anti-union employers could use Taft-Hartley's sanctions against economic strikers with devastating effect.

"Anti-union employers, knowing they could hire plenty of new workers from the 'pool of unemployment,' could drive wages down ruthlessly, smash unions they had hitherto accepted reluctantly. The very existence of Taft-Hartley penalties against economic strikers intimidates unions and deprives them of strength in bargaining."

The impact of Taft-Hartley has been particularly hard on organizing in the South.

"Taft-Hartley was a godsend to Southern firms anxious to avoid fair wages and standard contracts," the PAC booklet says.

"The Union Manufacturing Co. at Union Point, Ga., refused to sign a contract with the Textile Workers Union (CIO) unless the union would post a cash bond guaranteeing its members would not strike.

"Was this 'bad faith' on the part of the employer? It would have been under the Wagner Act, but not under Taft-Hartley.

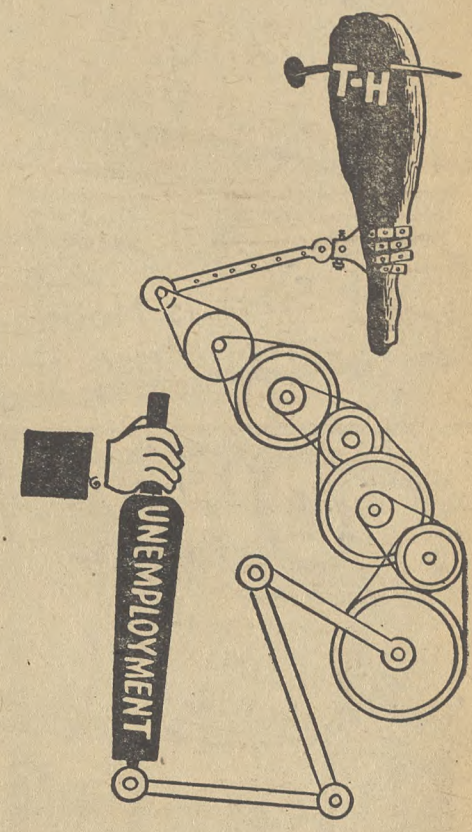
"The Textile Workers won a National Labor Relations Board election at the Sherman (Tex.) Manufacturing Co. May 3, 1949. The mill supervisor refused to meet for contract bargaining more than once every two weeks—and that was not 'bad faith.'

"Taft-Hartley helps carpetbag-controlled firms insist on a wage 'differential'—lower wages than the same firms pay in the North. The workers pay all the bills in the lower standard of living.

"The impact of Taft-Hartley upon Southern industry and Southern society has been nothing short of tragedy.

"When a textile plant 'runs' from New England to the South to avoid decent union wage scales, **both** sections of the country are hurt.

"New England loses the plant and the jobs it provides. The South loses heavily in a different way.



"The South gets an employer whose major object is to underpay his workers, to cheat them of an honest day's pay for an honest day's work.

"The South gets the kind of employer who likes to keep his empolyes in dismal company towns, lacking the income to pay for adequate schools, good housing, proper public health facilities, good diet and recreation.

"The South has long been over-provided with 'runaway' employers who want to keep the Southern states as the nation's poorhouse. More 'runaway' plants are a loss, not an asset, to Dixie."

Freedom Forum Slapped On Claim Of UAW Support

THE CIO Auto Workers aren't having anything to do with Freedom Forum, thank you.

The union has sharply reprimanded Harding College, Searcy, Ark., sponsor of Freedom Forum, for its unauthorized listing of "UAW-CIO" as a participating organization in the call for the 12th Freedom Forum seminar.

The seminars instruct businessmen how to conduct anti-union, anti-Fair Deal propaganda among workers of their plants.

"We never authorized the use of our name by Harding College and certainly have not endorsed any of the activities of this organization," said Brendan Sexton, UAW educational director.

"It does not surprise me, however, that they have used our name in an unauthorized way since this is the kind of conduct one expects from Communists, fascists and other unscrupulous elements in the community."

Sexton said that "as a result of careful investigation, we have become convinced that Harding College is a not-so-innocent front for the most diehard, reactionary groups in the United States."

The same sources that finance notorious anti-labor groups as the Committee for Constitutional Government and Fighters for Freedom contribute largely to the Freedom Forum.

Harding College was reported to be on the verge of bankruptcy before it entered the propaganda field. Now it is doing quite well.

Sayre Appointed

Harry Sayre, president of the CIO Paper Workers, has been named to the national labor committee of the American Heart Association and the national labor council of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

'Sweat Shops Worse Than No Industry,' Says Student Daily Backing IUE Strike

STRONG support for the strike of 400 CIO Electrical Workers against the Sylvania Corp. plant in Shawnee, Okla., has come from the Oklahoma Daily, student newspaper at the Univ. of Oklahoma in Norman.

The IUE-CIO members struck Sylvania last month in a campaign for conditions equal those in the company's other plants.

In the Oklahoma Daily, Columnist George Rucker, a graduate student, wrote:

"About 35 miles from Norman, in Shawnee, an important event in taking place. The workers at Sylvania in Shawnee, are out on strike. There are several things which give it importance.

"First, it is perhaps indicative of Oklahoma's future. If the state brings in the 'industry' that its leaders are begging for, the situation in Shawnee will be oft repeated in the future.

"It is hoped that Oklahoma will learn rapidly that with large scale industry comes large scale industrial labor with its rights and needs.

"Second, the strike is indicative of one of the false 'come-ons' given to industry by non-industrialized areas: 'cheap labor.'

"It is interesting that Sylvania, in its eastern plants, has a master agreement with the IUE-CIO that provides better pay and working conditions. Thus it would appear that sub-standard conditions are all right for 'Okies.'

"Third, it is indicative of the too-frequent short-sighted attitude taken by many local merchants, who fear that organized labor and strikes for better working conditions will 'drive industry away from Oklahoma,' forgetting that it is the workers that buy their goods and if the workers don't get decent pay, they can't do much consuming. (Remember 1929?)

"Fourth, this strike is interesting as an example of co-operation among different unions.

"Fifth, this is not an impetuous or thoughtless strike. The union, which won recognition as bargaining agent at an NLRB election last August, has been negotiating to get a contract since October, and only walked out after five months of no progress.

"The spirit of the strikers is good. They are getting the facts to the people.

"As industry does come to Oklahoma, it should come on a basis of equality with other areas, not as a force to depress wages and living standards with them.

" 'Sweat shop' industry is far worse than no industry at all."

Haywood Asks Strike Aid For N.C. Furniture Workers

FULL CIO "moral and financial support" to 1500 striking CIO Furniture Workers at the Thomasville Chair Co. was urged last week by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president.

Sixty-seven workers have been arrested in the five-week walkout at the Thomasville, N. C., plant in attempts by police to break the strike.

Haywood, in a letter to all CIO affiliates, pointed out the strike "is in the heart of the South and the outcome of this means much to our entire southern campaign."

Similar support for the UFWA strikers at Thomasville and at Elkin Furniture Co., Elkin, N. C., was voiced by John V. Riffe, director of the CIO Organizing Committee.

The Thomasville strike is the result of the refusal of the company to grant any wage increase under a wage reopening clause.

Mediators finally prevailed upon Doak Finch, company president, to meet with UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer and other union officials, but no progress has been reported.

2 CIO Men Elected To Milwaukee Posts

For the first time, two CIO members have been elected to local governmental offices in Milwaukee.

Peter H. Hoffman, a member of CIO Lithographers Local 7, was elected city alderman, while Pres. Cornelius Jankowski of CIO Auto Workers Local 1610 was elected a county supervisor.

THEN!

Trailer City Will Shelter Homeless Victims Of Flood

Kansas City — Thousands Of Personal Tragedies

$112,000 Given Flood Victims By CIO Unions

CSC Representatives Aid In Flood Work

Truman Answers CIO's Letter:
Elect Liberals To Enact Plan To Stop Recurrent Floods

Control Need Underscored By Big Floods

Evacuations Rise by Hour In Smash of Big Missouri

Area of Sioux City Takes Brunt With 'Hump' Yet to Come; Omaha Hopes Fade

(Picture on Page 12)

OMAHA, Nebr., April 12).—Spring floods scourging ven Midwest States tonight

Fresh Start Is Needed To Control Missouri

Army Engineers Blamed For Flood By Farm Union

Kansas CIO Council Office Scene Of Feverish Relief Activity

NOW!

Will the Dikes Hold? Cry Goes Up With River

Flood Grows In Midwest; 100,000 Left Homeless

8000 Man Dikes At Coun...

APRIL 15, 1952

Missouri Flood Engulfs Whole Towns; Mississippi Roars South; 8 States Hit

Floods Drive 30,000 From Homes

Army to Lose Flood Job Under Plan

Floods Provide A First-Class Political Issue

Million-Acre Area Flooded By Missouri

1952

HST to Visit Flood Area; Toll Higher

OMAHA, Neb., April 15 (AP).—Missouri River sav- agery, which President Truman aims to see first-hand to-

IT WAS the same old story last week for the long-suffering people of the Missouri Valley—because pork barrel politics and false "economy" are more important to Congress than realistic, comprehensive flood prevention.

Less than a year since disaster struck the Kansas City area, another mighty flood was rolling down the Missouri.

Record flood crests ruined cities, towns and farms through 12 states, hitting hard at Sioux City and in the Omaha area.

Two other surging rivers, the Mississippi and the Red River of the North, added to the destruction and hardship with more than a million acres under water.

According to a mid-week Red Cross report, more than 26,000 families—more than 100,000 people—were homeless and the number of towns and farms battered by the millions of tons of rolling water was increasing daily.

The "Mighty Muddy Mo" spread its trail of ruin through South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska and into Kansas and Missouri with heaviest damage in the first two states.

The flood crest was expected to reach 31.5 feet at Omaha, five feet more than the city's dikes and flood walls were designed to withstand. Previous record high there was 24.6 feet in 1881.

More than 25,000 people were evacuated at Council Bluffs and two-thirds of that city was deserted.

"The Missouri is coming with a rip and a roar," warned Brig. Gen. Don G. Shingler, Missouri River division engineer. "We're in for a hell of a lot of trouble."

Last summer, the people who live in the Missouri Valley "had a hell of a lot of trouble" and for the same reason.

That reason was failure of Congress to enact a comprehensive flood control-water, power and resources development program under a Missouri Valley Authority instead of piecemeal measures under the Army engineers.

FOLLOWING the damage caused by the floods which swept the midwest, CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in a letter to President Truman last July, warned that "America must do better in its flood control work in the Missouri Valley and elsewhere." He suggested a four-point program for the Missouri Valley Basin to replace "the discredited Pick-Sloan proposals."

In describing the Pick-Sloan plan as "wrong in purpose and wrong in method," Murray declared that if a Missouri Valley Authority had been established when the CIO first advocated it years ago, "the program would be well along by this time and the damage could have been sharply reduced."

(The Pick-Sloan proposal is a plan for flood control, irrigation, navigation and hydroelectric power for the Missouri under which the Army engineers have spent more than $1.5 billion since World War II.)

President Truman, in a reply to Murray, praised the CIO for the aid it had given to flood victims but pointed out that this relief was of an emergency nature and "was no substitute for the job that needs to be done—to prevent such floods from happening in the first place."

"You have worked steadily, year in and year out, for sensible, effective control and use of our great rivers to prevent floods, to produce power, to irrigate lands, and to yield the other benefits that can come from wise river basin development.

"But you know the right kind of river-basin development cannot be accomplished unless the people elect public officials who will support it," he added.

Truman noted at the time that his budget requests for flood control had been cut by Congress for the previous four years, and that the House cut the 1951 budget requests by nearly 20% shortly before the floods occurred.

Less than two weeks ago, the economy-minded House Appropriations Committee once more trimmed the Missouri Valley project budget. It reduced a Budget Bureau proposal of $3.5 billion for the Oahe dam to $700,000 and eliminated a $13 million appropriation for the Gavins Point dam.

FUNDS for the Fort Randall dam were sliced from $37.5 million to $30 million and for the Garrison dam from $34 million to $30 million.

Last year CIO unions contributed a total of $112,000 for the relief of flood victim members and now the CIO Community Services Committee was preparing to move into the stricken area.

CSC Rep. Jack Pierce established headquarters in the St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn., area, scene of severe damage by the rampaging upper Mississippi. Flood damage there was termed of "major disaster proportions" by Gov. C. Elmer Anderson.

"River, Stay 'Way From My Door"

Truman Assails Economy Bloc For Flood Ruin

PRESIDENT Truman last week flew to Omaha and invited the governors of seven states to help him get Congress to approve an area-wide flood control program.

"We've got an economy wave on in Congress, wiping out some of the most important projects I have presented (involving flood control) and it should not be done," Truman told the governors.

"I want the states in this (Missouri) basin to cooperate with the federal government from now on," Truman said. "One of the governors said to me awhile ago that I was trying to make lobbyists of the governors here.

"Well, I'm not running for any office and I want the governors to join me as lobbyists for all of the people of the United States."

Woolen Contract Extended Again

The American Woolen Co. and the CIO Textile Workers have agreed to a second one-month extension of their contract. The new extension continues the contract to May 15.

Negotiations have been going on since January. The company earlier announced that it would not renew its contract which covers 21 plants. The new extension was granted to permit union officials to devote full time to preparations for TWUA's seventh biennial convention which will open at Cleveland, Apr. 28.

With Spirit Like This, You Can't Stop The Phone Workers

NEW YORK "Hello" girls greet enthusiastically the announcement that Western Union offices would be picketed.

MATCHING their action to their approval, the operators respect the picket line by sitting hapily on the curb.

IT WAS THREE down, two to go, in negotiations of striking CIO Communications Workers with Bell System affiliates last week.

Settlements in three states—Michigan, Ohio and New Jersey—brought wage increases totaling more than $11 million a year to 45,000 workers. They were shaping up to what CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne called "a significant victory."

CWA said that the new wage hikes, when added to those previously won, bring the total average increase to 20.6c an hour since January, 1950.

Still unsettled were the strikes of 15,500 Western Electric installers and warehousemen—who were continuing their nationwide "hit-run" picketing—and of 5000 other CWA members at Pacific Tel. & Tel. in Northern California. Negotiations were continuing with both these companies.

Many Injunctions

The settlements provided:

Ohio—Wage increases ranging from $4 to $7 a week, with increases as high as $12 a week for some members because of job and town reclassifications. Increases average 12.7c an hour including fringe items. Other benefits include job upgrading, better grievance procedure and improved arbitration.

Michigan—Settlement follows the same general wage pattern as in Ohio. Of the 4647 plant workers, 2382 get $7 a week increase. The company and CWA will join in asking WSB to approve $1.52 of the average $4.60 weekly increase. Extension of a job description requirement to a large number of plant craftsmen will mean additional pay increases.

New Jersey — Contract provides $4-4.50 weekly increase for operators and supervisors. Other benefits won are double time for third and subsequent Sundays, increased night differentials and maintenance - of - membership clause.

Earlier in the week, bitterness increased and the strike spread to New Orleans. Bell System affiliates obtained injunctions in Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee and in a number of communities in other Southern states.

The Alabama injunction forbids not only picketing but also union meetings in 40 cities.

CWA has begun court action against the injunctions, and the union's legal counterattack may be carried to the Supreme Court.

Beirne called the Alabama injunction "a vicious strike-breaking conspiracy between state officials and the Bell System."

"Workers are entitled to civil rights," Beirne said.

Union To Fight

"We're going to fight these injunctions clear up to the Supreme Court, if necessary. The right to freedom of speech and assembly is an American heritage, guaranteed by the Federal Constitution and upheld through thousands of decisions over the years."

Service was stopped to nearly 30,000 manually-operated telephone subscribers in New Orleans, where 3000 CWA members—operators and other personnel—threw up picket lines at 20 Southern Bell buildings.

The dispute arose from the lockout of four union members.

"Until agreement is reached on those cases, the picketing will continue and the employes will not return to their jobs," said Pres. David Finn of CWA Local 3410.

Western Electric workers in New Orleans continued picketing the main office and the warehouse of Southern Bell despite an injunction.

Court orders also failed to halt picketing in five West Virginia communities, Fairmont, Clarksburg, Grafton, Morgantown and Philippi.

That dispute arose over the firing of an operator at the Morgantown exchange and poor working conditions there.

With the aid of the CIO Steelworkers and miners' union members, CWA pickets completely closed down the Fairmont exchange.

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. filed a $700,000 damage suit against the union in West Virginia, charging CWA with "unlawfully violent and unreasonable activity." It also threatened to file a unfair labor practices charge with the National Labor Relations Board.

Getting Bigger

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the world's largest corporate enterprise, did better in net profits in 1951 than in 1950.

Net of AT&T for the 12 months ended Mar. 31 was $333 million against $303 million the year before. Net for the quarter ended Mar. 31 was $87 million against $80 million the same period in 1951. (LPA)

Job Guarantee For U.S. Seamen Urged By CIO Group

THE CIO Maritime Committee wants a law to require American ships to carry a percentage of U. S. citizens as crewmen at all times.

Hoyt S. Haddock, executive secretary, has proposed such an amendment to a bill being studied by the Senate merchant marine subcommittee.

Under present law, a shipping company can hire any number of foreign nationals after a ship's articles expire in a foreign port. One firm paid off 43 Americans at an Italian port and replaced them with Italians at wages one-third those paid the previous crewmen. **(LPA)**

THE THREE MEN (seated) were fired for honoring a picket line, but got their jobs back when all Atlanta CWA locals at Southern Bell struck.

SIX-YEAR-OLD Charles Peterson helps his daddy, Lloyd Peterson, picket New York AT&T office.

U. S. Plan Rejected—

NAM Stymies Joint Civil Defense Effort

THE ANTI-LABOR policies of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce have been injected into the Federal Civil Defense picture.

The two organizations recently turned down a bid from Millard Caldwell, Civil Defense Administrator, for participation in a joint labor-management committee on plant protection. The CIO, AFL and railroad brotherhoods had wholeheartedly endorsed the plan at a Washington D. C., meeting.

In outlining the functions of the proposed committee, Caldwell pointed out that a labor-management committee operating at the top national level would have the effect of encouraging labor-management cooperation in civil defense activities in the plants themselves.

Since the big problem is to motivate people to take an active part in civil defense, he said if a national labor-management committee were set up, it would serve as an excellent example to be followed at the industrial level.

The NAM and C. of C. representatives, however, wanted no part of such an arrangement. Their argument was that management has its own organizations and its own channels of communication and needs no help from labor to carry out the nation's civil defense program.

James M. Brewbaker, an NAM staff member, and Harry Haas, assistant industrial relations manager of the Union Carbide & Carbon Co., New York, led the attack on Caldwell's proposal.

BREWBAKER said that in his opinion, "some industries would be much less responsive to civil defense suggestions coming from a Labor-Management Committee than if they were to come from a management source."

Don Mewhinney, another NAM representative, backed Brewbaker's views and added that "this would be especially true in unorganized plants."

Haas declared flatly that after a "careful canvass" of the situation, he had decided that a joint Labor-Management group "would not work."

Beyond this, Haas said, he did not think the way to achieve civil defense preparedness was to "spark plug" any one "stratum" in a community. He said that the community approach might be "functionalized"—that management might be asked to use its existing vehicles and the same for labor. "However, I do not think this should, or could, be done on a joint basis," he added.

Another industry representative, Rear Admiral Fred Bell, vice president of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., agreed with Haas that the "funtional" approach to the problem was the only one.

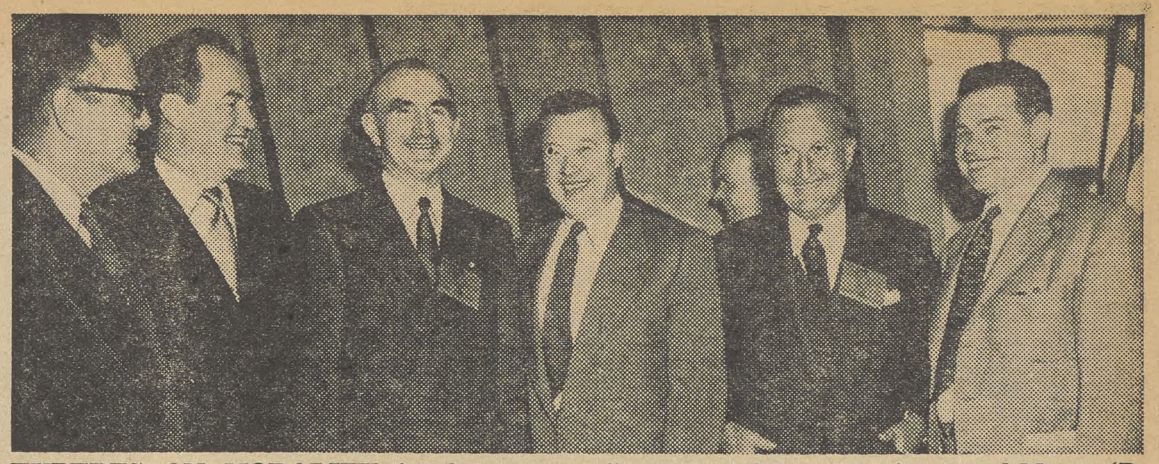
"BUT," he said, "I don't see any more point in bringing labor and management together in a joint effort than in bringing religion and medicine together in the same way."

A. P. Alfino, of the C. of C. Labor Relations Dept., declared that adequate civil defense "cannot be achieved through labor, it cannot be achieved through management, and it cannot be achieved through joint efforts of labor and management."

Speaking for the CIO in support of Caldwell's proposals, Charles Ferguson, assistant director of the Community Services Committee, warned that while labor was doing a job in civil defense, "industry is not doing its part."

"We in labor are anxious that the job should be done for our own protection," he said.

"We are not concerned about usurping management's prerogatives in order to get civil defense. But there are many questions that can be answered only on a joint basis. Thus if a plant is hit, there will be a great need for first aid. But what is management doing about this at the present time?"



EXPERTS ON MORALITY in Congress were among most popular speakers at the CIO Auto Workers' 5th International Education Conference in Cleveland. Left to right: UAW Vice Pres. John W. Livingston, Sens. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Morse (R. Ore.). UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) and Roy Reuther, UAW director of political action. Some 2500 delegates and visitors attended the parley.

It's An Election Year—So Free Mail Barrage Of House Climbs 400%

WHILE congressmen are screaming "economy," they are flooding the country with the greatest propaganda barrage in history—at the taxpayers' expense.

The House Folding Room, which handles members' mail, is sending out mail at a rate of 170,000 pieces a day, according to a special House Administration subcommittee.

Compared to last year, the rate has almost quadrupled. But then this is an election year.

This propaganda is costing the taxpayers $20,000 a month just for folding such mail and putting it into the envelopes. And most of it is sent postage free under the congressional "franking" privilege.

The folding room is three weeks behind in its job. That causes the congressmen to bicker over who gets served first and to accuse one another of "monopolizing" the free service.

Among the biggest users of the tax-paid service last year were Reps. Gwinn (R. N. Y.), Bender (R. O.) and Wood (R. Ida.) Gwinn is prominent in the Committee for Constitutional Government, which cries loudly for economy.

That's not the only way the congressmen are wasting the taxpayers' money. There also is the cost of investigations, some of them overlapping.

"We have been too indiscriminate in authorizing practically any kind of investigation a congressman dreams up," said Chairman Stanley (D. Va.), of the House Administration Committee, which has jurisdiction over alloting money to other committees.

The 82nd Congress already has smashed all records for investigations. During the last 15 months, Senate and House committees have been authorized to spend an estimated $5 million for investigations. Requests are pending for an additional million dollars for investigations.

CIO Unveils TV Film Series In New Venture For Labor

THE CIO took the first pioneering steps last week in a field new to national labor organizations—the showing of television films produced for programming on a countrywide basis.

The step was taken in Washington when the first of a series of 13 such films on "Issues of the Day" was broadcast by WMAL-TV. The remainder of the series will be broadcast on successive Friday nights at 10:30 p. m., under the sponsorship of the National CIO.

The films were prepared especially for television use as a joint venture of the CIO and the CIO Political Action Committee.

The series is being made available to local CIO groups throughout the country for sponsorship on stations in the industrial communities where CIO members work and live.

The films are designed to explain to the general public the attitudes of organized labor on a variety of current issues, including wages, prices, unemployment, health, social security, housing and civil rights.

The premier Washington showing dealt with unemployment caused by defense mobilization policies. The quarter-hour film depicts the effects of unemployment on a typical industrial community, examines the causes of "unemployment in the midst of prosperity," and contains an interview with Sen. Moody (D. Mich.), author of the Moody-Dingell bill to provide additional compensation to workers hit by "defense unemployment."

Commenting on the CIO's television program, CIO Pres. Philip Murray declared:

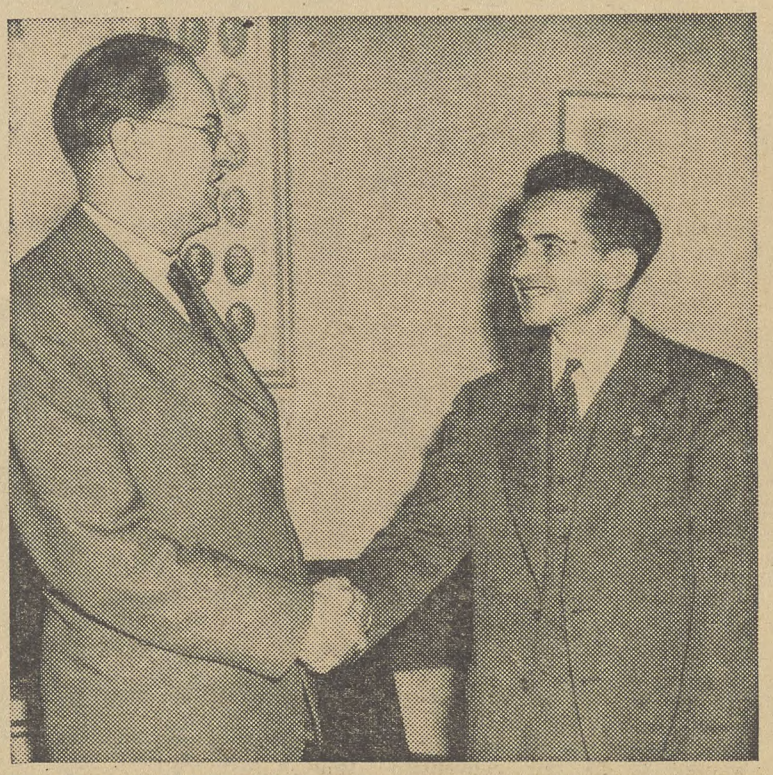
"We all know that television is becoming an increasingly important factor on the American scene. The new CIO-TV series has been carefully prepared to achieve a constructive, educational program . . . In my opinion, it is very important that these 'issues of the day' be presented to the American public."

Union Shop In Aircraft Recommend

THE WAGE Stabilization Board last week recommended that two major aircraft companies negotiate union shop agreements with two unions representing 26,000 workers.

Passed over the usual dissent of industry members, the board's ruling effects 10,000 CIO Auto Workers at the Long Beach, Cal., plant of the Douglas Aircraft Corp. and 16,000 members of the AFL Machinists at the Boeing Aircraft Co., Wichita, Kan.

Public and union WSB members joined in the recommendations but left the final form of the clause to bargaining between the individaul companies and unions. All other issues in the two disputes had been settled previously on the basis of the board's suggestions.



ELDEST STATESMAN of Europe, despite his comparative youth, is Prime Minister Tage Erlander (left) of Sweden. He has held his post since 1946, longer than any other prime minister in Europe. Greeting him on a visit to CIO national headquarters is CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

'The Real Threat Is Steel Firms' Strike On Prices'

NOT ALL the editorial writers are blasting President Truman and the CIO Steelworkers.

Strong support for Truman's seizure of the steel industry and for the right of the Wage Stabilization Board to make the recommendations it did has come from the News-Digest, a chain of daily newspapers published by the AFL Typographical Union.

"The crisis," said Chief Editorial Writer Willard Shelton, "was a threatened 'strike' by the steel companies for higher prices than the government's stabilization agencies were willing to pay. It was a threatened 'strike' by the companies against the procedures and structures of the WSB.

"There is an ironic flavor to the outcries that beat against the President for 'seizing' the steel industry.

"A Congress with an appropriate and informed concern for the general welfare would long ago have enacted a law specifically authorizing seizures of industry in time of emergency, plus sequestration of profits, so that companies would be under the same economic pressure to settle disputes that unions are subject to when they are bound . . . not to strike. In the failure of Congress to enact such a law, Mr. Truman did the best he could."

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE STEEL DISPUTE continues. The steel barons continue to mouth vicious, factless propaganda, and are using every means at their command to distort the issue. True to form, GOP Presidental Candidate Robert Taft supports the steel industry, evidently without care to review the facts—industry calls the tune and Taft dances.

Industry is demanding price increases amounting to $12 a ton. According to Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall, these would boost the cost of living by 5% and add $300 a year to the average family's expenses. Mr. Arnall stated further that after granting the industry the $3 per ton due it under the Capehart amendment, the added cost to the industry from the higher wages recommended by the WSB would be only $3.

This would mean a reduction in earnings of $225 million at 1951 production rates, not allowing for the savings from higher productivity. Subtracting this reduction, the industry would still earn a return of 30% on the stockholders' investment. This is far higher than the average return of 18.5% during the years 1947-49.

Of course, there are no statements forthcoming from Taft and associates and the enemies of Labor on these basic facts. Chairman Feinsinger of the Wage Stabilization Board has time and again pointed out the inconsistencies of the position of the former mobilization chief, Charles E. Wilson. No amount of high-pressured propaganda can refute the right and wrong in this dispute.

MONDAY of last week, the writer met in Chicago with Vice-Pres. Jack Livingston of the Auto Workers and Pres. James Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers, at which time we set up a mid-west organizing committee. CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Cronin was placed in charge of the committee with Larry Carlstrom and Robert Clinkersmith as his assistants.

We all must remember that the primary purpose of the CIO is to continue organizing and bring the workers under the banner of the CIO. We must all pitch in and work hard for a strong CIO.

Dir. of Orgn. Robert Edwards of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, reports the following representation election victories: Flexible Barrier, New York City, UGC&CW-CIO 30, no union 8; Meadowlands Products, Inc., Chicago, Ill., UGC&CW-CIO 19, no union 8.

Reg. Dir. Jack Easton reports a representation election victory for the CIO Steelworkers at the International Nickel Co., Huntington, W. Va., by the following vote: eligible 1522, USA-CIO 938, against 480, void 5, challenged 1. Staff Rep. Harold Johnson was in charge of the organizing. Dist. 50 tried in vain to defeat the Steelworkers in this election.

Natl. Dir. John Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee reports the following representation election victories in the South: Birmingham Southern Railroad Co., Birmingham, Ala., eligible 51, USA-CIO 38, no union 8; Southern Wood Preserving Co., East Point, Ga., eligible 200, UGC&CWA-CIO 80, AFL 69, no union 1, void 2; Fischer Steel Corp., Memphis, Tenn., eligible 85, USA-CIO 81, AFL 3, no union 1.

JOHN C. LAWSON, secretary-treasure of the CIO Stone & Allied Products Workers, reports representation election victories by unanimous vote at the Star Granite Co. and the Dixie Granite Co., both of Elberton, Ga. In a third election, at the Hoover Granite Co., Elberton, the Stone Workers won out by a vote of 8 to 2. Rep. Lewis Rumley conducted the three campaigns.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that in a representation election at the Weona Food Stores warehouse, Memphis, Tenn., the workers voted 100% for the CIO. Henry White of the Southern Organizing Committee did a fine organization job.

Reg. Dir. F. J. Michel reports a representation election victory for the CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers at Jak-Pak, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., by at vote of 29 to 17, with 1 void. Intl. Rep. Walter Ignatowicz was in charge of organizing the plant.

Field Rep. George Bouchard, of the CIO Packinghouse Workers reports that in a representation election at the Wilson & Co. plant, Syracuse, N. Y., the workers favored the UPWA-CIO by a vote of 15 to 1 for the AFL, with 2 challenged.

Vice Pres. Claude Ballard of the CIO Woodworkers reports the following representation election victories: Pass Creek Sawmill Drain, Ore., eligible 41, IWA-CIO 30, no union 7, with Intl. Organizers George Hill and T. C. Stout working on the election; and the Doernbecher Manufacturing Co., Smith River Mill, Reedsport, Ore., IWA-CIO 4, no union 2. Intl. Organizer James Lee handled this election.

Acting Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton reports that in a representation election at the Black River Electric Cooperative, Ironton, Mo., the workers favored the CIO Utility Workers by a vote of 16 to 10 for no union, with 2 for the IBEW.

Employes of the Reliance Electric Co., Cleveland and Ashtabula, O., voted overwhelmingly for the CIO Electrical Workers in a National Labor Relations Board election. With 1348 eligible, the vote was IUE 1016, no union 157.

In Camden, N. J., cafeteria workers at the Radio Corp. of America plant voted 51 for IUE-CIO and 1 for no union. They had disaffiliated from the UE.

'Brutal' French Rule In Tunisia Condemned By CIO, AFL Leaders

FRENCH COLONIAL policies in Tunisia — described as "totalitarian" and "brutal" — came under attack last week from leaders of both the CIO and AFL.

A joint statement—one of the first in recent months from the two U.S. labor groups — voiced support of the Tunisian trade union movement and the people of Tunisia "in their struggle against the totalitarian colonialism now rampant in this French protectorate." It added:

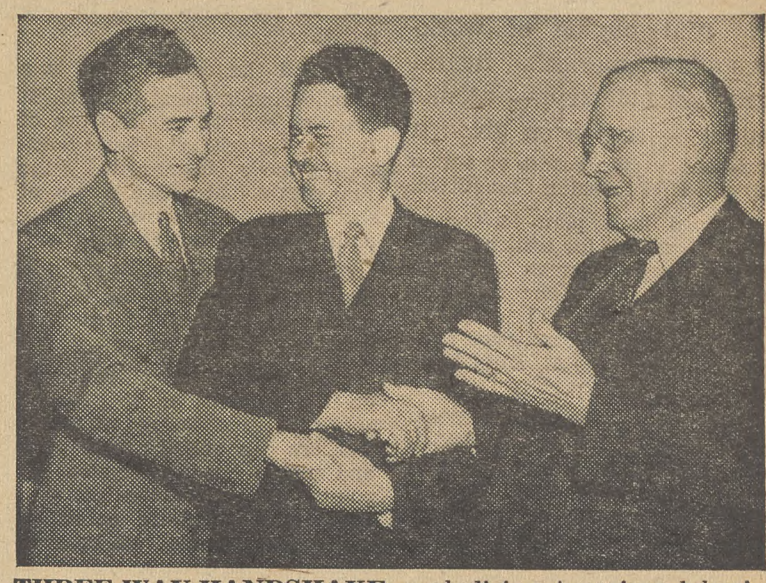
"The justice of their cause is indisputable among men who believe in freedom, and who adhere to the principle that every people has a right to determine its own future."

Violence has been common in the French North African colony for more than three months. Several hundred have been killed or wounded and more than 12,000 Tunisians placed in concentration camps.

The CIO-AFL statement was issued at a Washington luncheon in honor of Farhat Hached, secretary general of the Tunisian Federation of Workers. That group, the largest independent union organization in North Africa, is affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The luncheon was attended by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers; AFL Pres. William Green; Sec.-Treas. George Meany and other officials of the two organizations.

The joint statement severely criticized the U.S. State Dept.



THREE-WAY HANDSHAKE symbolizing American labor's support for Tunisian people against French "totalitarian colonialism" is exchanged by Farhat Hached, Tunisian General Federation of Workers secretary, with CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (left) and AFL Pres. William Green.

and the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations for ducking the Tunisian issue when Asian nations presented it to the UN Security Council. The U.S. delegation abstained from voting, and thus helped keep the matter off the Security Council agenda.

"In so doing," the CIO-AFL statement declared, "the U.S. broke with its traditional position, which has always favored including all items submitted for the Security Council agenda—even when those proposed items were attacks on America."

The statement charged that the U.S. position had not been neutrality "but, in reality, an implied endorsement of the undemocratic practices of the French colonial government in Tunisia."

It urged the American government to "reverse its position and use its influence to have the French government grant the Tunisian people genuine home rule, so that they can be mobilized for the struggle against Communist aggression and despotism."

Carey, in a talk to the luncheon guests, pointed out that "as long as there are Tunisians in the world, as long as there are men and women who are denied freedom and self-government, as long as free trade unions are limited and oppressed—as long as these things exist, our task is unfinished."

Nothing symbolizes the police state so much as the institution of concentration camps, Carey noted—"yet today we find the creation of concentration camps in Tunisia. We find union leaders arrested — the leaders of democratic, non-Communist unions."

HACHED, the Tunisian union leader who is making a brief trip to this country, said that more than 10,000 workers in his home territory have been suspended from their jobs, and hundreds jailed, since Apr. 1.

"This is how the French authorities claim 'to re-establish the peace' in Tunisia and to establish 'reforms'," Hached said bitterly.

"Our movement is neither Communist, anti-foreign, anti-western, fanatic or feudal. It is a movement of progress and emancipation. Our people have reached a high level of civilization, and they will not live under domination and in servitude."

Ohio Students Learn About Taft 'Fix'

SEN. TAFT'S supporters have forced the Univ. of Cincinnati to call off a mock political convention planned by the students' YMCA and YWCA because they wouldn't "fix" it so the Ohio Senator would win the presidential nomination.

The story was told by William Smart, retiring president of the campus YM.

He said that an unidentified politician, whom the students approached for advice "asked in all seriousness if our convention could be 'fixed' so that Sen. Taft would win our presidential nomination."

"The politician gave us this reasoning," Smart continued. "If Sen. Taft could not win the students of his own home town at a crucial time before the real convention, it might be dynamite to the well-oiled political machinery set up for him to win the Republican presidential nomination.

"He said he wanted to talk to Benjamin Tate, campaign manager for Sen. Taft and a member of the Univ. of Cincinnati board of directors, to see what could be done. This person who had wanted to fix our convention really fixed it."

Smart referred to a statement by the university president, Dr. Raymond Walters, withholding approval of the convention.

TWUA Reveals High Cost Of Maintaining Union

THE CIO Textile Workers in a financial report last week revealed the high cost of union operation in the face of strikes, employer resistance and mass unemployment.

The report, covering expenses and income for the past two years, will be presented to the TWUA executive council in Cleveland, O. this week. It will also be available to the 2000 delegates attending the union's seventh biennial convention beginning Apr. 28.

Covering financial operations since the 1950 convention, the report shows that for the first time in the union's 13-year history, expenditures exceeded income.

TWUA Sec.-Treas. William Pollock said the $426,422 deficit was due to "numerous and expensive strikes, reduced dues resulting from mass unemployment, heightened employer resistance to new organizations and increased costs for all TWUA operations."

Rail Rate Hike Gets ICC Okeh

All aboard the Inflation Express!

The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized new railroad freight rate increases of 7 to 8% which cost the nation an estimated $678 million a year.

The ICC actually approved a 15% increase over rates prevailing last August, but that includes 9% already granted eastern carriers and 6% elsewhere.

The commission took note of the fact that this was the 12th general rate increase granted since World War II.

CIO Blocks Rent-Gouging In Atomic Center

By MILTON PLUMB

PLANS FOR exorbitant rent-gouging of workers in America's fastest growing industry — atomic energy—have been given a set-back as the result of action by the CIO Housing Committee.

Nipped is a plan to charge $82.50 a month for trailer homes at the huge Savannah River (S. C.) bomb plant. The fantastic rent had been agreed to by the Atomic Energy Commission in a contract with the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Corp.

Protests by Pres. Martin Wagner of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers and Sec. Leo Goodman of the CIO Housing Committee to Rent Stabilizer Tighe E. Woods quickly brought an order to roll back the rent on several thousand trailers at the new plant to $60 monthly.

The AEC is now fighting the rollback order, contending that it has already committed the government to accept the higher rent through its contract with the du Pont corporation.

But, Woods is standing firm.

CIO has given him good reason to do so. It pointed out that, in other areas, the rent for trailers ranges from $34 to $42 monthly.

Behind the curent fight is a smouldering housing scandal. It revolves around growing use of trailers for critical defense housing—a move encouraged by the real estate lobby as a means of short-circuiting home building under the Defense Housing Act.

Congress appropriated $25 million for defense housing in November of last year. Most of it is being used for trailers.

CIO opposed the current act, on the grounds that it would not provide housing at rents workers can afford at the time and places needed. It also has pointed out that speculators in land around defense establishments have made hundreds of thousands of dollars.

THERE were 41,000 trailers sold in the first nine months of last year, according to the Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association. Defense workers bought 68% of this total and armed forces personnel bought 25%.

One American in 100 now lives in a trailer, say the editors of the building industry's own "Magazine of Building."

Many communities have called for a ban on such camps. According to leading sociologists and housing experts, they breed slums, are unsanitary, and don't pay their fair share of taxes.

Despite this, the Public Housing Administration to date has awarded contracts to nine trailer manufacturers for a total of 3444 family trailers.

The AEC, likewise, has set aside space at its facilities for trailer towns.

There are 5000 trailer units in the AEC camp in Hanford Wash., where some workers have lived for seven months because no other housing was available. Similar space has been assigned by ACE at Savannah River, Paducah, Ky.; Dena. Ida.

Army camps also have encouraged the growth of trailer towns.

Housing experts call them "the fastest created slums on record."

Had AEC succeeded in boosting trailer rents to $82.50 at Savannah River, the lid would have been off on camps of this sort throughout the country.

In its contract with du Pont the AEC guaranteed 90% occupancy of 4000 trailers at the $82.50 rate.

Under the rent rollback, AEC will have to pay the corporation $81,000 a week to make up its guarantee throughout the life of the four-year contract.

What this means is that AEC's readiness to give du Pont a phony occupancy guarantee at the scandalously excessive rental rate will cost taxpayers more than $5 million, even if full occupancy is obtained at the high $60 monthly rate.

On other housing fronts, rent ceilings were established last week in the 100th critical defense area. The Office of Rent Stabilization gave its 100th cercification to Laredo, Tex., including the area within a 10-mile radius of the Laredo Air Force Base.

THE drive of Local 601 of the CIO Electrical Workers to have the Pittsburgh metropolitan area declared a critical housing area gained momentum last week with the filing of petition with the rent stabilizer.

The Lycoming County CIO Industrial Union Council scored a complete victory against the real estate lobby in Williamsport, Pa. The city council agreed to continue rent controls indefinitely, after the lobby testified that it was abandoning its effort to decontrol rents.

The realtors told the Williamsport Council that they realized that decontrol would immediately bring the "critical area" designation which had been requested by the CIO.

RENT CONTROL petitions, containing thousands of signature collected by CIO Electrical Local 601 in Pittsburgh, are turned over to Rent Stabilizer Tighe E. Woods by IUE Legislative Rep. Gardner Jackson (left) and Leo Goodman, secretary of the CIO Housing Committee.

Truman Asks Civil Service In 22,000 Jobs

CIVIL SERVICE coverage will be extended to 22,000 jobs long regarded as prize political plums if Congress approves a new reorganization proposal by President Truman.

First, second and third class postmaster positions, U. S. marshals and customs collectors would be affected. These are perhaps the most important posts still subject to the "spoils"

In announcing the plan, Truman criticized the present system of appointment by the President subject to Senate confirmation.

"This procedure injects a hybrid mixture of political and merit considerations into appointments to offices which should be in the career service," he said.

Under the proposal, postmaster positions would be put under civil service as they become vacant during the next several years.

In the recent book, "Mr. President," Truman is quoted as saying that this reorganization proposal would bring "a howl from the patronage boys all the way down the street."

It has. GOP Congressmen whose tongues have been hanging out in hopes for a crack at the jobs next year call it "untimely."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Wage Stabilization Board Investigation H. Res. 532	Calls for investigation of WSB recommendations.	House Rules Committee voted approval. House to act Apr. 24.	Write your Congressman asking him to prevent this unfair meddling by Congress in steel dispute.
Dirksen Amdmt. to Defense Production Act	Restricts WSB to single function of recommending inflexible wage ceilings.	Pending before Senate Banking Comm.	Send wires immediately to Senate Banking Comm. members urging rejection of amendment.
McCarran-Walter Immigration and Naturalization S. 2550 H. R. 5678	Makes drastic revisions of present laws perpetuating racial discrimination and threatening civil liberties.	House and Senate Judiciary Coms. have both reported bill to floor. Vote in both House and Senate due soon.	Urge members of House and Senate to send bill back to committee for adequate hearings.
Defense Production Act	Extends price-wage-rent and other controls beyond June 30.	Senate Banking Com. completed hearings, now writing bill; House Banking Com. tentatively due to resume hearings Apr. 23 or 24.	Urge members of House and Senate Banking Coms. to extend and strengthen law.
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	House Ways and Means Comm. holding hearings. Senate Finance Comm. has tabled bill.	Strongly urge members House Ways and Means Comm. to support bill.
Tidelands Oil	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	Senate and House have passed bills giving title to states.	Urge Pres. Truman to veto Tidelands Oil Bill.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Committee voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.
Military-Critical Defense Areas Rent Control S. 1893	Prevents rent gouging of military personnel and defense workers.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Committee.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

Pension Hike Urged In New Humphrey Bill

OLD-AGE and survivors insurance benefits would be increased 12½% under a bill filed last week by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

Calling also for a basic re-examination of the entire program, including its coverage as well as benefits, Humphrey said that his present bill was intended only to meet an immediate need without waiting for the review of the entire system.

Humphrey stressed the urgency for immediate action by citing a recent survey showing that 52% of aged retired couples have either no other income or less than $75 a year, and that for aged widows and for single men the proportion is 70%.

The increases are needed "to take account of recent rises in general price and wage levels," he said.

"If insurance benefit payments remain unchanged in a period of rising prices, it means that old people, widows and orphans will be forced to bear more than a fair share of the costs of defense and inflation," Humphrey pointed out.

"The result will be that additional numbers will have to apply to Federal-State programs of public assistance to make up deficiencies in their income."

No increase in contributions would be necessary to finance the higher benefits, Humphrey said, because when the level of employment income rises, payments to the old-age and survivors insurance system also increase.

The 12½% increase would apply for present and future beneficiaries whose benefits are computed on the basis of wages beginning in 1937.

The limit on total family benefits will be raised from $150 to $168.75, subject to the proviso that they cannot exceed 80% of the average monthly wage.

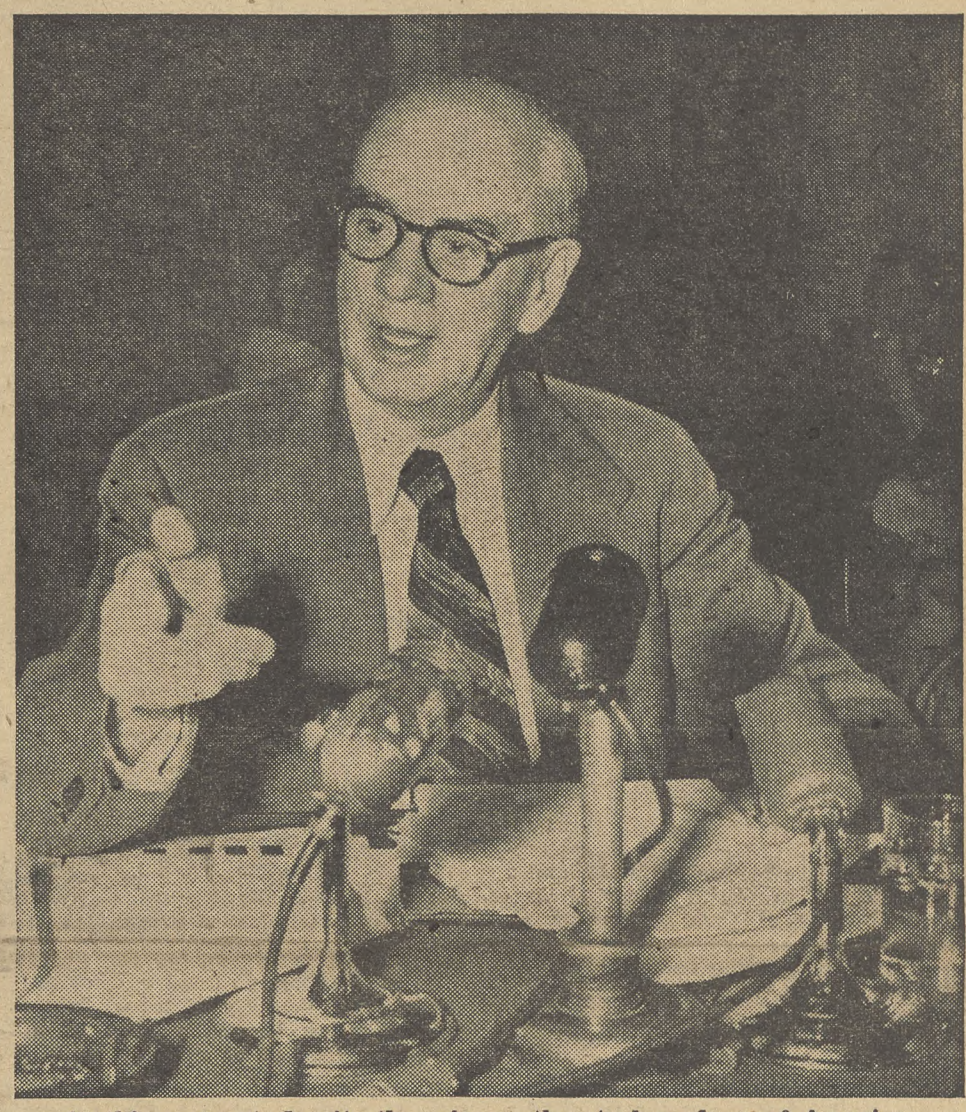
WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

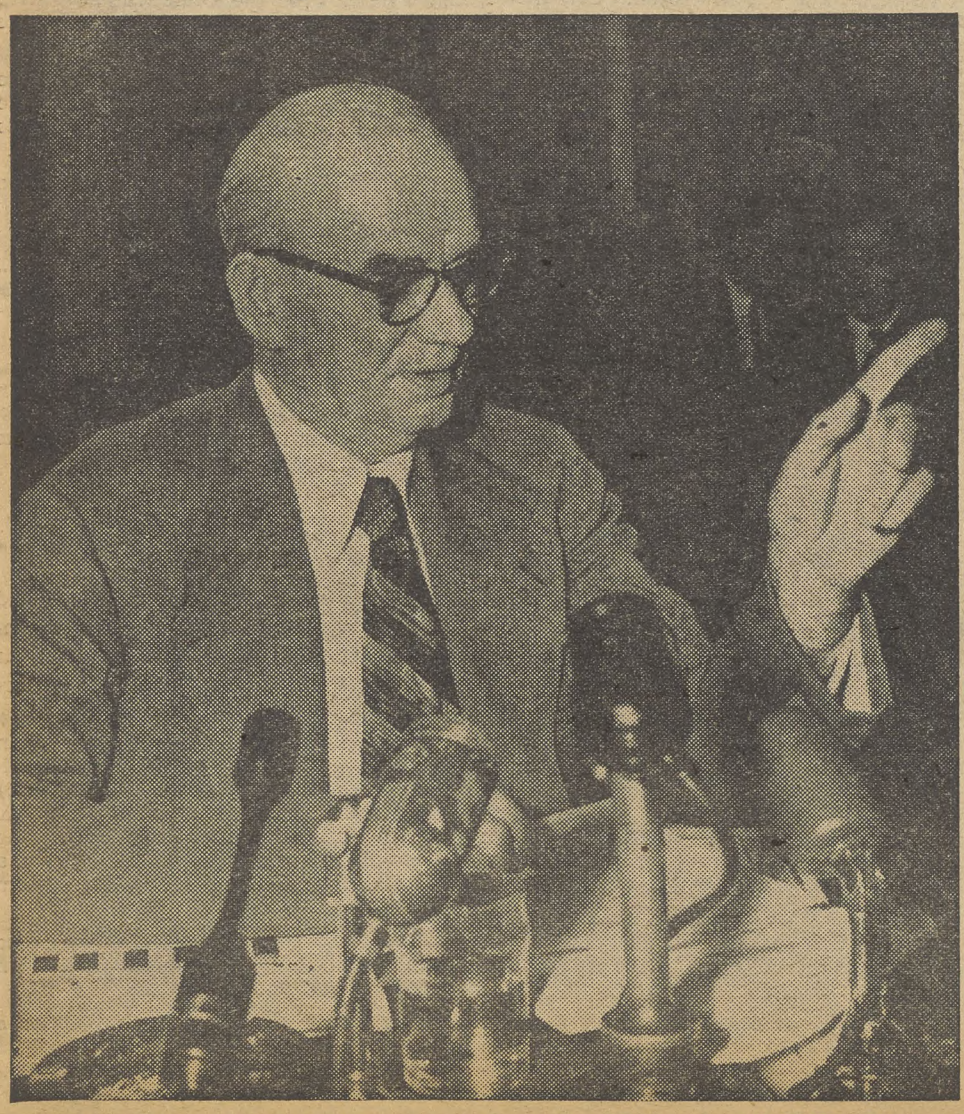
The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 28, 1952 | 82 | No. 17

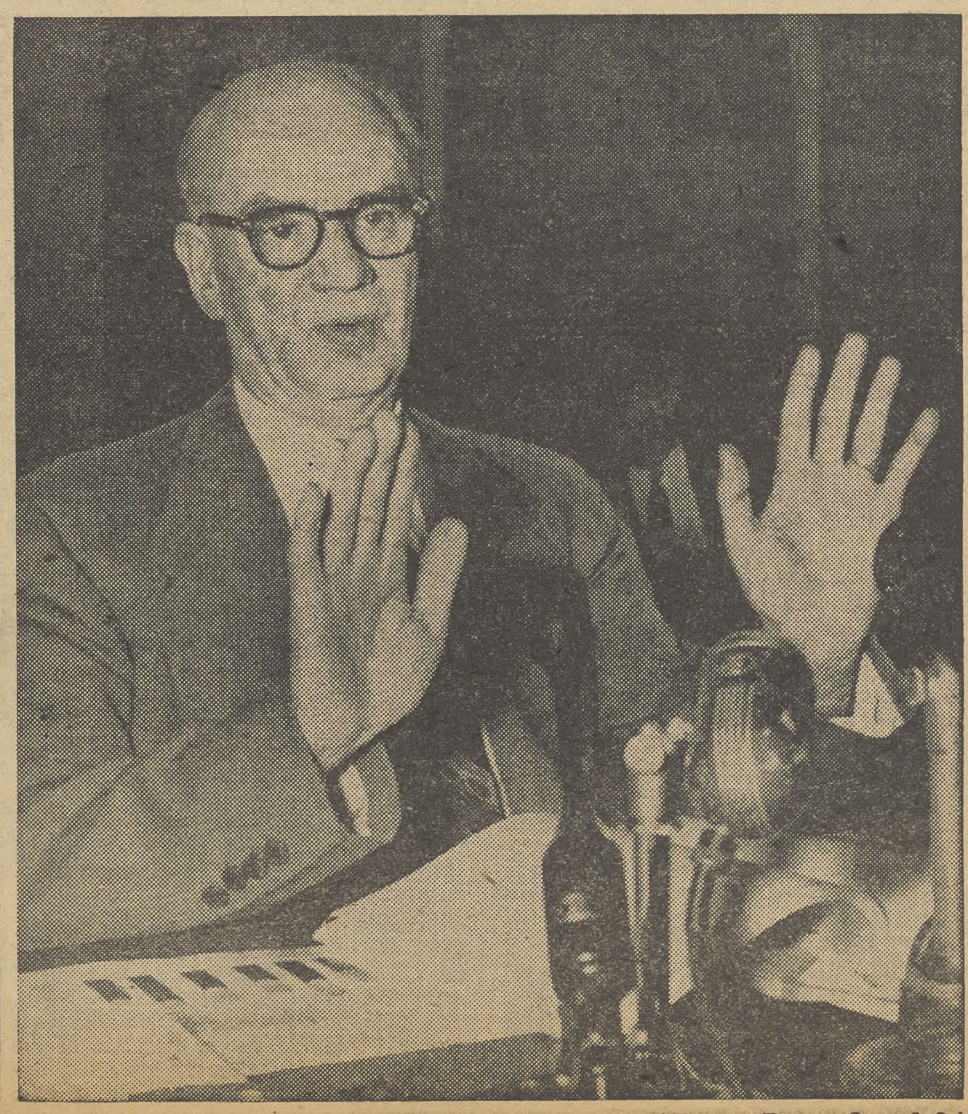
"Do not let the industry's cries of anguish distract you from one fact . . .



. . . At this moment, despite the seizure, the steel workers of America . . .



. . . Are still receiving 1950 wages and paying 1952 prices," Philip Murray tells Senate Labor Committee. (Steel stories and pictures, Pages 2 and 3.)



Steel Moguls Forced Crisis To Get Price Hike—Murray

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE STORY behind the steel crisis was spelled out in full detail to the Senate Labor Committee last week by Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO Steelworkers.

For four hours, in the old Supreme Court chamber in the Capitol, the USA-CIO chieftain alternately read from 40-odd pages of testimony and answered a steady flow of questions that came from members of the committee, headed by Sen. Murray (D. Mont.).

He showed that from the beginning, the steel operators were concerned only with pushing the country into a crisis "which they could then use to force the government to knuckle under to their price demands," and charged it with refusal to bargain.

He reminded the committee that four times in 10 years the industry has forced contract disputes with the union before government agencies, and that twice, in 1946 and 1949, the union had to strike to make the industry put the agencies' recommendations into effect.

He staunchly defended the Wage Stabilization Board's authority to act in the current dispute, at the same time emphasizing the union's acceptance of its recommendations in the national interest despite its disappointment in some of them.

He bitterly denounced John A. Stephens, vice president of U. S. Steel, for telling a "diabolical, reprehensible, dirty lie." Stephens, who had appeared before the committee the previous day, testified straight time earnings in the industry average $1.90 an hour.

Murray produced a copy of a letter signed by Stephens and dated Nov. 2, 1951, advising the USA-CIO that the average for all U. S. Steel employes represented by the union was $1.781, and a later letter showing it to be $1.804. Similar letters from other firms showed average straight-time earnings rates ranging from $1.72 to $1.78 an hour.

Lies Denounced

He denounced as lies politically inspired charges that President Truman's seizure of the steel industry was the result of a deal with him personally.

"I, the union and any of its agents," he declared, "have never been involved in any dirty, underhanded deal with ANY representative of government, with any representative of business, or with anyone else.

"I never discussed this dispute with the President. During the hearings, I did not importune any public member of the Wage Stabilization Board to throw his weight our way. These are the raw, damned, unadulterated facts. . . . I challenge the steel industry, or anyone else who may read this testimony, to show that they ever had a 'deal' with the president of the United Steelworkers of America."

Murray used strong language in discussing the industry's refusal to bargain and its plot to club a price increase out of stabilization authorities.

"The conduct of the steel industry in the current dispute is an attack on the system of free and constructive collective bargaining," he said. "There has been no genuine collective bargaining in this dispute because of the cynically deliberate and premeditated effort of the management of the steel companies to prevent such bargaining . . .

"In spite of our belief (in collective bargaining) and against our desires, the United Steelworkers of America again finds itself enmeshed in board proceedings, government intervention and the general confusion arising out of the failure of the industry to engage in free collective bargaining.

"Why? For one simple reason. Because the leaders of the steel industry sought to create a crisis, which they could utilize as a smokescreen for an all-out effort to dictate to the government of the United States the terms and conditions upon which they would supply the steel which the nation so sorely needs for its defense.

"Let me be quite plain. I charge that the steel industry deliberately refused to bargain with our union. I charge that the steel industry refused even to offer the minimum benefits which were certainly due the steel workers on any possible interpretation of our stabilization regulations because they did not want a solution to be reached in free collective bargaining.

"They wanted a Wage Stabilization Board case . . .

"They sought, in short, to use the legitimate needs of the steel workers, their wives and their children, as a cat's paw to perpetuate a scandalous extortion on the American people."

Murray described how union negotiators were left cooling their heels in New York while Benjamin Fairless, U. S. Steel president, as spokesman for the industry was vainly trying to pry a price increase out of Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam and Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall.

"In other words," asked Sen. Pastore (D. R.I.), "there was no bargaining between the industry and the union, but between the industry and the Office of Price Stabilization for a price increase?"

"That is correct, Senator," Murray replied. "Mr. Stephens told me that 'we can't hope to meet with your committee until we get the price situation straightened out.'"

"That's like trying to get the cart before the horse," Pastore observed. "Normally collective bargaining agreements are reached and then submitted."

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) quoted Stephens, in his testimony of the previous day, as saying that only twice "was there any talk about prices," and neither time during negotiations.

Murray discussed the industry's fantastic profits in some detail. Committee members, who frequently interjected their own comments or statements, seemed particularly interested in the fact that in 1951, after a 16c an hour wage increase had been put into effect and taxes were boosted, net profit was $850 million, or $126 million more than the average for the three previous years.

Murray reminded the committee that had the President invoked the Taft-Hartley Act—for which the industry is clamoring—a strike merely would have been postponed for 80 days. The union voluntarily had postponed it for 99 days at the time the President seized the industry on Apr. 8, he recalled.

"No reasonable or fair-minded person acquainted with the facts," the USA-CIO president said, "can urge that on top of our own imposed 99-day injunction an additional Taft-Hartley 80-day injunction should have been asked for. Surely, if this were done, no union hereafter would ever voluntarily comply with a presidential request to delay its strike."

Sen. Morse (R. Ore.), in a long series of questions, showed that if everything possible had been done under T-H, there still would have been a steel strike.

"That is absolutely certain," he concluded, "and we'd have to find some other measures to keep the mills going and continue the production of steel."

Murray ridiculed the steel industry's claim of "principle" in its opposition to the union shop.

"I want to brand this as a plain and unadulterated fraud," he said. "It is designed to provide a smoke screen for the industry's maneuverings in the wage and price field. I assure you, gentlemen, that if the industry had been successful in blackmailing the government into producing a price increase satisfactory to the steel companies, we would have no difficulty in reaching agreement on the union shop issue."

The companies themselves, he maintained, have supplied the proof.

"Mr. Feinsinger (Nathan P. Feinsinger, WSB chairman) has already told you that the basic steel companies have negotiated union shop contracts with other unions," Murray continued.

Cites Union Shops

"These very companies have agreed to give the union shop to the railroad unions, to the maritime unions, and to a host of AFL unions, in construction, primarily. One might conclude that the companies in the steel industry objected in principle only to signing a union shop agreement with the United Steelworkers of America.

"But even that conclusion is invalid. At least 27 basic iron and steel companies . . . have signed union shop agreements with this union prior to this dispute. These 27 companies do not include the largest steel producers.

"Perhaps, then, it would appear that it is these so-called leaders of the industry who are wedded to the principle of signing union shop agreements only with unions other than the United Steelworkers of America. But even this would not be a valid conclusion."

Murray then showed the committee what he was talking about: photostatic copies of straight union shop contracts signed by:

Bethlehem Steel on Nov. 1, 1951, two contracts for the Conemaugh & Black Lick Railroad, "part of Bethlehem's gigantic steel operation at Johnstown, Pa. . . . You might call it a captive railroad."

Jones & Laughlin on Oct. 10, 1951, covering the company's railroad subsidiary.

U. S. Steel on July 5, 1951, three contracts covering employes of the Union Railroad Co., which is owned by U. S. Steel and serves the corporation's plants in the Pittsburgh area.

"BLACKMAIL" of steel industry was assailed by CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray. He told Senate Labor Committee that management tried to force a steel crisis so they could make the government "knuckle under to their price demands." Murray was flanked at hearing by Frank Hoffman, USA-CIO legislative representative (left), and Arthur J. Goldberg, union general counsel.

Perpetual Motion Injunctions Asked

John A. Stephens, vice president and chief negotiator for U. S. Steel, last week asked the Senate Labor Committee to turn back time in its flight.

He urged Congress to pass a law providing for practically perpetual injunctions against strikes which would "harm" the national health or safety.

He made no mention of any legislation that would protect the national health or safety from strikes by management, such as led to the steel industry crisis and President Truman's seizure of the mills.

CIO Counsel Protests 'Biased' Attack On WSB

THE AMERICAN Arbitration Association was accused last week of "biased and unfair" criticism of the public members of the Wage Stabilization Board.

The AAA is a private and supposedly non-partisan organization, to which many unions and companies have turned for the selection of impartial arbitrators and referees in the field of labor-management relations.

Cause of a sharp letter from Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel for CIO and the United Steelworkers, was a lead article in the AAA's Arbitration News. The publication claimed—without basis of fact—that the public members of the WSB were "forced to grant a larger wage increase and other benefits (to the steel workers) than they felt were 'just and equitable . . .'"

In his letter to Pres. Arthur Croft of the Arbitration Association, Goldberg said:

"I am sure that you and the officers of the AAA certainly are in agreement with me that it is not a function of the association to take sides in the steel dispute, and that its usefulness as an impartial arbitration agency would be considerably impaired if it were to do so.

"Yet this is precisely what the Association is placed in the position of doing by the editorial in the Arbitration News . . .

"I would be less than frank if I did not indicate to you and through you to the other officers and staff of the Association that this biased and unfair editorial has caused us great concern, and has raised in our minds a very substantial question as to the future relations between the CIO and the American Arbitration Association."

The AAA's comments were carried in an article challenging the idea of tri-partite (labor, management and public) arbitration. The WSB, of course, has no arbitration powers. Nevertheless, the AAA article suggested that "perhaps a re-examination of the tri-partite system would be in order."

The same type of suggestion has also come from many corporations and from congressional conservatives.

The entire article was phrased as a thinly-disguised attack on the structure of the WSB and on the WSB public members' vote in the steel case.

U.S. Decision Due On Steel Wages, Prices

By WILLIAM MILLIS

THE U. S. FLAG is still flying outside the nation's steel mills.

Inside, steel executives are conducting business-as-usual.

And the 650,000 CIO Steelworkers in the basic steel industry, as USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray told the Senate Labor Committee last week, "are still receiving 1950 wages and paying 1952 prices."

That was the situation nearly three weeks after President Truman ordered government seizure of the steel industry. There were a multitude of developments—on wages, prices, in the courts, and in Congress—indicating that the coming week may bring a "break" in the steel deadlock.

These developments, in summary, were:

On wages, Sec. of Commerce Sawyer—the man in charge of the steel industry—may act by the middle of this week on placing steel wage increase recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board into effect. Last week Sawyer asked Roger Putnam, economic stabilizer, to draft formal recommendations both on wages and steel price boosts.

On prices, the steel companies are going to get $3-a-ton under the Capehart amendment to the defense production act. That's entirely apart from the up-to-$12 boost the industry has demanded in the wage case—a demand bluntly labeled "blackmail" by the union.

In Congress, Dixiegop foes of labor were riding in a half-dozen directions. The House voted approval of the Allen resolution to "investigate" and hamstring the WSB. Some Republicans were trying to promote moves to impeach Truman. The Senate, by a narrow four-vote margin, defeated a Republican move to strip the administration of any funds for steel seizure operations. And three Senate committees—Labor, Banking, and Judiciary—were investigating.

Profits As Usual

Despite loudly-trumpeted steel industry claims of approaching bankruptcy, directors of Bethlehem Steel Corp. (the No. 2 producer) last week voted their usual quarterly dividend of a $1-per-share on common stock.

Injunction Sought

In the courts, Judge David A. Pine in Washington federal court heard the case of 10 big steel companies for a preliminary injunction wiping out the seizure rule. This is a continuance of the court action begun by steel management after Truman's seizure order on Apr. 8.

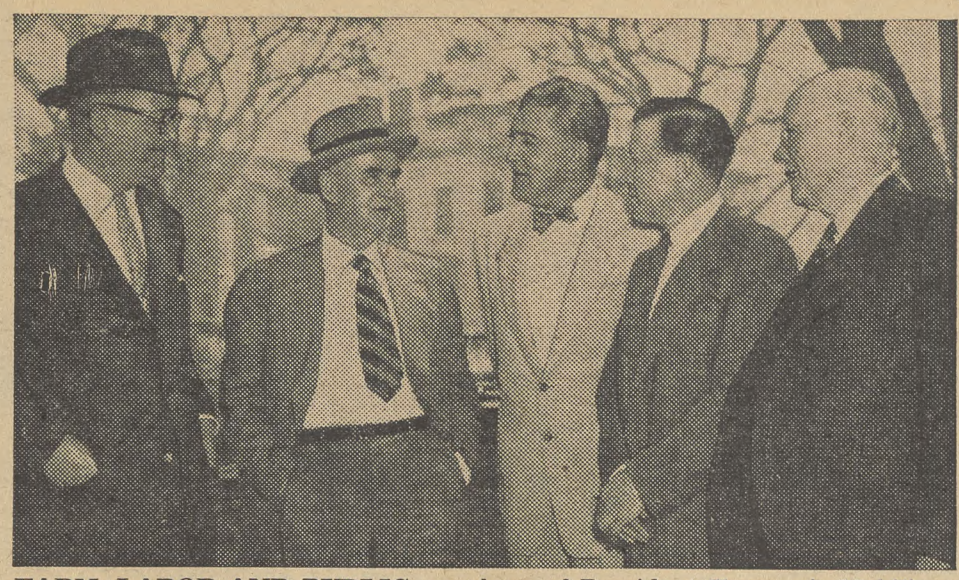
And at the White House, the President's National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy met for two days to examine the steel dispute and, by a 12 to 1 vote, supported the WSB's recommendations and the seizure action.

The Advisory Board's report was a calm, factual statement sharply in contrast to the millions of heated words from steel company officials, congressmen and the press.

The board found that the WSB steel and contract recommendations "are within the established policies and regulations of the agency and do not provide any basis for the suggestion that a new pattern has been established or different policies adopted."

As to the steel industry's demands for over-the-ceiling price increases (which in fact would allow them to earn a profit out of wage increases), the President's board said "it seems only fair that any industry whose price structure would substantially affect the nation's economy should be required to justify publicly any request for a change in pricing standards."

Essentially, the steel wage situation has been deadlocked ever since last November, when bargaining began, over the amount of steel price increase the industry is going to hijack from the government.



FARM, LABOR AND PUBLIC members of President Truman's Mobilization Advisory Board chat outside White House before meeting on steel situation. From left: Paul Porter, former price administrator; Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO Steelworkers; Pres. James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union; Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers; and AFL Pres. William Green.

The industry, as Murray reminded the Senate Labor Committee, has tried to promote a critical situation "which they could use to force the government to knuckle under to their price demands?"

The question is "How much?"

Truman has said, in effect, none at all. In seizing the industry, he said "the steel industry has never been so profitable as it is today," that "if the steel companies absorbed every penny of the wage increase, they would still be making profits of $17 to $18 a ton."

Price Boost Expected

The first government step on steel prices last week was Putnam's order for the $3-a-ton Capehart amendment increase. That's based on past increases in steel production costs; not the union's present wage demands. The $3 increase order is expected early this week from Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall.

The second step was Sawyer's request to Putnam to recommend wage charges and further price boosts that the government could order into effect. Speculation in the press was that this price increase might amount to $5 a ton, but Putnam reiterated his strong opposition to any increase above the $3 Capehart hike.

Putnam said he expects to complete his recommendations sometime this week. He side-stepped all questions on what wage increase he would recommend.

The recommendations of the WSB are for an immediate 12.5c hourly increase, 5c more in two later installments, six paid holidays, fringe benefits, and the union shop.

The union has made plain, Murray has said, "its expectation that the government, in the absence of collective bargaining, will impose on the industry the recommendations of the WSB."

The anti-labor bloc in Congress was continuing to act like bulls-in-a-China-shop.

Overwhelming House approval was voted for the industry-promoted Allen resolution for an inquisition of the WSB. The roll call vote was 255 to 88.

Goal of the resolution's sponsors is to strip the WSB of its disputes-settling powers.

House Democratic Leader McCormick called the vote an "attack on labor" while Rep. O'Toole (D. N.Y.) charged Republicans with "trying to intimidate by investigation."

Two moves to hamstring federal funds for the seizure operation came up in the Senate.

Hamstringing Moves

One was adopted, the other narrowly defeated, despite a warning by Truman against "following a course of negation." Paralyzing of government operations of the industry, Truman warned, might bring a steel shutdown which "would reduce the ability of our troops in Korea to defend themselves against attack."

At a press conference, the President reiterated that the steel seizure was dictated by the severe emergency facing the country and the necessity of all-out steel production. He brushed off GOP impeachment moves as political propositions.

Nevertheless, the Senate went ahead to add a rider to a $2.6 million appropriations bill, barring use of any of the funds to carry out the seizure. This was largely a slap-on-the-wrist, since no Commerce Dept. funds were included in the bill.

Vote on the rider was 44 to 31, with 33 Republicans and 11 Democrats voting "wrong" for the measure and 29 Democrats and two Republicans voting "right" against it.

Next day, Republican Sens. Ferguson (Mich.) and Knowland (Cal.) brought up a stiffer proposal denying all funds from past, present and future appropriations to the President for the seizure operations.

The vote came not on the proposal itself, but a preliminary parliamentary move to suspend the rules. The close outcome was 47-to-29, four short of the required two-thirds majority.

Likens HST To Hitler

Debate was marked by bitter exchanges between Knowland, who likened the President to Hitler, and Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.), who challenged the Republicans to initiate impeachment proceedings.

"I challenge them to do so," Lehman said. "I doubt whether the House of Representatives would dare to take that action."

Lehman's prediction was in line with developments in the House, which would have to vote any impeachment move.

Two proposals were presented by arch-Republicans. One, by Rep. Hale (Me.) called for the House to investigate the possibility of impeachment proceedings. The other, by Rep. Bender (O.), would create a special House committee for such a purpose. It was side-tracked to the Judiciary Committee.

Sen. Taft (R. O.) appeared to be supporting the moves. He said the steel seizure is a "valid case for impeachment."

Democratic leaders called these various Republican maneuvers "ridiculous," and press reports said "nothing is likely to come" of the impeachment talk.

More likely are efforts by industry to write new anti-labor restrictions into the Taft-Hartley Act, but it was doubtful they would get out of committee.

For example, U. S. Steel Vice Pres. John A. Stephens proposed "no limit" anti-strike injunctions, instead of the present 80-day decrees, be added to T-H.

The Senate Banking Committee, headed by Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.), will take over from the Labor Committee on hearings this week. Meantime, it is stalling on extending the Defense Production Act.

Also getting into the act is a Senate Judiciary subcommittee. Last week Arthur J. Goldberg, USA-CIO general counsel, told the committee "it would not be proper" for him to testify on legality of the steel seizure while the issue is pending in the courts.

How Senators Voted On Steel Seizure Funds

IN TWO important roll calls, the Senate acted last week on the question of steel seizure.

The first vote came April 21, on a rider to a $2.6 million supplemental appropriations bill, barring use of any of its funds for operating the steel mills. This was adopted by a 44 to 31 vote, with 33 Republicans and 11 Democrats voting yes and 29 Democrats and two Republicans voting no.

On Apr. 22, the Senate refused to suspend its rules to vote on a flat ban on U.S. funds for steel seizure. The vote was 47 to 29, four short of the necessary two-thirds majority.

In this roll call, the first vote is on the rider, the second column on the rules suspension. In both cases, W stands for a yes or wrong vote, R for a no or right vote, X for paired wrong, Z for paired right, and A for absent.

ALA., Hill (D)	R	R
Sparkman (D)	R	R
ARIZ., Hayden (D)	R	R
E. W. McFarland (D)..	R	R
ARK., Fulbright (D)	R	R
McClellan (D)	W	W
CALIF., Knowland (R)	W	W
Nixon (R)	A	W
COLO., Johnson (D)	A	A
Millikin (R)	A	X
CONN., Benton (D)	R	R
McMahon (D)	Z	Z
DEL., Frear (D)	R	R
Williams (R)	W	W
FLA., Holland (D)	W	W
Smathers (D)	W	W
GA., George (D)	A	A
Russell (D)	R	Z
IDAHO, Dworshak (R)	W	W
Welker (R)	W	X
ILL., Dirksen (R)	W	A
Douglas (D)	R	R
IND., Capehart (R)	W	W
Jenner (R)	W	W
IOWA, Gillette (D)	R	R
Hickenlooper (R)	W	W
KANS., Carlson (R)	A	W
Schoeppel (R)	W	W
KY., Clements (D)	R	R
Underwood (D)	R	R
LA., Ellender, Sr. (D)	W	W
Long (D)	A	X
ME., Brewster (R)	W	X
Smith (R)	W	W
MD., Butler (R)	W	W
O'Conor (D)	W	W
MASS., Lodge (R)	W	W
Saltonstall (R)	A	W
MICH., Ferguson (R)	W	W
Moody (D)	R	R
MINN., Humphrey (D)	R	R
Thye (R)	W	W
MISS., Eastland (D)	W	W
Stennis (D)	W	W
MO., Hennings (D)	R	R
Kem (R)	W	W
MONT., Ecton (R)	W	W
Murray (D)	R	R
NEB., Butler (R)	W	W
Seaton (R)	W	W
NEV., Malone (R)	A	W
McCarran (D)	A	A
N. H., Bridges (R)	W	W
Tobey (R)	W	X
N. J., Hendrickson (R)	W	W
Smith (R)	W	W
N. M., Anderson (D)	R	R
Chavez (D)	R	R
N. Y., Ives (R)	A	W
Lehman (D)	R	R
N. C., Hoey (D)	W	W
Smith (D)	X	X
N. D., Langer (R)	R	W
Young (R)	W	W
OHIO, Bricker (R)	W	W
Taft (R)	X	W
OKLA., Kerr (D)	R	R
Monroney (D)	Z	Z
ORE., Cordon (R)	W	W
Morse (R)	R	Z
PA., Duff (R)	A	A
Martin (R)	A	X
R. I., Green (D)	R	R
Pastore (D)	R	R
S. C., Johnston (D)	R	R
Maybank (D)	W	W
S. D., Case (R)	W	W
Mundt (R)	W	W
TENN., Kefauver (D)	A	A
McKellar (D)	A	A
TEX., Connally (D)	R	R
Johnson (D)	R	R
UTAH, Bennett (R)	W	W
Watkins (R)	A	A
VT., Aiken (R)	W	X
Flanders (R)	A	W
VA., Byrd (D)	W	W
Robertson (D)	W	W
WASH., Cain (R)	W	W
Magnuson (D)	R	R
W. VA., Kilgore (D)	R	R
Neely (D)	R	R
WISC., Wiley (R)	W	W
McCarthy (R)	W	W
WYO., Hunt (D)	A	R
O'Mahoney (D)	R	R

A Bankrupt Industry?

The steel industry, through a big-scale advertising campaign, would like the public to believe that it will go bankrupt unless it gets a $12 a ton price increase.

The picture of the country's most basic industry in a state of approaching financial bankruptcy is—to use a kind phrase—straight hokum.

Steel isn't going to be financially bankrupted through acceptance of the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendations.

Steel executives know it. The steel workers know it. Harry Truman knows it.

But in other, non-financial ways, the steel industry is bankrupt right now. It is bankrupt mentally, bankrupt morally, bankrupt spiritually.

★ Was steel management smart to get into a situation where the President of the United States had no alternative but to seize its properties? Is steel management—which claims it resents government interference—smart to keep demanding an anti-union injunction, which is government interference of a vicious sort? Was steel management, which voices hatred of the WSB, smart to have made not a single offer to the union before the case was turned over to the WSB in January and to have made no acceptable offer even now?

An agreement through collective bargaining could have been reached; they have been in other big industries. Steel executives got caught in the middle of a badly-planned strategem—and they look **mentally bankrupt** as a result.

★ Do the steel companies have a **moral** case, against the union or the government? Their ads claim the industry is against the principle of the union shop. But last July, last October, last November, three of the biggest steel firms signed union shop contracts with the Steelworkers, covering company-owned railroads organized by the steel union.

How explain it? Either the companies have no principles, which is a valid guess; or they don't live up to their principles, which is an equally valid guess. In either case, the companies would be hard put to prove that they are not **morally bankrupt.**

★ Do the companies have a philosophy other than profit-grabbing?

These companies, which decry federal interference, had no objection to federal interference in the form of tax amortization certificates amounting to about two billion dollars. What philosophy here?

Pres. Ben Fairless of U. S. Steel claims he loves collective bargaining, even more than the union. (His company made no offer before the case went to the Wage Board.) On the other hand, Vice-Pres. John Stephens of U. S. Steel loves collective bargaining so much he calls for permanent injunctions against the union, and suggests the company would do better for the workers if they gave up the protection of their union. Which U. S. Steel philosophy does U. S. Steel really believe in?

There's no rhyme nor reason to the steel industry's position, as you sort out the facts from fake statistics.

The claims are propaganda claims—the ravings of a set of high-paid executives who squall when everything doesn't go their way, the hysteria of a group that is bankrupt, mentally, spiritually, morally.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV April 28, 1952 No. 17

'His Master's Voice'

Steel Plays The Fiddle

OLD ABE LINCOLN once said: "God must have loved the common people, he made so many of them."

That can be revised and brought up to date for the steel situation:

"The steel companies must love the nation's press, its editors, publishers and commentators. There are so many of them—and they all think, and write, alike."

For the "strike" of steel management against the U. S. government, the industry's refusal to abide by the Wage Stabilization Board's proposals, and the resultant federal seizure of the industry, have brought a tremendous outpouring of steel industry propaganda.

It's slick-as-varnish, and it's costing hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The steel companies' campaign is taking three forms:

In the industry, there has been a heavy load of appeals to members of the CIO Steelworkers themselves, designed in an effort to turn the men of steel against their union and against the WSB proposals. These have been so blatant that, for example, they forced a short walkout in one department of the Republic Steel plant in Cleveland recently.

To the public, a series of full-page hit-them-over-the-head advertisements ("Some things are worse than strikes," says Business Week. "Stop, the light is flashing red for dictatorship," says Conover-Mast, another business publication. And more full pages sponsored by the Committee for Constitutional Government and "Steel Companies in the Wage Case.").

This advertising campaign, as USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray has noted, is "the greatest advertising onslaught against a union and against the government in the history of the U. S." And the taxpayer will largely foot the bill, because the cost of all those full page ads—and the rest of the public relations campaign directed by high-priced press agents for the big steel outfits—will be deducted as "legitimate" business costs from their corporation income tax forms. (Note: One of the reasons the steel companies said they couldn't pay higher wages was that they would reduce their income tax payments. Apparently they've forgotten that one.)

In the daily press, unrestrained, vituperative editorial comment which is 99.44% in favor of the steel companies.

The "Steel Companies in the Wage Case" think so highly of the nation's editors and what they say that they've assembled a score of editorials and cartoons in a pamphlet. In pure peglerian prose, the editors denounce President Truman's seizure order with no recognition of (1) Truman's effort to keep the defense-vital steel industry operation going, (2) the steel union's six-month effort to get a settlement, and (3) the industry's equally long refusal to negotiate a settlement either through direct collective bargaining or on the basis of the WSB proposals.

THE SAME venon and gutter language with which the U. S. press for a decade tried to crucify FDR has been dragged out against HST. Raymond Moley, who used to be a New Dealer himself, likens the President to Batista of Cuba.

One editorial reproduced by the steel companies calls the President a bomb thrower, while the New York Daily News of the McCormick Axis says "Truman does a Hitler," "Nazi-Fascism," etc.

Generally, however, the editorial pundits turned in another political direction, tossing around the phrases "creeping socialism" and "leaping socialism" to a farethewell.

In the news columns, the Steelworkers got somewhat fairer play for their side of the situation (with the notable exception of Newsweek magazine, which devoted seven pages to steel with not a word, phrase, line or paragraph to the union side).

But in its editorial comment, the U. S. press is building up an anti-labor hysteria much like that just before Taft-Hartley was enacted—and for the same purpose. With more candor than most commentators, Henry Hazlitt wrote glowingly in Newsweek of making "it legally possible once more for a strike to be broken." That's what's behind those full page ads. **W.M.**

McCarthy Smiled, And Declined To Answer

A LOT OF PEOPLE have been wondering what Sen. McCarthy, the Republican character-assassin from Wisconsin, thinks about the statement of his colleague, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R. Me.).

It was Senator Smith who said:

"Some of the demagogues who shout loudest about communism, and who smear anyone who disagrees with them by calling him a 'Red' are the foremost disciples of the big lie.

"They can be just as great a danger to your country and mine, to your freedom and my freedom, as the Communists. They can be even more dangerous in that they are not as easily detected and exposed as are the Communists. They are no different from Stalin himself in their ultimate objective of grabbing power by any means."

Among them is Pres. Roy R. Evans, of the Dallas (Tex.) Area CIO Council. He's still wondering, even though McCarthy was in Dallas recently and he tried to find out. He tried during the question period that followed a speech. Most of the queries were pretty well loaded, pro-McCarthy. Then—

"When the questions began getting bolder," Evans wrote the CIO News, "I

SEN. McCARTHY
"Pleased with himself."

realized there were people present other than I who resented the Senator from Wisconsin. But they, too, were scared. They were scared that they would automatically be branded 'red' if they were to ask the Senator an embarrassing question . . . I became infuriated with the cowardliness in my own mind. I stood up to ask a question . . .

"I could not get recognized . . .

"McCarthy was pleased with himself. You could see it on his face. He said this was the first time he had spoken in some time that Communists had not been at the door with leaflets. The people cheered and believed what he had said . . .

"Looking down at his watch, the Senator signalled that he was tired of the questioning. It looked very likely that I wouldn't get to ask my question. I rushed to the front of the auditorium. I had to know how he would answer.

" 'Senator, one more question!'

"The Senator appeared uneasy.

" 'Senator, I would like to know what truth you see in the statement made by one of your Republican colleagues, Margaret Chase Smith—I do not believe you can call her communistic or stupid—"Some of the demagogues who shout loudest about communism and who smear anyone who disagrees with them by calling him a 'Red' are the foremost disciples of the big lie. They can be just as great a danger . . ."

" 'Are you making a speech or asking a question'? asked the Senator. This was the clue for the crowd, which had been quite still, to stomp and roar for me to sit down.

" 'Are you afraid of free speech?' Another roar from the crowd.

" 'Next question'! said the Senator. McCarthy was not going to answer this question. The crowd bellowed at me and the Senator smiled greasily. Someone yelled, 'Look, he even has a red shirt on'! I was wearing a maroon sport shirt.

" 'If the young man wants to make a speech, let him come up here on the platform and we can all go home'. The Senator is clever.

"I walked back to my seat. In the faces of the people who could look me in the eye I could read, 'Well, at least you tried.'

"The silent pats on the back that people gave me in the lobby after the meeting was over gave me a great feeling.

"I knew then that even though the insidious sophistry of McCarthyism is today a great darkening cloud over America, that there is still in the minds and hearts of thinking Americans the love for justice and honesty that created in this country a government for the people and by the people; that made it possible for great men like Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Wilson and Roosevelt to rise as leaders."

Catholic Weekly Hits Steel Firms For Blind Prejudice

AMERICA, the national Catholic weekly, takes sharp issue with the steel industry on the question of the union shop.

The magazine points out that union security has been largely ignored in newspaper comment on the steel dispute. But the industry, it adds, "was just as willing to risk a strike, and even the drastic, dangerous expedient of seizure, over the union shop as it was over wages and prices."

The issue, the magazine indicates, was responsible for failure to compromise in pre-seizure negotiations. It holds that the Apr. 9 radio speech of Clarence P. Randall, president of Inland Steel, shows that "when the chips were down, the steel industry adamantly refused, *on principle,* to negotiate a union shop, or any variation thereof."

"FAR FROM standing on principle, steel management, it seems to us, is fighting to defend a blind and selfish prejudice. It is not fighting for the freedom of its employes, as Mr. Randall so noble affirmed, but for what it imagines to be its own skin.

"Why do we question the motives of the steel industry?

"Three years ago it precipitated a costly strike over the 'principle' of non-contributing pensions. Among the firms responsible for that stoppage, and all the suffering involved, were two which, previous to the dispute, had on their own initiative adopted systems of non-contributory pensions. Once the glaring inconsistency of their course became public knowledge, one of these firms broke the solid management front and agreed to a settlement with the union. That ended the strike . . .

"Secondly, all the big firms involved in the present dispute have union shop contracts with labor organizations other than the United Steelworkers. True principles, we need scarcely point out, do not admit of such convenient exceptions.

"Finally, there is no system of philosophical or religious belief to which steel management can have recourse in defense of its 'principle,' and no legal or constitutional authority to which it can appeal."

Members of the big New York Local 3 of the AFL Electrical Workers unanimously gave a rising vote of thanks to President Truman for his support of the steel workers. In an editorial the local's paper, Electrical Union World, said:

"His name is Harry Truman and his address is The White House, Washington, D. C., and instead of reading a long editorial about what a wonderful President he is for standing up for the rights of the steelworkers against their profiteering employers, sit down and write him a letter telling your President you stand behind him in this wonderful action for working people. Write it NOW."

'Whimpering Campaign' On WSB Members Attacked

"BUCKSHOT" attacks by steel management and its cohorts against public members of the Wage Stabilization Board were exposed in a blistering statement issued last week by Chairman Nathan B. Feinsinger.

"What started out as a whispering campaign has developed into a whimpering campaign," he said.

He referred to "malicious" charges that the WSB's public members were biased in favor of and "beholden" to labor.

The charges were first voiced by Rep. Gwinn (R. N.Y.), congressional spokesman for the hyper-reactionary, anti-labor Committee for Constitutional Government.

They also were aired by Pres. Clarence Randall of Inland Steel, in his broadcast reply to President Truman.

What Randall and Gwinn failed to mention in claiming that WSB public members were "beholden" to labor is that they were equally "beholden" to management. As arbitrators, they were jointly-selected and jointly-paid by both parties in arbitration cases.

Feinsinger said "we are under no illusions that the public members (of the WSB) are the real game being hunted. What is involved is an attack on the whole stabilization program and on the whole concept of effective intervention, in the public interest, to . . . settle labor disputes which could impair the defense of our country."

'Double Standard' Of Press Comment On Steel Seizure Is Protested

THE U. S. PRESS is demonstrating a "double standard" regarding the steel dispute and government efforts to reach a settlement.

With loud applause, says Frank J. Bender, CIO regional director in Baltimore, it has backed the steel industry's refusal to accept the Wage Stabilization Board's proposals for a steel settlement. And it has been equally vehement in attacking U. S. seizure of the steel industry.

Yet the nation's press has taken a directly contrary position in the past in applauding government moves against labor, Bender recalled.

Bender voiced his protest in this recent letter to the Baltimore Sun:

"You in your editorials have time and time again taken the side of the steel management and against the working men and women employed in the steel-making industry and the action of the President of the United States in ordering the seizure of the Steel Plants to prevent a strike.

"It must be recalled that the representatives of the CIO Steelworkers for three long months tried to engage the industry representatives in collective bargaining to complete a working agreement without success.

"THE INDUSTRY representative said 'No' to each and every proposal submitted by the Union. The industry representatives also stated the dispute must be settled in Washington (meaning by the government).

"When all efforts by the Union to get an agreement failed, the members instructed the leaders to order a general strike in the steel industry. The President to avert the ordered strike referred the entire dispute to a tripartite tribunal to study the claims of the Union and the industry and recommend a basis for settlement of the dispute.

"The special committee did study all of the claims and submitted a compromise basis for settlement. The union was not satisfied with the findings, but accepted them. The industry representatives continued to say 'No.'

"I vividly recall an incident in 1919. The coal miners in the bituminus coal fields went on strike Nov. 1, 1919, because they were not satisfied with the award recommended by James A. Garfield who had been appointed by President Wilson to study the dispute between the Union and the mine owners and make an award. President Wilson made the following statement to the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America:

" 'The United States Government will never submit to any power, unless it is a superior power. The Government through Mr. Garfield has spoken, and the Miners Union is not superior to the United States Government and must accept the award. If you refuse, your funds in the banks will be tied up, you will be denied the use of the mail service, telephone and telegraph and the Government will place Federal troops in every coal mining town and force the mine workers to mine coal.'

"At that time, I failed to read editorials in the newspapers defending the mine workers or finding fault with the action of President Wilson.

"I wonder if you advocate one standard of procedure when working men and women refuse to abide by a decision of an agency of the United States Government and another when the employers refuse to comply.

"Management represents the material interest of industry and the Union represents the human equation in industry whose existence depends on the take home pay and should not be submerged or ladened with burdens that management would not bear.

"We cannot have a double standard—when orderly procedure ends, chaos begins."

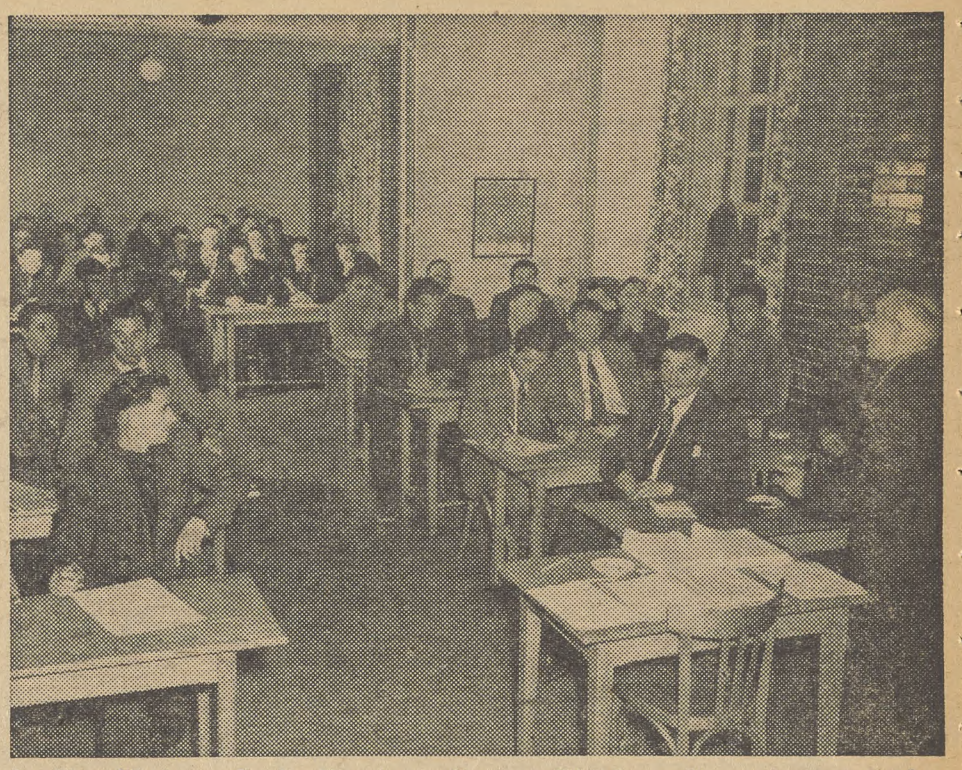
Gift Protested From Race Hater

J. R. Van Cleave has resigned as dean of Piedmont College, Demorest, Ga., in protest against a $500 a month gift to the college from George W. Armstrong, anti-Negro, anti-Semitic Texas oil millionaire.

"I fear fascism as much as I do communism," said Van Cleave. He said the Armstrong gift places the Georgia college under an influence "foreign both to American democracy and the spirit of Christianity." **(LPA)**

Where Napoleon Danced, French Workers Study

From coal mine to classroom: French FO members arrive for ICFTU school.



In the Chateau de la Breviere, George Vidalenc discusses geography.

IN AN HISTORIC mansion in the forest of Compiegne near Paris, not far from where the armistice that ended fighting in World War I was signed, free French trade unionists are going back to school.

From auto plants and foundries, from coal mines; ships and docks, 150 hardbitten members of the Force Ouvriere who have demonstrated that they have the courage to stand up to the Communists are getting down-to-earth, basic training in the fundamentals of a new and aggressive kind of trade unionism.

The Force Ouvriere—the FO—is the union central body that was organized less than five years ago to wrest control of the French labor movement from the Communist. It is young, its funds are small, and it could not support a school on such a scale.

So the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the world-wide body of anti-Communist organizations of working men and women, took on the task. It is financed out of an education and organization fund to which the CIO contributed $100,000.

A contingent of 50 coal miners has already completed its training. Workers from the metal industries are receiving instruction at present, and when they have been "graduated," their places will be taken by 50 of the men who have fought the Reds to a standstill on France's ships and docks.

From the European viewpoint, the first students are a sort of strategic contingent. They are key union people in key industries, in every section of the country. They are aligned solidly on the free trade union side in an era of contest against Stalinists organizers who have tried to capture labor in Western Europe.

The courses, for the most part are the ones familiar to CIO members who have attended labor education schools—adapted, of course, to the need in France.

They include subjects like techniques of collective bargaining, the tasks and responsibilities of a union militant, the right to strike; prices, profits and standards of living; industrial economics, union organization and administration, and others.

Films, tape recorders, film strips, charts—virtually all the aids familiar in labor schools in this country—are used, and the students are taught to use them to instruct others.

THE graduates are expected to put their learning to work when they go back home to complete the rout of the Communists. They will teach the new theories of union organizing and what to do after you're organized to others back in their locals. Their learning will be put into practice—and a tougher and stronger union movement is expected to be the result, one that can cope with either Communists or employers to improve the lot of the French worker.

The school itself is a truly international affair.

The mansion in which it is held is the Chateau de la Breviere. It was quite a gay place back in Napoleon's day. Now it is owned by the Hjalmar Branting Institute of the Swedish Federation of Trade Unions and the Social Democratic Party of Sweden. Despite its name, it is not luxurious; France is full of old chateaus that have been practically abandoned to hibernating bats.

It is 48 miles northeast of Paris—too far for commuting—and is set in 55 square miles of oak and beech forest. It has living quarters for 75 people.

The miners who attended the first session spoke many languages besides French. From Lorraine came men who talked German among themselves, from the Pas-de-Calais others whose first language is Polish. One from Morocco could speak Arabic.

Other languages were heard during the first days. Victor Reuther, European representative of the CIO, and Sir William Lawther, president of the British National Union of Miners, spoke the two main varieties of English.

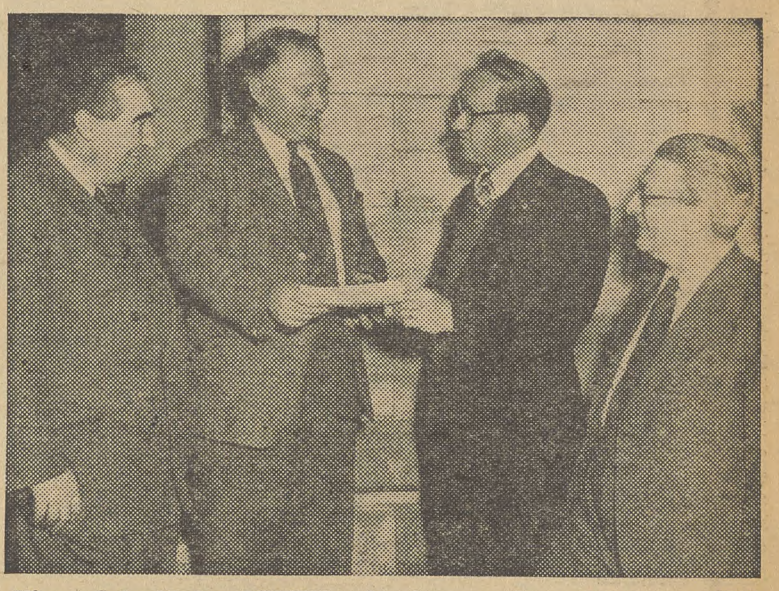
The principal speech at the opening was made by J. H. Oldenbrook, secretary general of the ICFTU, a Dutchman.

The director of the school is Albert Nebbot, of the ICFTU staff.

Many American labor educators are contributing to its success. Reuther, on leave as education director of the CIO Auto Workers, is particularly interested in his role as an alternate member of the ICFTU executive board. Among those consulted in setting it up were William Kemsley, education director of the Michigan CIO Council; Boris Scherbak and Pat Knight, both of the CIO Textile Workers, and Sam Ezzell, of the AFL Kentucky State Federation of Labor.

Some of the miner-students were accompanied by their wives, but the school was no vacation.

Like American unionists, they relax at bar after classes.



Financial aid for ICFTU school came from Michigan CIO Council. Left to right are William Kemsley, the Michigan council's education director; Sec. Gen. J. H. Oldenbroek of ICFTU, receiving check from Victor Reuther, CIO European representative; and Hans Gottfurcht, ICFTU education director.

Lobbyists Turn On Heat To Kill Price Lids

By MILTON PLUMB

DESPITE another jump in the cost of living, the Office of Price Stabilization last week bounced to pressures from Congress and special interest lobbies and took its first action decontrolling prices.

It removed price controls from 16 important commodities, thus paving the way for a drive to the end of any control whatever over run-away inflation.

Consumers could only stand helplessly by and watch the forsaking of their interests. They had leveled no significant protest at Congress, despite warnings that "decontrol" would come unless the public began an immediate counter-offensive.

The behind-the-scenes drive of big business lobbies to wreck the government's price control program has been intensified. The OPS, which is struggling with Congress for its very survival after June 30, apparently could not withstand these pressures in the absence of strong consumer support.

The public's failure to protest to Congress while there was still time may cost it billions of dollars more in inflation in the months ahead.

Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall said he intends to reimpose controls on any of the decontrolled items if their prices approach the suspended ceilings. But it is doubtful that prices generally can be held at even the present high ceilings now that the door to inflation has been thrown wide open.

Economic "me-too-ism" will now begin. Firms with commodities still under control will point to the decontrolled items and holler that they are being discriminated against. Each item decontrolled is made an excuse for decontrolling something else.

Back in 1945, when the wartime OPA was also fighting for its life against a propaganda drive led by the National Association of Manufacturers, a similar partial decontrol of prices was the beginning of its end.

PRICE controls in their entirety were soon after killed prematurely. Profiteering followed—with consumers footing the bill for billions in increased prices.

This time there was not even a momentary lull before the move for still further decontrol got underway. If OPS thought it could get out from under the pressure which special interest congressmen have been putting on it by partial decontrol action, it was badly mistaken.

On the day following announcement of the decontrol order, Sens. Holland and Smathers and Rep. Herlong, all Florida Democrats, blasted OPS for refusing to hike the ceiling on potatoes and said that they would fight to exempt fresh fruits and vegetables from price controls.

AND OPS itself revealed that it may be forced to give in to the strong cotton lobby. It is considering the additional decontrol of cotton, all textiles and clothing within the next few days.

Nothing could better illustrate the snowballing effect of decontrol pressures, once the dike has been cracked. Cotton is selling only 4c a pound below ceilings, and OPS officials themselves say that it "shows every indication of being a dangerous commodity" price-wise in the next few months.

The items just decontrolled, however, include hides, vegetable fats and oils, wool and burlap. On the "me too" basis, spokesmen for the industry are demanding that the present "discriminatory" controls on cotton, another raw material of textiles, be ended.

There are already two strikes against OPS in its fight to hold controls on cotton. Chairman Maybank (D. S. C.), whose Senate Banking Committee is sitting on legislation to extend price controls beyond June 30, loyally looked after the interests of the cotton growers for many years.

The odds are that last week's action by OPS is the beginning of the end of price controls—unless the public protests at once and loudly.

Even as he approved the OPS decontrol action, Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam found it necesary to warn that "inflationary pressures inherent in the tremendous defense program are bound to increase."

Eighty percent of the items making up consumer living costs are selling at, or only slightly under, ceilings. Most items below ceilings are seasonal products like fruits and vegetables, which have already begun to rise in price.

PRICE pressures are forcing OPS to lift ceilings on some commodities upwards. Last week, for example, it authorized a hike of $7 a ton for soybean meal, used to feed livestock.

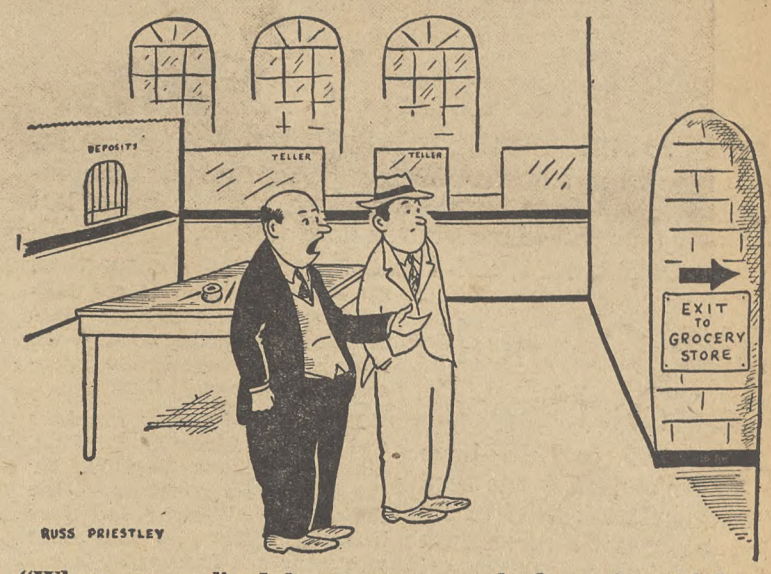
The hike will be passed on to consumers in still higher meat prices.

Moreover, the price of the items decontrolled is already exorbitant because of the high ceilings. Grease wool, for example, was recently selling at 63c a pound and the lowest price ceiling OPS could set under the Capehart and Herlong Amendments is 95c.

But its price at parity—long regarded as the "fair" return for agricultural products—is 57c. By lifting the ceiling on wool, OPS thus freed from control an item that already was selling for 6c more than the "fair" price.

In the case of cotton textiles, which have declined 22% from their post-Korean peak, prices are still 18% above their level at the time the Korean war began.

By taking decontrol action, OPS acted against the opinion of its own Consumer Advisory Committee, made up of representatives of consumer organizations.



"When we realized how many people have to withdraw money to meet the cost of groceries, we had this convenient exit made."

Some Faces Red As BLS Index Starts Up Again

THE COST OF LIVING went up again in the 30-day period ending Mar. 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced last week.

The announcement caused a plague of red faces among big business press agents, daily press columnists, and some economists. When the bureau's Consumer Price Index registered a decline a month ago, they had happily predicted a storm of falling prices.

The increase was small—one-tenth of one point. It raised the index figure from 187.9 on Feb. 15 to 188 on Mar. 15. It was the first jump since the month ending Dec. 15, the figure being unchanged on Jan. 15. The index now stands 1.9% higher than a year ago and 10.5% above the pre-Korea level.

The BLS said that small increases in the costs of miscellaneous goods, services and rents were responsible for the increase.

Here are the cummulative figures for the "new" BLS Index:

Period	Index		Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950:	June 15	170.2
1943 monthly average	123.6	1951:	Jan. 15	181.5
1944 monthly average	125.5		Feb. 15	183.3
1945 monthly average	128.4		Mar. 15	184.5
1946 monthly average	139.3		Apr. 15	184.6
1947 monthly average	159.2		May 15	185.4
1948 monthly average	171.2		June 15	185.2
1949 monthly average	169.1		July 15	185.5
1950 monthly average	171.9		Aug. 15	185.5
1951 monthly average	185.6		Sept. 15	186.6
1952 monthly average	188.3		Oct. 15	187.4
			Nov. 15	188.6
			Dec. 15	189.1
		1952:	Jan. 15	189.1
			Feb. 15	187.9
			Mar. 15	188.0

Big Oil Firms Join 'Billion Dollar Club'

IF ALL THE crocodile tears the oil industry has shed in the last year were issued to dilute its product, the country would have to go back to walking. But reports of 1951 net profits, show they never, NEVER had it so good.

Six oil firms are among the 27 corporations which in 1951 joined the "Billion-Dollar Club"—companies doing a gross business of more than $1 billion a year.

Standard Oil of New Jersey topped even General Motors by earning more money than any other corporation in the world last year.

Jersey Standard's gross income went up 21%, from $3,198,266,574 in 1950 to $3,863,317,093 in 1951. And its net income went up almost 30%, from $408,223,000 to $528,461,000 despite an increase in taxes of 45%.

Other oil companies in the Billion-Dollar Club are, in order of size, Standard Oil of Indiana, Socony Vacuum, Gulf, Texas Co., Shell and California Standard.

Net profits of some oil companies for the two years, as reported by Labor Press Associated:

	1950	1951
Texas Co.	$149,071,743	$178,744,677
Standard of Calif.	151,804,105	173,341,211
Socony-Vacuum	128,216,683	161,622,159
Standard of Ind.	123,581,477	148,697,356
Gulf	111,139,605	140,070,677
Shell	94,185,726	97,020,194
Phillips	51,557,264	73,711,229
Cities Service	56,659,025	57,177,581
Atlantic	40,841,508	45,067,298
Ohio Oil	37,349,903	41,681,663
Skelly Oil	28,514,066	31,074,985
Richfield	23,046,378	28.218,281
Union Oil	17,177,547	27,295,971
Sunray	20,462,878	24,282,516
Standard of Ohio	20,221,345	23,164,581
Mid-Continent Pete	15,662,632	17,062,182
Signal Oil	7,502,287	8,549,329
Honolulu Oil	6,723,484	7,927,002
Houston Oil	6,103,702	7,053,640
Texas Pacific	5,997,367	6,824,124
General Crude	1,783,466	3,006,140
Canadian Oil	1,140,453	1,620,563
Humble Oil	129,359,991	169,480,626
Sun Oil	36,291,498	45,353,643
Amerada Petroleum	15,399,607	16,296,652
Universal Cons. Oil	2,278,572	2,531,467
Pacific Western Oil	5,863,638	7,805,680
Imperial Oil, Ltd., of Canada	30,460,567	35,951,153

CIO Backs Special Senate Group To Aid Consumers

THE CIO, along with consumer, civic, farm and government groups has urged creation of a special Senate committee to represent the nation's consumers.

Don Montgomery, Washington representative of the CIO Auto Workers, called upon the Senate Rules Committee to approve a resolution setting up a Senate Select Committee on Consumer Interests.

He said such a group was necessary because various attempts to have existing government agencies look out for consumer interests have "met with failure."

While such a committee would not have authority to report legislation to the Senate, Montgomery said it could serve the purpose of providing a "much-needed voice for the consumer interest which legislation so often overlooks or overrides."

"Our consumer interests," he said, "are the most important of the economic facts of life. But we seldom give them our first attention, either in economic affairs or in politics. This does not make sense. Labor has learned that wages are worth no more than they will buy and that winning a wage increase only to lose it to higher prices is no real gain."

Action In Omaha—

CIO Raises $10,000 For Flood Victims

THE CIO EMERGENCY Flood Relief Committee, operating as an arm of the CIO Community Services Committee, had set up three functioning agencies at the end of last week for the relief of midwestern flood victims.

At Omaha, Neb., CIO members contributed more than $10,000 to be used if the Missouri rose over the city's dikes and flood walls. Fortunately, the river receded there before extensive damage resulted.

More than 400 CIO members and their families in St. Paul, Minn., and Sioux City, Ia., for the large part members of the Packinghouse Workers, lost their homes. Suffering in both areas was acute and Emergency Relief Committees were operating on a round-the-clock schedule.

In all three sectors, CIO officials were working closely with representatives of the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army.

As the Missouri's record flood crest rolled to Kansas City, an additional 12,000 persons were driven from their homes. More than 100,000 previously had fled areas to the north.

Col. L. J. Lincoln of the Army Engineers predicted the total Missouri flood damage would reach $46 million by the end of the month.

Leo Perlis, CIO-CSC chairman, urged relief contributions. He recalled that during the floods last year, grants of $126,000 were made by CIO, while members of various CIO unions in Kansas City received more than $748,000 worth of assistance from funds contributed by the American people through the Red Cross.

Sympathy for flood victims took on an international aspect with receipt by CIO of a telegram from Giulio Pastore, secretary general of CISL, the Italian free trade union organization.

CIO Council Action Urged

ALL CIO councils have been alerted to the need for immediate legislative action to prevent a recurrance of the disastrous Missouri River floods which have plagued mid-western residents for two successive years.

In a letter to all councils last week, Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, outlined a four-point program calling for all-out support of President Truman's Missouri Valley Commission.

CIO Councils were urged to take the following steps:

1. Write to all members of the Missouri Valley Commission and inform them of the CIO's program.
2. Warn Senators and Representatives against support of the discredited Pick-Sloan plan for flood control.
3. Ask Congressmen to support the Dept. of Agriculture's watershed management program.
4. Call attention to the fact that the CIO has long backed the establishment of a National Watershed Review Board with jurisdiction over the Army Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation and Federal Power Commission.

Decent Wages, Housing Demanded For Farm Workers By CIO Outlook

Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

AN OUTLINE of basic CIO proposals to improve the sad lot of agricultural workers is given in the new issue of the Economic Outlook, published by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

An immediate and major requirement, it points out, is the establishment of a committee representing the public and government agencies that will integrate the work of all departments and bureaus and will have the responsibiity for continuous attention to the problems of migrant farm workers.

"If more workers are needed for certain jobs," the Outlook says, "it is common sense to make those jobs attractive so that people will seek them.

"To make farm labor attractive to Americans, at least three major requirements must be met:

1 "Workers must receive decent wages.

2 "Living conditions must meet decent standards of housing and sanitation.

3 "The community and the employer must treat the farm workers as people entitled respect, in accordance with basic democratic principles . . .

"Among the basic rights recognized must be that of bargaining collectively through unions to remove grievances and improve conditions."

The Outlook charges that "certain growers" have "directly opposite" ideas to those of labor.

"Too many of them," it explains, "would far rather not make jobs attractive to Americans in this manner, so long as they can turn to cheap labor from neighboring countries.

"In industry, many employers have learned that it is wise to provide good working conditions and accept unions. Some growers have learned these lessons, but too often the spokesmen for family farmers have opposed coverage of their workers under labor and social legislation . . .

"With high levels of employment in the country as a whole, the necessity of attracting and holding workers would have brought far greater improvement in farm labor conditions if growers had not been able to turn to cheap contract labor during the last decade.

"The importation program has interfered with the operation of normal competitive factors such as have resulted in improvements for many other types of workers.

"Many growers still refuse to offer anything but substandard conditions because they do not need to make a genuine effort to attract Americans—they can fall back on workers from abroad.

"This same alternative has too often helped them to resist organization efforts among domestic workers."

The Outlook warned that the flow of "wetbacks" from Mexico into this country not only opens them to vicious exploitation by big farm operators, but has resulted in thousands of them entering industry—and thereby undermining the wages and working conditions American workers have established.

Intensive Political Action Stressed At URW Washington Meet

By JOSEPH WALSH

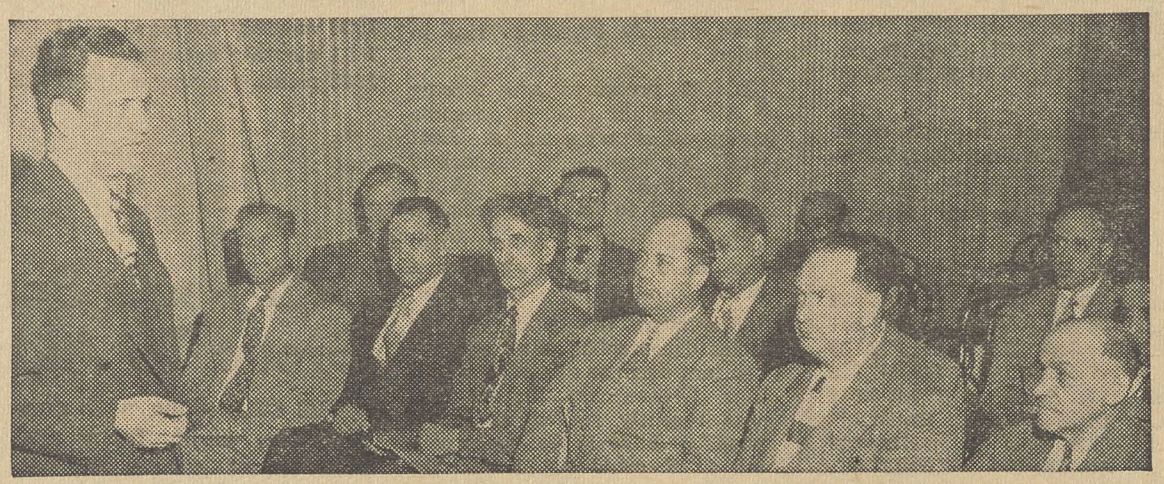
RANK AND FILE rubber workers from 10 states wound up a four-day refresher course in American government last week, a course conducted in the committee hearing rooms and on the floors of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The legislative training institute, first held in Washington by the CIO Rubber Workers, was highlighted by a foreign policy address by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.), and visits with Democratic Sens. Lehman (N.Y.) and Moody (Mich.).

On Capitol Hill, the group of 28 sat in on hearings before the Senate Labor Committee on the steel industry seizure and before a Senate Labor sub-committee on fair employment practices.

The look-see into Washington officialdom is the first part of the URW-CIO program for political action this year. Desmond Walker, secretary treasurer and head of PAC for the union, said a similar conference would be held in Washington late in May.

The meetings were opened by Rep. Hays (D. O.), who accused Administration critics of "living in 1952 and thinking in 1895."



LABOR HOLDS KEY TO "what kind of a government we will have in the critical years ahead," Sen. Moody (D., Mich.) tells Washington legislative conference sponsored by the CIO Rubber Workers. He also outlined major election issues.

He warned that Republicans in actual control of Congress "want to return to the age of Mark Hanna and William McKinley," and said that unless "this march into the past" is halted, the gains of workers and farmers made in the past 20 years will be wiped out.

Hays, who is leader of the Kefauver - for - President movement in Ohio, and Rep. Raines (D. Ala.) lashed out at the "arch conservative" blocs in the House and Senate that are, according to Raines, "blocking the road to greater progress and fuller lives for all of us."

Raines, a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, urged the CIO and organized labor to "keep putting pressure on members of Congress to pass constructive legislation in the public interest."

The 28 unionists, who represented 14 URW local unions from New Jersey to Colorado, heard Sparkman, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, laud President Truman's foreign policy "which will be recorded in history as a successful, positive policy."

Sparkman claimed since the beginning of the present program in 1947, the Communists have been halted in Europe and Asia, and the free nations have been strengthened by the U. S. foreign aid programs.

"Since President Truman gave notice to the Communists that aggression would not be tolerated by the free nations, the Russians and their friends have not moved one inch in Europe or Asia," he said.

Their attempt to expand in Korea has "failed miserably," he added.

Lehman, addressing the group on domestic issues, said he saw little hope for passage of any Fair Deal programs in this session of Congress. He said Republicans and conservative Democrats have been successful in blocking passage of practically all Administration proposals for social advancement.

Lehman urged elimination of Senate Rule 22, on cloture, which has prevented civil rights bills from being enacted. He supported the proposal that President Truman issue an executive order setting up a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Both Lehman and Moody echoed Sparkman in urging an intensive political education program for members of organized labor this year.

Moody outlined the major issues for 1952 and said labor held the key to "what kind of government we will have in the critical years ahead of us."

Labor Overseas—

Russ Win A Propaganda Round In 'Trade' Parley

THE RECENT international trade conference the Communists staged in Moscow was a distinct propaganda triumph for the Societ Russia. The likelihood of any substantial resumption of East-West trade depends on whether or not the governments of the West will free strategic materials and machines which have been barred to the East.

The propaganda victory rested in the fact that Russia and her satellites were held up before the world as the champions of international trade, with all its possibilities of profits and jobs for western industry, and with the promotion of the peace and understanding such commerce is supposed to nurture.

In addition, the conference tended to push the United States and her friends in Europe farther apart. The U. S. has sparked the efforts of the West to keep strategic materials and equipment away from the Soviet bloc. Many European manufacturers would just as soon trade with the Communists as anybody else and take their chances on survival. The conference stirred up their resentment against the U. S.

★

ALSO ON THE propaganda-political front, Communist stooges from non-Communist countries used the conference to pillory the U. S. as an imperialist nation interested in helping others only for what we can get out of it.

The appeal of increased business is as attractive to the jobless workers of Western Europe as to their employers. For example thousands of textile workers in Free Europe are idle, as in this country. Consequently much of the Soviet bloc's talk about trade centered around textiles. BUT, before deals were closed, tie-in deliveries of heavy machinery, scarce raw materials and other things barred from Soviet bloc trade were injected into the discussions by the Communists.

Only one newspaperman from this country attended the conference. He is A. Wilfred May, executive editor of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of New York.

In a copyrighted interview in the Apr. 25 issue of the magazine U. S. News & World Report he described the parley as "the opening gun in a large-scale and dangerous economic offensive" and the forerunner of more propaganda.

"This means exploitation of business difficulties in various politically strategic areas," he said.

"It was revealed to me forcefully during pre- and post-conference visits in West Germany, which is wide open to blandishment of restored satellite markets for her overflowing textiles and shoes and other consumer goods, and also in France, which has imminent surpluses in cotton and woolen goods . . .

"BY THE INJECTION of wedges between the United States and her allies, Moscow won a victory at the parley. The object of their grousing extended from our insistence on embargoing their useful trading with the Soviet bloc, to our alleged blacklisting of conference participants.

"The conference philosophy is based on the false major promise that international trade is the key to settling troubled political problems, while actually good will and a semblance of cooperation are prerequisites and must be sincerely pursued first.

"At best, the discussions in Moscow have occurred in an unrealistic vacuum with complete disregard of the political goings-on.

"From my observation, the attitude of the State Dept. and the abstention of such concerns as the Intl. Chamber of Commerce and other legitimate business interests was thoroughly substantiated."

★

THE STRUGGLING young Japanese free trade union movement boiled over in a one-day general strike in resentment against the conservative government's apparent intention of passing vicious anti-labor legislation.

An estimated one million workers, most of them members of the General Confederation of Trade Unions (SOHYO), took part in the demonstration. SOHYO itself is not affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, but about 2.5 million of its three million members are through another organization, the Joint Council of Japanese Trade Unions.

The 24-hour walkout was aimed at a so-called anti-subversive activities bill which the conservative government has presented to the Diet, or parliament. The unions, in a formal statement, charged the government's aim is "suppressing the trade union movement and placing a ban on the right to strike."

The strike committee said the demonstration was at least 90% effective. Steel mills, iron and copper mines, factories and offices were affected.

Japan regains her sovereignty late this month when ratification of the peace treaty is completed. The labor movement, prior to World War II and especially after the war with China started in 1937, was oppressed by the government, which broke up free unions and imposed a Nazi-like labor front on the workers.

SOHYO, organized after the war, had not only long-standing government opposition to combat, but also the Communists and the Japanese employer's traditional paternalism. It fought the Reds so successfully that, where they controlled the union movement in 1948, they are now an insignificant part of organized labor with a claimed 100,000 members.

Free labor throughout the world has watched the efforts of Japanese unionists to establish themselves. The ICFTU recently warned the government of its promise not to interfere with the development of a free, democratic labor movement. The CIO, at the 1951 convention, called on signers of the peace treaty to require from Japan "a firm respect for democratic principles, and great care should be taken not to permit any infringement of trade union rights."

G. N. L.

CIO Battles Public Housing Foes In Toledo, S.F. Area Disputes

CIO HAS stepped in to defend the public housing program in Toledo, O., and Richmond, Calif.

Following the receipt of over 600 letters and postcards from CIO members in Richmond, asking for help, the CIO Housing Committee under the chairmanship of Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther arranged for an on-the-scenes investigation by top government housing officials.

The survey is expected to begin early in May. It will involve examination of allegedly "discriminatory" policies in Richmond. This industrial city near San Francisco is the only city of more than 100,000 in which half of the population live in public housing projects.

The Contra Costa County CIO Council is seeking to have the public housing, now limited to veterans, opened to non-veterans in view of the critical housing crisis.

In Toledo, the real estate lobby is trying to kill public housing by having the Republican-controlled city council repudiate its agreements with the Public Housing Authority.

The CIO Toledo Industrial Union Council is preparing for a showdown May 26.

ON THAT day the city council will act on a proposal ordinance aimed at killing the Toledo low-rent public, housing program. Introduced by GOP Councilman Walter A. Churchill, it follows the pattern of similar assaults on public housing launched by realtors and the landlord lobby in other cities, including Indianapolis and Los Angeles.

The ordinance calls for repeal of a resolution approving the Toledo Metropolitan Housing Authority's application for a federal public housing loan adopted last November.

A CIO delegation, headed by UAW Regional Director Charles Ballard and TIUC Executive Secy. Howard Rediger, jammed the council chambers Mar. 14, when action on the ordinance had been previously scheduled. The council put off action.

The Toledo Blade named Paul Hoeflinger as an East Toledo real estate operator "who has set himself up as a one-man lobbying committee to undo the housing program here."

LABOR COOPERATION in support of union label drive of CIO Clothing Workers was demonstrated in front of St. Louis store of non-union Richman Bros. chain. Members of CIO Steelworkers, Auto Workers, Textile Workers and Railroad Workers joined ACWA on picket line.

Marian M'Govern, NPA Aide, Is Dead

Marian McGovern, for many years active in the CIO Newspaper Guild and later on the staff of the Economic Cooperation Administration Labor Div., died in Washington Apr. 24. She was 46.

At the time of her death, after a short illness, she was director of editorial services at the National Production Authority. During World War II she held labor posts with civil defense, the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration; later she worked for the Labor Dept.

In her various government posts, she was well-known and highly regarded by large number of CIO people.

Miss McGovern is survived by a sister and a brother.

'Point Four' To Help Farm Workers Urged At Parley

A NEW "Point Four" program of help for America's millions of needy agricultural workers and their families was called for by 100 delegates to the second annual conference of the National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor in Washington last week.

The proposal was part of the recommendations of the commission on unions, drafted by Mrs. Katherine Ellickson of the CIO Education and Research Dept.

THE report unanimously approved, held that protection of the right of migrant farm laborers, including Mexican "wetbacks," to organize and engage in collective bargaining is a basic need in the face of stiff employer resistance.

In two days of sessions, delegates from most of the leading religious, labor, agricultural, social welfare and civic organizations considered the plight of the small family farmer, migrant agricultural labor, state and federal farm labor laws, and the broad question of U. S. land reform policies.

President Truman's opening message struck a keynote that was repeated over and over again at the conference.

"It is tragic that so many rural families still face severe handicaps in their working and living conditions, health services and educational opportunities. It is distressing particularly to think of the children who are starting life with inadequate diets, medical care and schooling."

And in his address on federal farm labor legislation, Paul Sifton, CIO Auto Workers legislative representative, placed the responsibility directly on Congress for its subservience to pressures from the big corporation farmers.

He pointed out that Congress has just cut $181,000 from the budget of the Office of Education to further educational opportunities for migrant children, but that it approved $6.5 million for the Interior Dept. to help migatory birds.

"The fact that over a million migrant families are living in poverty is a shame and a scandal that cannot be tolerated," Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) told the closing session.

Carey Praises Work Of Cripps

CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey last week paid tribute to the late Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer who died in Zurich, Switzerland, Apr. 21.

Declaring that democracy had lost a "great humanitarian and a courageous leader," Carey said the world "is today and will be in the future, a happier place because of Sir Stafford's idealism and selfless devotion to the welfare of working men and women everywhere."

Los Angeles CIO Supports 4 In Congress

SUPPORT for four incumbent congressmen, 10 incumbent assemblymen and a $146 million school bond issue were announced last week by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

Albert T. Lunceford, Council secretary-treasurer, said that the endorsements, representing some 100,000 CIO members in the county, were voted by delegates.

The incumbent congressmen receiving CIO support were Cecil R. King, 17th District; Chet Holifield, 19th; Clyde Doyle, 23rd; and Sam Yorty, 26th.

Incumbent assemblymen endorsed were Edward E. Elliott, 40th District; Julian Beck, 41st; Tom Doyle, 45th; William Munnell, 51st; Vernon Kilpatrick, 55th; Lester McMillan, 61st; Gus Hawkins, 62nd; Clayton Dills, 67th; Vincent Thomas, 68th; and Carley Porter, 69th.

CIO Will Carry FEPC Fight To People And Polls: Roy Reuther

THE CIO is going to take FEPC legislation out of Senate hearing rooms and carry the fight for its enactment to the people.

Roy Reuther, political action director for the CIO Auto Workers, made this pledge in testimony last week before the Senate Labor subcommittee. He urged passage of fair employment practices legislation this session.

Speaking for his brother, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, he said:

"Merely to hold hearings, merely to report a bill out only to have it filibustered to death is not enough. The American people know that there has been a majority in the U. S. Senate wanting FEPC legislation for many years and the time for waiting has passed."

The CIO intends, he said, to go to both the Republican and Democratic conventions in Chicago and ask the delegates where they stand on repeal of the Senate rule permitting filibusters.

"We're going to say to each of them: The American people are past 21. We know the real issues in this fight. What are you going to do about Rule 22? Are you going to write into the platform a pledge to establish majority rule in the Senate?"

In addition, he said, the CIO will "stump this country to talk about the fundamental things that Tom Paine and Tom Jefferson talked on when they spoke of human equality."

As an example of the seriousness with which the CIO views the fight, Reuther pointed out that each of the UAW's 1,275,000 members is contributing 1c per month earmarked for the FEPC campaign.

"FEPC legislation is not only morally right, but it is essential to a sound economy," he declared.

He praised the testimony presented to the committe the previous week by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Harry Read, chairman and director respectively of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination. They pointed out the great economic cost of discrimination by showing that Northern taxpayers were being made to carry an unfair share of federal and state taxes as a result.

"Society in general pays the cost of job discrimination," Reuther said. "Crime, TB and other diseases, high relief rolls relate to low income as the result of the loss of job opportunities."

HE SUBMITTED a plan for changing the Senate's "unconstitutional" rule requiring a vote of two-thirds of its members to end filibusters.

He urged the election of Senators and a Vice President who will reject the present rules at the Senate's first meeting next year. Under his proposal the Vice President would simply rule on the first day that the new Senate has the right to adopt its own rules by a simple majority.

In this way, the Senate would no longer be subject to its present rules which require the vote of 64 Senators to change the rules themselves.

Chairman Humphrey (D. Minn.) called Reuther's proposal "most convincing" and "the first new approach we have had to this problem of the filibuster." He called Rule 22 "a type of iniquitous national poll tax on the Senate" which prevents the majority of Senators from legislating.

HE'S A PAC CHAMPION. — Last year Harry Baker (right), a CIO Maritime Union patrolman in New York, collected $3273 in the NMU'S PAC Dollar Drive. This year Baker's out to collect more than twice as much, and Julian Hardie, a first class waiter, is helping him towards his goal.

NAACP Hails Court Ruling Against Bias In Schools

A DELAWARE court decision was hailed by the the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week as "the first real victory in our campaign to destroy segregation . . . in elementary and high schools."

Chancellor Collins J. Seitz of the Delaware Court of Chancery opened the way to admission of Negro pupils to "white" elementary and high schools in a Wilmington suburb.

He based his opinion on the inequalities between the facilities afforded Negro and white pupils after visiting segregated schools of the two groups.

Seitz said "I believe the 'separate but equal' doctrine in education should be rejected, but I also believe that its rejection must come from" the U. S. Supreme Court.

Thurman Marshall, NAACP special counsel, hailed the decision. He said the Delaware case "will be a valuable precedent in cases attacking segregation in South Carolina, Virginia and Topeka which are being appealed to the Supreme Court.

Also in the field of education, American Civil Liberties Union has reported that 21 Negro pupils have been transferred successfully to a previously "white" school in Cairo, Ill., despite violence, arrests and racial tension.

Edward H. Meyerding, executive director of the Chicago Division of ACLU, reported that only the threat of withdrawing state funds from the Cairo school system finally forced local officials to abandon segregation. A 1941 state law denies state funds to segregated schools.

The Chicago ACLU commended Gov. Adlai Stevenson "for his concern and action in alerting enforcement officers of the state."

In Washington, D. C., a dozen Negro leaders protested to the District Commissioners against police brutality which they said resulted from "cancerous growth of corruption" in the police department.

PRES. John B. Duncan of the Federation of Civic Clubs presented the group's statement. He quoted the NAACP as reporting 120 cases of police brutality against Washington Negroes in 1951.

In the South, NAACP has begun a non-partisan drive to increase the number of Negro voters from one to two million before the November election.

"To become an effective political factor in the South," Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, said, "the Negro vote will have to be vastly expanded. If Negroes are to have an influence in government, if they expect Congress to pass civil rights measures, they must vote intelligently, consistently and in ever-increasing numbers."

CIO Barbers Open Parley

THE FOURTH constitutional convention of the CIO Barbers & Beauty Culturists Union will open Apr. 28 in Atlantic City, N. J.

Policy resolutions calling for extension of unemployment insurance to barbers (they are now denied benefits in New York and other states) and repeal of New York's Hughes-Brees law, and urging President Truman to establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission by executive action will come before the convention.

Officers' reports will be presented by Pres. Ernest Hebert and Sec.-Treas. Lilyan Moscowitz. Speakers during the three-day convention will include Tilford Dudley of the CIO Political Action Committee; Ewald Sander, New Jersey CIO director; George Craig, Eastern Pennsylvania CIO director; and Carl Holderman, New Jersey CIO Council president.

1940 Volume Sought

WANTED: A bound volume of the CIO 1940 convention proceedings, to fill out a set used by a CIO headquarters department. Please communicate with the Editor, CIO News, 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Gas, Coke Sets New Strike Plan, Adds Insurance Unit

THE CIO Chemical Workers have set up a number of streamlining plans, designed to increase the effectiveness of services to members.

Foremost is establishment of a program which will give the international union the opportunity to intercede in a local bargaining deadlock before a strike occurs, rather than after it is under way.

UGCCW Pres. Martin Wagner has been given authority to appoint a three-man "strike commission" which would make an on-the-scene survey when a strike is threatened. The group would then report to Wagner and indicate whether or not strike sanction should be granted.

The commission's report would be required before the international union approved or rejected a strike authorization.

FINAL decision on strike authorization, however, remains with the international president and local groups can appeal the commission's findings to him.

Commissions will be made up of executive board members who reside closest to the area where the controversy exists.

Wagner said the new plan is in keeping with UGCCW's policy that strikes are to be used only as a last resort in settling contract or other disputes.

Another pioneering step taken recently by the union is the establishment of the Employee Insurance Service Dept. which will provide expert service to the entire membership on group insurance, pensions and other matters coming under the general heading of health and welfare.

The new service will render the following advantages to the membership: Develop group insurance and pension specifications for union contracts; supply properly prepared health and welfare clauses; design benefits and arrange administration of health and welfare plans; redraft insurance policy provisions when necessary, and eliminate undesirable provisions from contracts.

In addition, benefit and cost analysis of group insurance will be conducted; checks on service and results after the plan is in operation will be provided and the results analyzed each year.

In a final action, delegates to the coming UGCCW convention have been urged to set up a strike fund which will enable the international to give financial as well as moral support to locals forced on strike.

CIO-Made Paper Again Available

CIO watermarked paper is again in production, according to the United Paperworkers of America, CIO.

Both mimeo and bond paper carrying the UPA union label in the watermark are available at competitive prices, UPA said.

Price lists and distributors can be obtained by writing to UPA Watermark, UPA-CIO, 1757 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Murray Supports Genocide Pact

A continued fight by the CIO to secure adoption of the genocide convention of the United Nations was promised by Pres. Philip Murray in greeting the Jewish Labor Committee Apr. 18 on the ninth anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising and slaughter.

"This terrible event," he wrote, "provides another strong argument for adoption of the genocide convention, which the CIO has strongly supported, and we believe the adoption of this convention will do much to prevent any repetition of such slaughter of innocent men, woman and children."

CONDUCT CAN PARLEYS. — This CIO Steelworkers negotiating committee represents workers in 30 Continental Can Co. plants in U. S. and Canada in bargaining sessions in New York. James Robb, USA district director in Indianapolis, heads the 48-member committee. The union is seeking the WSB basic steel proposal.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THIS PAST WEEK a number of CIO regional directors along with representatives of the CIO Steelworkers and Auto Workers were in Washington in an effort to defeat H.R. 532 for an investigation of the Wage Stabilization Board. Despite our efforts the House passed this resolution.

The situation in the steel controversy is still critical. The steel companies are continuing their vile, lying propaganda, with the aid of a number of congressmen who fail to recognize the facts in the case.

The companies are resorting to every means at their command to distort the real issues in the case and are using full-page, expensive ads to express their untruths. They are still attempting to secure from the courts an injunction against the government to prevent it from running the industry. The companies have gained the support of many congressmen and senators who are spreading the vicious propaganda without regard to the basic issues. President Murray of the Steelworkers and his associates have effectively presented along with members of the WSB the facts in the controversy as they exist.

The CIO and organized labor throughout our country must be on the alert. It is more apparent than ever that industry with support of many of their congressmen is out to gouge the American people and demand more and more profits and make every effort to destroy labor.

We must meet their attack at every turn. We must take our fight to the people with every means at our disposal. Activize yourself politically, it is essential that we preserve our gains and continue in our march forward on behalf of the people. We must maintain our democracy and continue our fight for our just demands.

★

NATL. DIR. John Riffe, CIO Organizing Committee, reports the following victories in the South: Herron Stove and Foundry Co., Inc., Chattanooga, Tenn., eligible 67, CIO Steelworkers 55, no union 9; Roscoe Skipper Packing House, Avon Park, Fla., eligible 70, CIO Brewery Workers 38, no union 28, challenged 1.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports a representation election victory among the workers of the Roland Research and Charles Antell Companies, Baltimore, Md., by the following vote: eligible 331, CIO 198, against 48, challenged 8, void 2. CIO Rep. Robert Brylke, Rep. Frank Podsiadlik of Gas, Coke & Chemical, and Rep. Pat Zimbawer of the CIO Rubber Workers all worked on this campaign.

Reg. Dir. Chester Dusten reports that the CIO Woodworkers won a representation election at the Oregon Lumber Co. hardboard plant, Dee, Ore., by the following vote: eligible 29, IWA-CIO 29, AFL 15, challenged 5.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that in a representation election at the Deubener Shopping Bag Co., Indianapolis, Ind., the workers favored the CIO Paperworkers by a vote of 60 to 39 for no union. UPA Field Reps. Elzie Bush and George McGrew deserve all the credit for this fine job.

Pres. Hartung, CIO Woodworkers reports that the AFL Teamsters failed in its attempt to oust the IWA from the Libby, McNeil and Libby Co. in Portland, Ore. The workers favored the IWA by an overwhelming vote of 374 to 142 AFL. Local officer Thimmes Smith, CIO Reps. John Brost and Reg. Dir. Chet Dusten handled the campaign.

★

REG. DIR. W. A. Copeland reports that the CIO Paperworkers has been certified without the benefit of an election as bargaining agency at Delores, Inc., with 100 workers in Memphis, Tenn.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports the following CIO representation election victories: Rheems Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif., USA-CIO 540, IAM 451, this drive being under direction of USA Rep. James Reed assisted by USA local union Pres. Nethington; Century Metalcraft, Los Angeles, UAW-CIO 249, Mine Mill 13; Griffin Coil Spring, Los Angeles, UAW 27, no union 8; Aircraftbolt Corp., El Monte, Calif., UAW-CIO 33, no union 13 (these campaigns were under direction of UAW Reps. Weir Russell and Lester Learned); Universal Die Casting Co., Los Angeles, UAW-CIO 23, no union 2, and Los Angeles Die Casting Co., UAW-CIO 43, no union 4.

Intl. Vice Pres. Claude Ballard of the CIO Woodworkers reports that in a run-off election at the Pacific Plywood Co., Dillard, Ore., the IWA-CIO won out by a vote of 26 to 19.

Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh reports an overwhelming victory for the CIO Steelworkers at the Berwick, Pa., plant of the American Car & Foundry Co., the USA defeating the Machinists 2145 to 442. The USA has held the bargaining rights at the plant for more than 12 years and in 1951 repelled an attack by an independent group.

Buckmaster Backs U.S. Safety Bill

A uniform U. S. industrial safety bill was backed by Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Rubber Workers at a recent meeting of the All-Ohio Safety Conference.

Buckmaster said the adoption of S. 2325, introduced by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) would help eliminate conditions that each year "condemn thousands of workers to death, disablement and serious injury."

Senate Vote On Seaway Looks Dubious

THE LONG-overdue vote on the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week ended in a 6-to-6 tie, but the group then voted 9-to-4 to report the bill to the Senate without recommendation.

The latter action puts the seaway bill on the Senate calendar, but in the absence of a favorable recommendation from the committee this may prove to be a futile gesture.

Following the committee votes, the Senate Democratic Policy Committee failed to assign the measure a priority for consideration, and Majority Leader McFarland (D. Ariz) expressed doubt that the Senate will act on it before adjourning for the July political conventions.

Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) said, however, that he would urge a vote soon, perhaps within the next two weeks. Unless Congress approves U. S. participation in the project this session, Canada says it will go ahead alone.

Voting to report the bill were Sens. Green (D. R.I.), McMahon (D. Conn.), Sparkman (D. Ala.), Gillette (D. Ia.), Wiley (R. Wis.), Smith (R. N.J.), Hickenlooper (R. Ia.), Tobey (R. N.H.) and Brewster (R. Me.).

The four voting to keep the bill in committee were Chairman Connally (D. Tex.) and Sens. George (D. Ga.), Fulbright (D. Ark.) and Lodge (R. Mass.). Gillette and Smith joined them in opposing a favorable report.

President Truman last week in letters to the chairmen of both the House and Senate committees on foreign affairs again urged Congress to take prompt action on the seaway. He said it would be "extremely unwise and unrealistic" for Congress to prevent joint operation of the project with Canada.

Alex Bail Heads Jewelry Workers

Alex Bail is the new president of the CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers, succeeding A. H. Esposito, who resigned.

Bail moved up from the post of secretary-treasurer, and was replaced in that job by C. Dale Buckius.

POLITICAL ACTION: CIO Furniture Workers delegates from Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania heard Harry Boyer (center), president of the Pennsylvania CIO Council, stress the need of legislative and political action by UFWA locals on state and national levels. Others in the picture are: L. to R. UFWA Dist. 4 Pres. John Weaver and UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer.

GOP Uses Layoff Crisis To Give Bosses A Hand

THE REPUBLICAN-dominated Michigan Legislature has passed an unemployment compensation bill —labelled by Gov. G. Mennen Williams "a cruel fraud upon the people."

Passage of the bill which trades a temporary six-week extension in the benefit period for a permanent reduction in employer contributions to the state unemployment compensation fund, was the last of a series of Republican-inspired roadblocks for progressive state measures.

Democrats had opposed the compensation bill on the grounds that savings to employers from the new contribution formula far outweigh the benefits gained by workers. They pointed out that the six-week extension will be in effect only for the balance of this year while the cut in employer contributions will be permanent.

Williams termed the bill a "halfway measure which does little for the workers but much for the employers." "It benefits all employers," he said, "but limits workers' benefits to companies with eight or more employes. It is entirely inadequate. Extension of the benefit period at least should be permanent."

The Republicans successfully stymied the following Democratic measures during the session which just ended:

Establishment of a state minimum wage law; permission for 18-year-olds to vote; establishment of temporary disability insurance; creation of a state housing commission; enactment of minimum salary scales for teachers, and an increase of pensions for state workers and teachers.

Williams' corporation profits tax plan, modeled after statutes in effect in 33 other states, also was killed by the Republilcans.

BENEATH PHOTOS of FDR and CIO Pres. Philip Murray, new officers of the Madison County, Ind., CIO Council were installed by Neal W. Edwards (second from left), State CIO president. Arnold McFarland heads the Madison County Council.

Steel Seizure Backed By Alabama CIO

COMMENDATION for President Truman's seizure of the steel industry was voted by the 13th convention of the Alabama CIO Council.

More than 400 delegates attended the sessions in Mobile.

Representing more than 70,000 members, the Alabama Council is among the larger CIO state affiliates in the South.

Pres. Cecil Robertson, Steelworker from Gadsden, was returned to office, as was Sec.-Treas. Eugene Wells.

Progress in CIO's southern drive was reported by Dir. John Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee. Other convention speakers included James Mullen, USA-CIO political action director; Ben Segal, CIO associate director of education; and Lt. Gov. James B. Allen of Alabama.

In a series of resolutions, the Alabama CIO renewed its demand for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, supported national health insurance, backed the Moody-Dingell bill for supplementary U. S. jobless benefits, and called for overall federal unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation laws.

The convention also endorsed the first annual Alabama CIO education institute, which will be held in Talledega May 18-24.

Phone Strikers Gain 15c Boosts

THE CIO Communications Workers' victory over AT&T subsidiaries grew last week, as strike settlements brought 14-15c hourly pay boosts and fringe benefits to 20,000 members.

The new settlements covered 10,000 Western Electric installers, 7000 plant employes and accountants of Pacific Tel. & Tel. in Northern California and Nevada, Bell Laboratory workers in the New York City area, and WE manufacturing employes at Haverhill and Lawrence, Mass.

Still on strike were almost 8000 CWA members. These included 5500 WE warehouse employes, workers at WE plants at Buffalo and Queensboro, N. Y., and Bell System employes in the Morgantown area of West Virginia.

WE strikers were picketing 29 warehouses in 23 states and continued their hit-run picketing of other Bell System installations.

The West Virginia strike was produced by poor working conditions and the firing of a Morgantown operator.

The company reacted intensely to the strike. Not only was it reported to have flown 25 strikebreakers from Washington to Morgantown, but it also brought a $1.4 million damage suit against the union. But CWA held firm with the help of widespread support of members of the CIO Steelworkers and the miners' union.

In Texas, CWA attorneys succeeded in having a damage suit brought by Southwestern Bell transferred from state to federal courts.

Violence flared in a clash at a Western Electric warehouse in Chicago last week, when an attempt was made to break a picket line. Charles Berranto, CWA international representative, was bruised and shaken and his clothes were torn off his back, and another man was injured.

Police arrested nine men, and a hearing was scheduled for Apr. 28 on Illinois Bell's application for an anti-picketing injunction.

More than 9000 CWA members left their jobs in Cleveland, Detroit and other cities to attend four-hour meetings last Thursday, in support of the WE strikers.

CAMPUS RALLY of Columbia University students is addressed by Pres. Michael Quill of CIO Transport Workers, as students protest university's failure to reach settlement with striking cafeteria workers represented by TWU. Other maintenance workers walked out. University's appeal for student strikebreakers flopped.

Andrews Named Point Four Chief

Stanley Andrews, a State Dept. consultant, was nominated by President Truman last week as chief of the Point Four Program.

He was named to succeed Dr. Harry Bennett, who was killed in a plane crash in the Middle East while on duty. Andrews was associate editor of the Arkansas Democrat at Little Rock when he joined the Dept. of Agriculture as director of foreign agricultural relations in 1949.

IWA Prepares To Walk Out In Northwest

SEVERAL thousand members of the CIO Woodworkers are prepared to strike logging camps and lumber mills in five Pacific Northwest states early this week.

A strike deadline of midnight, Apr. 28, was set by the IWA's Northwest Regional Negotiating Committee after more than two months of futile efforts to reach a contract settlement with more than 700 lumber operators.

Since bargaining began in mid-February, the wood union has reached agreement only with the big Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. for 8000 workers. Terms were a 7½c hourly wage increase, six paid holidays, a 2c increase in the night differential and an improved vacation clause.

IWA rejected as unsatisfactory proposals from the Willamette Valley (Ore.) operators and a Coos Bay firm.

"All the other associations and independent operations," said IWA Pres. A. F. Hartung, "have made no offer whatsoever, except to extend the presently existing agreement, despite the fact that they are well aware of the settlement with Weyerhaeuser covering some 8000 workers."

The strike deadline was set by the IWA in consultation with nine district councils in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California and Montana.

Columbia Union-Busting Battled

COLUMBIA Univ. of New York City, one of the nation's largest, last week added a course in union-busting to its curricula.

Acting like any anti-union employer, Columbia officials refused to attend a conference with the CIO Transport Workers arranged by the State Mediation Board "in an effort to resolve the differences" between the university and its cafeteria employes, who are TWU members.

The union has represented maintenance workers at the university, including maids, elevator operators, and sanitation and power plant employes, since 1945. When the cafeteria workers asked for union recognition recently they were turned down.

University officials said the request was refused because its dining halls "were not a proper place for union organization." When an election proposal by the union was turned down, the workers walked out. The following day, 570 TWU maintenance workers refused to cross their picket lines.

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill cabled Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, on leave as president of Columbia, in Paris "urgently" requesting him to intervene on behalf of the cafeteria workers.

Eisenhower replied that due to his "completely inactive status" so far as the university is concerned, he "could not possibly express an opinion about any feature of their current program and activities."

COMMENTING on Eisenhower's expressed confidence in Columbia officials, Quill declared "there is not even a glimmer of confidence in our minds that they are not at all concerned with the interests either of the students or the striking employes."

The student body turned a deaf ear to an appeal for volunteers for housekeeping chores with pay. The school was finally able to round up 34 individuals to man elevators at rush hours and to work in the power plant. The strike-breaking elevator operators were being paid 19c an hour more than the $1.25 regular rate, while those in the power plant were being paid $1.50 hourly, 8c above the union minimum scale.

Quill called upon the 600,000 members of the New York City CIO Council, of which he is president, "to help win this battle." AFL Teamsters, heeding an appeal from Quill to halt deliveries of food, milk, laundry, education supplies and other items, refused to cross the picket lines and were dumping deliveries on curbstones.

You And Us, Too

Headline in a Washington paper:

TAFT TELLS LIONS HE TIRES OF OWN SPEECHES

Brehm Appeal Turned Down

The U. S. Court of Appeals last week upheld the conviction of Rep. Brehm (R. O.) on a charge of accepting about $1000 in campaign contributions from Mrs. Emma Craven, formerly a clerk in his office.

A jury found him guilty in April 1951. He was given a suspended sentence of five to 15 months in jail and was fined $5000. He paid the fine, and has continued to serve in Congress. He is not a candidate for re-election.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Dirksen Amdmt. to Defense Production Act	Restricts WSB to single function of recommending inflexible wage ceilings.	Pending before Senate Banking Comm.	Send wires immediately to Senate Banking Comm. members urging rejection of amendment.
Defense Production Act	Extends price-wage-rent and other controls beyond June 30.	Senate Banking Com. completed hearings, now writing bill; House Banking Com. plans to hold hearings beginning Apr. 29.	Urge members of House and Senate Banking Coms. to extend and strengthen law.
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	House Ways and Means Comm. to resume hearings May 1. Senate Finance Comm. has tabled bill.	Strongly urge members House Ways and Means Comm. to support bill.
Tidelands Oil	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	Senate and House have passed bills giving title to states.	Urge Pres. Truman to veto Tidelands Oil Bill.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Committee voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.
Military-Critical Defense Areas Rent Control S. 1893	Prevents rent gouging of military personnel and defense workers.	Before Senate Banking & Currency Committee.	Urge early favorable action by Senate.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 5, 1952 | 82 | No. 18

Steel Strike Called Off

Seizure Ruling Challenged In Courts

Decisive Pay Talks On

—SEE PAGES 2, 3, 4, 5

Against the smoky background of the Duquesne, Pa., Works of U. S. Steel, CIO Steelworkers stand on picket duty at an entrance to the plant. When CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray issued strike orders, scenes like this were enacted in steel producing centers throughout the nation.

Judge Pine's Seizure Decision Curtails Power Of President

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S action in seizing the steel industry to maintain production in the present crisis was declared illegal last week by Judge David A. Pine in Federal District Court in Washington.

"There is no express grant of power in the Constitution authorizing the President to direct his seizure," he ruled.

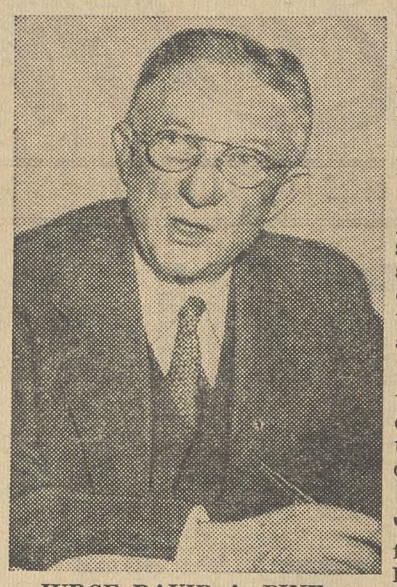
"There is no grant of power from which it can be implied.

"There is no enactment of Congress authorizing it."

Judge Pine's decision—for a few hours—restored the mills to private ownership.

But they were quickly returned to government control when the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals the next day granted a motion for a stay, thus putting the seizure order back in effect pending a Justice Dept. appeal of the Pine decision to the Supreme Court.

At the heart of Judge Pine's decision was the question of the powers of the President to act in a national emergency.



JUDGE DAVID A. PINE
"There is no grant of power..."

In arguing the case, Assistant Atty. Gen. Holmes Baldridge had told the court that although the Constitution limits Congress and the courts, it does not limit the power of the executive branch of the government to meet emergencies. Judge Pine commented that he had never heard such a concept before, and described it as "shocking."

In a letter made public over the weekend after the hearing, President Truman had specifically said he claimed no powers for the presidency outside the Constitution. His seizure of the steel mills, he wrote, was "within the powers of the president under the Constitution to act to preserve the safety of the nation."

In a supplemental memorandum filed a few hours before the decision, Baldridge said he may have been misunderstood during the oral arguments and denied claiming that the President possesses power outside the Constitution. He added:

"We have shown, by historic executive usage, legislative recognition and judicial precedent that the President possesses the constitutional power and duty to take action in a grave national emergency."

Judge Pine rejected this claim.

"I BELIEVE," he said in the decision, "that the contemplated strike, if it came, with all its awful results, would be less injurious to the public than the injury which would flow from a timorous judicial recognition that there is some basis for this claim to unlimited and unrestrained executive power, which would be implicit in a failure to grant the injunction.

"Such recognition would undermine public confidence in the very edifice of government as it is known under the Constitiuon."

The court also rejected Baldridge's argument that seizures of property, in peace and war, by former presidents had not been challenged despite the lack of a law.

"It is difficult to follow his argument," the decision said, "that several prior acts apparently unauthorized by law, but never questioned in the courts, by repetition clothe a later unauthorized act with the cloak of legality.

"Apparently, according to his theory, several repetitive, unchallenged, illegal acts sanctify those committed thereafter. I disagree."

JUDGE PINE also rejected the "stewardship argument set forth by President Theodore Roosevelt in his autobiography, which Balderidge had advanced.

"With all due deference and respect for that great President of the United States," Judge Pine observed, "I am obliged to say that his statements do not comport with our recognized theory of government, but with a theory with which our government of laws and not of men is constantly at war."

The court flatly denied Baldridge's claim that the presidential power, unlike that of Congress and the judiciary, is not limited.

"This contention requires a discussion of basic fundamental principles of constitutional government," said Judge Pine, "which I have always understood as immutable, absent a change in the framework of the Constition itself in the manner provided therein.

"The government of the United States was created by the ratification of the Constitution. It derives its authority wholly from the powers granted to it by the ratification of the Constitution, which is the only source of power authorizing action by any branch of the government.

"The office of President of the United States is a branch of the government, namely, that branch where the executive power is vested, and his powers are limited along with the powers of the two other great branches of government, namely, the legislative and the judicial."

Enough Said

Federal Judge David Pine's decision tossing out steel seizure was hailed thusly by John C. Gall, attorney for Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.:

"The judge went all the way in our favor."

CIO Steelworkers were jubilant while picketing Armco Drainage & Metal Products Co., South Bend, Ind.

'Justice Is On Steel Union's Side,' IAM Says

"JUSTICE, if not the courts, is on the side of the steel workers in this struggle," Pres. A. J. Hayes of the AFL Machinists wrote CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray last week.

The letter advised Murray that the IAM Executive Council pledged "full moral and financial support" to the Steelworkers "in their strike against one of the most grasping and heartless groups of employers in the entire country."

"As it did to most thoughtful Americans, Judge Pine's decision . . . both shocked and amazed us," Hayes wrote. "This lower-court judge has forced the nation's steel workers on strike by his refusal to recognize the authority of the elected leader of the American people to act in an emergency.

"By granting a temporary injunction without a full hearing on its merits, the court has acted in unnecessary haste. Rather than preventing damage, it has caused irreparable harm to the entire nation.

"In our opinion, this decision jeopardizes almost a million Americans in uniform who are now outside the United States fighting and guarding American outposts and it jeopardizes the security of all Americans.

"The court has ruled, pending full hearings or an appeal, that the government of the United States has no authority to seize an industry even though the President judges that the failure of the steel industry to fulfill its obligation to abide by the recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board will irreparably damage our ability to defend ourselves against Communism.

"Unless this decision is reversed by a higher court, big business, not the President of the United States, now appears to be holding the final power to make the decision as to what is or is not necessary in a defense emergency."

The text of the letter was printed by the Machinists in full-page advertisements in some New York and Washington newspapers.

Congress Works Up A Lather Of Oratory On Steel Decision

CONGRESS rode off in all directions at once last week in quest of an answer to the steel situation, but the only thing it worked up was a lather of oratory.

Most of the speeches and statements were inspired by politics rather than a desire to settle the issues raised by Federal Judge David A. Pine when he threw out the government's seizure of the industry. Some, however, made sense.

During the week seven assorted House and Senate committees were conducting hearings which, in many cases, served principally as sounding boards for their members. The House Judiciary Committee alone was considering nine separate pieces of legislation. These ranged all the way from resolutions approving President Truman's seizure action to a demand for his impeachment.

Sen. Morse (R. Ore.), who has upheld Truman's right to seize the industry was trying to get quick action on his bill giving the President seizure power. The bill sets up steps that would be required and establishes the right of Congress to reverse any seizure action.

Morse said it is "the clear duty of Congress to pass fair and workable legislation for settling disputes of a national emergency nature."

Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) recommended legislation giving the President "affirmative statutory power" to deal with such emergencies. He claimed Congress has an "unavoidable obligation" to act on such legislation immediately.

The legislation included a measure introduced by Rep. Smith (D. Va.), a notoriously anti-labor reactionary, which if applied to the present situation might keep members of the CIO Steelworkers in perpetual slavery.

HIS PLAN would be effective in any dispute of a national emergency nature only when the Taft-Hartley Act was invoked and there was no agreement at the end of the 80-day waiting period. Then, it provides, the attorney general would be required to petition a federal court to appoint receivers for both the union and the companies.

Operations would be continued by the receivers under supervision of the court, with both sides prohibited from interfering by strike, lockout or other means. Working conditions—including wages—could not be changed during the receivership. The government could mediate the dispute, but could not make any recommendations for settlement. The receiver would keep the plants operating either until the dispute was settled or the national emergency was ended—which might be for years or might be forever.

The House Armed Services Committee scheduled "immediate" hearings on the bill. Chairman Vinson (D. Ga.), said it appears "basically sound."

And so it went. Chairman Maybank (D. S.C.) of the Senate Banking Committee said he will introduce an anti-seizure amendment to the measure before his committee extends wage and price controls.

Sen. Kem (R. Mo.) said if things get bad enough, he'll offer a constitutional amendment outlawing seizures. Sen. Butler (R. Neb.) was willing to hold up action on his bill to return the mills to the owners until the courts have finished acting.

Sen. Taft (R. O.) thinks the President should use T-H "and exhaust all other legislative remedies" before asking Congress for new legislation and Rep. Bender (R. O.) had the same idea. This stand, as might be expected, disregarded the fact that a T-H anti-strike injunction extends for 80 days, whereas the USA-CIO had voluntarily postponed its walkout for 99 days up to the time the President seized the mills.

THE Republican who worked up nerve enough to introduce a resolution calling for President Truman's impeachment was Rep. Shafer (Mich.). He charged the President with a long list of "high crimes and misdemeanors" of which the steel seizure was but one. Chairman Celler (D. N. Y.) urged the House Judiciary Committee to sidetrack the motion, along with two others calling for "investigation" of the possibilities of impeachment, before they "split the nation wide open."

That, apparently, was what a lot of Republicans were aiming at.

Steel Strike Ends; White House Seeks Pact

Pickets appeared at the Homestead, Pa., Works of U. S. Steel soon after strike orders went out the steel union's headquarters in Pittsburgh.

Night shift workers at the Chicago Works of U. S. Steel join CIO Steelworkers' pickets, who appeared shortly after Judge Pine issued ruling.

A **NATION-WIDE** strike by 650,000 CIO Steelworkers which had nailed the basic steel mills shut tight came to a sudden end late last week. It ended after three days of picketing, with the union seeking "a speedy settlement" of the long dispute in decisive White House conferences over the weekend.

USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray issued a strike termination order last Friday, May 2, only after President Truman had set up White House meetings between the union and the six major steel producers.

The strike was touched off by a federal lower court decision ruling invalid the government's seizure of the steel industry.

It was ended only after effectiveness of that ruling was delayed by a higher court, with both the government and steel management taking appeals to the U. S. Supreme Court.

With seizure reinstated, Truman requested the steel union to end the strike, "in order that we may obtain the steel we must have for our national safety."

Murray agreed to the President's request after Truman set up the White House session for Saturday for renewed, direct bargaining in an effort to end the five-month long deadlock in steel.

The USA-CIO president, in messages to Truman and to the union membership, said he had abided by the request "in the national interest." And he urged the steelworkers "to return to work as soon as possible."

Shortly thereafter, picket lines were withdrawn and the first maintenance crews began returning to the mills.

In his message to USA-CIO members, Murray said "all developments will be reported" to the union's regular convention, opening in Philadelphia, May 13.

While the mills were getting back into operation, the Supreme Court was beginning definitive consideration of the legality of federal seizure of the steel industry.

The situation at the weekend was that the government was asking a reversal of the injunction issued by District Judge David A. Pine returning the mills to private management. He had issued the injunction after tossing out Truman's seizure order as unconstitutional.

Lawyers for the steel industry, at the same time, were trying to get the Supreme Court to hogtie the government. They asked the high court to ban any government action increasing steel wages (which the appeals court had refused to do) and also to force the government to turn over the mills.

CIO counsel were considering entering the latter case with a "friend of the court" brief opposing the moves of steel management.

Before the termination of the strike, there were these consecutive developments in the swift - moving steel situation earlier in the week:

- Truman's seizure order was ruled unconstitutional, illegal and invalid by Judge Pine late on Apr. 29.
- Murray then tersely alerted all locals that the decision "ousting the government from possession of the steel plants leaves the members of the union with no alternative but to cease work immediately in the absence of collective bargaining contracts."
- In Pittsburgh, Gary, South Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Baltimore and all the nation's steel centers, USA-CIO members forthwith began quitting their jobs and setting up picket lines.
- The government then went in to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, to get a 5-to-4 decision staying Judge Pine's decision. That had the effect of reinstating the seizure until the government goes to the Supreme Court for a final ruling.
- The Appeals Court, also 5-to-4, turned down a plea by steel company lawyers for an injunction against any wage increase action by the U. S.
- Sec. of Commerce Charles E. Sawyer urged the union and management to resume bargaining, saying there is "enough leeway on all fronts"—both wages and prices—to get a settlement.

This paralleled Murray's statement, as the strike began, that "I think the companies should meet with us and negotiate further on the basis of the recommendations of the WSB."

Sawyer said "the important thing at the moment" is for the union and the industry to get together and "reach an agreement." He also said Congress should "consider promptly" a bill authorizing industry seizures.

Sawyer hinted the government might be willing to give the steel firms—who want a $12 a ton price increase—more than the $3 price boost already authorized by the Office of Price Stabilization under the Capehart amendment.

He cited the revelation of OPS Chief Ellis Arnall that some weeks ago he had offered the steel barons $4.50 a ton.

Sawyer's bid for a resumption of negotiations came after Justice Dept. spokesmen had declared they would seek an anti-strike injunction against the Steelworkers once the seizure order was put back in effect. But such action was not forthcoming immediately.

Judge Pine's decision that seizure was invalid in effect said that the steel workers were free to strike.

Heart of his ruling was "there is no express grant of power in the Constitution authorizing the President to direct his seizure. There is no grant of power from which it can be implied. There is no enactment of Congress authorizing it."

Next morning, Judge Pine issued an injunction setting aside the seizure. Late that day, on Apr. 30, the Appeals Court granted the stay which restored the seizure pending a government appeal to the Supreme Court. The Appeals Court with its refusal to bar the government from increasing steel wages and granting other improvements recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board six weeks ago.

The major WSB recommendations are a 12½c hourly increase retroactive to Jan. 1, 5c hourly in subsequent hikes, the union shop and six paid holidays.

They are the major issues in the long steel deadlock.

Judge Pine's decision which touched off the strike was announced at 4:45 p.m. on Apr. 29.

A half hour later, USA-CIO Pres. Murray issued the strike alert.

By 6 p.m., first reports of picketing were coming in from the steel cities.

Basic Issues In Steel

The CIO Steelworkers are demanding these recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board:

A wage increase of 17.5c an hour in three installments, the first of 12.5c retroactive to last Jan. 1 and the other of 2.5c each on July 1 and on Jan. 1, 1953.

The union shop, the exact form to be negotiated.

An 18-month contract dated Jan. 1, 1952.

Reduction in the present southern differential to 5c an hour, and increase in the shift differentials to 6c for the second shift and 9c in the third shift.

Severance pay, reporting allowance and other issues to be subject to further bargaining.

Six paid holidays, with double time if worked.

Three weeks vacation after 15 years.

Time and a quarter for all Sunday work beginning Jan. 1, 1953.

They Want To Get In On The Gravy

Some radio station managers are getting peeved at the steel industry.

The complaint: Steel management is spending big sums for newspaper advertising—but begging for free time from the radio and television networks.

Variety, the show business trade paper, carried a letter of complaint from Robert Lemon, manager of Station WTTV in Bloomington, Ind., on the subject under the heading "Steel's Big Steal."

Lemon commented that the radio and TV industry "do not expect to be thanked" for carrying the recent speech by Clarence Randall of Inland Steel, who spoke on all networks in answer to President Truman.

"But that radio and television should be absolutely ignored when steel wanted and needed to further tell its story by way of paid advertising is hardly something that our industry is happy about," Lemon complained.

Murray Statement On Strike End

In calling off the national steel strike, USA-CIO Pres. Murray sent this letter to President Truman on May 2:

IN REPLY to your letter of May 1 which I have just received, and in accordance with your request and in the national interest, I have urged the members of the United Steelworkers of America to return to work as soon as possible in the plants involved in our dispute with the steel industry.

I likewise, pursuant to your request, will be at the White House, together with my associates, on Saturday morning, May 3 to meet with you and the presidents of the six major steel companies.

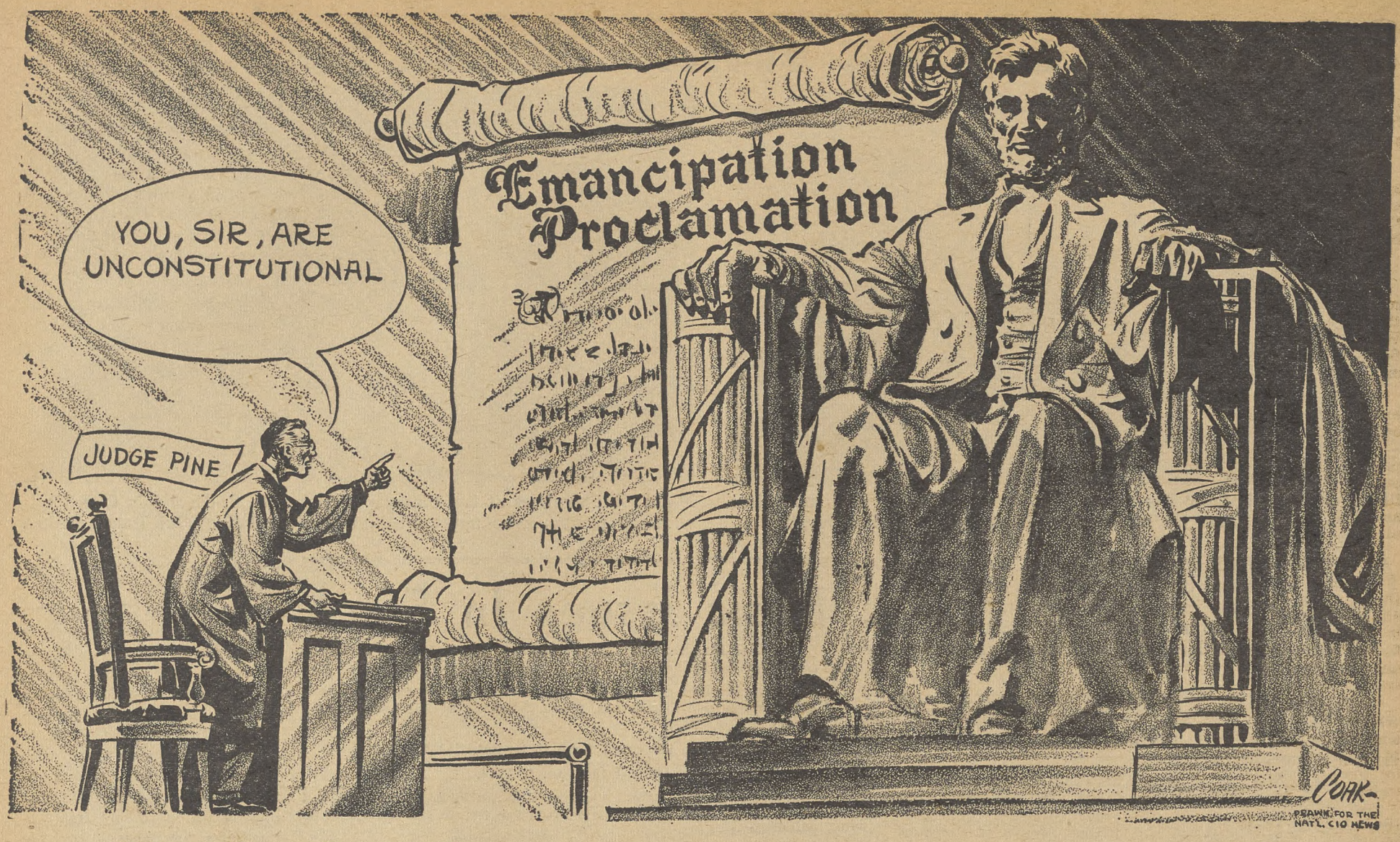
I enclose a copy of my statement advising the members of the Union of my aceptance of your request.

Following is the statement by Murray to officers and members of the union:

THE PRESIDENT of the United States has requested the members of the United Steelworkers of America to return to work as soon as possible and has simultaneously invited the President of your Union and the presidents of the six major steel companies to meet with him at the White House on Saturday morning at 10 a.m. for the purpose of arriving at a speedy settlement of the dispute in the steel indutsry.

On behalf of the Union and in the national interest, I have accepted the request of the President and hereby urge you to return to work as soon as possible.

All developments will be reported at the constitutional convention of our Union meeting at Philadelphia commencing May 13 and will be subject to convention consideration and ratification.



Injunction Granted

There was bitterness in the hearts of steel workers when the news of Judge Pine's decision was flashed to the nation. In steel towns like Duquesne and Youngstown, Gary and Indiana Harbor, it's possible to get a more realistic view of the steel situation than in the ivory tower of a judicial study.

The men on the picket line could see—as perhaps the judge could not—that the injunction slapped on the government was a reward handed to the corporations for arrogance, for dis-service to the public welfare, for refusal to deal squarely with a responsible union and its patriotic members.

Whatever the higher courts may decide, in this complex problem of constitutionality, the workers in steel will not forget that essential fact.

To the steel workers, the fine constitutional points of the seizure and the injunction must yield first importance to the blunt reality that after more than 120 days, they have not yet received their just wage increase recommended by an agency of the federal government.

As for Judge Pine: The same legal theory that provided return to the steel plants to their mis-managers would have returned the slaves freed by Abe Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, to their "owners." Enemies of slavery can rejoice that Judge Pine was born some 30 years after that Proclamation was issued.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV May 5, 1952 No. 18

'Iron Curtain' Immigration Bill Passes House Without Roll Call

VOTING with no realization of the many undemocratic "booby-traps" buried in the highly technical and voluminous measure, the House on Apr. 25 approved the McCarran-Walter "iron curtain" immigration bill by a standing vote of 206 to 68.

Despite the overwhelming majority, supporters of the measure indicated clearly that they were worried about the consequences of their vote.

They twice defeated efforts by Rep. Javits (R.-Lib. N.Y.) to make them put their stand on record by means of a roll call. In this they were at least consistent—the good old democratic practice of standing up and being counted would certainly have been out of keeping with the many anti-democratic provisions of the measure.

The measure has been opposed by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish organizations, the American Bar Association, the Association of Immigration and Nationality Lawyers, as well as the CIO and many other groups especially concerned with immigration matters. It was railroaded through the House after less than three days of debate.

Opponents of the measure were allowed only three minutes each to express their disagreement, although the bill is a full-sized book.

Every attempt to make a major change was shouted down.

Misrepresentations and parliamentary subterfuges used by supporters had reached such a point by the last day of debate that many Congressmen even questioned CIO's often-publicized opposition.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, advised of this situation, promptly telephoned Rep. Roosevelt (D. N.Y.) the following message:

"The statement issued by Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director, in opposition to the McCarran-Walter Bill definitely represents the position of the National CIO and of all affiliated organizations that have had an opportunity to express themselves on this misguided proposal."

Without question, passage of the bill was in large part due to the esteem of House members for Rep. Walter (D. Pa.). He is a middle of the roader with a better-than-average voting record, despite its serious shortcomings last session on tidelands, "wetback" and public power measures.

Without doubt, the Walter Bill is an improvement on its 302-page Senate counterpart. It is, nevertheless, based upon McCarran's draft. Although Walter's committee made 42 amendments to take out some of the Senator's more glaring stabs at democratic fundamentals, many objectionable provisions sneaked through.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has already approved McCarran's bill, which is on the calendar for early action. Sens. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Lehman (D. N.Y.), with the backing of a number of others, have introduced a substitute measure, but it is buried in McCarran's committee and lacks Senate status.

The Humphrey-Lehman bill, developed after many months of conferences, attempts to present what Humphrey calls "a reasonable and honorable alternative to the McCarran-Walter Bill." Public support has been spontaneously forthcoming for the substitute measure, but it has had no consideration whatever in McCarran's committee.

CIO is fighting to get the Senate to refer the McCarran-Walter Bill back to the committee for further consideration and hearings.

Chicago CIO Hits Sales Tax

THE CHICAGO CIO Council has urged the city to turn "thumbs down" on a proposed municipal sales tax.

Sec. Ellsworth M. Smith of the Chicago CIO told the City Council's finance committee that the proposed tax of a half of 1% would "fall more heavily upon those least able to pay taxes."

"Since working people spend a far larger proportion of their income on items covered by a sales tax than do the wealthy, the tax weighs disproportionately heavy upon them," Smith continued.

"It has been the universal experience that once a sales tax is imposed, it is never lifted. Its unfairness will thus be forever perpetuated."

Truman Elected By Steel Local

President Truman has a new honorary membership — in the CIO Steelworkers.

By a unanimous vote, he was elected a member of USA-CIO Local 1557, with 6000 members, in Pittsburgh, Pa., according to local Pres. Joseph A. Vitori.

Steel Prices And Profits -- Here Are The Facts

FACTS and figures used by the steel industry in its attempt to grab a $12 a ton price increase have been punctured by the Office of Price Stabilization.

The spike which OPS uses to take the air out of the fancy facts and figures of steel management is a pamphlet entitled "The People's Stake" and subtitled "Stabilization and Steel Prices."

The report says:

"A price increase such as the one demanded by the steel industry to offset the wage increase recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board cannot be justified—either on the basis of public policy or sound facts and figures."

Refusal of the steel companies to make any offer to the CIO Steelworkers without getting the $12 a ton price increase —much more than the cost of the WSB proposals—was a key factor in the dispute. The industry maintained that position for five months—during negotiations and hearings before the WSB and even after the government seized the mills.

The report says:

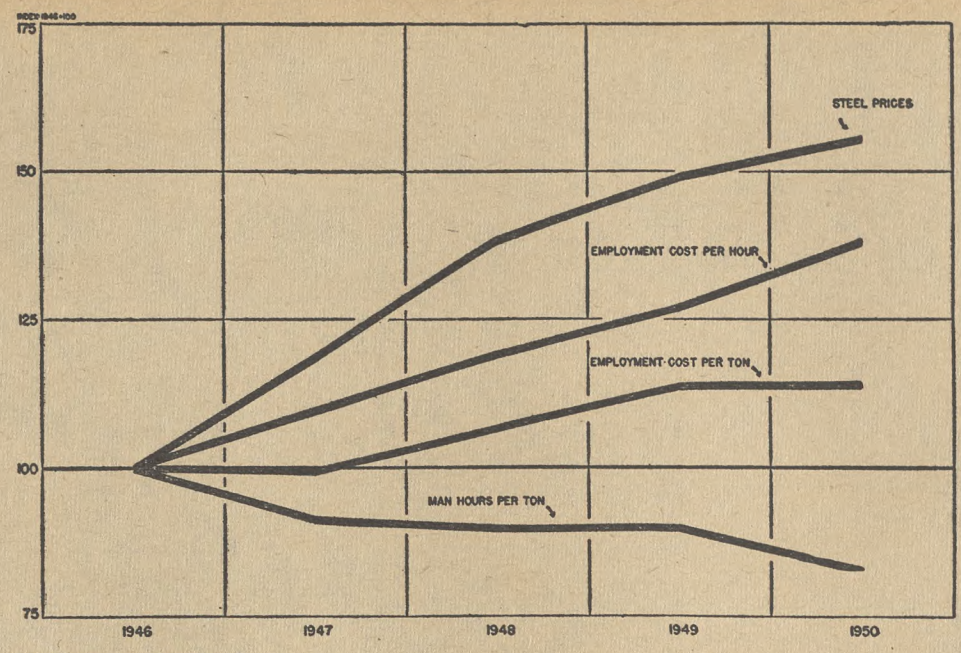
In "The People's Stake," OPS says that if the proposed WSB wage increases and fringe benefits are put into effect in the steel mills alone, the average cost for the year 1952 would be $3.43 per ton and $3.97 for the entire proposed contract of 18 months.

"In the case of a fully integrated operation, the cost would work out as follows: $3.49 for the first half of 1952; $4.58 for the second half of 1952; $5.94 for the first half of 1953," the pamphlet states.

"The average cost for the whole year 1952 would be $4.03. The average for the 18 months would be $4.67.

"The higher figure assumes that wage increases in coal and ore mines and in limestone quarries would be equal to those in the steel mills as to both terms and effective dates.

"Therefore, the higher figures are somewhat exaggerated because the coal miners have not yet asked for a wage increase, and, whenever they receive one and whatever it may be, it will not be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1952, as in the case of the steel mills.



STEEL PRICES have far outdistanced labor costs not only per hour but also per ton, while man hours required to produce a ton have sharply fallen from 1946 to 1950, according to this chart prepared by the Office of Price Stabilization.

"BUT EVEN in the face of these figures, the steel industry has insisted that it will require a $12 per ton ceiling price increase."

OPS also demolishes the steel industry's argument that when labor costs go up a dollar, the cost of products and services needed by a steel plant rises by another dollar.

"A general increase in steel wages in December, 1950, raised employment costs per ton by about $3.80 on the average," OPS recalls.

"At the same time, steel prices were raised in excess of $8 per ton. Yet, OPS figures indicate that since December, 1950, there has been virtually no net change in the cost of purchased services and materials for the steel industry.

"Actually, the cost of the most important single item—steel scrap—was reduced as the result of action taken by OPS and is now lower than it was in December, 1950."

Then the OPS report pointed out:

"It is true that in the past the steel industry has often followed the practice, when granting wage increases, of raising its prices by a substantially greater amount than the increase in the labor costs.

"The effect of this policy has been to steadily increase its profits per ton from a level of $9 in 1947 to an average of more than $20 in 1951."

The pamphlet explains that there are two ways that industry can get a price increase. One is under the Capehart amendment which permits a company to raise price ceilings so that they equal pre-Korean selling prices plus all increases and decreases in cost up to July, 1951.

Economic Stabilizer Roger Putman—on the recommendation of OPS—has already said that the steel industry is entitled to a $3 a ton Capehart price boost.

The industry also is entitled to a price increase if it can show that its return on the stockholders' investment before taxes falls below 85% of the level enjoyed in the years 1947-49.

Under this criterion, which is the same as Congress used in the excess profits tax law, the steel industry cannot receive a price increase.

"DURING the three years 1947-49, steel industry earnings averaged slightly more than $11 per ton compared to the $20 earned last year," OPS says.

"Even if we used the outside figure of $6 per ton as the cost of the wage increase throughout the entire 18 months' period, and assume other conditions unchanged, the average profit per ton for the 18 months (January 1952-June 1953) would fall to about $14.

"But under the Capehart Amendment, the steel industry could receive a price increase averaging almost $3 per ton. Thus, after the wage increase and the Capehart price increase, profits per ton, for all these 18 months would be about $17.

"For 1952, the profits per ton would be not less than $18. These compare favorably with the average profit of $11 per ton during the prosperous pre-Korean base period."

Stalin 'Peace' Prize Urged For Knowland's Steel Role

SEN. KNOWLAND (R.-Cal.) was nominated last week for a Stalin "Peace" Prize for his pro-management maneuvers in the steel situation.

He got the nomination from a fellow Californian, Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol of the State CIO Council.

Knowland had spearheaded congressional efforts to cut off all funds for federal seizure of the steel industry. His proposal was narrowly defeated in the Senate a few days before Federal District Judge David Pine invalidated the seizure action.

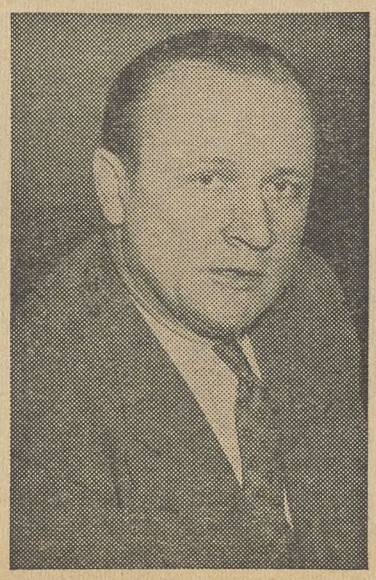
In a blistering letter to the senator, Despol nominated Knowland for "a special citation by Stalin for service rendered to the Kremlin with total disregard to your duty and allegiance to the U.S. in aiding the Soviets in their propaganda war against the Federal anti-inflation, wage and price stabilization program."

Despol charged Knowland had "aligned" himself both with the Communist Party and "the steel barons who are irresponsibly trying to force a shut down to obtain an extortionate price increase from the President."

"These steel barons," he pointed out, "are insisting that they be the sole exception to price and wage stabilization. Apparently you are acting under the delusion that the nation is in a cold war with President Truman, instead of the Kremlin."

In another congressional development, the New Jersey CIO Council urged Sens. Hendrickson and Smith (R. N.J.) to oppose the Dirksen proposal to kill the Wage Stabilization Board.

Council Pres. Carl Holderman denounced the Dirksen proposal as "another attempt to line up Congress behind the steel corporations" and as "identical with the Lucas amendment (which) was overwhelmingly rejected by the House."



SEN. KNOWLAND
A "Stalin peace prize."

Step-By-Step To Steel Tieup

Here is a step-by-step account of the steel dispute:

Nov. 27—Negotiations began.

Dec. 17—USA-CIO Executive Board and Wage Policy Committee set midnight, Dec. 31, as strike deadline.

Dec. 27—After President Truman appealed to the union to postpone a strike pending Wage Stabilization Board hearings, the USA-CIO Executive Board and Policy Committee delayed the strike until a special convention.

Jan. 4—The convention postponed strike action for 45 days.

Feb. 21—The union set a strike deadline for midnight, Mar. 23, to allow the WSB time to make recommendations—the third strike postponement.

Mar. 20 and 21—The Executive Board and Wage Policy Committee accepted the WSB recommendations, an action which again averted a strike.

Mar. 30 — Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson resigned after trying to undermine the WSB recommendations.

Apr. 8—President Truman seized the steel mills, thus averting a strike set for Apr. 9, after negotiations with the companies broke down.

Apr. 29—Judge Pine ruled the seizure illegal and the strike—postponed five times—began.

May 2—At President Truman's request, CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray called off the strike.

Feinsinger Takes On Foes At C. of C., Keeps His Skin

CHAIRMAN Nathan P. Feinsinger of the Wage Stabilization Board threw himself to the wolves at the 40th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington last week and retired with skin intact.

He spoke—a few hours before the government's seizure of the steel mills was declared illegal —at a luncheon session devoted to business under wage and price controls. He used the opportunity not only to defend the WSB role in the steel case, but to take the offensive away from those who were out for his scalp.

He made one prediction that came true before the day was out. A questioner wanted to know how the steel dispute was to be settled "when" the WSB recommendations and the seizure were "thrown out" by the courts.

"There is only one place where it can be settled," Feinsinger answered, "and that's around the bargaining table—and that won't be long.

"But if the courts act against the seizure—there'll be trouble."

"If your straight time average hourly earnings are as high as, or higher than, steel," he demanded of his audience (mostly employers), "I ask whether in that period you have not paid or did not expect to pay a cents-per-hour figure as high as, or more than, the 13¾c recommended for steel."

"The country isn't going to hell in a basket because of the steel case or any other case," he concluded. "Our democracy is too tough and too strong."

The CIO News was unable to determine if the sentiment expressed in a resonant bass in the rear as Feinsinger finished was that of the entire audience. It rumbled:

"Ought send 'im back to Russia!"

'My Gracious!'

The steel strike came at an untimely moment for Big Steel —just a few minutes after it had voted its usual 75c quarterly dividend.

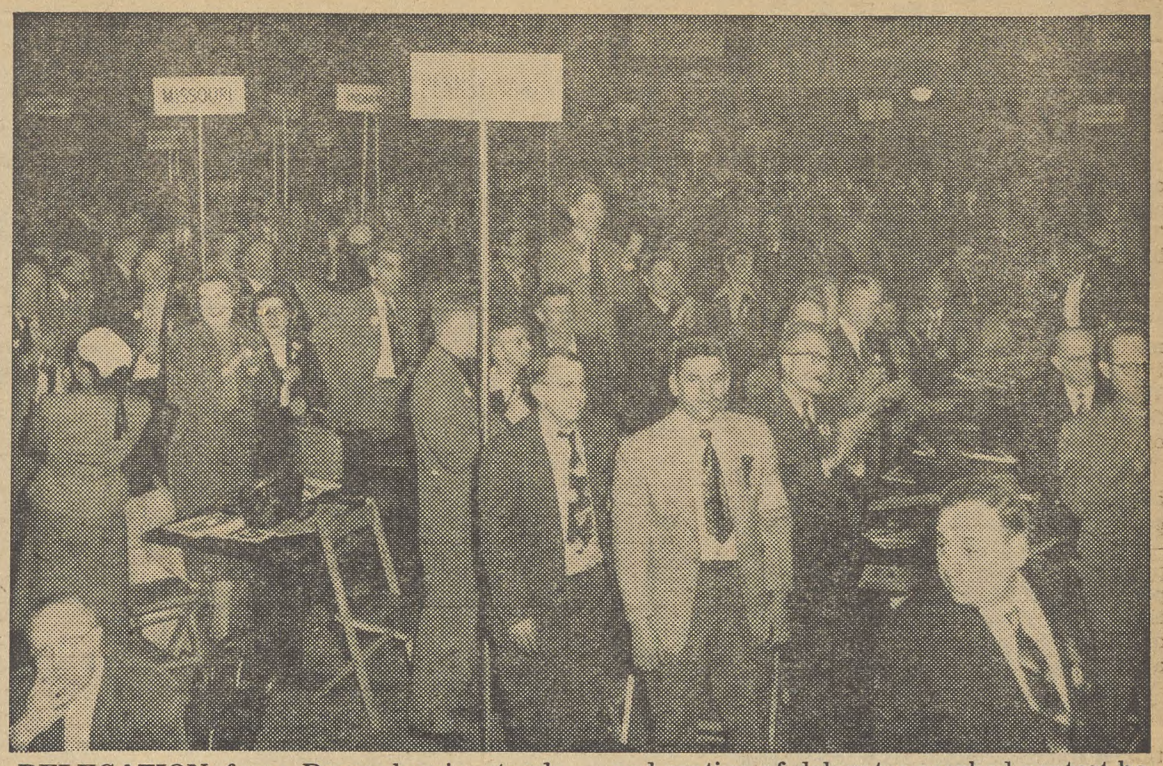
When Irving S. Olds, U. S. Steel Corp. board chairman, was told of the court decision ending government seizure, his comment was:

"What . . . my gracious."

Big Steel's 1952 first quarter showed record production, with total sales at $864 million, an increase of $45 million over the same quarter of 1951. Net profit for the latest quarter was $43 millions, a slight drop because of tax increases, but earnings averaged $1.43 a share.

Rieve, Supporters Win In Textile Union Showdown

"ORDER IN THE HALL."—Pres. Emil Rieve (left) of CIO Textile Workers calls convention to order so Sam Baron, former Canadian director, can speak.



DELEGATION from Pennsylvania stands to applaud a decision of the Textile Workers convention. Tense debate on proceedings and seating of delegates marked contest between Rieve and Baldanzi forces at the convention.

By WILLIAM W. WEISS

EMIL RIEVE was reelected to the presidency of the CIO Textile Workers Union of America and carried his 26-man slate to victory at the union's seventh biennial convention in Cleveland last week.

He defeated George Baldanzi for the top post in a show of strength which had been apparent to observers since the convention opened. The tally was 1223 to 720.

Baldanzi, executive vice president of the union, was not a candidate for that office. Mariano Bishop, Fall River, Mass., a vice president of the union and the administration candidate, defeated Joseph L. Hueter, manager of the Philadelphia Textile Workers Joint Board, for the executive vice president's position by a count of 1248 to 698.

William Pollock was returned to office as secretary-treasurer, defeating Lewis Conn, North Carolina State director, by 1253 votes to 682.

The ballots were counted by the Honest Ballot Association.

Outcome Foreseen

The election climaxed a tense week, during which charges and counter-charges were hurled by both sides. From the opening day's session on, however, the outcome was never in doubt. At that time, the convention approved by a three-to-one margin a partial report of the credentials committee after heated discussion during which Baldanzi demanded a "specific and detailed list of delegates."

Sam Baron, a vice president who last year was removed by Rieve as the union's Canadian director, charged that the committee's action in failing to provide the convention with a list of delegates "instead of a blind list by states" was undemocratic. He is a Baldanzi supporter.

Administration forces scored another victory on the opening day. The convention approved a rules committee report from which the Baldanzi group sought to have stricken a provision which made it mandatory for a delegate to vote for all 20 vice presidencies, or have his ballot invalidated.

Baldanzi charged that the provision was aimed at forcing him to lead a full slate against Rieve and his supporters.

Repeatedly during the session Rieve asked the delegates, from 33 states and five Canadian provinces, to refrain from booing speakers, and cautioned them to avoid what he termed "gutter language" while speaking from the floor. He branded as false charges that the convention was "packed and undemocratic." On one occasion he called the argument of a minority speaker "a lot of blah-blah."

In his keynote address, Rieve called on the delegates to settle "once and for all" his dispute with Baldanzi. He maintained that "another two years of internal conflict will be a serious blow to our union." Accusing Baldanzi of "attempting to disrupt the Textile Workers," he said the latter had not acted as an executive assistant, but as "an executive opponent" during the past two years.

At the union's Boston convention two years ago, Baldanzi defeated Bishop for the executive vice presidency. At that time both factions agreed to attempt to work together, but the effort was short-lived.

Reports that a secession movement resulting from Baldanzi's defeat would be led by Dyers Local 1733 of Paterson, N. J., were denied by Charles Lazzio, president of the local. Baldanzi has said he does not want to see a secession movement develop.

Rieve discounted the rumors and said "the union is now going to function for the good of the membership. He indicated there "probably" would be some staff changes.

Baldanzi said he had no plans for the future.

The Textile Workers served notice on the industry that there will be no compromise in the union's drive to organize the unorganized textile workers of the nation.

The delegates heard Rieve warn that they can expect little aid from the Congress to be elected this year.

"We must roll up our sleeves, pull in our belts and do the job ourselves," he said.

In his keynote address, Rieve delivered a slashing attack on federal and state legislation which has enabled employers to resist the union's organizing drives.

Holds Its Ground

He pointed out that TWUA, "despite great frustrations and serious defeats" during the past two years, "has been able to hold its ground and launch several counter-offensives."

"The record of the employers is one of cruel repression and calculated profiteering," he said. "But the record also shows that our enemies have not gotten away with the murder they contemplated."

Making an over-all analysis of the union's gains since the last convention in 1950, Rieve revealed that 286 new agreements covering 23,183 workers have been signed. In addition, bargaining rights have been secured for 7329 more workers in plants where contracts have not yet been negotiated.

"Despite the multiple handicaps imposed upon us by the economic, legal and political forces united to drive us out of existence, our strength is even greater than mere figures can show," he said.

"Serious as our losses have been because of lessened employment in the industry, we have managed to redress them through new organization. Thus we now represent over 400,000 workers, the same number as two years ago, while our present roster of 1575 contracts is actually higher than at that time."

Charging the industry with "social irresponsibility" and refusal to heed the lessons of the past, Rieve said it has pursued "policies of the narrowest self-interest, without regard to the welfare of its workers, its consumers or the general community."

He condemned the growth of centralized management in the industry whereby policy is set and control is exercised from offices far removed from the mills. He said such a policy widens the distance between management and workers.

While holding its own in this country, TWUA has made steady and impressive organizational gains in Canada, Rieve pointed out. During the past two years, the union has organized 26 Canadian textile mills employing nearly 2000 workers.

TWUA now represents more than 20% of all primary textile workers in the Dominion. Out of approximately 100.000 workers in the industry there, 20,000 are employed in plants under TWUA contract. They belong to 89 locals and six joint boards.

Rieve delivered a scathing denunciation of the Taft-Hartley Act, terming it a "fortress behind which employers who wish to operate open shops have been able to insulate themselves from unions."

Haywood Speaks

Calling for redoubled efforts to repeal the act, Rieve said with all its legal technicalities, it has become "a full employment bill for lawyers."

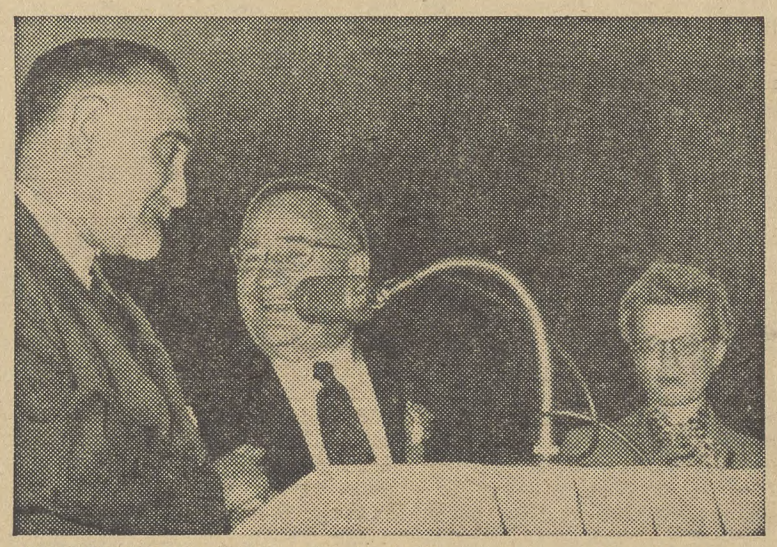
Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, in a major address said the court order ending the government's seizure of the steel mills simply proved that "steel cannot be made by injunctions."

The procurement policies of the Army were sharply assailed by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers. He was also sharply critical of the tax exemptions granted non-union plants and declared that such techniques "contribute toward the severe unemployment situation in both the textile and apparel industries."

He charged that "Pentagon officials are encouraging 'chiselers and fly-by-nights' to create ghost towns by their present methods of awarding contracts."

Urging greater non-military aid under auspices of the Mutual Security Agency, Potofsky warned against "dubious alliances" with Franco, Peron and the neo-Nazis of Western Germany.

He denounced the current "tug-of-war" with the Soviet Union for the loyalty of the "most degenerate elements" in the new Germany which, he said, "may well become the monster it once was."



"CHISELERS and fly-by-nights" are favored by Pentagon contract awards, causing layoffs in textile and clothing industries, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers told TWUA parley. He's greeted on platform by TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve.

Tumult On Floor Marked Textile Union Convention

BLOWING OFF STEAM—Delegates from big textile center of Patterson, N. J., whistle, clap and wave their arms during TWUA convention. These delegates were among the strongest critics of Pres. Emil Rieve's administration.

BITTER TENSION OF TWUA convention is reflected in the face of George Baldanzi, executive vice president, in debate before election of officers.

Murray Says Steel Tried To Alter Rules Of Game

CIO PRES. Philip Murray concluded his address to the Textile Workers' convention at the precise moment Federal Judge David A. Pine handed down his decision voiding President Truman's seizure of the steel industry.

Ironically, the theme of his speech was "The Rules of the Game."

In his address, Murray accused the steel industry of failure to abide by and respect the rules it helped formulate for the settlement of labor-management disputes through the Wage Stabilization Board. He charged management with being "directly responsible" for the continuing dispute.

"In the end I am confident in my own heart and soul that the steel workers will be able to protect themselves in this fight," he said. "They are going to do just that."

Most of his speech was devoted to a review of the steel case and the industry's refusal to bargain collectively with the union on its demands. He said the companies forced the dispute into the WSB and then rejected the board's recommendations for a wage settlement, plus the union shop.

"At the beginning of the case," he said, "the industry pridefully recorded its evidence and spoke boastingly in portions of the record about the esteem in which it held the public members of the board."

The industry knew the rules then and made no complaint, he said. Then he pointed out that after the board returned its recommendations, the industry attacked it and engaged in a "diabolic campaign" of national advertising condemning President Truman, the board and the steel union.

He charged that "at no time since the beginning of the so-called collective bargaining sessions has the industry attempted to bargain in good faith with us."

When he was informed of Judge Pine's ruling at the conclusion of his address, he declared that the Steelworkers "had no alternative but to cease work immediately."

Debate Delays Murray's Speech

The CIO Textile Workers have the greatest admiration for CIO Pres. Philip Murray. And they were glad to have him as the principal speaker at their convention.

Nevertheless, Murray had to wait 15 minutes in an anti-room of Cleveland's Public Auditorium while delegates heatedly debated a credentials committee ruling.

When he eventually was introduced, Murray said he had "been listening" to the discussion which reminded him of "many situations in which I have participated."

'Conspiracy' To Break Unions Charged To Textile Mill Owners In Senate Report

THE SOUTHERN textile industry has engaged in a "widespread conspiracy" to bust unions and it has been aided greatly by the Taft-Hartley Act, a report of the Senate Labor subcommittee said last week.

"Primitive policies, including use of the National Guard, ex parte injunctions, violence, espionage, and intemperate verbal attacks, are still being used on a large scale to combat union organization," Chairman Humphrey (D. Minn.) said in releasing the report.

"On the one hand, the Taft-Hartley Act has encouraged these excesses and on the other, it has failed to provide an effective remedy for such abuses."

Based on 1950 hearings, the report deals specifically with strikes and violence resulting from efforts of the CIO Textile Workers Union to organize or bargain for employes of American Enka Corp., Morristown, Tenn.; Anchor Rome Mills, Rome, Ga.; American Thread Co., Tallapoosa, Ga.; Celanese Corp., Rome, Ga., and several mills in Anderson, S. C.

The report, approved by 11 of the 13 members of the full Senate Labor Committee, declares that Taft-Hartley has encouraged antiunion employers and "has in fact served as cover for the ambush of pioneering unions with limited resources."

Sens. Taft (R. O.) and Nixon (R. Calif.) joined in a minority report charging that the majority had issued "an amazing an unjustified slur" on the South. In his introduction, however, Humphrey emphasized that the committee's findings were not limited to geography and that similar abuses under Taft-Hartley were found throughout the country.

The report quotes testimony by CIO Textile Worker Pres. Emil Rieve:

"I charge that there exists in the textile industry, primarily in the South, a widespread conspiracy to prevent union organization and to destroy those unions which now exist."

The report adds that "evidence before the subcommittee goes far to substantiate Mr. Rieve's charge."

Condon Gets Joint Backing

ROBERT CONDON, a veteran liberal and pro-labor member of the California Legislature, has received joint labor backing in his campaign for Congress.

Condon, a Democrat, is running in California's new 6th District covering Contra Costa and Solano counties in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Following endorsement by the CIO County Council PAC, Condon also got the backing of AFL and Railroad Brotherhood officials, and a joint labor program to support his candidacy is under way.

The Contra Costa CIO Council also has named George Kelty, of OWIU, as a full-time PAC director.

Life In Kannapolis

'Hear No Unionism, Speak No Unionism, See No Unions'

SOUTHERN TEXTILE mill owners can't stand to have their workers hear CIO radio programs.

Southern radio stations simply cannot afford to carry CIO programs, especially when the company controls the station and that is the case in Kannapolis, N. C., home of the giant Cannon cotton mill chain.

As a result of radio station WGTL's attempt to end weekly broadcasts by the CIO Textile Workers while a contract is still in effect, the Federal Communications Commission has been asked to intervene.

TWUA Rep. Joseph Pedigo said the Cannon Corp. controls the radio station, through ownership of theaters and buildings housing insurance and funeral establishments run by the same family that runs the radio station. Cannon also controls virtually every merchant who advertises on the station, he said.

"Kannapolis boasts that it is the largest unincorporated city in the nation," Pedigo pointed out. "Every foot of land, every building, including the post office, the railroad station, the churches and the schools are all owned by Cannon. The merchants pay a base rent, then must let Cannon audit their books every year, and pay an additional percentage of their profits to Cannon.

"Even Forbes Magazine, in its January 1952 issue, said that 'around Kannapolis, workers' private lives aren't their own. A man seen a little high in a local bar gets reported, may also get the axe.'" **(LPA.)**

'Dixiecrat Is A Northern GOP With You-All Accent'

SEN. HUMPHREY'S (D. Minn.) definition of a Dixiecrat sent the delegates to the CIO Textile Workers' convention into gales of laughter.

"A Dixiecrat is nothing more or less than a reactionary northern Republican with a Southern accent," Humphrey said.

He added the breed "is limited in number—a sort of prehistoric monstrosity, a hangover of a dying age."

But for the most part his speech was a serious attack on the Taft-Hartley Act.

Humphrey said that in the light of his experience as chairman of the Senate Labor-Management Relations subcommittee, which probed how the law hurt organization of the textile workers in the South, he was convinced that the law should be repealed.

He warned the delegates to prepare for a knock-down, carry-out fight with the country's "economic royalists." Humphrey said:

"We are going to have to make up our minds whether this country is going to move ahead in the line of social progress, in better standards of living for more and more people or whether or not we are going to . . . be forced to turn over this great national heritage of ours to the people that once before abused it . . ."

'Who Lost Europe?'

Dixiegops Vote Cut In Foreign Aid

THE ISOLATIONIST, Dixiegop coalition which has professed so much political "concern" over "Who lost China?" took the first steps last week toward posing a new —and much more tragic— question.

If coalition plans to butcher appropriations for the administration's Mutual Security Program are carried out in conjunction with the crippling of our own military build-up recently voted by the House, defense experts warn that the question may some day in the future become "Who lost Europe?"

The current fight on President Truman's foreign aid and defense program has been set up as a declared policy of Republican leaders, pushed forward with almost unanimous Dixiecrat support.

Last week, for example, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted a straight 12.66% slash across-the-board in the $7.9 billion budget for military and economic aid. That means a total committee cut of $1 billion.

MILITARY experts estimate that to get equivalent strength for defense by building up our own military might, anywhere from $6 billion to $12 billion must be spent in this country for each $1 billion spent abroad. This is due to higher U. S. production costs, higher pay for members of our armed forces, and similar factors.

Yet members of the committee voting for the cut were nearly all part of the so-called "economy" bloc in the Senate. They included Sens. Connally (Tex.) and George (Ga.), both Dixiecrats; Sparkman (D. Ala.), Gillette (D. Ia.), Wiley (R. Wis.), Smith (R. N.J.), Tobey (R., N. H.), Brewster (R. Me.) and Hickenlooper (R. Ia.).

Opposing the cut were Sens. Green (D. R.I.), McMahon (D. Conn.) and Fulbright (D. Ark.).

Despite the severe committee slash, Republican leaders indicate they will seek another cut almost as large on the Senate floor. Hickenlooper predicted the fight, and Sen. Taft (R. O.) threw his support to a GOP move to slice another $900 million.

This is too much even for Connally, no friend of foreign aid. He has promised to fight for the bill with the $1 billion cut as reported. It falls far short, however, of the fantastic demand of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee Apr. 22 that no money at all be voted for the program.

THERE was reason to speculate, however, if Hickenlooper was not also of the chamber's extreme isolationist view. After voting for the $1 billion cut, he alone of the committee merely voted "present" on the question of reporting the bill to the Senate which was done by an 8 to 0 vote.

The action is all the more serious in view of the House slash of $6 billion in military spending for U. S. armed forces next year.

Sec. of Defense Robert A. Lovett last week warned the Senate Appropriations Committee, now considering the measure, that it would require demobilization of "a substantial part" of our armed forces.

Sec. of the Air Force Thomas K. Finletter declared flatly that the cut would "increase the chances of war" and place the nation in greater danger of Russian atomic attack.

Rep. Rhodes Wins Over Labor Foes

Carrying every precinct in Pennsylvania's 14th Congressional District, Rep. Rhodes easily won renomination in the Democratic primary in the Reading area.

Rhodes won 78% of the vote in a campaign against former Mayor John F. Davis of Reading, who carried on a bitter anti-labor campaign.

Rhodes, a local and state AFL official, had united support of the CIO, AFL, railroad brotherhoods and independent voters.

(LPA.)

U.S. Chamber Takes Lead In Drive To Kill Price Lids

THE DRIVE to kill all price controls predicted with the government's first "decontrol" action began to shape up clearly last week.

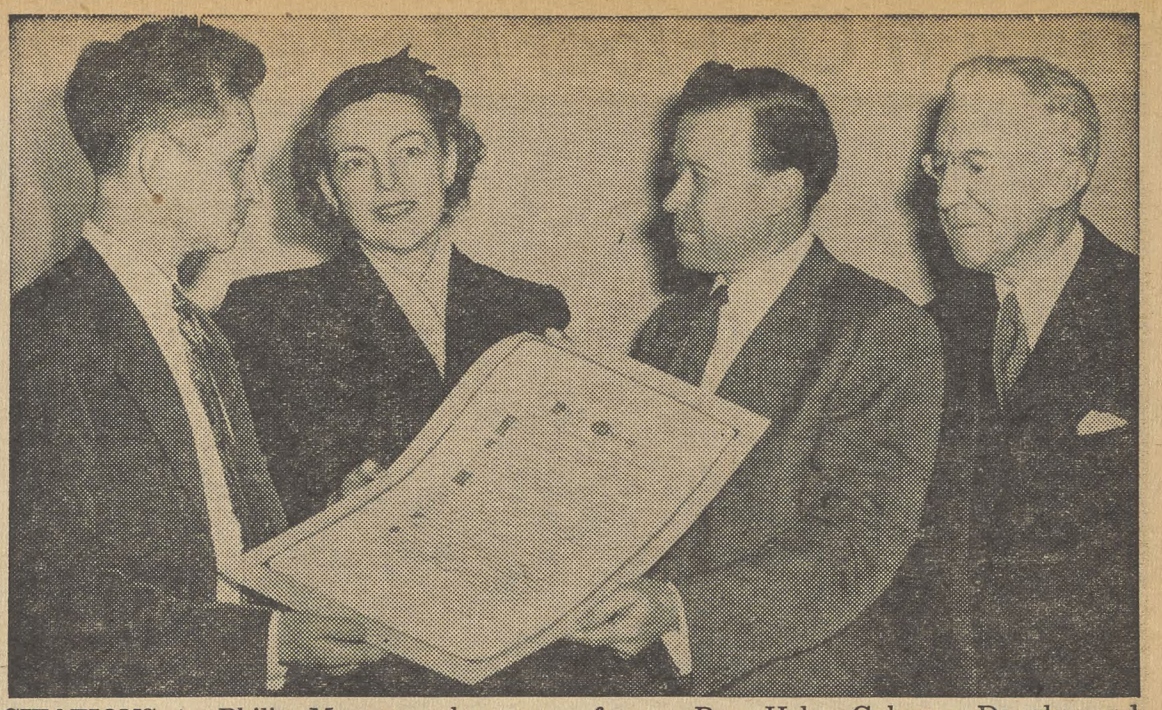
This time the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, rather than the National Association of Manufacturers, which led the fight in 1945, was the first to take up the ball. A policy declaration adopted by the Chamber at its 40th annual meeting demanded a "prompt" end to all price, rent, and wage controls.

The House and Senate Banking Committees, which have been stalling on legislation to extend the act another year, continued to use the threat to kill controls as a club against the Administration in the steel dispute.

At a hearing before the House committee, Rep. Kilburn (R. N.Y.) told Wage Stabilization Board Chairman Nathan Feinsinger that he thought Congress would let wage-price controls die unless the new law forbids WSB handling of labor disputes.

And Rep. Buffet (R. Neb.) declared he hopes Congress will get "so angry" about the government's handling of the steel case that it will let controls die "even if it is an election year."

These positions were not new, however, and reflected the same disregard of the public interest that the Dixiegop coalition exhibited last year in writing inflationary amendments into the controls law.



CITATIONS to Philip Murray, who was represented by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, left, and John Haynes Holmes, right, were presented Apr. 26 on behalf of League for Industrial Democracy by actress and former Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas and CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who was himself given one of the LID's first awards in 1950. In a presentation address Reuther lauded Murray's services.

'Philip Murray Day' Marked; Award Held Tribute To CIO Membership

PHILIP MURRAY was certainly present in the hearts of more than 600 persons who attended the 47th annual dinner of the League for Industrial Democracy on Apr. 26, although developments in the steel dispute prevented him from attending.

This year's affair, held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Commodore in New York, scene of the CIO's convention last November, turned out, in fact, to be pretty much a "Philip Murray Day."

And John Haynes Holmes, Sidney Hook and Leland Olds, who were given league awards, were happy to help make it so.

Murray was presented the LID 1952 Award in honor of his 50 years of outstanding activity in the American labor movement. Holmes, pastor emeritus of the Community Church in New York, received a similar citation for 45 years of outstanding civic and ethical leadership.

OLDS, former head of the Federal Power Commission, and Hook, chairman of the philosophy department at New York Univ., were recipients of the John Dewey Awards to distinguished alumni of the LID for contributions to social progress.

The citation to Murray was presented by CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who had himself received one of the league's first awards in 1950. CIO Sec.-Treas James B. Carey accepted the award on the CIO president's behalf.

In his presentation address, Reuther referred to this year's conference theme, "Needed: A Moral Awakening in America," and said that the selection of Murray as the recipient was especially appropriate in terms of the meeting's ethical emphasis.

"No one in public life today is more unselfishly dedicated to serving the people of America. No one has worked harder at applying basic moral values to bring about a solution of the economic, social and political problems facing America," Ruether declared.

Lambasting the steel industry for not realizing that "in a free society there is no substitute for moral and social responsibility," he said that in the current steel crisis, "Murray is performing a great public service in demonstrating that steelworkers and workers generally need to make progress with the whole community."

Accepting for Murray, Carey declared that "Pres. Murray would, of course, tell you today that you paid tribute not to him but to the great organization he leads. Pres. Murray's humility cannot, however, conceal the fact that much of the CIO's greatness derives from his own extraordinary leadership.

"Rarely does history produce, as it has in Philip Murray, a labor leader with so balanced a fusion of calm wisdom and inspiring militancy. If ever there was a moral reawakening in modern industrial America it came with the birth and early development of the CIO.

Emphasizing that the CIO grew because of its "spiritual crusade" against injustice, Carey added:

"IT IS TO this moral awakening' and to this tradition of selflessness and sacrifice for the common weal that Pres. Philip Murray would say the League for Industrial Democracy is paying tribute today."

The citation declared that Murray has "helped powerfully to revolutionize collective bargaining procedures in our giant corporations, to advance the living standards of the masses, to improve labor and social legislation, to promote racial and religious amity, and to strengthen the cause of democracy and of human freedom in this and other lands."

U. S. Attorneys Says Not Even duPonts Are Above The Law

ASSISTANT Atty. Gen. H. Graham Morison reminded the Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting in Washington last week that not even the duPonts are above the law.

Morison, chief of the Anti-Trust Div. of the Justice Dept., mentioned Delaware's first family in charging that defendants in recent anti-trust cases have made unwarranted attacks on the motives of the government.

His charge grew out of the pending suit charging that the duPont family, through two family holding companies and stock acquisitions, controls the duPont Co. and through it General Motors and the U. S. Rubber Co.

Recently the government asked 186 members of the family to appear in court and give any grounds they might have why their interests cannot adequately be represented by Pierre S. and Irenee duPont. The duPonts thereupon declared publicly that the government was "going too far" by charging criminal action to minor children.

Morison told the C. of C. that the government's move was designed solely to protect the interests of the 186 persons involved, so that if any of them felt Pierre and Irenee were not representing them properly, they could tell the court about it and ask to have their rights safeguarded.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "it would have been unfair not to include these persons, for such failure would entail an adjudication of their rights . . . without granting them an opportunity to be heard by the court."

Minor members of the family play an "important role" in holding title to duPont stock which is held in trust by their parents. So long as it is voted to further activities which the government charges violate the anti-trust laws, he explained, "minors qualify as class defendants the same as their parents."

Sewell Avery Beamed—Then Things Started Popping

SEWELL AVERY beamed happily—for him, that is—on the 100 or so Montgomery Ward stockholders who gathered in Chicago last week for their annual meeting.

The attendance was sparse. At times in the past, when things were more lively, 300 and 400 shareholders showed.

"This," said Avery, "looks like it will be the dullest meeting we've ever had."

That was when things began to happen.

Before the meeting ended, Avery had come out against employe pensions, other stores, women, and Eisenhower.

The excitement started when Silas Cartland, described by the Wall Street Journal as a stockholder and former employe, introduced a resolution asking management to consider an employe pension.

Avery rejected it. A pension is something for management alone to consider, he declared.

SEWELL AVERY
. . . That ended that.

"The desirability of having money is excellent," he commented. "Giving away money is easy."

But Charles H. Erne, another stockholder, insisted that a pension plan would pay off by giving employes an incentive to work harder.

"Sears, Roebuck employes are happier and more loyal and have brighter faces," he declared. "You have more turnover than Sears."

Then he started talking about truck tires and aluminum wheelbarrows. He tried to buy one of each at the Montgomery Ward store in Middletown, Conn., he said, but had to go across the street to Sears to get 'em.

"We sell tires and everything else," Avery snapped, with his usual charm. "You can spend the rest of your life going into stores if you want to."

Besides, he said, getting back to the pensions, the company has an "informal" plan "based on need." At the end of March it was paying an average of $92 a month to 185 retired employes averaging 29 years of service.

The turnover, he said with what some observers interpreted as a shudder, is the fault of the women. They make up 70% of the firm's employes.

"They move about like flies," he mourned. "We are working shorter hours. We are paying increased wages. And we still can't get the kind of people we want."

That beau geste prompted another stockholder to renew the pension motion.

"The motion is ineffective, a nuisance and it's out of order," Avery proclaimed.

That ended that.

Then another stockholder got to his feet and stoutly maintained that more important than pensions is getting that "drunken sailor crowd out of Washington."

"And the man that can do that is Dwight D. Eisenhower," he asserted.

At this point Avery was credited with smiling.

"I know Mr. Eisenhower," he said softly. "He is a fine man. But he is a soldier.

"The man we want in the White House is one with character, integrity, experience, courage. Above all he must be someone we know—

"Robert A. Taft."

'Doctors Lobby' Defeated In 20-Year Hospital Fight

A 20-YEAR fight by the "doctors' lobby" against a pioneering prepaid health program has been defeated in Oklahoma.

The Elk City Community Hospital - Clinic has defeated a "blacklist" of its doctors by the Beckham County, Okla., Medical Society.

The medical society has given up its discriminatory refusal to admit to membership doctors on the staff of the cooperative hospital.

The victory against the "doctors' lobby" was reported last week by the Cooperative News Service.

The local medical society has reached an out-of-court settlement of a suit brought by the hospital two years ago in an effort to win membership for its doctors.

The Elk City hospital was founded in 1929 by Dr. Michael Shadid, "doctor for the people." The hospital's pay-in-advance medical care program has received widespread support from farm families and the Farmers Union.

The Oklahoma decision was hailed by Jerry Voorhis, of the Cooperative Health Federation of America, as a "long and most important step toward elimination of all discrimination by organized medicine against doctors who associate themselves with consumer-sponsored health plans."

The blind opposition of the American Medical Association to all forms of prepaid health insurance was vigorously condemned by Gov. Earl Warren of California.

Warren, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, wrote in Look magazine that the AMA is "stubbornly resisting social progress."

The Californian warned "we must face the fact that voluntary insurance by itself cannot solve the problem of catastrophic medical costs," and most doctors and patients know it "only too well."

Hospital insurance also figured in a Supreme Court decision announced last week.

The court, in a 7-to-1 ruling with Justice Black dissenting, tossed out a U. S. anti-trust case against Oregon doctors who had set up their own medical insurance plan.

The court majority said its decision was based on the fact that the Oregon Medical Society and county affiliates had abandoned discriminatory practices which were the basis of the government's action.

'Group Libel' Law Upheld By High Court

IN A CLOSE decision, the U. S. Supreme Court last week upheld an Illinois "group libel" law curbing racist propaganda.

The test case stemmed from conviction of Joseph Beauharnais, head of the anti-Negro "White Circle League of America," which circulated petitions seeking Chicago City Council action to bar Negroes from so-called "white sections" of the city.

Beauharnais' propaganda activities figured in the Cicero race riot last year. He was convicted and fined $200 under the Illinois law banning publications exposing any race, creed or color "to contempt, derision or obloquy."

The court upheld constitutionality of the "group libel" law in a 5-to-4 decision, with the majority ruling written by Justice Frankfurter.

In another controversial case, the court upheld in a 6-to-3 decision the "released time" program in New York City public schools. Under this program, pupils are released for one hour weekly for religious classes outside school buildings.

CCG Chief Cleared By Appeals Court

THE CONVICTION of Edward A. Rumley, executive secretary of the reactionary Committee for Constitutional Government, on a charge of contempt of Congress was reversed last week by the U. S. Court of Appeals in Washington.

The charge of which he was found guilty was based on his refusal to give the House Lobby Investigating Committee headed by the late Rep. Buchanan (D. Pa.) the names of persons who bought CCG literature worth $500 or more.

The committee claimed the "sales" of such literature—which is anti-labor, anti-New Deal and anti-Truman administration—were used to cover up donations to help pay for plugging the CCG's tory line.

The Court of Appeals decision was the work of Judge E. Barrett Prettyman, with Judge James M. Proctor agreeing. Judge David L. Bazelon dissented.

Rumley on conviction was fined $1000 and given a six-month suspended jail sentence.

'U. S. Labor Answers Moscow' In New CIO Radio Series

THE CIO took on the job last week of answering some of the Russian lies about American workers and their unions.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey fired the opening shot in the first of a new series of radio broadcasts entitled "American Labor Answers Radio Moscow" which was heard May 1 from station WCFM in Washington. It will be aired at 7:30 p.m. each Thursday. The programs eventually will be carried by a large number of stations in different parts of the country, he said.

"These programs will reveal the myths and lies spread about America and its working men and women by Moscow's propagandists," Carey said.

"We will nail these lies which Radio Moscow broadcasts day and night, around the clock, 365 days a year."

The first broadcast dealt with the Communists' charges that CIO Pres. Philip Murray, as head of the CIO Steelworkers, had made a deal with the industry not to press his union's demands.

"This lie is easy to refute," Carey said, "because the truth is apparent. It is our belief that America's propaganda campaign can be won because the free countries do have truth on their side while the Communists are practitioners of the Big Lie technique."

Congress Check Asked As 'Tax Bonanza' Grows

IT'S TIME to turn off the "tax bonanza" which has brought U. S. business firms more than $17 billion in special tax privileges—at the expense of individual tax payers.

The Defense Production Administration in the past 10 days has announced two more big chunks of tax benefits.

One was for 255 defense facilities for a total of $366 million, and the other was for 177 plants for a total of $513 million.

The stepped-up flow of "tax bonanza" benefits brought a new protest in Congress, as Rep. Smith (D. Miss.) urged the House reexamine the DPA's tax write-off program.

"This is a matter of concern to every American because the amortization on speed-up is being paid for by the American taxpayer," he said.

"No further tax exemptions should be granted except in the field of direct military supplies."

Smith blamed the "tax bonanza" for a major share of the industrial recession in New England. The program has aided runaway plants moving South.

The "tax bonanza" gives business firms special tax privileges. With DPA certificates, they can write off the cost of new plants in five years instead of the normal 20 or 25 years. That means a hefty reduction in corporate taxes—and a consequent increase in the load on individual income tax payers.

Periodic reports by the DPA on the tax write-off plan reveal:

1. Stepped-up volume of tax certificates issued.

2. The greatest share of the certificates is going to big business firms, with privately-owned utilities currently moving in in the wake of steel firms, oil companies and railroads.

Late last year, the "tax bonanza" total was some $10 billion, and Charles E. Wilson, then defense mobilizer, talked about easing up on the program.

But in the subsequent five months, the "tax bonanza" total has jumped from $10 billion to $17.5 billion.

Of that total, nearly $1.5 billion covers three DPA reports for the three-week period from Mar. 20 to Apr. 10. And well over $1 billion of that chunk went to electric power companies all over the nation. (Many of the same power companies are sponsoring high-powered ads against public power as "socialism" and in favor of "business managed public utilities.")

Some of the big power company tax benefits just granted are:

Ohio Edison $47 million, Indiana & Michigan Electric $41 million, Detroit Edison $33 million, Pennsylvania Power & Light $36 million, St. Louis Cities Services $28 million, Alabama Power $22 million, Georgia Power $15 million. Tax write-offs of from 30 to 65% were allowed.

These follow sizeable benefits to U. S. Steel Corp., Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, Dow Chemical, Esso Standard Oil Co., etc.

'Shipbuilding Famine' Near, Grogan Warns

AMERICA'S shipbuilding industry is dying on the vine, and will "come to complete halt in 1953" unless Congress revises the government's present maritime policy.

That warning was presented by Pres. John J. Grogan of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers to the House Merchant Marine Committee.

He testified in support of Senate-approved S. 241, granting government subsidies for new ship construction, reconversion and remodeling.

Grogan warned that "America faces a grave threat if a shipbuilding famine strikes before Congress passes legislation to assist the industry."

The IUMSWA president pointed out that the flight to foreign flag shipping operations—which has been strongly protested by CIO and AFL seafaring organizations—has been paralleled by a flight to foreign shipyards for construction and repairs.

He said American shipowners, operating on the basis of the "competitive force of starvation," have placed orders in foreign yards for 201 ships in the past three and one-half years and will order "substantial additional construction" in the next few months.

"While foreign shipbuilding is cutting into our shipbuilding industry," he said, "foreign registry cuts into the American merchant marine."

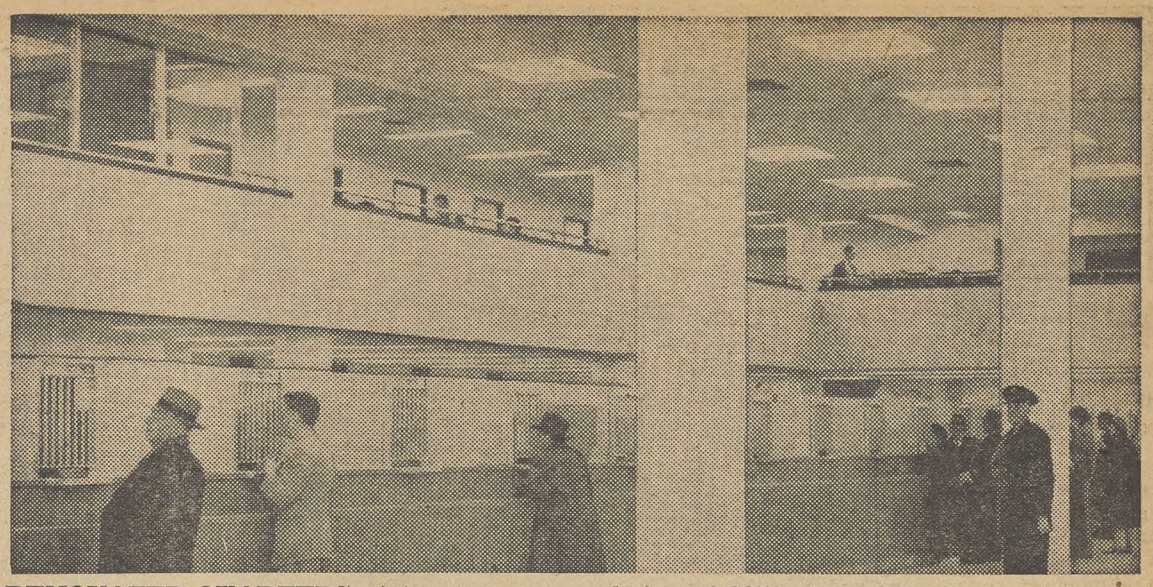
U. S. shipping interests now are placing more shipbuilding orders abroad than at home, Grogan said.

In support of his warning of a "shipbuilding famine," Grogan pointed out that President Truman's budget, now pending before Congress, shows "that no further cargo ship construction is contemplated."

Bethlehem Talks Again Extended

For the third time, CIO Shipbuilding Workers have extended their contract with Bethlehem Steel Co. and Todd Shipyards, covering 38,000 workers in 10 yards.

The contracts, which originally expired last Dec. 31, were extended to June 14. A 20c hourly wage increase heads the IUMSWA's proposals.



RENOVATED QUARTERS of Amalgamated Bank of New York are shown after completion of $250,000 worth of reconstruction to Union Square office.

Labor Bank Gets $250,000 New Look

THE AMALGAMATED Bank of New York has been given a $250,000 new look.

The interior of the bank—which was established 29 years ago by the late Sidney Hillman, first president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and a handful of labor enthusiasts—has been completely renovated.

To celebrate completion of the renovation, a party was held for depositors and personnel, with Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the bank and ACWA, acting as host.

The bank's 20,000 square feet of floor space has been so arranged that it gives 43% more lobby space than before, and additional working space.

The entire bank has been air-conditioned. Other changes include a new board room on the mezzanine, and placing the personal small loan on a platform facing Union Square.

The bank has 9000 depositors, $2.25 million in capital and undivided profits, and more than $39 million in assets.

The Amalgamated was the first commercial bank to install a small-loan department, and fought the loan sharks who were exploiting workers in the needles trades, school teachers, policemen, firemen and other civil service employes.

Scab Drive Against UFW Strike Stymied

A "BACK-to-work" campaign was the latest threat last week directed against 1500 striking CIO Furniture Workers at the Thomasville Chair Co. in Thomasville, N. C.

Despite the move by the company to organize scabs in the plant, polite intimidation of pickets and wide-open anti-picketing injunctions, the strikers were holding firm through the seventh week of the walkout.

UFWA headquarters reported production remains crippled despite management's repeated efforts to spark a back-to-work move.

Three bargaining sessions failed to produce any change in the company's refusal to grant a wage increase.

The Furniture Workers charge the company openly seeks to break the union.

The UFWA is asking a cost-of-living wage increase for the Thomasville workers, who have received no boost since late in 1950. It cites wage boosts recently won in eight other furniture plants in Virginia and the Carolinas.

More than 60 members of UFWA Local 286 were arrested earlier in the strike, after police threatened to fire tear gas at the strikers.

Additional support for the Thomasville strike fund is requested of CIO affiliates. Contributions should be sent to Thomasville Strike Relief Committee, UFWA-CIO, 101 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.

Haywood Asks Drive To Save Rent Controls

THE CIO last week alerted its affiliates to fight the all-out campaign of realtors to have local governing bodies decontrol rents.

In a letter to international union presidents, CIO councils, and regional directors, CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, as chairman of the CIO National Housing Committee, wrote:

"Local Real Estate Boards have created a literal bonfire of decontrol actions by governing boards of local communities. They are spending unlimited sums to try to bring about the end of rent control.

"Only aggressive action by CIO affiliated units can save this important stabilization law which affects such a major portion of the average worker's expenditures.

"Write to your congressmen, urging that the existing law be strengthened to permit decontrol of rents in a local community only when the vacancy ratio in low and middle income housing in that community is equal to 10% of the housing supply."

The letter pointed out that unless Congress acts, existing federal rent controls expire June 30. Sections of S. 2645 and H.R. 6546 would extend the present rent control law to June 30, 1954, but the Senate Banking and Currency Committee has failed to act even on these bills pending clarification of other issues.

The CIO wants the present law strengthened. CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey has testified that the system for having federal authorities impose rent control is too complex. He said that "despite repeated requests," the Critical Areas Committee has failed to take steps to control rents in such vital production centers as Milwaukee, Tulsa and Oakland, Calif.

Woman Named To IUE Board

First woman member of the executive board of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers is Eileen Dooley, business agent of Local 291 in Salem, Mass.

She won a place on the board through election as chairman of the Sylvania Conference Board.

Miss Dooley had been business agent at the Salem Sylvania plant for five years and before that was president of the local. She also is president of the North Shore CIO Council. **(LPA)**

CITATION from American Federation of the Physically Handicapped is presented to CIO Pres. Philip Murray (center) by Miss Mildred Scott, federation secretary-treasurer. Others in group (from left) are Robert T. Creasey, assistant secretary of labor, Paul A. Strachan, president, and Thomas J. Keating, vice president, AFPH.

New Life Of A Great American

Sidney Hillman: Great American, by Jean Gould. Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.00.

"WE'VE GOT to organize every worker in spite of the officials . . . but we ought to organize ourselves, first of all."

None of the clothing workers listening to the earnest young man knew how this was to be accomplished, but his voice was so full of conviction that none of them questioned the possibility of realizing his vision.

All through his life, Sidney Hillman's voice was full of conviction and his unwavering belief in his ideal served as a source of inspiration to those who knew and loved him.

Seven weeks after Hillman warned the workers to organize, 7000 of them were on strike at the Hart, Shaffner & Marx Chicago plants. The walkout started in the vest makers department when the company tried to cut the rate to 4c a piece.

The revolt was led by a slender 17-year-old girl, Bessie Abramowitz, who later became the wife of Sidney Hillman. Her action and that of five other young girls led to a wave of opposition to tyranny which flooded over the entire city. Plant after plant was struck until 40,000 clothing workers — the entire Chicago clothing market—came out on strike.

So began the great strike of 1910. It marked the emergence of Sidney Hillman as a leader of working men and women in the clothing industry. How he increased in stature and wisdom and became one of the nation's most revered labor leaders is convincingly told in a new biography, "Sidney Hillman: Great American," by Jean Gould.

—W. W.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

WELL, IT HAPPENED. The steel companies succeeded in obtaining a restraining order against the government, nullifying President Truman's seizure of the steel industry. The CIO Steelworkers, following the old Miners code of no contract, no work, went on strike.

The asinine proposals and threats of using Taft-Hartley are repudiated in fact. The Steelworkers in a sincere effort to reach agreement and avoid a steel stoppage voluntarily postponed strike action for far more than 80 days. They also presented their case to a tripartite board for a period of weeks, and although not getting a number of their demands, agreed to accept the board's recommendations.

This same board stated and maintains that the steel companies can meet the Steelworkers' demands and still retain their high profits. The companies, however, want to gouge the public and increase their profits to more exhorbitant levels. Workers and liberal-minded people everywhere support Pres. Murray and the Steelworkers in this all-out fight.

★

THE WRITER, along with Pres. Murray, attended the convention of the CIO Textile Workers this past week in Cleveland, O. The huge public auditorium was filled to capacity, and I believe that this was the largest Textile convention ever held. Pres. Murray gave a very descriptive account of the steel controversy.

I also addressed the delegates and called upon them to remember their fine union, and upon solving their internal problems, to devote every effort to building their organization. This union is forced to battle continually the most difficult employers in the country. The health of the industry is not the best and the employers viciously oppose and attack all organizing efforts among southern textile workers. There is no stopping the union. Eventually the entire South in every industry will be organized.

★

EACH WEEK I emphasize the primary purpose of CIO, and I repeat, we all must do our part in organizing the unorganized workers of this country under the banner of the CIO. To resist the cowardly attacks of the captains of industry everywhere, we must continue to build a stronger, more powerful CIO.

The Barber & Beauty Culturists Union held its convention this past week in Atlantic City. The reports are that this union is enthusiastically looking forward to further organizational gains following their recent strike action in New York.

★

NATIONAL DIR. JOHN RIFFE of the CIO Organizing Committee reports the following representation election victories: Cherokee-Dekalb Electric Co-Op, Centre, Ala., eligible 11, CIO Retail, Wholesale Union 8, no union 3; Atlantic Plywood Corp., Florence, S. C., eligible 45, CIO Woodworkers 25, no union 16; Seaboard Mfg. Co., Richmond, Va., eligible 84, CIO Paperworkers 75, no union 2; Cities Service Oil Terminal, Norfolk, Va., eligible 8, CIO Oil Workers 8.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShelter reports a representation election victory for the CIO Textile Workers at the Atlas Hosiery Dyers, Los Angeles, Calif., by a vote of 12 to 8 for no union. TWUA Rep. Ned Warner was in charge of the campaign.

Robert Edwards, CIO Gas Coke & Chemical Workers organization director, reports that in a representation election at the Universal Atlas Co., Dayton, O., the workers favored the UGC&CW-CIO by the following vote: eligible 185, UGC&CW 96, AFL 74, neither 2, void 1. Intl. Rep. Henry Atkinson, assisted by Art Alexander of the Dayton IUC, handled this campaign.

CIO Barbers Act Against Rackets, Re-elect Hebert And Push PAC

STEPS to keep their union clean were taken by the CIO Barbers and Beauty Culturists at their fourth constitutional convention at Atlantic City last week.

BBCUA delegates adopted a constitutional amendment barring convicted felons from holding office in either the national or local unions. Persons arrested because of union activities are not denied office under the amendement.

The amendment is in keeping with the 1951 CIO convention action condemning "corruption whether it be in government, in industry or in the labor movement itself."

Adolph Rosenbaum, who was elected third vice president, introduced the resolution. He cited recent charges that underworld elements are in control of some labor organizations.

Other resolutions adopted:

Urged displaying the BBCUA card, called for repealing the Hughes-Bress Law in New York State, urged extension of unemployment insurance to workers in small shops where state laws do not cover them, asked for a federal FEPC, and called for support of PAC and CIO policies.

Ernest Hebert, Lilyan Moscowitz, and Malvina Freedman were re-elected president, secretary-treasurer and first vice president respectively. George Pelletiere was elevated from third to second vice president.

ERNEST HEBERT
Re-elected by CIO Barbers.

Elected to the national executive board were Peter A. Sessa, William Rabinowitz, Charles Rizzuto, Joseph C. Keith, James Lo Pinto and Abraham Greenwald.

A warning that "this year can be a golden opportunity for reactionaries." was voiced by Tilford Dudley, assistant PAC director. He said that union members should redouble their political activity.

He claimed "one third of Congress is evil, crooked or currupt, one third is good and enlightened, and one third lazy and unintelligent."

Dudley urged labor to help elect good congressmen and concluded:

"There is a battle for people and for peace the whole world over. The reactionary tide is rolling right now, and unless you carry the message and do the job, the tide may engulf us."

Robert T. Creasey, assistant Secretary of Labor and former official of the CIO Communications Workers, hit the distorted picture of the steel situation given by most of the press and many magazines, and by advertisements of steel companies and other busniess firms.

Two CIO regional directors, George Craig, of the eastern Pennsylvania region, and Ewald Sandner, of the New Jersey region, spoke.

Craig criticized the steel industry for its inflationary demand for a $12-a-ton steel price increase to compensate it for the proposed Wage Stabilization Board recommendations for the CIO Steelworkers.

Like Dudley, Craig also spoke on the importance of labor's political action and cautioned against pro-Eisenhower sentiments. Sandner pledged CIO support for BBCUA organizing campaigns. Principal speaker at the convention banquet was Secy.-Treas. Frank Marchese of the New Jersey Board of Barber Examiners.

Barbers Get Good Advice

CIO barbers, who chat with their customers, were given some solid advice by Tilford E. Dudley, assistant director of the CIO Political Action Committee, at the convention of the CIO Barbers and Beauty Culturists in Atlantic City last week.

"You are the CIO's missionaries," he said. "Tell the man in the chair why taxes are unequal and prices are high."

He advised the barbers to be discreet and unobtrusive in telling labor's story to their patrons, explaining that "you don't have to put your hands down their throats."

Savings Bonds InterestUpped

UNCLE SAM is going to pay more interest on your savings bonds.

The Treasury began issuing Series E Savings Bonds on May 1 with the interest rate raised from 2.9 to 3% compounded semi-annually and redemption beginning at the end of six months instead of a year.

The new Series E bonds will mature in nine years, eight months, instead of 10 years. Denominations will be the same as the old Series E bonds.

The new rates will apply only to the new Series E bonds or to the old ones extended beyond the original 10-year period. The Treasury also will issue new Series H, J and K bonds.

A pamphlet showing the new interest tables is being issued through post offices, banks, union offiices and employers.

Manual Outlines CIO Community Services Program

A manual for CIO councils and local union community services committees for "developing health, welfare and recreation programs for CIO families and the local community" has been issued by the National CIO Community Services Committee.

Its title is Action! For A Better Community.

"CIO has always cherished the larger philosophy of bringing benefits to the entire community," CIO Pres. Philip Murray said in a foreword.

"The National CIO Community Services Committee represents this larger philosophy of CIO. It reflects the deep desire of the CIO membership to be a constructive part of the community, and to work for a better community for all the people."

Burke Drive On In Toledo

THE CAMPAIGN to elect former Rep. Tom Burke (D.O.), a member of the CIO Auto Workers, to Congress is getting under way in Toledo.

At a membership meeting of the United Labor Committee, Executive Sec. Melvin Zimkowski reported that over 100 precinct committees have been organized in metropolitan Toledo. There is at least one ULC committee working for Burke in the outlying townships of Sylvania, Oregon, Washington and Adams.

Burke, who was defeated by Rep. Reams (Ind.) in 1950, resigned from his post in the National Production Authority last fall to return to Toledo to campaign for re-election.

CIO Asks Quick Okeh For Puerto Rican Constitution

MOVING with a speed rarely found in the 82nd Congress, the House and Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committees last week took the first steps toward congressional approval of the new Constitution establishing local self-government in Puerto Rico.

President Truman sent the constitution, which Puerto Ricans voted 4 to 1 to accept in a referendum, to Congress on Apr. 22 and urged "early approval." The CIO immediately endorsed it, and the House Interior Committee voted Apr. 25 to report favorably H. J. Res. 430, which approves the island Constitution.

The Senate committee held hearings last week, and may vote at any time.

In a letter to each member of the committees, Dir. Nathan E. Cowan, of the CIO Legislative Dept., called for "full" support.

"We know from personal association with our membership in Puerto Rico the deep significance and meaning of the new Constitution to the people of Puerto Rico," Cowan wrote. "Speedy approval of the Constitution by Congress will forge an enduring bond of friendship and good will between them and our own people."

The Puerto Rican CIO Confederacion General de Trabajadores has actively backed the new constitution. CGT-CIO Gen. Sec. Alberto E. Sanchez brands the current drive by the Free Federation of Puerto Rico to influence Congress against approval as "detrimental to the best interests of our relations with the American people."

Drafted by a Puerto Rican constitutional convention, the new constitution establishes the government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with three coordinate branches. San Juan is designated as the capital.

LEGISLATIVE power is vested in a 27-member senate and a house of representatives with 51, each elected by direct vote for four-year terms. A governor also will be elected directly for the same term, and judicial power is vested in a supreme court and such other courts as may be established by law.

One feature is a bill of rights, similar to U. S. constitutional guarantees, but extending them by express provisions—in keeping with U. S. law—guaranteeing such things as the right to organize and bargain collectively, to strike, to picket and to engage in other legal activities.

Tornado Victims Ask Assistance

CIO Shoe Workers are asking relief contributions for 126 members whose homes were destroyed by the tornado which struck central Arkansas some weeks ago.

"They are now badly in need of financial aid," said Sec. Treas. Charles M. Catton of the State CIO Council.

Contributions should be sent to O. C. Horton, Committee for Tornado Victims, Box 250, Searcy, Ark:

130,000 Oil, Woodworkers Strike

FOR THE FIRST time in history, CIO, AFL and independent oil unions last week joined in striking the fabulously rich industry for better wages.

Ninety thousand members of several unions—led by the CIO Oil Workers—walked out in support of demands for a 25c-a-hour wage increase, a 6c differential for the night shift and a 12c differential for the "graveyard" shift.

They struck an industry well able by its own financial reports to meet the demands. Seven oil companies were among the 27 firms which did a gross business of more than a billion dollars last year.

Four areas were excepted from the strike, which began on Apr. 30. The walkout, postponed thrice at the government's request, was finally called when wage talks broke down after oil companies refused to participate in WSB "pilot case" hearings.

One area continuing production was California where OWIU-CIO Pres. O. A. Knight, leader of the united union forces, said he had requested local union officials to keep the workers "on the job for a few days more."

"Shutdowns in California would cause an immediate bad effect on the Korean War effort because California refineries are the primary source of naval fuel, aviation gasoline and other oil products used by the armed forces in Korea," Knight said.

"We want to avoid even short shutdowns in California, if possible."

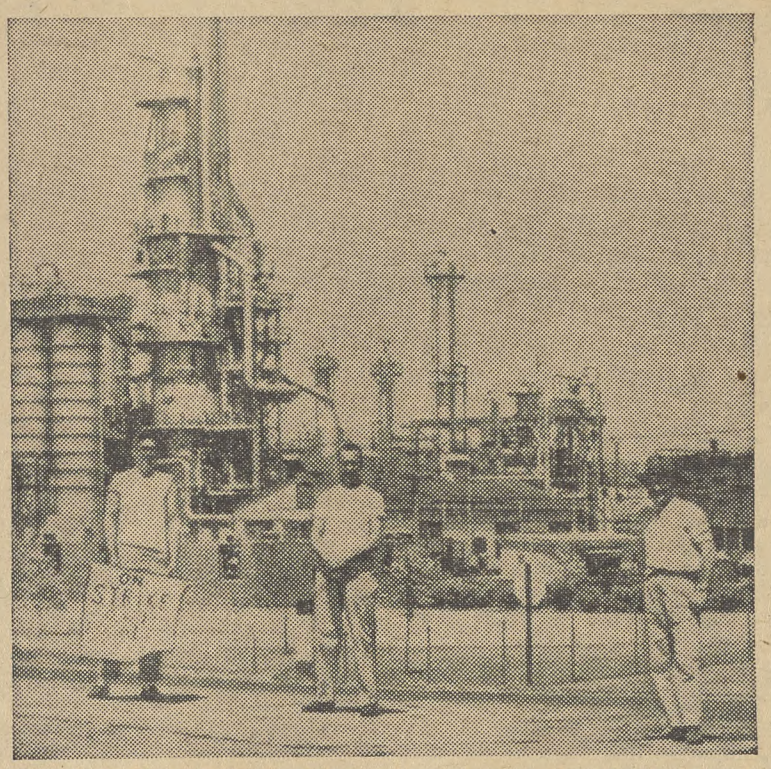
Also unaffected were the North Texas area rigbuilders, who won their full 25c increase the week before.

A walkout was postponed at the Philip Petroleum refinery at Woods Cross, Utah, because flood waters threatened equipment.

Strike plans were held in abeyance by 1500 OWIU members handling natural gas production in Charleston, W. Va., area, where both sides were reported not far apart.

An OWIU spokesman termed "an absolute untruth" the announcement by Federal Mediation Chief Cyrus S. Cling of a settlement between Standard Oil of Indiana and the independent Central States Petroleum Union for Sugar Creek, Mo., refinery workers.

"There has not been a settlement at Sugar Creek," OWIU said.



CIO OIL WORKERS picket after closing the Rock Island Refinery, near Indianapolis, in nation-wide oil union strike.

Indiana Oil Local Asks Strike Aid

The Indiana CIO Council has asked affiliates to help striking CIO Oil Workers in Whiting, Ind., "as much as you can."

Some 450 members of OWIU Local 513 are on strike against the Carbide & Chemical Co., which is using a blacklist in an effort to prevent the workers getting temporary jobs in other industries.

Contributions should be sent to Sec.-Treas. Rex Marlowe, OWIU Local 513, 6807 Wicker St., Hammond, Ind.

CWA Signs WE Warehouse Pact; Other Plants Struck

THE AT&T has made its peace nationally with the CIO Communications Workers.

The final national settlement sent 5500 Western Electric (AT&T subsidiary) warehousemen back to work in 23 states with wage increases ranging from 11 to 16c an hour and fringe benefits.

CWA Vice Pres. A. T. Jones said that the settlement followed the $4 to $7 weekly pattern established with Michigan Bell and other AT&T operating subsidiaries.

The WE warehousemen were jubilant not only over the benefits won but the defeat of the company's scheme for piece work, incentive pay, and downgrading.

Settlement also was reached in behalf of the comparatively small number of workers at the Queensboro, N.Y., WE plant where telephone booths are made.

But more than 9000 CWA members were still on strike last week. Strikes continued at the Buffalo, N.Y., WE plant, where 1200 were out, and in the Morgantown, W. Va. area, where 3000 phone workers were striking.

A new strike began at WE plants in Winston-Salem, Greensboro and Burlington, N.C., which are engaged in military production. CWA is striking for its "rock bottom" demands of 19c an hour pay raise.

FORTY THOUSAND CIO Woodworkers last week went on strike against 700 logging and sawmill operators in five northwestern states.

The employers did not have a solid front. As the strike entered its second day, two Portland, Ore., firms reached an agreement with the union.

Before the strike began, the big Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., employing 8000 workers, had come to terms with IWA for a 7½c hourly increase, six paid holidays, and other benefits.

The walkout followed two months of negotiations and a strike vote showing that 98% of the membership favored strike action if necessary.

Operators were accused by IWA Pres. A. F. Hartung of "deliberately provoking" the walkout.

IWA had asked for a 20c-an-hour wage increase, a more liberal vacation clause, shift differential pay, three more paid holidays, a leave of absence clause, travel time for loggers, rest periods and minimum crews on power saws.

The employers wanted simply to renew the old contracts, but later most of them, except in plywood, agreed to a 7½c pay raise and three more holidays. They balked at increasing their contributions to the union's health and welfare fund.

IUE Rejects Offer From Westinghouse

THE CIO Electrical Workers — who represents a big majority of the Westinghouse Elecrtic Corp.'s employes—last week rejected the firm's meager pay increase offer.

Robert Nellis, chairman of the IUE Westinghouse Conference Board, said that the offer constituted a less-than 1% increase and "represents simply a continuation of its (Westinghouse) attempt to keep its workers on an economic treadmill."

Nellis said IUE had submitted to the firm "overwhelming evidence that an inequity exists in the Westinghouse workers' wages ranging from 10 to 40c an hour."

In addition to the elimination of the inequities, IUE has submitted proposals calling for a revision of the incentive system, compensation for increased productivity, a bonus for workers not covered by the incentive plan and pay for women equal to that paid men.

Jersey CIOers Going To Demo Convention

Three New Jersey CIO officials have been elected to the state's delegation to the Democratic national convention in Chicago. They are Pres. John Grogan of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers; Martin Gerber, Auto Workers regional director; and Arthur Chapin, civil rights director of the state CIO Council.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Dirksen Amdmt. to Defense Production Act	Restricts WSB to single function of recommending inflexible wage ceilings.	Pending before Senate Banking Comm.	Send wires immediately to Senate Banking Comm. members urging rejection of amendment.
Defense Production Act	Extends price-wage-rent and other controls beyond June 30.	Senate Banking Com. completed hearings, now writing bill; House Banking Com. now holding hearings.	Urge members of House and Senate Banking Coms. to extend and strengthen law.
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	House Ways and Means Comm. holding hearings. Senate Finance Comm. has tabled bill.	Strongly urge members House Ways and Means Comm. to support bill.
Tidelands Oil	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	Senate and House have passed bills giving title to states.	Urge Pres. Truman to veto Tidelands Oil Bill.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Committee voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.
McCarran-Walter Immigration and Naturalization S. 2550 H. R. 5678	Makes drastic revisions of present laws perpetuating racial discrimination and threatening civil liberties.	House passed bill. Senate Judiciary Com. has reported bill to floor. Vote in Senate due soon.	Urge members of Senate to send bill back to committee for adequate hearings.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

IAWOC Gets Pay Gain At Metropolitan

THE CIO Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee is blazing a new trail in contracts for insurance employes.

In a contract with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., it has negotiated the first guaranteed annual wage for insurance agents working on a commission basis, IAWOC-CIO reported. Agents are guaranteed $60 a week.

The contract also eliminates arbitration and no-strike provisions which are included in most contracts in the insurance field. Full responsibility for settling grievances is placed on the union and the company.

CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, who is also IAWOC chairman, and Richard T. Leonard, IAWOC secretary-treasurer, called the two clauses "tremendous gains for the agents."

When ratified, the contract will cover 5000 Metropolitan industrial agents in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York City.

Other contract gains include a wage compensation "package" averaging $6.25 a week retroactive to last Dec. 3, 11 holidays, a reduction of report days from three to two, and freedom to hold other jobs on Saturday and Sunday provided they do not entail selling insurance.

A negotiating committee representing more than 300 IAWOC agents in Pennsylvania and Delaware is meeting with the Home Life Co., in an effort to gain a new contract.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS
$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 12, 1952 | 82 | No. 19

Defeat The Smith Bill!

CIO Asks Strong Protests To Congress

SEE STORIES ON PAGE 3

WATCHFUL WAITING—Stone arch of railroad overpass frames CIO Steelworkers outside the Coatesville, Pa., plant of Lukens Steel Co. Steel workers were back on the job last week, but they are getting "fed up" with management's refusal to grant WSB wage recommendations. A decision by the Supreme Court, barring government action to raise wages in the seized mills, reinforced industry's stand. (See Pages 2 and 3.)

High Court Decision Stymies Steel Parley

SIX MONTHS ago, the men from the mills met in a special convention of the CIO Steelworkers.

They drafted a program for wage gains, the union shop and fundamental contract improvements, and gave it a title of "Twenty-two in Fifty-Two."

This week, the men and women of the steel industry meet again, in a regular convention of the USA-CIO.

And their contract goals still are undecided.

The latest chance for a steel settlement—through direct bargaining at the White House—was grounded by the Supreme Court.

On the eve of the USA-CIO convention, which opens May 13 in Philadelphia, this was the situation:

1. The weekend White House parley came close to success, but not close enough when—

2. The Supreme Court granted steel management's request to forbid any government action to put into effect the weeks-old recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board for steel wage and contract changes.

3. That ruling, in effect, torpedoed the White House sessions, which were broken off.

4. After the three-day strike, and a short-lived effort by U. S. Steel Corp. and a few other firms to refuse to rehire its workers, the steel workers last week were back on their jobs in the defense vital industry.

5. And there were no negotiations under way toward a settlement.

The situation, said USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray, "is that the companies are on a strike against collective bargaining, which they will settle only at the expense of the American public" with "a government guarantee of unwarranted price relief."

Murray, after reviewing the deadlock with the USA-CIO Executive Board in a pre-convention meeting in Philadelphia, said the union is ready to resume bargaining.

The board expressed confidence that the steel union's negotiations will be successful in obtaining the WSB recommendations. The board also ratified Murray's end-the-strike order issued 10 days ago.

The strike was called off just before the White House meeting of the President and his assistant, John Steelman, with the union and officials of six major steel producers.

Those sessions were held on May 3-4. They opened with a strongly-worded request by Truman for a settlement, with a warning that the government then was ready "to order changes in terms and conditions of employment to be put into effect."

Under that pressure, the conference began making progress, with industry spokesmen coming up with new proposals on specific issues.

Then, during a recess, word was received of the Supreme Courts decision banning any government action to raise wages in the seized industry. Thereafter, the concrete, detailed bargaining came to an end.

As Murray commented, "it would appear that since the Supreme Court's ruling, the companies changed their attitude and became more adamant in their refusal to negotiate a contract."

The sessions at the White House continued through Sunday before they were abandoned.

Now the Supreme Court will begin hearing arguments on the steel seizure case, with the prospect that it might be weeks before it reaches a decision.

The high court's rulings which snarled the steel situation came in two cases.

One was on the industry's effort to block a government wage increase order. This move for an injunction was turned down by the U. S. Court of Appeals, but the higher court unanimously granted the order.

The other was the government's appeal from Judge David A. Pine's decision in U. S. District Court that Truman's steel seizure order was unconstitutional and illegal. Effectiveness of this decision had been stayed by the appeals court.

The Supreme Court agreed 7 to 2 to consider the government's appeal from Judge Pine's decision invalidating seizure—a decision which will not now become effective until, and unless, the high court upholds his ruling.

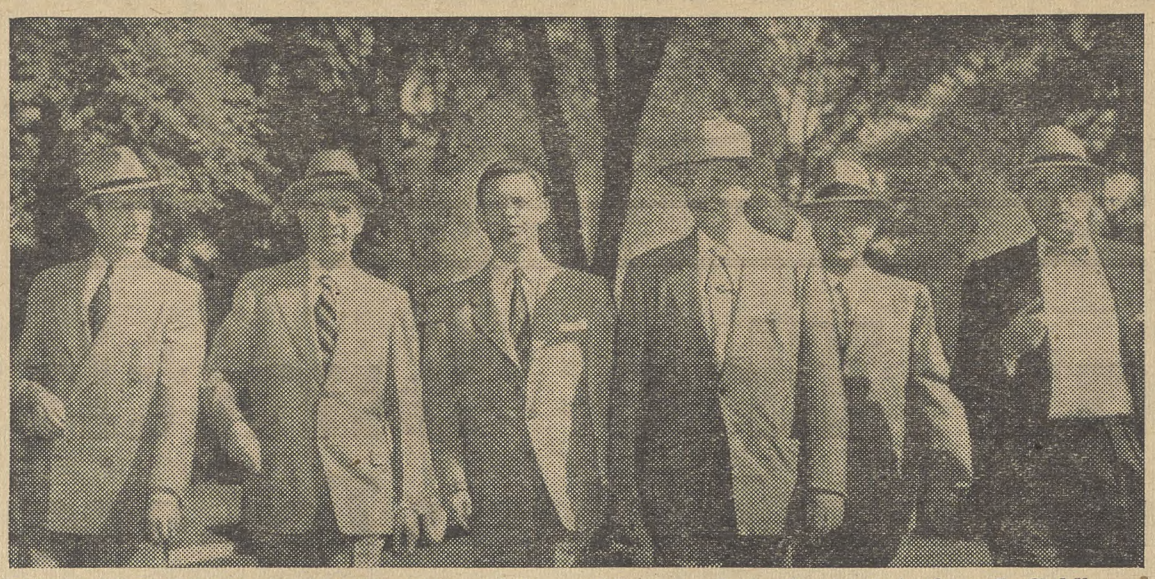
"A serious question as to the correctness" of Pine's opinion was voiced by the five-man majority of the Court of Appeals.

The appellate judges, in a memorandum issued last week, denied Pine's argument that there is an "utter and complete lack of authoritative support" for the legality of presidential seizure of the steel industry. They cited an 1871 Supreme Court decision to the contrary.

The high court's action in blocking government wage action was strongly protested in a "friend of the court" brief filed by CIO General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

The CIO brief said that the injunction, which later was granted, would leave the union "in the middle and holding the bag, with no employer with which it can bargain." The brief warned approval of the injunction "would constitute an intervention on the side of the companies in their dispute with the union."

And that is how it worked out—the high court order on the side of the steel companies stymied peace efforts at the White House.



THE TALES THAT FAILED—Pres. Philip Murray and other top officials of the CIO Steelworkers arrive at White House for weekend parleys. From left are Joseph Molony, USA-CIO district director in Buffalo, Murray, Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, Joseph Germano, district director in Chicago, and Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald. The negotiations were a dismal failure.

'They Fight For Chance To Survive'

From all sections of the labor movement, CIO Steelworkers are receiving support.

Pres. Daniel Tobin of the AFL Teamsters said "I hope the steel workers win. They are fighting for a chance to survive."

The Trade Union Council of the New York Liberal Party denounced the industry "for spearheading a movement to deny wage adjustments in line with higher living costs, and to smash unions."

The California CIO Council urged labor "to close ranks" and meet in a National Labor Conference to back the USA-CIO and President Truman in his seizure action.

'Companies Are On Strike,' Murray Says As Talks Break Up

On the break up of White House steel bargaining sessions, CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray issued this statement:

THE UNION came to the White House at the request of the President of the United States prepared to negotiate a settlement of this long dispute. The companies, however, made no effort to negotiate in good faith.

They merely repeated an inadequate offer made in New York more than three weeks ago and they expressly conditioned this offer upon the government's granting them price increases beyond those allowable under the government's stabilization policies.

The companies' adamant insistence upon a government guarantee of unwarranted price relief resulted in a breakdown of these conferences.

The actual situation therefore is that the companies are on a strike against collective bargaining, which they will settle only at the expense of the American public.

We deeply regret that even at this late date the companies are unwilling to conclude a fair and equitable settlement with the union, and we shall so advise our membership.

'We Can Do No Wrong!' Hysteria At Steel Stockholders Meet

SEVEN HUNDRED and fourteen men and women who own varying proportions of the U. S. Steel Corp. gathered together in the barn-like Union Club in Hoboken, N. J., last week for the annual stockholders' meeting.

The rest of the 210,000 or so people who own the company weren't there. Those who were present had a right chummy little time. Only a couple of discordant notes of reality were injected into the proceedings.

This burden was shared by Mrs. Wilma Soss, of the Federation of Women Stockholders of America, who was invariably shouted down—except when Board Chairman Irving S. Olds ruled her out of order—and Benjamin F. Javits, president of the United Shareholders of America, who was too lucid to be appreciated.

The general tone of the meeting was a mild sort of hysteria. The feeling expressed was that the stewards who were supposed to be running the company on behalf of the owners—the stockholders, that is—could do and had done no wrong.

While Pres. Benjamin F. Fairless lolled in obvious boredom, Olds gave a play-by-play account of the steel industry's running battle with the CIO Steelworkers and President Truman. He made the industry, and especially U. S. Steel, look better than they have at any time since negotiations started last November.

The USA-CIO and President Truman didn't fare quite so well. That was fine and dandy with those present. In fact, one well-dressed lady agreed with Olds so wholeheartedly that she shouted the union and the government were just a "gang of pirates," bent on scuttling the good ship Private Enterprise as represented by U. S. Steel.

The assembled shareholders—Olds had enough proxies in his pocket to outvote the lot of them—began to dislike Mrs. Soss early in the proceedings.

She sought the floor a dozen times during the session, which lasted for a little more than three hours. When Olds refused to recognize her, she just ran down the aisle to a point under his nose and touched off a debate to which the chairman contributed some of the most artistic fist-waving (the non-landing kind) ever seen in Hoboken.

Among other things Mrs. Soss thought the annual meetings ought to be held in the nearby city of New York—which claims a number of conveniences not to be found in Hoboken—at least every other year. She was the only one who did.

She complained that the company's officials are "too old," a stand buttressed before the end of the day by Olds' announcement of his retirement, and called Fairless a "mouse" for rejecting the invitation of the USA-CIO to speak at its special convention last January.

A beefy stockholder roared for her to "sit down." A lady with a red face told her that if she didn't like the company she ought to sell her shares.

Mrs. Soss voted against a resolution upholding management's fight against the union and the government. Everybody else voted for it.

Javits is a brother of Rep. Javits (Lib.-R. N. Y.) and the author of a recent book, How the Republicans Can Win in 1952. In it he advocates a new democratically controlled "economic government" for the U. S. with labor, management and owners represented.

He made the point at the meeting that the government's seizure of the steel industry was "nothing but evidence that something is very deeply wrong" and that "we are now at the turning point."

After receiving a few helpful suggestions from the assembled owners of the company on how to run it, Olds invited everybody to lunch.

Mrs. Soss said the food was dreadful.

'Existence Of Our Unions Is At Stake' Demand Defeat Of The Smith Bill!

WITH A WARNING that "the very existence of our unions is at stake," CIO last week urged all members and affiliates to get into the fight against the new Smith anti-labor bill.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, and Dir. Nathan E. Cowan of the Legislative Dept. in a joint letter asked all affiliates, councils and members to write their congressmen and members of the House Armed Services Committee opposing the bill. The letter:

Under the guise of protecting national defense, reactionaries in Congress are now moving to impose a permanent injunction against unions during periods of national emergency.

The most shackling restraints against labor proposed during the current wave of hysteria sweeping Congress are contained in H.R. 7647, recently introduced in the House by Congressman Smith (D.) of Virginia. It is significant that hearings on the bill have begun before the House Armed Services Committtee within a few days after its introduction.

H. R. 7647 is an amendment to the Universal Military Training and Service Act. It requires the Attorney-General to obtain an injunction, either at the direction of the President or of the Congress, against any strike or lockout which imperils the national defense. The injunction is without limit as to time.

If the dispute has not been settled within 80 days after the injunction is issued, the Attorney General is required to petition the court for the appointment of receivers of the property of both the employer and the labor organization. The receiver of the company's property is specifically forbidden to make any change in the terms and conditions of employment.

While the receivers are in possession, it is unlawful for anyone to instigate a strike, give direction or guidance to any interruption of work, or provide funds for the payment of strike, unemployment or other benefits to strikers.

The receiverships are to continue until the parties to the dispute have reached a settlement or until the emergency ends. One-half of the costs of the receiverships are to be paid by each party.

The bill further takes away from the Wage Stabilization Board power to handle dispute cases.

This is a completely vicious bill. Not one of its many provisions has any semblance of fairness. No employer would have any incentive whatsoever to settle a labor dispute. There would be no settlement in collective bargaining before a strike began, because the employer would know that the strike would be enjoined and none of the union's demands could be realized. There would be no settlement after the injunction and the receivership procedures were invoked because the receiver is specifically forbidden to make any changes in wages or working conditions.

It is urgent that our affiliated units and members write to the members of the House Armed Services Committee and to their own Congressmen **as soon as possible,** stating vigorous opposition to H. R.. The very existence of our unions and of free collective bargaining are definitely at stake in this fight.

CIO Attacks Smith Bill As Scheme To Kill Unions

THE CIO last week registered a strong protest against "as viciously anti-labor a bill as has ever been introduced in Congress" — the measure sponsored by Rep. Smith (D. Va.) which could keep American workers in perpetual servitude.

In testimony before the House Armed Services Committee, Joseph N. Curran, CIO vice president and president of the Maritime Union, denounced the injunction-receivership bill as a "nefarious scheme for destroying labor unions."

"The day that this bill is passed will be a great day for the Kremlin," he declared. "It will be a sad day not only for the American worker but for the American nation."

He called it "equivalent to abolishing collective bargaining."

The Smith bill was offered as a proposed amendment to the Universal Military Training and Service Act. It provides for a permanent injunction against any strike or lockout which imperils the national defense.

Iron Provisions

If the threatened strike or lockout has not been settled within 80 days, the Attorney General will be required—at the direction of either the President or Congress—to petition a federal court for receivers of both union and employer.

The receiverships would continue until the dispute was settled or the emergency ended. During them, the receiver for the company would not be allowed to change wages, hours or working conditions, while the receiver for the union could not pay out funds for strike, unemployment or other benefits to strikers. Expenses of the receiverships would be shared.

Also, it would be unlawful for any one to instigate a strike or give direction or guidance to any kind of work stoppage.

Finally, government officials and agencies—except the Federal Mediation Service—would

REP. SMITH
Dixiecrat foe of labor sponsors new bill.

be prohibited from making any recommendations for settlement.

"This bill," Curran told the committee, "is designed, first, to break strikes, and, second, to break unions—by ruining them financially and by turning them over to the direction and control of government administrators.

"It is not designed to promote industrial peace or to secure maximum production. It makes no contribution toward solving the difficult problem of labor disputes during a time of national emergency.

"No person who favors the continued existence in this country of a free trade union movement can possibly support this bill."

He explained that by a free trade union movement he meant one run by the workers and not dominated by the government, such as those under Hitler and Stalin.

"I put it further to you, gentlemen, that a free trade union movement is essential to the existence of a democratic government in an industrial country," he continued.

"It is only through unions which they control that workers can participate in negotiating their wages and other conditions of employment. Without the industrial democracy which unions make possible it is difficult, if not impossible, to visualize the continued existence of political democracy in an industrial state."

In no place in the world, Curran recalled, can political democracy be found without a free labor movement. And, he added, "nowhere that a free trade union movement exists is dictatorship found."

"I believe that this is more than coincidence," he said. "I believe that it is cause and effect.

"And so I think that there is even more at stake here than the continued existence of free trade unions in America: I think this bill threatens the existence of our American democratic system."

Curran foresaw "chaos" in industrial relations if the bill is passed. As it stands, he said, it "simply resolves all of the issues in favor of the employer and against the union."

He bitterly denounced the proposed use of injunctions, which were virtually abolished in labor disputes between passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Act in 1932 and enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947.

"This bill," he said, "would go much further even than Taft-Hartley in providing for the use of injunctions against unions.

JOSEPH CURRAN
"This bill is designed . . . to break unions."

"It would, for the first time in history, provide for a government-secured perpetual injunction to compel workers to continue to work forever under frozen wages and working conditions."

Smith, the sponsor, was the first witness. His contention that his bill would "encourage" collective bargaining was promptly knocked down by Rep. Price (D. Ill.), a committee member.

Price maintained the proposal might "destroy" collective bargaining by depriving labor of its right to strike and giving management no incentive to negotiate.

Sec. of Defense Lovett, one of the earliest witnesses, told the committee that there is "urgent need" for legislation governing labor disputes in critical industries, but refused to be mousetrapped into completely endorsing Smith's bill.

"National security should never be used as an excuse to undercut the process of collective bargaining," he said, but added that the bill seemed "sound" in permitting the government to move in speedily when the national security is threatened.

Sec. of Labor Tobin, in a letter submitted to the committee by a deputy, said the bill violates "several important criteria" for good labor legislation, and added that it might be used to destroy organized labor.

Vice Pres. John A. Stephens of U.S. Steel, in a letter declining to testify, complained that the bill is not tough enough on unions.

On another front in the far-flung battle in Congress over steel, the House Labor Committee heard Charles E. Wilson, former head of the mobilization drive, urge that the WSB be stripped of its power to act in disputes, and that a new board composed solely of public members be set up in its place. Asked who the public members would be, he said:

"Oh, businessmen . . ."

The WSB's wage recommendations in the steel dispute, he said, were "inflationary."

This was sharply denied before the committee next day by Nathan P. Feinsinger, WSB chairman, who described the package as "fair and equitable under all the circumstances."

Warns Of Chaos

He warned that "industrial chaos" might follow if the board is not allowed to settle disputes, "particularly if there should be no adequate substitute promptly provided." Such a proposal—the Lucas Bill—was rejected by the House by a 217-113 vote last summer, he recalled.

Rep. Gwinn (R., N.Y.), the darling of the far right wingers and the reactionary Committee for Constitutional Government, dropped a bill into the congressional hopper prohibiting industry-wide bargaining.

In it he sets up a series of straw men, including such standbys as "labor monopoly" and "great international unions . . . dictating to their locals," and belabors them lustily. His aim, he contended, is "to return the bargaining to the employes of each employer and thus curb the monopoly powers of our gigantic unions." This, he alleged, would "present widespread strikes."

8 Committees Talking Loudly

Eight assorted House and Senate committees were holding hearings or preparing to investigate some phase of the current steel dispute last week.

Two were weighing important pieces of legislation—the House Armed Services Committee on the labor-enslaving Smith Bill, and the Senate Labor Committee on the Morse Bill setting up procedures for seizing industrial establishments in times of crisis.

Others in the picture were the Banking and Currency Committees in the Senate, and the Joint "Watchdog" Committee on the Defense Production Act.

Defeat The Smith Bill!

The House Armed Services Committee has been considering the Smith Bill—one of the worst anti-labor measures to come before Congress in recent years.

There is nothing good about the bill or about its sponsor, Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia.

The Smith Bill would invite injunctions in every strike situation. It blueprints interference by the courts in strikes. It would penalize unions, regardless of the justice of their demands; and by giving the courts power to place "receivers" in control of their property, it threatens to disrupt them or bankrupt them, or both.

The sponsor of the Smith Bill has made no secret about his hate for labor unions for many years past. He has probably sponsored more anti-union bills than any other congressman.

The Smith Bill did not go to the House Labor Committee; it went to the Armed Services Committee. In the field of labor and management relations, it clearly has little experience.

The House, in a state of hysteria and sloganeering, may act on it soon.

But before that happens, a mighty wave of protest should come from union members across America—a protest against reckless, unthinking bills that can ruin our democratic, free labor unions.

Write — today — to your congressman and to the House Armed Services Committee. Ask that they vote to defeat H.R. 7647, the Smith bill—which would trample your union rights.

Puddin'head

One of Mark Twain's most memorable characters was Puddin'head Wilson. Too bad, however, that Mark could not have lived to use his great literary talents on another Wilson character—Charles E. of GE.

Mr. Wilson—having already offered a half-dozen contradictory reasons why President Truman overruled his suggestion that the steel workers be given a piddling pay raise and the companies a whopping price increase—now turns his great powers of appraisal on the Wage Stabilization Board.

Angered like many another industrialist because the WSB's public members voted for a higher wage boost than he approved, Mr. Wilson wants the whole WSB chucked out —employer members, labor members and public members and all.

What would Statesman Charlie put in their place? A board made up only of "public" members. But what kind of "public" members? Here are Charlie's exact word:

"I'd like to see them men who had business contacts; business men, lawyers, men who had a reasonable understanding of the problem, men who had contact in the field of business."

In other words, Wilson wants the WSB stacked 100% in favor of the corporations.

Mark Twain—even when his imagination was running strongest—would never have dared make Puddin'head look so silly—or so vicious.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV May 12, 1952 No. 19

Lord High Executioner

Our Last Chance In Asia

The following article by Chester Bowles, U. S. Ambassador to India, appeared in Commonweal, Catholic weekly magazine.

THERE IS NO longer any serious question that America must give help to non-Communist Asia, if the rest of that great continent is to be built into a confident, secure bastion of democracy. It is only too clear that unless we act now, and act with wisdom and understanding, Asia may in a few years time be lost to the free world as China has already been lost.

The question is not *whether* America must help Asia but *how*. The sincerity of America's belief in our own democratic principles will be put to one of its greatest tests, I believe, in the way we answer this question.

The struggle between Communist and non-Communist forces in Asia today is not basically a struggle of arms. It is a battle for man's mind and loyalties. Although we must at all times be prepared to stop aggression, a stable, secure, democratic Asia will not be won by armed might or even industrial power alone.

It can be won only by giving the people of Asia—all its half-starved, impoverished, disease-stricken millions—not only a better and more meaningful life, but a renewed faith in themselves and in their own culture, and above all a chance to participate themselves in this building of a new future through their own democratic governments.

Has America the vision to help Asia on these terms? I believe we have—if we will reassert one of our own great democratic principles, namely, that the most fundamental long range strength of any democracy lies primarily not in armaments or even in 20th Century mass production machinery, but in the convictions of the people themselves.

It is equally certain that unless we do make this affirmation, and see our aid to Asia in these terms, democracy in Asia will fail and Communist domination will be assured.

The people of Asia have too long been ignored as human beings with human wants, to be approached or won on any other basis.

Specifically, what should America do? Let us take the urgent case of India, which is not only much the largest but also the most critical and pivotal non-Communist nation in all Asia.

India today has a vigorous democratic government. In its four short years of independence it has summoned up remarkable energy, skill and imagination to tackle the overwhelming problems left from centuries of colonial oppression. The most crucial of those problems is to bring food, health and hope to its 350 million people.

The job is a staggering one. Ninety per cent of these 350 million people live in small rural villages, wholly dependent on the land for their food and well-being. Yet their soil is depleted from years of misuse and lack of fertilizer; their agricultural methods are antiquated; their farm implements primitive and ineffective. The life-giving monsoon rains in India are uncertain; irrigation is inadequate.

As a result the villager lives a life of poverty almost unbelieveable to an American who has not seen it with his own eyes . . .

YET IN every sense, basic democratic strength of India lies in the villages. In the intelligence, resourcefulness and self-respect of each village farmer lies the hope of solution to India's greatest problem—the production of enough food.

In the health of every village family lies the hope of stronger citizens to till the fields and carry on the work of the nation. In the literacy and education of the villagers lies the hope not only of individual advancement but of political understanding in the fight against the forces of communism.

The task of strengthening Indian democracy then is securing the participation of the villagers themselves in their own advancement.

It is for this job that India needs American help, for India has neither the capital, the equipment, or sufficient technical skills, or the present food productive capacity to do the job alone . . .

Intelligent aid to Asia . . . will require that we have the patience and willingness to let the Indian people themselves, using our tools and equipment and acting under our inspiration and technical guidance, work out their own advancement in ways particularly adapted to their culture.

On Jan. 4, the U.S. and the Government of India signed an agreement for just this kind of assistance. Under this agreement 50 communities of 300 villages each will soon be established in a village-to-village rural development program of a kind never before tried in Asia or anywhere else.

Myth Of 'Laboristic Society' Punctured

THERE'S A BIG balloon floating over the halls of Congress, in ivy-covered academic towers and in the learned business columns of the press.

The big balloon is the theory America is "a laboristic society."

Said balloon got punctured and deflated in a hurry by Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, last week.

The "laboristic society" is a favorite theory of Prof. Sumner Slichter of Harvard Univ. It's quoted frequently in the press. It's an old standby for such a Dixiegop congressman as Rep. Cox (D. Ga.).

And, with the seizure of the steel industry by President Truman, the oratory about "laboristic society, labor dictatorship, and labor despotism" has boiled and swirled as high on Capitol Hill as the Missouri River did over its banks.

But these arguments, said Goldberg, "are all ridiculously overdrawn."

"The fact of the matter," he told the Industrial Relations Research Associates, "is that the overwhelmingly dominant philosophy of the American labor movement is not one directed toward the type of laboristic society envisioned by many business economists, but a belief in, and support of, the fundamental principles of the free enterprise system."

Citing labor's support of anti-trust laws and collective bargaining "with an absolute minimum of government interference," and its opposition to price-raising fair trade bills and subsidy doles to private business, Goldberg said:

"These legislative proposals supported by labor have a common theme: To make our private enterprise system work more freely, and to protect our economic system from the effects of monopoly or cartels.

"They are proposals to protect our traditional methods of business operation from the assault of special business privileges. There is nothing laboristic about them."

Because Goldberg was a participant in the latest White House steel sessions, his address was read to the industrial relations group in New York City by Ben Fisher, CIO Steelworkers international representative.

Of Truman's steel seizure order, Goldberg said, "the action he took was so clearly temporary, so clearly of an emergency nature and so clearly personally distasteful to the President that it is impossible, in good faith, to develop from it any support for the view that the President's action in steel was based on any theory of a laboristic society or can be fitted into a laboristic society philosophy.

"To picture Harry Truman as a power-hungry dictator, as one not thoroughly devoted to our American concepts of free enterprise and private property, is fantasy beyond understanding."

Goldberg cited congressional and political developments as further exposing the "laboristic society" theory.

"In the first place," he said, "there has been no major legislative development since 1938 to extend the structure of the New Deal. If anything, the legislative history of the past 14 years shows—with just a few exceptions— a watering-down of the legislative concepts of the New Deal . . .

"In 1948, for instance, President Truman was re-elected with the strong support of workers. Surely, his election under these circumstances—if the 'laboristic' theorists were correct—should have meant a vast broadening of labor's power and influence in the national community.

"Did it? Was Taft-Hartley repealed? Was the civil rights program enacted? Were new and improved labor laws placed on the statute books?

"The answer, which I personally regret, is in the negative. In this allegedly laboristic society, the liberal coalition in which labor plays such an important role, has been unable—because of the fierce opposition of a conservative coalition in the national Congress and of conservative opposition in the state legislatures—to win any significant reform or legislative advance in four years."

Rather than a "laboristic society," Goldberg continued, "what in fact, we have had in America is a catch-up process." He added:

"Our industrial development for decades outran our social progress. We are still trying to catch up, and the process is slow when it is not stalemated."

At Least We Shouldn't Pay For Utility Ads To Bamboozle Us

SOMETHING is being done at last about the private utility monopolies that soak the public for propaganda advertising that attacks the public.

Gov. Sid McMath of Arkansas has directed the State Public Service Commission to audit the books of the utility companies to eliminate "questionable and political" expenditures from their base rates.

The commission previously condemned the action of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. "in using the rate-payers' money to conduct an advertising campaign to increase the rates proposed to be charged the ratepayer by the company."

McMath said "it is not fair that the public, the consumer, should be required to finance advertising campaigns by utilities seeking to advance some political philosophy. Neither is it just that the utility ratepayer bear the costs of excessive 'business' expenditures, involving lavish travel and entertainment expenses, executives' expense accounts and disguised gratuities."

McMath told the commission to look into utility purchase and construction practices to see "whether there has been waste, favoritism, contracts awarded through political influence, unconscionable profits or other improper practices" and that "any costs found excessive should be eliminated from the base rates."

Throughout the nation the utilities have been waging a vicious propaganda campaign via newspapers, magazines, radio, television and other mediums, paid for with the consumers' money, while attacking those same consumers' interests in vital resources as "socialistic."

(LPA.)

Tax Curb Petition Qualifies On Coast

The California CIO Council has been successful in its initiative petition aimed at outlawing subsidies from tax funds to Chambers of Commerce and other business lobbies.

With more than 300,000 valid signatures, the Council has qualified a proposition banning such subsidies from public funds. The measure will be on the Nov. 4 ballot.

"For the last time, won't you just forget that you ever had a paper route?"

Blacklists, Bloodshed, Starvation —That's Record Of Steel Barons

Management's attitude in the steel dispute is a continuance of the steel barons' traditional arrogance, says Charles W. Ervin, veteran labor editor and associate editor of Advance, CIO Clothing Workers' publication. Following is a digest of his article in Advance:

THIS WRITER, close to 87 years of age, has watched the battle between the steel barons and the workers in their various steel hells for 60 years—that is, since I was 27 years old—when the strike at Homestead, Pa., took place in 1892.

The revelations before the La Follette Committee on Industrial Espionage were so glaring that they compelled the steel barons to enter into negotiations with their workers, resulting in a plant-wide contract for the first time in the shameful history of the industry. That is, since the barons had broken the influence of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers.

The steel barons, however, continued their cruel and arrogant rule. They continued their blacklists, which made it impossible for any worker who dared to revolt against their rule, to earn just bare bread for himself or his family.

Some two or three years afterwards, as a reporter, I followed the troops, ordered out to break a strike at Braddock, Pa.

I was in a barber shop near the plant, where a man had been shot as he was in a chair being shaved. The shot was fired by the thugs hired by the steel barons. This plant was the Edgar Thomson plant of the United States Steel Corp.

A few years passed, and a desperate body of men, exploited to the very limit of human endurance, decided to strike against their cruel employers. This was the steel strike of 1919.

Twenty-two different unions of the AFL were involved. The strikers had no means, and of course the steel barons knew it, and counted on starvation to bring back their workers to be sweated again. This starvation was real and not merely a claim for sympathy.

So desperate was the condition of the women and children, that workers in other industries called a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden in New York. It was a crowded meeting that consisted mostly of the tailors of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers.

The meeting did not content itself with drafting resolutions of sympathy, but the Amalgamated voted $100,000 for the relief of the suffering workers, and the ILGWU also contributed a large amount.

However, while this did much to relieve the families of the strikers, their organization was much too weak to fight the cruel, relentless steel barons. The strike was lost, and the workers continued to be sweated of their very flesh and bone to the profit of the plutocratic owners of steel.

THAT a union of steel workers was recognized was not the result of any change in the arrogant attitude of the steel barons. It was a change in the attitude of the general public, and the knowledge on the part of the steel barons that their workers were sure to be organized.

What had happened was that the New Deal had brought about labor legislation, which provided that any employer who discharged or in any way penalized a worker for engaging in union activity or joining a union would be compelled to reinstate the discharged worker, pay him the wages that had been lost through his discharge and reinstate him on his job.

The enormous response which came from the workers in the steel mills when the steel organizing committee, headed by Philip Murray, went into action, is ample proof of this.

A few days ago I heard on a radio broadcast one of the steel barons of this day, Clarence Randall, who said that the President's action in the steel crisis was a "corrupt political deal," and that the Wage Stabilization Board had been turned into a political agency that "does not impose ceilings but removes them when Phil Murray" (President of the CIO and the United Steelworkers of America) "calls the terms."

THIS whole statement was so false that I felt I was again listening to Henry Clay Frick of the early days of the U. S. Steel Corp.

Frick was having a row with Theodore Roosevelt, who had attacked the tactics and monopoly of what he called the "swollen wealth" group. Of Theodore Roosevelt, Frick insultingly said: "He got down on his knees before us; we bought him, and then he did not stay bought."

In the late thirties, before the steel barons signed up with the union, I was several times in the territories of Tom Girdler, of Republic Steel. If ever there was a barbarian industrially, Tom was certainly it, on the record.

Only those who know what has been going on in the steel industry for over a generation, as I have, can feel as intensely as I do over the violations of decency in human relations that have taken place during the rule of these steel barons.

As for their "patriotism," my experience would prove most eloquently to me that it is "patriotism" for revenue only, and that the old Roman proverb, with the addition of the last two words, tells the real story of the steel barons of today and yesterday.

This proverb should be emblazoned in electric lights over every steel plant in the country. Here it is: *Love of country leads to profits.*

Plug Loopholes In Anti-Inflation Law, Carey Says

THE DEFENSE Production Act should be strengthened, its loopholes should be plugged, and inequities should be eliminated, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the House Banking Committee last week.

Striking out at the current drive by big business lobbies to wreck the government's anti-inflation program, Carey warned that "the country cannot afford economic disarmament when danger to our economic stability lurks in the background."

He pointed out that peak levels of defense production are still ahead and said that the recent relative price lull should not delude Congress into thinking that all dangers of inflation are passed.

"It makes no sense to eliminate the fire department after the first blaze has been put out," Carey declared. "We should prepare a stockpile of adequate legislative authority for anti-inflation controls, just as we stockpile commodities to be prepared for an emergency."

RECALLING that seven months elapsed after the start of the Korean war before price controls were finally established, he said the ciuntry is still suffering the effects of post-Korea price rises.

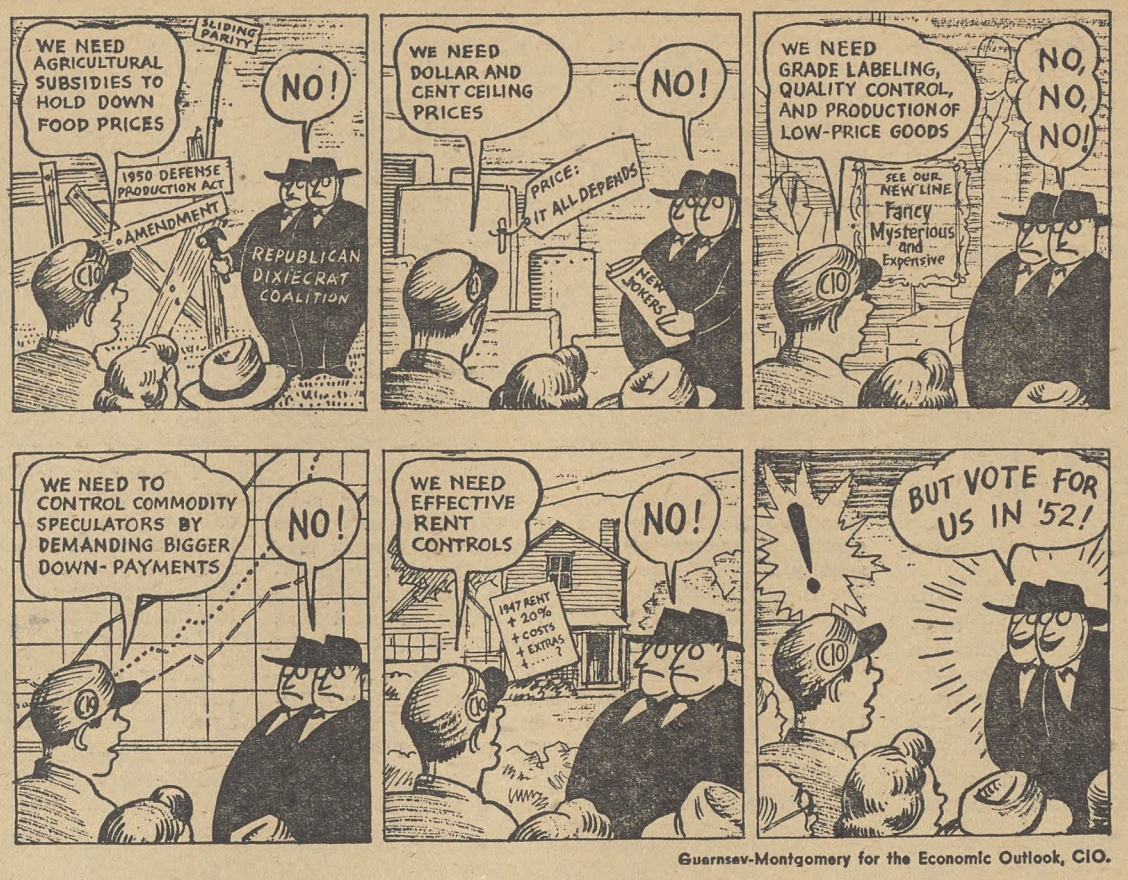
He described the present national economy as being in "uneasy balance." Its high price structure, he said, has reduced the buying power of a large number of families and an aggravation or continuation of this situation cause "a general economic downturn."

Carey criticized the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce as showing "a complete lack of concern for the needs of consumers." Both have advocated an end of price controls.

He cited Bureau of Labor Statistics figures revealing that the buying power of manufacturing workers' weekly earnings, after taxes, has declined. Carey said this spells danger for our economic health in the long run.

Carey's testimony marked the resumption of hearings by the committee on legislation to extend the economic controls law after its present expiration date, June 30.

It followed by one day the decision of the Emergency Court of Appeals extending the inflationary provisions of the Capehart Amendment to many food items. The Office of Price Stabilization, pointing out that "a big increase in the price of food" will result, has asked the Justice Dept. to appeal to the Supreme Court.



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

Good Advice

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey gave the House Banking Committee this recommendation when asked how to keep the steel mills rolling:

"It's time to stop the lawyers' piddling so the steel workers can do some puddling."

The court upheld the contention of Safeway Stores, Inc., a large food chain, that it was entitled to higher ceilings under the amendment which Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) wrote into the controls law last year. Heretofore, the effects of the amendment have been limited to price increases given manufacturers and processors.

Under the new ruling, OPS in the future must also lift present price ceilings to cover cost increases of retailers and wholesalers. This means a new pyramiding of costs right down the line to the consumer's pocketbook.

President Truman asked Congress last year to repeal the "terrible" Capehart Amendment The court took note of this and put the blame for additional food price increases under the provision squarely on Congress for its failure to act.

In an exchange with Rep. Cole (R. Kan.), a supporter of the Capehart Amendment, Carey criticized the provision's underlying philosophy. He said it reflected an unsound fear and denied the real strength of the American economy.

"This country has grown great on the basic assumption that wage increases and better quality in a product do not necessaryily require price increases," Carey pointed out. "As Henry Ford made clear, it is possible to give a better product at lower prices and yet pay higher wages and make a higher profit.

"In contrast, Capehart says that every increase in cost must be reflected in higher prices. That simply isn't sound economics."

Turning to the steel dispute, Carey said that the steel companies reflected this same backward approach in demanding exorbitant price increases.

"The steel industry has been getting a very fair share of this country's profits," he declared. "It shouldn't use its workers' just claim to a wage increase to excuse its attempt to gouge the public."

Rep. Multer (D. N.Y.) agreed.

"NO OTHER industry under the price and control laws has gone to get a price increase in advance of granting a wage increase," Multer said. "If that isn't a strike by the industry of the most dastardly kind, I don't recognize a strike when I see it."

Multer suggested that pressure be brought to bear on the Internal Revenue Bureau to deny the steel industry tax deductions for the propaganda advertising it is placing in connection with the steel dispute. The cost of such ads, under present tax practice, is passed on to the public as deductible "business" expense.

Carey favored this suggestion and asked:

"Why should I and every other citizen have to pay for advertisements questioning the government of the United States? In one of these ads, the Steel industry charged that the public members of the WSB were on the payroll of the CIO.

"As financial officer of the CIO I can say unqualifiedly that that's a damnable lie — and I don't think the steel companies should be able to use the taxpayers' money to do what amounts to a Communist job in destroying the American people's confidence in their government."

Besides repeating earlier CIO demands for repeal of the Capehart, Herlong and Butler-Hope Amendments which Congress wrote into the law a year ago, Carey called for repeal of the authority of the Federal Reserve Board to control credit. He attacked particularly Regulation X and W.

"If any credit controls are continued, he said, "they should be administered outside of the Federal Reserve Board by an agency responsive to the needs of the people. The board's regulations have discriminated against small wage earners."

Credit Curbs Relaxed By U.S. Board

THE FEDERAL Reserve Board last week went half way toward giving the American public the same kind of credit treatment it it has given to business.

Under mounting pressure from Congress, the CIO, and consumers, it suspended Regulation W which has kept strict credit requirements on autos and most household purchases.

Henceforth the government will not require a minimum down-payment or insist upon payment within a specified time on these items. Dealers once again can set their own terms.

The board, however, left unchanged and in full effect the equally controversial Regulation X which requires high down payments and limits amortization periods on home purchases. The CIO has demanded its repeal also, on grounds that it discriminates against low income purchasers.

Earlier, the board had also suspended all controls over bank loans to business. These had always been only a mere "voluntary agreement" among the bankers, anyhow, in contrast to the compulsory nature of Regulations X and W.

How Typical N.Y. Family Tries To Make Ends Meet

BUDGET! Budget! Who has got a budget and can live within it in these days of sky-high prices?

What is happening to the work-a-day wage-earner whose income has gone up only slightly or not at all while prices of goods and services—not to mention taxes—have in many instances doubled?

The New York Daily News recently assigned a reporter to canvass the city and find an average family—two adults and two children under age 15—in the $60 to $80 weekly wage group who would submit to examination of their budget and financial status.

The head of the family selected for the study is a member of Local 1-S of the CIO Department Store Workers, which demonstrates that union members are having a tough time making ends meet—whether they live in New York City or Sioux City, Iowa.

Martin Albert, the head of the Budget Family — and its only wage earner—is 36 years old. He earns an average of $73.18 per week as a salesman in a large Manhattan department store. That is his gross pay. His take-home, of course, is considerably less than that. To quote the steel companies, there is "no such thing" as wages before taxes!

His wife, Gertrude, 35, is a former laboratory technician who devotes her entire time to her family and never takes outside employment.

Since the News wished to compare an actual family's costs with the statistical "family" in New York City, as ascertained by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, a budget family with a clear-cut economy was necessary at the outset.

The reporter found that Albert earned a total of $3805.18 last year and had expenditures of $3582.91, leaving "savings" of $222.27. Rent for the family's modest four-room apartment took a $505 a year bite out of the budget. Utilities and household operations brought the housing total expenditures to $609.48.

Food constituted the major item in the Albert's outlay. Total cost came to $1418.56, or 36% of the family income.

The Alberts say that the real life-saver in their strained economy is the health plan jointly administered by Local 1-S and the employer. With little money to spare for medical expenses, they would face certain disaster were a serious illness to occur or an operation become necessary.

The plan includes the Blue Cross Hospitalization plan for the whole family, entirely financed by the employer. Included in the union's contract, it proved to be a lifesaver when one of the children was in the Presbyterian Medical Center two years ago with a stomach ailment. Her nine-day illness cost her parents exactly nothing.

The union setup also includes the Group Health Insurance, Inc., plan, covering the entire family for medical and surgical benefits. The employer also pays the premiums on this protection.

T-H Foe Wins In Maryland

MRS. STELLA WERNER, who ran on a platform that included repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, last week decisively won the Democratic nomination for congressman from Maryland's Sixth District.

She received 14,412 votes, more than the combined total of her two opponents. The Sixth District consists of Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery, Washington and Allegany Counties, the latter two being the ones with much industry.

In Montgomery County, which adjoins Washington and is the home of many federal employes, Mrs. Werner led her closest opponent by a three-to-one margin.

Zoll Leads Lobby For McCarran Immigration Bill

By MILTON PLUMB

THE PRIME force supporting the current drive to railroad the McCarran-Walter "Iron Curtain" Immigration Bill through Congress is coming from a lobby manipulated by super-"patriots," right-wing extremists and known fascist and former Nazi sympathizers.

The lobby has worked so effectively and quietly that nearly all congressmen are unaware of its real nature.

The "lunatic fringe" element pulling the strings has kept carefully hidden behind a small number of respectable, if misguided, individuals and organizations associated with it.

In fact, it was Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.), chief author of the measure, who first tipped his hand to show the real nature of his backing.

Welcoming such groups' support, McCarran went so far as to publish in the Congressional Record an endorsement of his bill signed by representatives of the 23 "patriotic organizations" comprising the lobby.

The "patriotic" designation was McCarran's. Persons familiar with the individuals and organizations thus revealed had good reason to question that description.

McCarran's disclosure was the first documented support for rumors on Capitol Hill that the chief lobbyist for the McCarran-Walter Bill is Allen Zoll, a super-"patriotic" rabblerouser whose former American Patriots, Inc., was designated Fascists by the Attorney General.

At the end of the list of McCarran's supporters appears "A. A. Zoll, Society of the War of 1812." No information about this organization is immediately available, although experts on the native fascist and "hate" groups speculate that it may have been set up by Zoll to replace his discredited American Patriots.

On May 2, however, the Baltimore Jewish Times specificially identified "A. A. Zoll" as Allen Zoll. One of the McCarran bill supporters has since confirmed it.

Zoll's present National Council for American Education has been described by responsible educational groups as one of the "most dangerous" of the educational reactionaries. The National Americanism Commission of the American Legion also has cited Zoll's organization as a primary example of anti-Communist "fakers and frauds."

A STUDY by the CIO News discloses that six other members of the coalition lobby supporting McCarran are connected with the extremist right.

These include Dr. Maude S. DeLand and Mrs. Margaret Hopkins Worrell, both of whom signed on behalf of the "Wheel of Progress" organization. Mrs. Worrell also signed for the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Both were associated once before as members of the American Justice for Tyler Kent Committee. Kent was a rallying point for most American isolationists and Nazi-sympathizers during World War II.

He was arrested by Scotland Yard and convicted and sent to jail for five years for turning vital State Dept. secrets over to the Nazis while serving as decoding clerk at the U. S. Embassy in London. Some 1500 secret communications between Roosevelt and Churchill reached Berlin in this way.

Three other signers, all from the American Coalition, are Gardner Osborn, Mrs. Flora A. Walker and M. H. Thatcher. The organization they represent has been described by an undercover agent as "a Washington super has not been possible to immefactor in the Federal indictments for sedition."

One other backer is Arthur Jack Janelli, of the Regular Veterans Association. This group was recently cited in a survey of veterans organizations as showing "a nativist attitude" of questionable super-patriotism.

Due to the constant renaming that has been going on among the crack-pot fringe which cloaks its real motives behind phony appeals to patriotism, it has not been posible to immediately identify all of the other organizations named as McCarran's backers.

The bulk of them, however, at least have names characteristic of the "front" groups set up by Zoll and others of his ilk to conceal their underlying assault on democratic fundamentals. Only a few clearly do not belong in this category.

Shortly before the Senate began debating McCarran's bill last Friday, the lobby mailed, through the Washington post office, an eight-page communication referring to the endorsement of these 23 organizations. The mailing, unsigned and with no indication of its origin, followed the typical native-fascist pattern of assailing all opponents of the bill as "a small radical minority" under Communist domination.

THE GROUPS thus maligned by the extremist front include representatives of all major religions, the American Bar Association, Americans for Democratic Action and the CIO, all strong opponents of totalitarianism in any form.

These groups have assailed the "totalitarian" concepts of many provisions buried in the 300-page omnibus bill before the Senate and ask that it be returned to the committee for adequate hearings and study.

Unless there is an immediate public protest, however, opponents of the bill, which has already cleared the House, fear that it will pass the Senate.

McCarran last week was said to be log-rolling and vote-trading frantically in an effort to get passage before the Senate realizes just what it's been asked to approve.

—Coak in The IUE-CIO News

Amputation!

'People Are Tired Of Hot Air,' Says CIO Member Of Congress

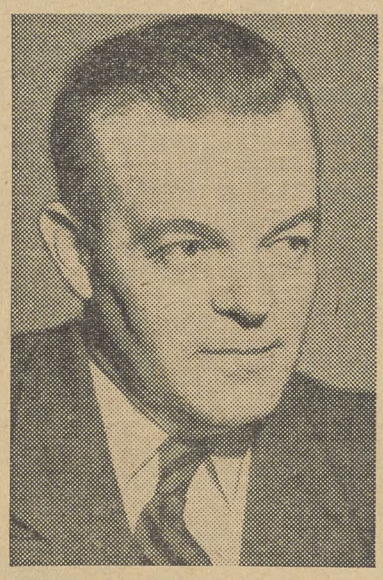
LEO W. O'BRIEN, the only CIO member in the 82nd Congress since his election last month, has already been greatly "surprised" at the state of affairs he's found in Washington.

He promises that he will try to do something about it.

"I don't want to get in the position of being a freshman trying to tell his elders off," O'Brien said, "but a new member often can bring a new and useful viewpoint. I know that I speak for the people back home when I say that they're getting fed up with the investigations and hot air that are today part of Washington. They want action."

O'BRIEN, who was a charter member of the Albany (now Tri-City) Newspaper Guild, is especially well qualified to speak on this subject. He covered the New York State Legislature for a number of newspapers and the International News Service for more than a quarter of a century.

"In all that time," he recalls, "nearly all investigations authorized were on problems and issues that would assist the Legislature in passing laws. There is a great contrast in Washington, where Congress has gone investigation mad. If this keeps on, maybe we'd better just call this capital a super police court."



REP. O'BRIEN
"They're getting fed up."

O'Brien's comments were made after the House had voted the current investigation of the steel dispute recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board. He opposed that action, saying:

"If we're going to have an investigation of an opinion every time an opinion is expressed, there won't be enough members of Congress around to conduct all the investigations."

What surprised O'Brien most about Congress was his discovery that the two-party system has "vanished." This is a real threat to democracy, he believes.

"Party control brings certain responsibilities," he explained. "In the present situation, the Democrats haven't control, and because of the GOP-Dixiecrat collaboration the people have been deprived of their effective political weapon of retaliation. That is dangerous."

WHILE in Congress, O'Brien will retain his membership in the CIO Newspaper Guild, since he is continuing to write for the Syracuse Herald-Journal. He is happy that this membership, which began in 1937, won't be interrupted.

"When my father died he had a union card, and when I took office I had one," he declared. "I will certainly do everything I can to see that labor isn't kicked around."

In the special election, he piled up a record plurality, getting 82% of the Albany vote and 70% of his district's.

Born in Buffalo in 1900, O'Brien was graduated from Niagara Univ. in 1922 and immediately began his newspaper career.

Last year he won the Sigma Delta Chi award for his radio commentary, as well as the Ohio State Univ. radio award for the second year in a row.—**MP.**

House Committee Joins In Foreign Aid Slash

THE HOUSE Foreign Affairs Committee last week joined its corresponding committee in the Senate in playing tit-tat-toe with American security by voting a $1 billion slice off the authorization for the government's foreign aid program.

Unlike the Senate group, which made its cut straight across the board in reducing aid for Europe, Asia and the Pacific, the Near East and Latin America by the same percentage, the House committee took its entire bite out of funds for Europe. It also voted only $12 million instead of the $20 million approved by the Senate group for the Intl. Children's Fund.

The House group also voted a requirement that Franco Spain should receive not less than $25 million in military, economic and technical assistance.

Meanwhile, Senate Republicans led by Sen. Knowland (R. Calif.) succeeded in tossing the foreign aid bill into the hands of the Armed Services Committee for further hearings. Dixiegop isolationists thus get another chance to make further cuts in committee before the bill reaches the floor.

It was virtually a straight GOP vote, with Sens. Wiley (Wis.) and Tobey (N.H.) the only Republicans opposed

In contrast to the action taken by his party, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, a GOP presidential candidate, warned in a telegram that the proposed $1 billion cut will be "seriously felt" in the defense of Europe. He added that the arms build-up "will become more expensive if it is unnecessarily postponed, dragged out and delayed."

Murray Backs Labor Measures In Philippines

A CABLEGRAM urging U.S. support of a fight for pending labor legislation in the Philippines Congress was sent by CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week to Roland Renne, chief of the National Security Mission to that country.

"CIO is deeply concerned by the report anti-union forces are blocking pending labor legislation," Murray cabled. "Considering Bell Report, Benton Amendment, and Foster-Quirino Agreement, we urge you support proposed legislation."

The pending bill includes guarantees of freedom of association and of collective bargaining, defines the responsibilities of union leaders to their members, sets up machinery for union and bargaining representation elections, and establishes a National Labor Relations Commission and a National Conciliation Service.

Decontrol Gimmick

Woods Hits Move To Kill Rent Lids

A WARNING that 53 million Americans face runaway rent boosts if a proposal now pending in Congress is adopted was sounded last week by Rent Stabilizer Tighe E. Woods.

Woods warned the House Banking Commitee that a proposal to limit rent ceilings to designated critical defense areas would wipe out rent lids now in effect in more than 50 large cities.

Result of its adoption, he predicted, would be rent increases of from 50 to 100%—with the greatest increase falling on tenants in lower-bracket rental housing.

Woods urged the committee to recommend a two-year extension of rent control provisions of the Defense Production Act.

He described the critical area rider as "a knockout blow to the general over-all stabilization effort.

"This proposal would affect a third of our population, as 53,800,000 live in cities which would be decontrolled.

"A majority of our major industrial cities, such as Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and San Francisco, would suddenly find themselves without rent control."

Woods told the committee that killing of rent ceilings in 10 cities has resulted in rent jumps averaging 23.1% since mid-1949, with "the impact of decontrol on the lower rental brackets" most marked. Rentals below $30 a month jumped from 29 to 62%.

CONSEQUENTLY, the control chief said, "it would not be beyond reason to expect 50 to 100% in the $30 to $50 per month rental brackets in now-controlled cities if ceiling were eliminated."

The proposal to limit rent controls to "critical defense areas"—localities with large population growths due to mobilization—amounts to wiping out the overwhelming proportion of existing rent protection for tenants.

As Woods testified, "the 'non-critical' areas contain about six million rental units as compared to about one million in the 'critical areas'."

The rent stabilizer also said his agency has "stopped the desperate bidding up of rents for scarce accommodations" and has "reduced what we call the 'sore thumb' rents — the especially high rents which have been exacted by the gougers and the greedy."

CIO Action Blocks Coast Housing Move

ACTION by the CIO has blocked a move by the aircraft industry in San Diego, Calif., to get the Labor-Management Manpower Committee there to declare the area so "critical" as to permit the use of military personnel for the production of airplanes.

The fight was aided by the CIO Housing Committee.

San Diego plane manufacturers are behind production schedules because of their inability to attract workers to the area due to inadequate housing facilities.

The committee withheld action to allow servicemen to work partime in private industry.

CIO pointed out that although 9500 defense housing units have been scheduled for construction in San Diego, only 77 have been started and but six have been completed.

The committee agreed in effect that the labor problem is due chiefly to the failure of the Defense Housing Act to provide adequate housing facilities rather than to real manpower shortages.

THE NATIONAL Association of Real Estate Boards' drive to wreck public housing in Los Angeles was given a setback when the California Supreme Court ruled that the City Council could not cancel its $110 million contract with the Public Housing Administration for a 10,000-unit slum clearance program.

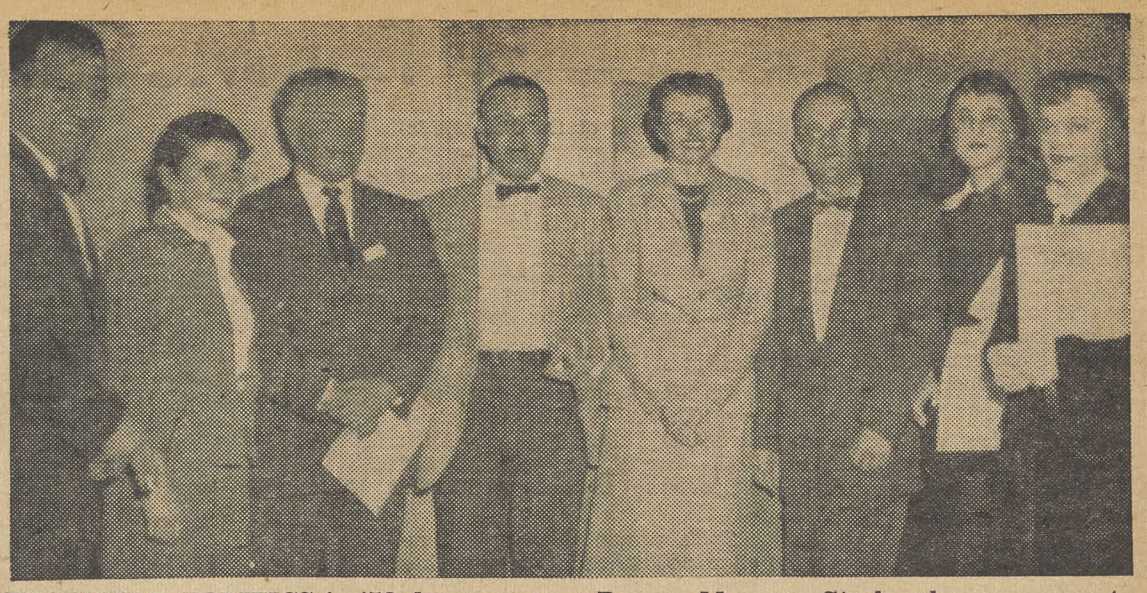
A long court battle appears to be in prospect, however, for the realtor-dominated City Council has instructed the City Attorney to seek a rehearing and, if necessary, to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, it will probably take every step possible to delay resumption of work on the project, halted when the Council withdrew its earlier approval under pressure from the real estate lobby.

Grant Supported For Small Business

The California CIO Council executive committee has urged the Senate Appropriations Committee to vote a $825,000 deficiency appropriation and a $10 million enabling fund for the Small Defense Plants Administration.

Such action, the council said, would help reverse the trend of government defense contract polices which are harmful to small business firms.



PRACTICAL POLITICS in '52 drew many Massachusetts CIO members to recent school in Boston. Among them (from left) were Cy O'Brien, TWUA PAC director in New England; his oldest daughter, Cyrillda; Danny Murray, Steelworkers representative; Henry Murray, CIO-PAC representative; Matthia E. Marley, Gas, Coke & Chemical; Joe Cass, state PAC director; Jackie Izzo, UGCCW; Joan Leach, USA, Boston.

Steel Local Urges Grants For Families

THE CIO Steelworkers' convention this week will be asked to approve an allowance plan for raising the standard of living of families with children.

The plan, which will be presented to the convention by USW-CIO Local 2604, Lackawanna, N. Y., calls for the payment of the allowances for each child under 18 years of age by industry, or government, or by industry and government together. The convention will be held at Philadelphia beginning May 13.

The plan is similar to programs in operation in other major countries, the local said in a resolution. The proposed payments would be made for each child as follows: $5 a month under 4 years of age; $8 a month under 8; $12 a month under 12 and $16 a month under 18.

2 CIOers Named

The CIO now has two members serving on the Federal Apprenticeship Committee, the national labor-management policy-recommending body to the U.S. Labor Dept. Bureau of Apprenticeship.

They are R. J. Thomas, assistant director of organization, and John Green, chairman of the CIO Railroad Workers.

Supreme Court Upholds Libel Ruling Against Unfair List

THE U. S. Supreme Court sounded a warning note on publication of "unfair" lists last week when it upheld $6000 in libel judgment against a union group and a newspaper in Paducah, Ky.

Gerald Wise, operator of a Paducah restaurant, had won a $5000 verdict from the AFL Paducah Central Labor Union and $1000 from the Paducah Sun-Democrat. The high court refused to review the judgments.

Before opening his restaurant in June 1949, according to the record in the case, Wise had a non-union employe paint a section of the building's front.

A month-and-a-half later, the Central Labor Union had published in the Sun-Democrat an advertisement it signed, directed to "Members of Labor," stating that Wise's establishment is "unfair to you."

Wise filed suit for $20,000 damages. He claimed the phrase "unfair to you" sounded as if he were "a cheat, a trickster and dishonest," and maintained that nothing in the advertisement indicated he had "trampled on the feelings of the Painters Union."

The verdict, given by a county court jury, was upheld in the Kentucky Court of Appeals. Both the CLU and the Sun-Democrat then appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. They argued that the awards violated their constitutional guarantees of free speech and free press.

The Kentucky appeals court, in sustaining judgement, specifically stated that it was not deciding if publication of the ad was "libelous as a matter of law."

"What we do declare," the ruling stated, "is that labor unions, as others, may be civilly liable when they falsely charge an employer with being 'unfair,' where there exists no controversy or other circumstances which would reasonably justify the intentional damage of the employer's business."

Kohler Union Votes To Join UAW-CIO

EMPLOYES at the Kohler plant at Sheboygan, Wis., have voted to affiliate their independent union—which represented them 17 years—with the CIO Auto Workers.

The plant was the scene of a bitter strike in 1934 in which an AFL union was broken. Since then the Kohler Workers Association has represented the plant.

Association members voted in a secret referendum 2848 to 1125 to affiliate with the UAW. Their vote was hailed by UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The independent union gradually became a bona fide union. Meanwhie, the company has been engaged in harrassing tactics that reached a climax when 12 enamelers recently were fired for refusing to work in the enamel shop when a fan was shut off.

Management refused to take steps to improve the condition. When the men refused to work, they were fired. At a subsequent meeting it was decided that KWA should affiliate with an international union.

A motion was made to affiliate with the UAW then and there—but it was decided to conduct the secret referendum.

Meanwhile, the UAW plans to conduct an organizing drive among the office workers, who voted 52 to 121 against affiliation.

"ALL AGENTS UNITED IN CIO" says banner at New York contract ratification meeting of CIO Insurance Workers. More than 600 agents voted 98% approval of the new agreement with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. From Left: Richard T. Leonard, Irving Abramson, Simon Helfgott and Jack Goldman, IAWOC officials.

HOW TO LIVE with the Russians and not let them step all over you was explained by Mayor Franz Jonas (front left) of Vienna, Austria, to Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, on a visit to CIO headquarters last week. In rear row are, left to right, Dr. Ernst Lachs, city manager of Vienna, and Ernst Lemberger of the Austrian Embassy in Washington.

Amalgamated Gains Reported To Parley

PRES. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers reported to ACWA's 18th biennial convention that the union had made phenomenal organizing gains since the last convention.

He told the delegates to the convention, which will open May 12 in Atlantic City, that ACWA has made greater organization gains during the past two years than in any comparable period in the past 20 years.

The union now has 395,000 members, with 20,000 new members joining in the last two years. Five of the largest firms in the clothing industry, which long resisted ACWA, have been brought into the union fold, bringing unionization to 98% of the men's clothing industry.

Since 1950, 7400 workers have joined the union in the cotton garment industry in New England, the South and the Middle West.

A 12.5c an hour increase was won for 150,000 clothing workers and a 10c an hour hike was obtained for 10,000 cotton garment workers.

The report also acclaimed the success of the $1 million Amalgamated union label campaign.

The ACWA executive board reported that many Amalgamated members experienced intermittent unemployment and all have felt "the effects of inflation during this period of defense mobilization."

REPRESSIVE labor laws, the board noted, still restrict the ACWA's effort to organize the unorganized.

While the union's officers have fought for genuine price control to maintain the American people's purchasing power, the report noted, the impairment of that buying power "has been a major factor in the substantial unemployment among the men's apparel and other consumer goods workers in the recent period."

The board said that it sought to meet the increased living costs by wage increases and by extension and liberalization of the union's social insurance program.

The poor condition of the clothing industry was attributed partly to overstocking by retailers immediately after the Korean outbreak.

The board also was critical of Pentagon procurement policies. "In many instances, awards for garments for the armed forces have been made without due regard for the established and experienced producers of these garments," it said.

This policy, the report stated, has resulted in the shutdown of a number of shirt plants in Central Pennsylvania.

Shelley, Havenner Get Re-election Backing Of CIO

TWO VETERAN liberal California congressmen have been endorsed for re-election by the San Francisco CIO Council.

They are Reps. Havenner and Shelley, both San Francisco Democrats.

Because their districts were gerrymandered in the 1951 redistricting by the State Legislature, both lawmakers face tough campaigns.

Havenner will be opposed by Supervisor Marvin Lewis, a Republican, who last year led a city Fair Employment Practices campaign. Shelley is a past city and state AFL president.

CIO Council Sec. Frank E. White also reported endorsement of Rep. McKinnon's campaign for the Democratic nomination for Senator and of four incumbent state assemblymen.

Sen. Bridges Leads Fight To Knife Walsh-Healey Act Enforcement

SEN. BRIDGES (R. N.H.), Senate minority leader, has stabbed in the back the voters who sent him to Congress by helping to drive industry, particularly textile manufacturers, from his own and other New England states to low-wage areas.

Bridges is leading the fight to deny funds for enforcement of the Walsh-Healey Act, which provides for the establishment of minimum wage, safety, health and child labor provisions in government contracts in excess of $10,000.

Bridges apparently ignored completely the fact that all six New England governors have backed CIO's demand that the Secretary of Labor establish a higher prevailing wage for textiles under the act.

Bridges' knifing job was done just as Sec. Maurice Tobin was planning to use the act to halt the flow of millions of dollars of government textile contracts to areas paying lower wages than New England.

Tobin announced his intention of increasing prevailing minimum wages for the cotton textile and the woolen and worsted industries. A hearing on the latter was set for May 15.

Without adequate policing by the Labor Dept's. Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, however, the secretary's action will be meaningless. Chairman Murray (D. Mont.) of the Senate Labor Committee has pointed out that in the first six months of this fiscal year "almost 60% of the plants investigated were found to be in some way in violation."

As the defense program reaches high gear, the dollar volume of government contracts is skyrocketing. The number of announced public contracts jumped from 2800 per month in June 1950 to 6600 per month by January 1952.

Dollar value reported ballooned from $2.8 billion in fiscal 1950 to $10.5 billion in fiscal 1951, and a total of $8.4 billion has been awarded in the first nine months of the current year.

ACTUALLY, the total is about three times these amounts reported by the Labor Dept., which does not count thousands of Munitions Board contracts of a classified nature for secret weapons.

The annual total of more than $30 billion of secret and non-secret contracts, however, is all subject to the Walsh-Healey Act. The Labor Dept. has sole responsibility for its enforcement.

To handle this increased inspection assignment, the department asked Congress for 150 additional employes. Through internal economies, however, its total request for all public contract operations was actually $100,000 less than had been appropriated for the current year when the workload was much less.

The House "economy" block slashed even the reduced request by $1 million.

In the Senate debate on restoring this amount, Bridges bitterly opposed the proposed action and suggested an even further cut in the enforcement staff. He declared he didn't want Labor Dept. "snoopers" going around the country "and perhaps even getting into filling stations."

Sen. Johnson (D. Tex.), who has introduced a bill to kill Walsh-Healey provisions altogether, interrupted to inform Bridges that "they are already in the filling stations."

Bridges, who sits on the board of directors of many corporations engaged in interstate commerce, presumably must know that this was a complete misrepresentation of the law's provisions.

The truth is that unless a business has a contract with the government amounting to more than $10,000, it isn't subject to the act.

Bridges' opposition was effective in defeating the effort to restore the cut. The bill is now in conference.

There's Plenty Of Gumption Behind The Iron Curtain

They pinch people for the darndest things in Communist-dominated Czechoslovakia these days.

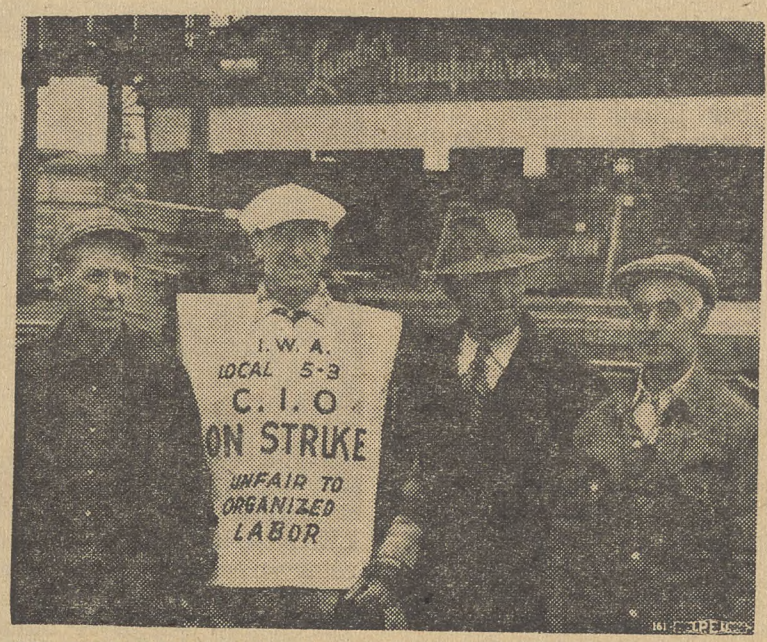
Police carted the proprietor of a Bratislava book shop off to jail, according to word received in Vienna, because she displayed the names of four Russian books on a poster in her window. The poster read:

"We Want To Live."

"Far From Moscow."

"In the Shadows of the Skyscrapers."

"Under a Foreign Flag."



ON THE LINE—Members of the CIO Woodworkers like these in Portland, Ore., have halted operations at more than 700 logging and sawmill operations in five northwestern states. Forty thousand IWA members went on strike after employers refused to grant their demands for wage and contract improvements.

Price Boosting 'Fair Trade' Bill Approved

THE HOUSE, once again giving in to what Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.) described as "swarms of lobbyists," last week okehed a measure permitting manufacturers and retailers to rob American consumers by as much as $2 billion more a year.

By a standing vote of 196 to 10, it passed and sent to the Senate a bill by Rep. McGuire (D. Conn.) restoring the miscalled "fair trade" price fixing laws that have been enacted in all states but Texas, Vermont and Missouri.

Last year, the Supreme Court rendered such laws virtually ineffective by ruling that they did not apply to merchants who refused to sign price fixing agreements.

Under the McGuire bill, a price agreement made between one manufacturer and one retailer would become binding on all retailers even if they refuse to sign similar contracts. It would thus be illegal to sell a product below the fixed amount.

CELLER warned the bill would strike a blow at competition and be against the best interests of consumers.

"This bill does not have the support of any consumer groups," he said. "The CIO, the AFL, the American Farm Bureau and the National Grange, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, are all opposed to the bill."

The lobby favoring the bill was made up chiefly of large manufacturers and chain stores. Many small independent merchants were opposed.

Financial reports filed under the Lobbying Act show that in the third quarter of 1951 alone, the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade got $14,075 from McKesson & Robbins, Inc., the nation's largest drug wholesaler, and $10,000 from the National Association of Chain Drug Stores.

Celler showed the reason for this support by bringing a bag filled with drug store items to the House floor. He explained that he had bought the same 10 name-brand products in Maryland and Virginia, where there are state "fair trade laws," at prices averaging 17% to 25% more than in the District of Columbia where the laws do not apply.

5000 CWA Strikers Get 9 To 18c Hike

ONE STRIKE of the CIO Communications Workers against an AT&T subsidiary was settled last week, two other walkouts continued and a new one began.

About 5000 CWA members won increases from 9 to 18c an hour after an eight-day strike at Western Electric plants at Winston-Salem, Greensboro and Burlington, N. C. Of the 12c average wage hike 7.2c is subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval.

The agreement also provides improved arbitration, better grievance procedures, full seniority in layoffs and greater weight to seniority in promotions in the electronic plants.

MORE THAN 5000 CWA members are on strike. The walkout of telephone employes at Morgantown, W. Va., that began several weeks ago over a backlog of unsettled grievances had spread through almost the entire state in protest against the company's petty tyranny.

At Western Electric's Buffalo plant, the strike of more than 1200 CWA members for better wages and other contract improvements was in its sixth week last week.

Demands for better wages and other pact improvements also were the issues in a strike of more than 700 CWA members at WE's Lincoln, Neb., plant, which began May 6.

NEGOTIATIONS are underway for 15,000 CWA members with other AT&T subsidiaries, including Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. in Washington, and Southwestern, Southern, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin Bell Telephone Cos.

CWA last week served notice that it wishes to begin negotiations with AT&T Long Lines for a new agreement to replace the contract which will expire July 5.

JOINT LABOR BACKING for strike of CIO Electrical Workers against Sylvania plant in Shawnee, Okla., was demonstrated at recent CIO-AFL rally in which carpenters, millers, oil workers, phone workers, railroad brotherhoods and Farmers Union representatives pledged backing to fight for standard national contract terms.

Puerto Rican Newcomers In N. Y. Get Warning On Wage Chiselers

PUERTO RICAN newcomers to New York henceforth will find the path made smoother by a new guide, "New York and You," printed in Spanish and addressed particularly to them.

It has just been published as a joint project of the New York office of the Migration Div. of the Puerto Rican Dept. of Labor and the New York Spanish-language newspaper La Prensa. Federal, State and city agencies cooperated.

It will be distributed aboard tourist class airliners leaving San Juan Airport for New York, enabling the migrants to read it leisurely en route, and through the Migration Div. office to islanders already in the city.

The guide contains a foreword from Mayor Vincent Impelliteri welcoming fellow citizens to the city and urging them to make use of the guide. In an introduction, Joseph Monserrat, director of the New York office of the Migration Div., points out some of the problems the newcomers face because of lack of information, and urges full acquaintance with the contents.

The first section of the guide deals with becoming orientated and urges the obtaining of information on housing and job opportunities in all parts of continental United States. It quickly moves into another section concerning New York and Puerto Ricans, including a history of the New York colony and the neighborhoods in which they live. It also warns against sharpers and chiselers.

Labor unions are discussed briefly and their role explained. The Puerto Ricans are urged to take an active part in the affairs of the local they join.

Other sections deal with workmen's compensation, job discrimination, housing, community centers and settlement houses, health and medical attention, what to do in case of an emergency, educational opportunities, the public library system, voting, and churches with service in Spanish.

THE GUIDE was warmly welcomed by Frank J. Muench, regional director of the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Div., which has had much difficulty with employers defrauding Puerto Ricans of minimum wages or overtime. The division and the U. S. Dept. of Labor first suggested publication of the booklet as a joint enterprise.

"The Puerto Rican attracted to New York by its better wages and promises of a fuller life," he said, "will find assurance of democratic government's interest in his welfare in this friendly booklet . . .

"We are more considerate of our newcomers today—both in offering them a helpful guide and in the growing number of economic rights and benefits guaranteed under the democratic way of life."

Auto Worker Wins

Arthur J. Law, a member of the CIO Auto Workers and former president of Fisher Body Local 596, has been named mayor of Pontiac, Mich.

UFWA Local Gets Help In Long Strike

FINANCIAL support from CIO unions has been pouring into Thomasville, N. C. where 1500 CIO Furniture Workers are on strike at the Thomasville Chair Co. plant.

As the strike enters its ninth week, contributions have been received from the following CIO international unions: Auto Workers, Rubber Workers, Packinghouse Workers, American Radio Association and the Newspaper Guild.

Individual locals of Steelworkers, Auto Workers, Utility Workers, Textile Workers and Electrical Workers have also sent checks. In addition, contributions have been received from New York City and Cleveland CIO Councils.

The UAW check for $5000 was accompanied by a letter from UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther expressing "support and solidarity" for the strikers and wishing the UFWA "complete success in this struggle."

THE STRIKERS were holding firm in the face of moves by the company to organize scabs in the plant, police intimidation of pickets and wide-open anti-picketing injunctions.

UFWA officials charged that the company still refuses to modify its "no wage increase" position in spite of the fact that other furniture workers in the state have been granted wage increases in recent months. Six months of negotiations preceeded the walkout which started Mar. 13.

The union has asked a cost-of-living increase for the Thomasville workers, who have received no wage boost since late in 1950.

ONE OF THE strikers, Fred King, swore out a warrant against a company scab who threatened him with a pistol while police officers stood by, refusing to interfere.

Union officials last week called another meeting with Thomasville city authorities in an effort to halt the continued intimidation by police of the strikers.

Strike contributions should be sent to: Thomasville Strike Relief Committee, CIO Furniture Workers, 101 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.

Strip Teaser Tries To Fan IBEW Drive

NOW WE'VE heard of everything—strip-teasers for union organizers.

Variety, the show business trade paper, reports that the AFL Electrical Workers are sending Gypsy Rose Lee and other burleycue veterans to Minneapolis and other Northwest cities in another effort to woo telephone workers.

The IBEW tried to challenge the CIO Communications Workers for bargaining rights at Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. a few months ago and got trounced.

Now IBEW is trying again with Gypsy's gyrations—instead of unionism.

As Variety reported, "telephone company workers are invited to attend the shows free. Purpose of the stunt is to try to woo them away from the CIO and into the AFL. Besides the shows, those who attend get a talk on alleged advantages of AFL membership."

Students 'Taking Lessons' From CIO Official

GRADUATE students at the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations are "taking lessons" from the CIO this spring.

Morris Iushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the New York City CIO Council, is teaching a graduate seminar in "Labor Union Administration" each week at the school, held at Cornell Univ. in Ithaca.

The seminar gets down to immediate, practical union problems.

For example, in discussing union political action, Iushewitz gave the story-behind-the-story of the anti-labor Travia-Erwin bills introduced in the recent session of the New York Legislature to prevent political action by labor. He told how CIO leaders from throughout the state came to Albany, helped convince the lawmakers to defeat the Travia-Erwin bills.

Iushewitz also outlined to the seminar the work of the New York CIO Council. And from his years of work in the New York Newspaper Guild, he discussed some of the practical day-by-day problems of union officials.

Several other union officials have joined in special sessions of the seminar, including Pres. Michael Quill of the CIO Transport Workers and Herman Cooper, general counsel for the CIO Maritime Union.

LEARNING ABOUT LABOR—Morris Iushewitz (left), secretary-treasurer of the New York City CIO Council, outlines current labor problems to graduate seminar at New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell Univ.

Fake Jobless Bill Vetoed

GOV. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan has vetoed an unemployment compensation bill passed by the Republican-big-business coalition in the legislature. The veto had been urged by a state-wide CIO-PAC meeting.

The Governor termed the measure a "cruel fraud upon the people."

Williams was especially critical of the proposed changes in the system of determining employer contributions to the unemployment compensation fund. He said the changes would reduce the reserve in the fund and might be illegal under the federal employment tax act.

CIO officials had charged previously that employers would save millions of dollars by the proposed changes in the contribution schedule.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE STEEL controversy continues. Recent court action overruling President Truman has helped destroy hope for an early settlement. We have a peculiar conception of justice in this great nation of ours. We call upon the youth, and others, to make every human sacrifice in the service of our Armed Forces in the interest of the nation's welfare. Yet a tremendous hue and cry is raised by certain people when the government, in the national interest, tries to take over property temporarily.

The "justice" of placing property rights over human rights is a condition the wealthy and their controlled press gloat over.

Our justice has famous instances of placing property rights over human rights—the Dred Scott case and the rejection of child labor legislation for so many years are but two infamous examples. As Colton so aptly expressed it, "In civil jurisprudence, it too often happens that there is so much law that there is no room for justice, and that the claimant expires, of wrong in the midst of right, as mariners die of thirst, in the midst of water."

★

THE INJUNCTION processes are growing. We of CIO must be alert to meet the challenges wherever they crop up. Unless we do, organized labor faces the possibility of going back to conditions existing before the Wagner Act. In the early history of our movement the courts declared it treasonable to organize labor unions.

It is the duty of each of us to protect the gains we fought for so long and so hard. We must continue to organize the unorganized and build our great union. The challenge of the captains of industry must be met squarely and the facts presented to the working people of our nation.

The United Steelworkers of America convene their annual convention on May 13, in Philadelphia, Pa. This will be a momentous convention and the eyes of the nation will be on the outcome.

★

REG. DIR. Charles Cowl reports that in a representation election at the Marden Manufacturing Co., Winter Haven, Fla., the workers favored the Steelworkers-CIO by a vote of 14 to 10 with 1 challenged ballot. Full credit for this win goes to Steel Reps. E. V. Riffe and W. B. Gravatt.

CIO Rep. David Sternback reports a representation election victory at the Pan American Craft Corp., San Juan, Puerto Rico, by the following vote: CIO 139, no union 7, void 2, challenged 21. Organizer Fernando Zeno was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that in a representation election at Gunnison Homes, Inc., New Albany, Ind., the workers favored the CIO Furniture Workers by a vote of 328 to 285 for the AFL, 3 no union, 5 challenged and 2 void. UFWA Rep. Doug MacMahon did a fine job in bringing about this win in a tough campaign with the AFL Carpenters & Joiners.

★

REG. DIR. W. A. Copeland reports that the CIO Auto Workers took on two AFL unions in a representation election at the American Metal Product Co. plant in Memphis, Tenn., and soundly trounced both of them. The Auto Workers polled 47 votes, AFL Molders 23, AFL Auto Workers 2. UAW Reps. D. C. Deason and James Harden, assisted by CIO Rep. Carl Holt, handled this campaign.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that the CIO Furniture Workers won a certification election at the Empire Furniture Co., New Haven, Conn., by the following vote: eligible 31, UFWA-CIO 27, no union 3. UFWA Reps. Charles Cina and John Sullivan conducted this drive.

Reg. Dir. "Sarge" Kinstley reports that the CIO Auto Workers won a representation election at the Spencer-Stafford Trailer Co., Augusts, Kan., by a vote of 47 to 14 for no union. The organizational work was done by UAW Reps. John Rinkenbaugh and Russell Roback.

Truman Flood Plea Ignored

THE FLOODS which devastated the Midwest for the second time in a year have receded so, Congress is currently busy pigeonholing bills for flood relief.

An urgent request from President Truman last week for a $1.5 billion government flood insurance program moved congressional leaders to declare that the proposal would have to wait its turn for a hearing before the Senate and House Banking Committees because of a legislative log jam.

Chairman Maybank (D. S.C.) of the Senate committee said he would introduce the flood insurance bill but promised no immediate hearing because the committee will be occupied for two weeks with housing and wage-price controls measures.

Rep. Deane (D. N.C.), a member of the House committee, predicted that Congress, when it gets around to it, will reject the program as it did last year when the President proposed a similar flood insurance plan.

Truman said the lack of an insurance system is "a major gap in the means by which a man can make his home, his farm, or his business secure against financial loss."

Court Backs Columbia In TWU Strike

THE NEW YORK State Supreme Court handed Columbia Univ. officials an assist in the school's union-busting activities recently when it rejected the CIO Transport Workers request for an order requiring recognition of the union.

The strike at the university's cafeteria continued into its fourth week. Only about 50 workers are involved in the dispute, but other members of TWU Local 241, including maintenance men, maids and elevator operators, have respected the picket lines. AFL Teamsters have also refused to make campus deliveries.

In his decision, Justice Bernard Botein upheld Columbia's position that as an educational institution it was exempted from state labor legislation.

The university has been using supervisors and 35 students to run elevators and the heating plant, paying them more than the rate paid the strikers.

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill earlier had called on the 600,000 members of the New York City CIO Council, of which he is president, "to help win this battle." He also cabeled Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, on leave as the university's president, to instruct school officials to bargain with the union. Eisenhower was non-committal in his reply.

CIO Supports Ore Miners Out In Chile

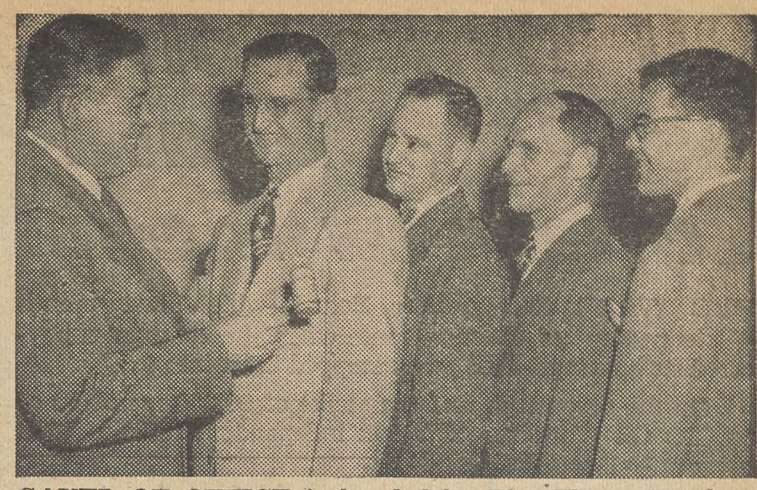
THE CIO last week pledged moral support to 12,500 members of the Confederation of Copper Miners of Chile who have been on strike for higher wages and other benefits since Apr. 25.

Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee and president of the Clothing Workers, in a letter asked President Gabriel Gonzalez Videla of Chile to intervene in the strike. Explaining he is "convinced of the justice" of the workers' demands, Potofsky wrote:

"Your attitude in the present conflict may be decisive, and I would be obliged to you, therefore, if you could offer your good services in order to effectuate a settlement to the federation and the workers it represents."

Ernst Schwarz, executive secretary of the CIO committee on Latin-American Affairs, has protested to the Anaconda Copper Co., which employs many of the strikers, and asked it to work out an equitable settlement. The union's demands are fully justified by the high cost of living in Chile; wages are 10 to 12% of what is paid in the United States for comparable work.

The Confederation of Copper Miners is a free, democratic trade union which on the eve of its walkout rejected Communist overtures for a tie-in with the strike of 12,000 Red-dominated nitrate workers who already were out. The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has asked the Intl. Mineworkers Federation, the international trade secretariat in the industry, to support the copper strikers.



GAVEL OF OFFICE is handed by Tim Flynn, Northern California CIO regional director (left), to Pres. James McKenna of Greater Alameda County CIO Council. Other Council officers: Vice Pres. Van Dempsey, Sec.-Treas. S. M. Pratt, and Sgt.-at-Arms Maurice Silber.

CIO Wins Right To Hearing On Segregated D. C. Playlots

THE CIO last week won a hearing for itself and other organizations opposed to segregation in Washington playgrounds.

The playgrounds are under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia Recreation Board, which had refused the request of the D. C. CIO Council and the other groups to be heard.

Ben Segal, CIO assistant director of education, who appeared for the council, won the right to be heard from the board after a 20-minute heated exchange between him and Harry S. Wender, board chairman.

Wender said that the council had no right to be heard because it was not a neighborhood organization adjacent to playgrounds in dispute.

Segal insisted that he be heard because large numbers of CIO members live near the playgrounds. He was upheld when a motion to hear him and the others made by Mrs. Alice C. Hunter, Negro member and secretary of the board, was adopted three to one, with Wender alone being in opposition.

The board this year ended segregation on four playgrounds, and the council asked that similar action be taken on four other playgrounds.

"Three years after its official statement of policy of progressive integration, the recreation board has opened five playgrounds on lands under its jurisdiction," Segal told the board.

"In the summer of 1951, the recreation department issued a list of 132 recreation centers which today are officially segregated. At the present rate of integration it will take 78 years to remove racial designations from our recreation system."

WSB Okehs Vacation Plan

THE WAGE Stabilization Board has approved a vacation plan for employes of General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. whereby workers with 15 years or more years service will receive three weeks vacation. Both companies previously required 20 years service.

Board approval came with the usual industry members' dissent and was taken under General Wage Regulation 13.

In arriving at its decision, the board took into consideration prevailing practices in related industries such as auto, rubber and farm machinery, all of which give three weeks after 15 years.

The CIO Electrical Workers represent 70,000 workers at GE and 50,000 at Westinghouse.

Jersey CIO Asks Check Of Vote Fraud

THE NEW JERSEY CIO Council last week asked Gov. Driscoll to investigate possible frauds in voter registration.

Council Pres. Carl Holderman, in a letter to the Governor, said that Cape May County in November, 1951, had "approximately 326 more persons listed as registered . . . than there were persons who could legally be registered to vote."

He called on Gov. Driscoll for a "thorough, non-partisan investigation of the registration and election procedures in Cape May County to determine whether or not frauds have been committed."

Holderman wrote that "in the course of compiling statistics on the number of registered and non-registered voters in each county of our state for the use of the press and civic organizations in a non-partisan registration campaign, we came across some startling data regarding Cape May County."

He said that the county had 25,559 persons of voting age, according to the 1950 census. Approximately 600 of them were aliens and 138 disinfranchised exconvicts. The total eligible registration was about 24,821. Holdermann pointed out that 25,147 were actually registered last November.

"Not only does Cape May County lead all 21 counties in percentage of citizens registered," Holderman said, "but in the November, 1951, state elections it also led all other counties in percentage of potential voters who actually cast ballots. While in the state as a whole, only 42% of the potential voters were recorded as voting, in Cape May 63% of the population over 21 years of age cast ballots."

Oil Strike Solid As Wage Board Calls New Meet

THE WAGE Stabilization Board—which last month stepped out of the oil dispute when the companies boycotted its hearings—last week stepped back into it.

On the seventh day of the strike of 90,000 members of the CIO Oil Workers, AFL and independent unions, WSB Chairman Nathan Feinsinger on May 6 called for the end of the strike, continuance of collective bargaining and a "full report" by the unions and the industry to the board on May 13.

The unions refused to halt the strike, but agreed to attend the WSB hearing in Washington. OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight, who heads the union coalition, replied to Feinsinger:

"In the light of the history of the dispute and of WSB's apparent inability to affect industry participation in WSB hearings we have no alternative but to continue our strike."

He said that the WSB order to go back to work was responsible for the collapse of negotiations at the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana plant at Whiting, Ind.

And Knight warned that the WSB request "might cause an immediate breakdown in negotiations which have been progressing favorably in several areas. Developments since then bear out our concern."

"We have patiently attempted to achieve peaceful settlements, but to no avail," Knight said.

"We have cooperated with the board but to no avail. We have finally been forced to strike and we must continue striking until settlements are reached. We will report to the board . . . as you requested."

WSB STEPPED out of the dispute Apr. 16 after the oil companies refused to participate in "pilot case" hearings and to name representatives to sit on the hearing panel.

In a front page editorial, The Oil Worker, publication of the OWIU, charged the attitude of the oil companies is part of a campaign to destroy collective bargaining and free enterprise.

"The employers seem determined to destroy it (free enterprise) by establishing a corporate state—a nation in which government is operated by and for the corporations. Nazi Germany had that type of government."

The OWIU paper was highly critical of WSB.

"When the President of the United States asked the unions to delay the strike, the unions agreed," the paper said.

"When the President asked WSB to hear the dispute and recommend a settlement, the oil executives thumbed their noses at WSB, refusing to cooperate in any way with the government.

"And, to the eternal shame of the federal service, key people in the WSB let the companies scare the pants off them. When oil company executives told WSB they didn't want hearings, WSB caved in and agreed not to hold hearings.

"Obviously, the WSB had surrendered its jurisdiction over wage disputes. From now on, if it survives, WSB will serve only to deny wage increases, never to mediate wage disputes."

FOLLOWING the pattern set in the steel disputes, newspapers were whipping up hysteria against the strikers. Screaming headlines proclaimed that the strike was curtailing military flying, although the unions allowed production to continue in the California oil fields, so that U. S. forces in Korea would be assured of an ample supply of petroleum.

A definite procedure for processing of Army, Navy and Air Force requests for release of essential oil prdoducts from strikebound plants was set up by Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, assistant secretary of the Defense Dept., and Knight, the latter said. (Knight also is an assistant administrator of the National Production Authority.)

"Oil products will be released to the government," Knight said. "We made it clear when the nationwide oil strike began that we were not striking against the public and certainly not against our armed forces."

OIL TANKER BLOCKED — Striking oil workers picket on East Chicago, Ind., drawbridge, preventing tanker in background from unloading. Pickets belong to independent union which joined with CIO Oil Workers in nationwide oil strike.

Feinsinger To Quit As WSB Chief

NATHAN P. Feinsinger, chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board said last week that he will resign his post by June 30.

On leave from the Univ. of Wisconsin Law School, Feinsinger declared in announcing his retirement, that "Washington is no health resort." He took over the position last Aug. 29.

On his appearance before a House committee investigating the WSB, Feinsinger said:

"In a political year you have to expect a certain amount of partisanship. I don't think it is an unfair procedure at all, even though one is likely to be caught in the middle of conflicts that have nothing to do with the subject of the investigation."

Earlier, Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers announced his resignation as a labor member of the WSB. His successor has yet to be named.

IUE Calls Emergency Meet; GE Talks Fail

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week broke off negotiations with the General Electric Co. and called the GE Conference Board into emergency session May 14 to determine the next course of action.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey denounced the company's ofler of a 1% cost-of-living increase as "miserable" and made in a "highly provocative manner." He said he would recommend strike action on a nationwide basis by the union's 70,000 GE members. The union had proposed a 12 to 15c an hour wage increase.

"The company demands as a condition of even giving this 1% increase that we accept it as a full settlement of our wage reopening," Carey said. "Furthermore, it proposes that the effective date be the date of acceptance instead of Mar. 15.

"In contrast, the company is giving its non-union employes an effective date of Mar. 6, and of course would give them any additional wage increase that we managed to negotiate."

Carey said the union has made two proposals at negotiating sessions May 5 which would wipe out a number of inequities. These were rejected, he said, because "GE doesn't want to admit that during the years of collusion with the United Electrical Workers all these inequities in wages kept accumulating."

He said IUE had presented two possible wage proposals which could be jointly submitted to the Wage Stabilization Board. The first called for the general 12-15c an hour wage increase if the company refused to move on other demands. The second could be submitted to take care of specific inequities.

Carey indicated the union was prepared to submit a third alternative dealing with revisions of the incentive system which would increase incentive earnings by about 5c hourly, equal to an overall increase of 3c an hour.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Smith Permanent Injunction Bill H.R. 7647	Puts unions under injunctions and court receiverships during emergency periods.	Before House Armed Services Com.	Write immediately to Representatives vigorously opposing bill.
Dirksen Amdmt. to Defense Production Act	Restricts WSB to single function of recommending inflexible wage ceilings.	Pending before Senate Banking Com.	Write immediately to Senate Banking Com. members urging rejection of amendment.
Defense Production Act	Extends price-wage-rent and other controls beyond June 30.	Senate Banking Com. completed hearings, now writing bill; House Banking Com. now holding hearings.	Urge members of House and Senate Banking Coms. to extend and strengthen law.
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	House Ways and Means Com. holding hearings. Senate Finance Com. has tabled bill.	Strongly urge members House Ways and Means Com. to support bill.
Tidelands Oil	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	Senate and House have passed bills giving title to states.	Urge Pres. Truman to veto Tidelands Oil Bill.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Com. voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

'Group Libel' Bill Presented To Congress

FOUR NEW YORK Congressmen have introduced a bill which would make it a federal offense to defame maliciously any racial or religious group.

The measure, which carries penalties of $1000 fine or one year in jail, bans from interstate commerce and the mails any material produced in multiple form which slanders any person or group because of race or religion or cause them to be "shunned, avoided or injured." The proposal is similar to an Illinois State law upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Prosecutions would be supervised by the Attorney General but a person could not be convicted if the statements made were "true" or "honestly believed by him, upon reasonable grounds, to be true." Burden of proving the charges would be on the defendant.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

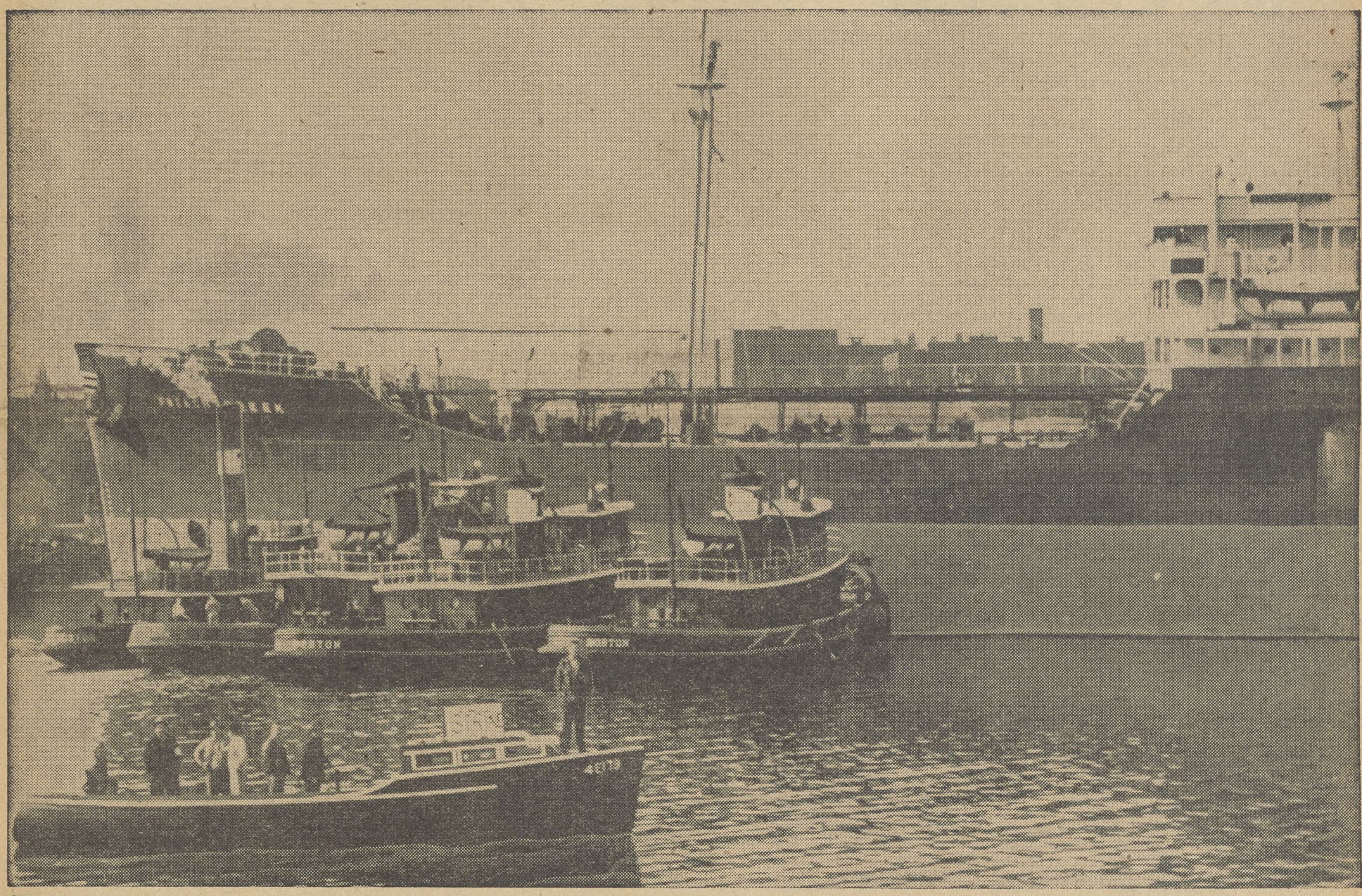
$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 19, 1952 82 No. 20

Angry Steel Convention Warns Wage Pact Must Come 'Promptly'

—SEE PAGES 6 & 7



CRUISING DOWN THE RIVER.—Seagoing pickets from CIO Oil Workers took to a launch in Boston Harbor to stall sailing of tug-surrounded tanker French Creek (background). Pickets' launch carries sign: "OWIU Strike." OWIU and other unions have accepted the Wage Stabilization Board recommendations for the strike settlement, and the companies are expected to follow suit. (For more pictures and news story, turn to Page 3.)

Pentagon Brass Hit By ACWA

—SEE PAGE 8

UPWA Sets 30c Pay Hike Goal

—SEE PAGE 9

How Joe McCarthy Got That $10,000

See Page 12

Oil Unions Get 15c Wage Pact

—SEE PAGE 3

New Anti-Labor Bill Approved

—SEE PAGE 2

The Smith Receivership Bill—And You

What It Is

"As viciously anti-labor a bill as has ever been introduced in Congress" is now pending before the House Armed Services Committee.

This is the Smith Bill, H. R. 7647. Here's what it would do:

- Place labor under the draft act.
- Provide unlimited, permanent injunctions against the right to strike.
- Place unions under court receivership to bust them.
- Freeze wages and conditions.
- Prohibit strike relief and assistance.

Where It Is

The House Armed Services Committee held "rush act" hearings on the Smith Bill, adjourned them after receiving strong protests from CIO and AFL officials.

But the measure—described by CIO as "the most shackling restraints against labor proposed during the current wave of hysteria sweeping Congress"—could be voted out of committee and taken up in the House on little notice.

And Rep. Smith, member of the Rules Committee, is one of the most powerful members of the Dixiegop coalition running Congress.

What To Do

Your voice, and that of your union, your friends and your neighbors, can keep the Smith Bill in committee and stop congressional action on other anti-labor bills.

Write today to your congressman and to Armed Services Committee members, strongly urging defeat of the Smith Bill.

"The very existence of our unions," CIO warns, "and of free collective bargaining are definitely at stake in this fight."

Senate Unit Kills Powers Of WSB

THE FULL-SCALE campaign of big industrial groups and the Dixiegop coalition in Congress to fasten new legal chains on labor continued last week in the House and the Senate.

Major development was approval by the Senate Banking Committee of the Dirksen plan to scuttle the Wage Stabilization Board and deprive labor of any voice in that agency.

The banking group, in a preliminary vote for a nine-month extension of the Defense Production Act, voted to strip the WSB of its power to recommend wage settlements—as in the steel case.

Further, it would kill the present labor-public-industry composition of the WSB, substituting for it a supposedly "all-public" membership.

This scheme is a major goal of the National Association of Manufacturers, Chamber of Commerce, big steel firms and other industrial groups. Their purpose in an "all-public" WSB was revealed recently by Charles E. Wilson, ousted defense mobilizer, who said "public" members should be "men who had business contacts, business men."

Sens. Douglas (D. Ill.) and Moody (D. Mich.) said the Banking Committee bill favors "special interests" and doesn't contain "a single strengthening amendment favoring the consuming public."

The proposal to knife the WSB came from Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.) and was approved by a 7 to 3 committee vote. Sens. Douglas, Moody and Benton (D., Conn.) opposed the move, while favoring it were Sens. Capehart (R. Ind.), Maybank (D. S.C.), Bricker (R., O.), Robertson (D. Va.), Ives (R. N.Y.), Schoeppel (R. Kan.) and Dirksen.

This action was only part of the plan of the NAM and C. of C. Their spokesmen told the House Labor Committee unions should be placed under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and that industry-wide bargaining should be outlawed.

George W. Armstrong, president of the Texas Steel Co. in Fort Worth and an industry member of the WSB, gave the House group a long song-and-dance in favor of outlawing national unions and breaking them down into company units.

HIS spiel brought the comment from Rep. Wier (D. Minn.) that Armstrong would deprive unions "of the only weapon they have—the right to strike to their demands."

Earlier, the House Armed Services committee wound up hearings on the Smith Bill for permanent injunctions and receivership proceedings against unions. Committee members indicated they would not resume hearings until after the Supreme Court acts on the steel seizure case.

CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Curran condemned the Smith measure as "as viciously anti-labor a bill as has ever been introduced in Congress."

CIO councils and unions have been alerted by Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood to protest against the Smith Bill, which contains "the most shackling restraints against labor proposed during the current wage of hysteria sweeping Congress."

11c Hike Urged For Copper Workers

After a seven month delay, the Wage Stabilization Board has referred a copper dispute back to union and company negotiators, with a recommendation for an 11c-an-hour wage increase.

President Truman sent the case, involving 10 copper and brass companies in Connecticut, Illinois and Michigan, to the board last October.

The increase for more than 10,000 members of the CIO Auto Workers would be retroactive to the October date if the recommendations are accepted and put into new contracts.

High Court Hears Steel Seizure Argued; Early Decision Doubted

IN SESSIONS marked by frequent, critical questioning of government counsel, justices of the Supreme Court last week heard pro and con arguments of the steel seizure dispute.

With seizure continued in effect by one court decision and wage increases for 600,000 CIO Steelworkers by government action blocked by another, main points before the high court were:

- The legality of President Truman's steel seizure order of Apr. 8.
- The broader question of the President's powers under the Constitution.
- The power of the courts to enjoin the President, as in Judge David A. Pine's injunction against seizure.
- The propriety of the Supreme Court's action blocking the government from raising wages in the seized industry.

Main parties in the two days of court hearings—and in the voluminous legal briefs — were Solicitor General Philip Pearlman for the U. S. and John W. Davis (the Wall St. lawyer who was the Democratic candidate for President back in 1924) for the steel companies.

As a "friend of the court," the USA-CIO entered the case in support of the government's presentation and to argue for an early decision by the Supreme Court, which is scheduled to recess on June 2.

But this request by Arthur J. Goldberg, union general counsel, for "utmost speed" got a curt reception from Justice Robert Jackson.

"I think it is important that no false hopes be raised on that score," Jackson said. "I would oppose handing down any decisions on this case until the opinions are ready because the opinions are even more important than the decisions."

In oral argument and an accompanying brief, Goldberg struck at the main contention of the steel industry that Truman was under a mandate to use a Taft-Hartley 80-day anti-strike injunction against the steel workers.

By agreeing early last January to Wage Stabilization Board hearings on the steel contracts, Goldberg said, "every intent of Congress was complied with."

The union's brief also asked the Supreme Court to reverse its action banning any government wage increase move—a decision which broke up the most recent steel negotiations in the White House.

ALTHOUGH nominal seizure is in effect, the union brief said, "the heads of the companies are continuing to operate them precisely as they did before. The processes of procurement, production and sales are not being interfered with in the slightest. And the profits resulting from these operations continue to accrue to the private owners."

Goldberg also reminded the justices of the industry's long effort to gain an over-ceiling price increase larger than any wage increase costs, saying "this is not a labor dispute; this is a dispute as to the price regulations of the government."

NMU Asks 15c Increase

THE CIO National Maritime Union has proposed a 15c an hour increase for unlicensed seamen under a wage reopening clause with Atlantic and Gulf Coast shippers.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran presented the union proposal in a meeting in New York with the Committee for the Companies and Agents, representing 42 ship operators.

In addition to the across-the-board increase, Curran said the union also asked wage adjustments for certain key men, and specified a $50 monthly increase for chief stewards on freighters.

The wage review is held under terms of existing agreements which run through June 15, 1953.

U.S. To Pay For Trucking Seizure

The U. S. got the bill last week for a World War II industry seizure.

The government agreed to pay $8.5 million in settlement of 91 claims by Midwest highway trucking concerns. Originally the truckers had asked for approximately $50 million.

The case has dragged through Congress and the courts eight years, since seizure of the firms in 1944 after the truckers had refused to grant a wage increase recommended by the War Labor Board.

A LONG BATTLE.—Standing firm as strike enters the third month, a large group of CIO Furniture Workers demonstrate at one of the gates of the Thomasville Chair Co. plant, Thomasville, N. C. Fifteen hundred members of UFWA Local 286—men and women, white and Negro furniture workers—have been out since mid-March in fight for cost-of-living wage boosts. They have stood up to police intimidation, sweeping injunctions, and threats by armed scabs. Many CIO international unions as well as locals have supported the strikers with donations. UFWA asks that strike contributions be sent to Thomasville Strike Relief Committee, 101 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.

STRIKE SOLIDARITY: Leaders of striking independent and AFL oil workers confer with Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers in Washington before Wage Stabilization Board hearing on the nation-wide shut-down got under way last week. They are (from left) Lindsay P. Walden, OWIU general counsel; J. J. McKenna, Independent Union Coordinator; O. V. Clover, AFL Coordinator, and Knight.

CHAIRMAN NATHAN P. FEINSINGER (right) of the Wage Stabilization Board tells Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers that the present oil industry wage disputes can be settled through collective bargaining. Feinsinger opened the WSB hearings in Washington last week.

CIO Backs TWUA In Fight Against Splitters

CIO'S FULL "power and influence" were pledged by Pres. Philip Murray to the Textile Workers Union of America against threatened moves to "split and destroy" the union.

Murray, speaking at the CIO Steelworkers convention in Philadelphia, made the pledge amid reports that George Baldanzi, former TWUA executive vice president, was going to lead a secession move in favor of the AFL's dual textile outfit.

Murray urged Baldanzi supporters in TWUA not to "run away" and "split and destroy" their organization.

Baldanzi was defeated when he opposed TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve at the union's recent stormy convention in Cleveland. Rieve and a 26-man administration slate won the election. At that time, Baldanzi opposed rumored secession moves.

Last week, a spokesman for the AFL Textile Workers said it had hired Baldanzi as its chief organizer. Baldanzi said only that he was considering the switch.

Both Murray and Rieve, who also addressed the USA-CIO convention, said they had no official word that Baldanzi had switched to the AFL organization, of which he had been highly critical in the past.

A TWUA spokesman in New York said the union was making full efforts to defend itself, and had received assistance from Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president and director of organization, and John Riffe, CIO Southern Organizing Drive director, and their staffs.

Rieve said the Textile Workers will take legal action against any local or joint board that pulls out. He said a 5000-member local in Thompsonville, Conn., had voted to secede, while action was pending in a 3000-member joint board in the Leaksville, N. C., area. In Canada, four locals with 1500 members have voted to stay in TWUA.

"This is a fight between the CIO and the AFL," he said, "and we do not intend to let them break up our union."

Senate Votes T-H Change

AN AMENDMENT to the Taft-Hartley Act was passed unanimously by the Senate last week.

Now before the House, the bill, which had the support of Sen. Taft (R. O.), is intended to correct "hardships" to labor-management relations in the construction industry.

The measure would permit construction unions and contractors to make collective bargaining agreements before workers were hired for a particular job, and permit union shop clauses in which employes must join a union within seven days after being hired.

In addition, it would provide a "quickie" NLRB election process whereby employes could change their union before the completion of the job made such action meaningless.

The amendment would authorize the special union-shop agreements despite conflicting state, territorial or federal laws. It also would require the union—in such contracts — to comply with Taft-Hartley's requirement for filing non-Communist oaths and financial statements.

Oil Unions Okeh WSB Pattern Of 15c Boost To End Strike

IN THE national interest, leaders of 90,000 striking oil workers late last week accepted the 15c an hour basic wage increase recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board.

The recommendation also calls for increases in the second shift differential from 4c to 6c an hour, and the third shift differential from 6c to 12c.

The strike began Apr. 30, two weeks after the companies refused to participate in WSB "pilot case" hearing.

Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers, who led the oil unions in the first strike of the CIO, AFL and independent oil unions, emphasized that the leaders did not like the recommendations, but were "asking the men to go back to work."

"We think that we should have received more money, particularly in view of the astronomical profits of the oil companies," Knight said.

"But, nevertheless, we are asking the men to go back to work. We are doing this because we are American citizens interested in the welfare of the armed forces, particularly those in Korea. They stand in the need of the products of the petroleum industry.

"With proper cooperation by the companies there will be enough settlements by nightfall (of May 15) to start operation of sufficient facilities to alleviate the shortage of aviation gasoline.

Before making the announcement, Knight conducted a poll not only of OWIU's policy committee but also of the coordinating committee of all the unions involved.

He was confident that the industry would accept the recommendation because some of the companies had agreed to the same terms before WSB acted.

When the oil companies refused to participate in WSB "pilot case" hearings, WSB stepped out of the picture and turned the dispute back to the unions and the companies. It stepped back into the case when it called the disputants to Washington to give a "full report" last week.

Knight took the story of the union's acceptance of the WSB recommendations to the American people in a television appearance on the CBS network and 45 other stations.

Oil Firms Hit As 'Most Greedy In The World'

The CIO Electrical Workers have pledged "complete support" to the Oil Workers in their current dispute.

In a letter to OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight, IUE Pres. James B. Carey said the "clear cut justice" of OWIU's demands on an industry "that is now the most profitable and perhaps the most greedy in the world" gives IUE members additional reason "to do everything possible to insure your victory."

Carey said all IUE districts and locals have been asked to give support to the strike.

Another expression of support came from the New Jersey CIO Council. Pres. Carl Holderman said the council has protested to Atty. Gen. Theodore Parsons an attempt to bar OWIU members from picketing Cities Service gas stations along the New Jersey Turnpike.

TWUA Wins American Wool Pact

THE THREE-MONTH effort of the American Woolen Co. to break the CIO Textile Workers in its plants collapsed last week.

Failure of the union-busting efforts were signalized by the ratification of a two-year contract with the company by the union's woolen and worsted committee and the American Woolen advisory committee.

Local unions were arranging ratification meetings.

TWUA represents 20,000 employes in the firm's 21 mills, 18 of them in New England and others in Kentucky and New York.

The new contract retains the wage scale averaging $1.60½ an hour and provides a wage reopener next Mar. 15. The contract also carries over previous insurance, shift premium, workload, retirement and cost-of-living escalator provisions. The vacation and the holiday clauses were altered.

The dispute began when the company served notice that it did not intend to renew the master agreement, which expired Mar. 15. It subsequently insisted that negotiations be on a plant-by-plant basis.

The union threatened to strike, but the contract was extended three times during the dispute.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve said he "was gratified that we have been able to work out a satisfactory agreement with the American Woolen Co." He added he was particularly pleased by "the re-establishment of our collective bargaining relationship on the same level of mutual respect which prevailed before our current negotiations began."

TWUA faced a new threat last week when negotiations with three key producers in the carpet industry broke down.

Talks over a new contract with the three firms halted May 13. The old pact expires June 1. The three firms traditionally set the pattern for the industry. They are Alexander Smith, Inc.; A. M. Karagheusian and Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co.

Union demands include a 15c an hour wage increase and a cost-of-living escalator clause. TWUA represents employes of 32 carpet producers in 35 plants.

IUE Protest Walkouts Set In GE Shops

SEVENTY THOUSAND members of the CIO Electrical Workers will join in protest demonstrations June 5 in General Electric Co. plants throughout the nation.

They'll back up demands for a decent wage proposal from GE.

Call for the nation-wide protest walkouts came last week from the IUE-CIO General Electric Conference Board, meeting in New York City.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey said the conference board rejected a "miserable" 1% cost-of-living increase which was GE's final offer before negotiations broke off 10 days ago. IUE seeks a 12c-to-15c increase.

Carey said the form of the demonstrations will be left to IUE locals in 34 GE plants represented by the CIO union.

The union's Westinghouse Conference Board was meeting in New York at the week end, and was expected to authorize similar protest demonstrations, according to press reports.

Reminder To The Senate

In the "know-nothing" atmosphere generally prevailing in Washington, the Senate last week began debating the 302-page omnibus immigration bill which Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) is trying desperately to ram through Congress.

This is the bill, already voted by the House, which would rewrite America's laws along Nuremberg racist lines, setting up race, religious and national quotas and striking both at native and naturalized citizens along with aliens.

The extreme provisions of the new McCarran Bill have been strongly protested by representatives of religious groups, the American Bar Association, Americans for Democratic Action and the CIO.

Yet in attempting to whip the bill through, Sens. McCarran and Mundt (R. S. D.) attempted to portray that only Communists oppose it.

The Senator from Nevada made no mention of his supporters—for example, Allen Zoll, once head of an outfit designated as Fascist by the U. S. government, and a long list of right-wing crackpot outfits.

We think Zoll and his pals have a right to lobby for McCarran—and that those who want a decent, democratic immigration law along lines of the Humphrey-Lehman bill have the same right.

Since Sen. McCarran questions the right of Americans to protest to Congress, he should take another look at Article I of the Bill of Rights—"the right of the people . . . to petition the Government for a redress of grievances"—and abide by it.

And the Senate should heed Sen. Lehman's warning that the McCarran immigration bill is "restrictionist, exclusionist, undemocratic and oppressive" and kill it.

Crowns Will Fall

An obscure story in the daily press records the closing of Garrards of Albermarle St., the London jewelers who have been making crowns and diamond gee-gaws for European royalty for 200 years.

"A slump in buying power"—that is, not many kings and princes—caused the firm to close down.

It's too bad; Garrards should have moved to Washington. They would feel right at home in the absolutist atmosphere of Congress.

Garrards was in business in the reign of George III, and his rule (according to our Declaration of Independence) was "a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states."

That pretty well describes the Dixiegops in Congress. So we propose that Garrards be commissioned to deck out certain congressional leaders in appropriate attire.

Sen. Dirksen and Rep. Smith want to turn labor relations back to the indenture system of colonial days; they ought to get a diamond-encrusted velvet band as Knights of the Press Gang.

Sen. Taft is in line for at least a triple-decked crown, topped with the "Star of Ohio," the biggest jewel in captivity, as emperor of the land and sea and all the universe.

Sen. Byrd should get some platinum scissors as the Duke of Budget Cutters.

And Joe McCarthy needs a dunce cap—flaked with fool's gold. For sure, he's got that $10,000 from Lustron Corp. to pay for it.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV May 19, 1952 No. 20

Another Flood Scene

Keep Our Democracy Strong

The American revolution "that began in 1775 is still going on in 1952," W. Averell Harriman said in an address on "Strengthening Democracy in the Free World." Highlights of the address of the Mutual Security director to the American Jewish Welfare Board in Detroit follow:

THERE WAS a time when we used to think that foreign policy and domestic policy were separate and distinct. Today, we know that our life is intimately and at times violently affected by our relations with the rest of the world.

It is just as clear that what we are and what we do here at home determine the strength and effectiveness of our foreign policy.

We have today a progressive and affirmative foreign policy. We cannot sustain it unless we sustain progressive and affirmative domestic policies.

We cannot safeguard democracy in the United States without strengthening it in the world. We cannot strengthen democracy in the world without strengthening it here in the United States.

This is not a dilemma. It is an opportunity to lead mankind away from fear, hatred and war toward a future of peace, abundance, and good will.

But there are those who shrink from these responsibilities, who have little confidence in what the American people can do. These men think in terms of a "Little America" at home, and a "Little America" in the world!

You and I think of America in bolder terms. We believe in a Big America—big in vision, big in heart, big in accomplishment.

We have learned the hard way that, rich and powerful as we are, we cannot "go it alone." We need well-equipped allies, willing and able to stand guard with us. That is what we are getting through the contributions we have been making to the strength of the free world.

What is the job we have to do?

First, we must look to our military defenses. But that is only part of the job. The threat is more than military. Our program must be more than military. That is why we strive to help build up the economic and social structure of our friends. That's why we had the Marshall Plan. That's why we have the Point Four program now.

Communism does not always conquer by the sword. We cannot fight communism by giving hungry men guns and telling them, "Here, go shoot that fellow who promises to feed you." We've got to show them their problems can be solved—our way; the way of freedom.

Engraved in our Constitution is the ideal that this land of ours is one which provides genuine equality of opportunity and citizenship. Our practices have fallen far below that ideal.

We must make sure that all our citizens—regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin—have an opportunity to participate fully in the life and work of our nation and to share the benefits as well as the responsibilities and burdens of full citizens of the United States. We will not convince the world that we fully believe in democracy until we fully practice it.

THERE is another right, imbedded in our Constitution and our way of life which we must fight to protect against those who would deny it. That is the right to think and speak as we like. There is a difference between disloyalty and the expression of unpopular ideas. Our democracy can be destroyed if we come to think they are the same.

We must keep our democracy strong in all ways if we are to continue to build strength at home and strength in the free world.

I like to think of the American Revolution as a continuing process that began in 1775 and is still going on in 1952. The American Revolution has never stopped. It goes on every day, overthrowing the old evils of inequality, injustice and intolerance.

This is no rear-guard action we are fighting in defense of the status quo. The essence of democracy is change. It is a dynamic system, meeting every new challenge, forever adapting itself to new conditions.

We must bring this aspect of democracy to free men everywhere. If we do, we can release the great potentialities of the free world. Together we can combat the forces of evil. We can move forward toward the goal of peace and toward an ever-increasing fullness of life.

CIVIL RIGHTS WEEK was observed in Connecticut last week. Gov. John Lodge signs proclamation in presence of Rabbi Morris Silverman (seated), chairman of the State Commission on Civil Rights, and (standing, from left) Leonard Bright, Jewish Labor Committee representative; Rev. Robert A. Moody, Hartford Board of Education member; and William A. Flaharty, state deputy commissioner of education.

PAC In Action—

N. California CIO Forms Joint Campaign Committee

FULL RESOURCES of CIO international and local unions and of city and county councils in Northern California will be used in a joint campaign in the state's primary and general elections.

Formation last week was announced of a Northern California CIO Campaign Committee, which will concentrate on supporting labor-backed candidates in the San Francisco Bay Area, Sacramento and Stockton.

Heading the joint body is Tim Flynn, CIO regional director, while Manuel Dias, State CIO Council president, is secretary of the campaign group. Other committee members are officers of the San Francisco, Alameda and Contra Costa CIO Councils and area directors of the CIO Steelworkers, Auto Workers and Communications Workers.

Number One goal of the committee is "to organized liberal and labor support for the senatorial candidacy of Clinton H. McKinon." McKinnon, now a congressman from San Diego, is opposing Sen. Knowland (R.). Flynn called McKinnon "a vigorous congressional fighter against communism, inflation, and for maintenance of the American standard of living and peace, freedom and democracy."

*

A similar Southern California CIO Campaign Committee has been formed in the Los Angeles-San Diego area to mobilize locals with 125,000 members in the campaigns.

Irwin L. DeShelter, CIO regional director, heads the committee, which also includes area officers and representatives of 20 international unions and the State, Los Angeles and San Diego CIO Councils.

Organizing of the campaign group followed a Los Angeles PAC conference in which more than 250 local union delegates participated.

*

A "favorite son" endorsement of Sen. Humphrey (D., Minn.) for the Democratic presidential nomination is pending before Minnesota CIO-PAC district conventions now under way.

Such action, according to Minnesota Labor, was favored by State CIO Council executive board members so that Humphrey can spearhead the battle for a liberal Democratic platform in Chicago—as he did on civil rights four years ago.

RODNEY C. Jacobson, State CIO secretary-treasurer, condemned rumors of a "compromise" between Southern and other sections of the Democratic party, warning:

"There can be no compromise on issues of civil rights, public power, health, Taft-Hartley Act repeal, firm price and rent controls or farm price supports."

*

"Every Shop Steward a Politician" is the slogan of the Iowa State CIO Council.

Throughout the state, a voter registration drive is being stepped up toward the June 2 deadline. Congressional district PAC committees are being organized, along with ward committees. And CIO-PAC workers are participating in county Republican and Democratic conventions.

*

Getting-Out-the-Vote Dept.: CIO-PAC in Nebraska supported Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) over Sen. Kerr (D. Okla.) in the state's Democratic presidential primary. Heaviest margain for Kefauver came from South Omaha, a center of the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

CIO Housing Meet Asks Stronger Rent Controls

RALLYING against mounting real estate and landlord lobby assaults on rent control and public housing, the CIO National Housing Committee last week called CIO council and regional representatives to Washington for a two-day conference on housing legislation.

Delegates from all parts of the conutry met with congressmen and government housing, rent control and home finance officials to point out growing tenant hardships and intolerable living conditions cropping up throughout the nation in conjunction with the defense program.

Blame was placed directly upon both inadequate laws for rent control and defense housing and their lax application by big business-minded appointees to enforcement agencies. Congressmen were asked to support a five-point legislative program to correct these evils.

The delegates termed administration of the present rent control law by the Critical Defense Areas Advisory Committee "unrealistic" and destructive of effective rent controls. They assailed unreasonable delays and the committee's inexcusable failures to designate as areas eligible for rent control most of the large industrial areas of the nation.

NEARLY all the 150 areas certified for federal rent control are military camps or small town areas and only two large cities —Indianapolis and San Diego— are among them. CIO has asked for certification of many other cities, including Milwaukee, Pittsburgh and Tulsa, where rising rents make stronger controls needed badly.

Leo Goodman, secretary of the CIO National Housing Committee, who chaired the conference, pointed out that the Critical Areas Advisory Committee appointed by former Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson does not even include among its members a representative of the Rent Stabilization Agency.

He recalled that, when Rent Stabilizer Tighe E. Woods said the committee's failure to designate areas suffering from the defense impact was an example of bureaucracy at its worst, he had been deprived of powers still more urgently needed to do an effective rent control job.

"We must insist upon reform of committee practices in designating critical areas," Goodman said. "It is interesting to note that there are 50 more areas designated as critical for credit relaxation on home building, something sought by the real estate lobby, than have been designated critical for rent control purposes."

In addition to insisting that the method of designating critical areas be changed, the delegates cited as a fundamental roadblock to effective rent control the present provision in the rent law which allows local boards to vote decontrol in areas placed under control by ORS.

As a result CIO will redouble its efforts to secure an amendment to present rent control laws that would permit local decontrol of rents only when the vacancy ratio of low and middle income housing in the community amounts to 10% of the housing supply. At present, the vacancy ratio for the whole U. S. is only 1.3%.

—Herblock in The Washington Post

"Isn't That Kind Of a Low Ceiling?"

The conference decided to work to have the so-called Middle Income Housing Bill added to S. 3066, which provides for loans for defense housing, before its passage. It also assailed the recent House action cutting appropriations for the number of public housing units next year to 5000 and resolved to fight for the full 135,000 units authorized by law.

Delegates said that even this year's cutback to 50,000 units is seriously delaying the public housing program. They pointed out that 51,000 public housing units which have already been authorized could go under construction tomorrow if Congress lifted the present limit.

Government officials addressing the conference included Rent Stabilizer Woods and Neal Hardy, deputy administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

'Economy' Ax On Aid Bill Stopped By One-Vote Margin

A ONE-VOTE margin last week prevented "economy" bloc members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee from crippling the already badly-trimmed authorization for the Mutual Security Program.

The committee decided to report the bill back to the Senate floor in exactly the same form as it had been reported earlier by the Foreign Relations Committee. That calls for a slice of $1 billion off the $7.9 billion requested by the President.

Meanwhile, the House Rules Committee cleared for action a bill approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee which makes a similar cut. Debate in both houses is expected to begin this week.

Defeated in the Senate committee was a Dixiegop move, led by Sen. Long (D. La.), to hack an additional $400,000. However, four members who opposed this cut were reported to have reserved the right to vote for further reductions on the Senate floor.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, retiring commander of allied military forces in Europe, warned the committee that any cut beyond $1 billion would be "uneconomic."

After the "economy" blocs in both the House and Senate gets through with making cuts in the authorizing legislation, it will have still another opportunity to butcher the program when Congress takes up the appropriation bill providing funds to carry out the program authorized.

IN ANOTHER action the House, on a rollcall vote approved the "states rights" tidelands oil bill as reported by the House-Senate conferees. The count of 24 to 89 was 23 votes more than the two-thirds that would be required later to override an anticipated presidential veto.

Approval by the Senate followed on May 16, sending the bill to the White House. If enacted over the expected Truman veto, rich oil and other resources worth at least $40 billion would come under State control.

Steel Delegates Roar Defiance Of Industry

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

CIO STEELWORKERS, in convention duly assembled, last week served strong notice they would not permit the pigeonholing of their six-month struggle for wage improvements and the union shop.

It was an angry, determined group of 3000 delegates who went to Philadelphia for the biennial convention of their union. Delegate after delegate scored the "arrogant" attitude of the steel companies against the union and the government.

Pres. Philip Murray, rounding out 10 years as head of the union, charged that the companies have been trying to "take something away from you, and I say to them, 'Go to hell!'" The statement brought the delegates to their feet in a roar of shouted applause.

IN A LONG review of the six-month steel dispute, Murray boiled the issue down to this: that the companies are trying to force steel union members to work in 1952 at 1950 wages. And the union made clear it won't long tolerate that sort of "hardship gap" between outdated wages and present-day inflationary prices.

In one of its major resolutions, the union said:

"This convention of the United Steelworkers declares that the crisis in the steel industry must be promptly resolved.

"We cannot and will not continue indefinitely to work in 1952 for 1950 wages and working conditions. We cannot and will not continue indefinitely to work without satisfactory collective bargaining contracts."

That resolution brought forth a host of speeches from delegates from every section of the country. When, after three hours of discussion, the resolution came up to vote, it passed with a throaty roar.

Then delegates from all sections of the tremendous convention hall moved up the aisles and across the stage. They chanted "we want a contract"; "no contract—no work"; and "Phil Murray is our leader, we shall not be moved."

It was only after 10 minutes of repeated urging by Murray that the delegates finally returned to their seats.

He pointed out, for the benefit of editorial writers, that the convention's reactions offered proof that this is the "worker's dispute, not Phil Murray's dispute."

The 3000 delegates were pouring into the City of Brotherly Love as the Supreme Court in Washington was hearing hours of legal oratory about the constitutionality of the President's seizure of the steel mills last month. While the court considers the issues, it has issued a stay preventing the government from changing wage rates for the workers.

In his keynote speech, Murray took note of "the great deal of confusion . . . of misrepresentation . . . of scandal . . . of filth" in the papers and on radio and TV concerning the steel dispute.

He asserted that many people either misunderstand, or don't dare understand, the Wage Stabilization Board's jurisdiction in the case—and the fact that it had the right to consider every phase of the dispute, economic and non-economic.

The rules regulating the WSB were fair and they were known to the industry, Murray added.

"Why all this hysteria, then? The Steelworkers in this situation respected the rules adopted for their guidance by their government. The steel industry has not.

"The steel industry has arrogantly defied and wilfully violated not the rules of a game, but the rules of common decency . . . The people who violate those rules are not going to get away with it—we are not going to allow them to."

Murray charged that the companies have "resorted to the use of slander" to undermine the union's case, and he went on to assail the tremendous sums spent by the corporations for advertising their misrepresentations in the press.

He charged that the steel companies have used the taxpayers' money to deceive the American public about the issues in the case and on political issues.

Four times since 1942, Murray recalled, steel disputes have gone to government boards for recommendations. Four times the union has accepted those impartial recommendations—and three of those four times, the companies have turned the government down.

But despite this record, and the record in the 1952 case, Murray commented, "five congressional investigations are under way in Washington. All sorts of wild, unimaginable bills are being introduced, each one designed to beat labor down into the ground. All sorts of witnesses carrying briefcases from one end of the nation to the other are running hither and yon, mostly over to Washington, to educe evidence, purportedly of an expert nature, to congressional committees about the steel case."

SEN. Humphrey told the convention that the steel dispute is part of a "grand strategy" by big industry to kill the economic control program and "have its way in America."

The Minnesota Democrat charged that the steel operators' part in the contract battle is a "power play" to "kill once and for all the liberal gains of the past 20 years."

"We are witnessing," he said, "the fulfillment of a grand strategy to destroy price control, wage stabilization and the anti-inflation program of the nation.

"This represents placing greed above national need. It is a power play by big industry in collusion with the reactionary leaders in the American political scene to kill once and for all the liberal gains of the past 20 years."

(Details on the final day's proceedings, including action on dues and constitutional changes, will be reported in the next issue.)

ENTHUSIASTIC delegates at CIO Steelworkers convention, cheering and throwing confetti, swarm on stage in Philadelphia's Convention Hall to congratulate USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray after parley adopts strongly-worded warning to steel barons to come to terms. Union said it won't work indefinitely for 1950 pay.

So Ma Bell Was Kept Busy

The familiar rattle of Western Union telegraph machines was absent from the Steelworkers convention press room.

The reason: AFL Telegraphers are on strike. So Vin Sweeney, publicity director for the CIO Steelworkers, refused to allow Western Union machines into the press room of the big Philadelphia convention hall.

Instead, American Tel & Tel did land office business in long distance calls from the host of reporters who covered the convention.

Steel Barons Put Goebbels In Shade

The steel industry "has been putting on a propaganda drive that even a Dr. Goebbels might envy," Economic Stabilizer Roger Putnam said last week.

Goebbels was the Nazi propaganda minister and advocate of "the big lie."

Putnam told the U.S. Conference of Mayors, meeting in New York, that the steel industry by its high-power propaganda campaign is trying to confuse the U.S. public so as to get unwarranted "special price treatment" and move "even higher into excess profits."

MAKING A POINT—Arrogant position of major steel firms in refusing to bargain was condemned time and again by Pres. Philip Murray at USA-CIO convention in Philadelphia.

Taft-Hartley Aided Stall Of Big Steel

THE STEELWORKERS convention pledged a renewed fight against the "evil and inequitable" Taft-Hartley Act — which has given aid and comfort to the steel barons in their six-month fight against a wage settlement.

Delegates demanded enactment of a new "sound and fair" industrial relations law based on the principles of the Wagner Act.

Pres. Philip Murray and other USA-CIO officers, in their report to the convention, pointed out that a "factor in the industry's refusal to bargain was the Taft-Hartley Act and its provisions for injunctions in 'national emergency' strikes. U.S. Steel and other companies were encouraged to stall in the negotiations because they felt that the President would be forced to invoke a Taft-Hartley injunction against the union and prevent the union from striking for 80 days.

"It is important to remember, however, that, even though it was not invoked, the possibility of a Taft-Hartley injunction played an important role in spurring on the steel companies to defy their legal obligation to bargain honestly with our Union," the report said.

Big Steel Chief Retires On Tidy $65,000 Pension

Irving S. Olds, chairman of the board of the US Steel Corp. since 1940, has retired at 65.

He will get a pension of $14,399 a year, and $50,000 more a year under a deferred salary contract. He will also pick up a few dollars for attending directors' meetings and as a member of the finance committee. And there is still his law firm, White & Case, for Olds intends to resume active practice of law.

The deferred salary contract is a gimmick, perfectly legal, which reduces the income tax of the boys in the top brackets. The firm sets your salary at so much, or gives you a hefty salary boost of so much, but agrees to pay off in future years. That cuts your present income taxes, still assures you of big income later. (LPA)

PANDEMONIUM at CIO Steelworkers' convention in Philadelphia is reflected in this scene of enthusiastic demonstrative delegates and cameramen.

STEELWORKERS' President Philip Murray congratulates Vice President Alben W. Barkley after convention address. Flanking them on convention platform are USA-CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes (left and Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald.

Steelworkers Get 'Vote Of Confidence' From Veep

VICE PRESIDENT Alben Barkley—the grand old man of Kentucky—paid a "vote of confidence" to the United Steelworkers during an applause-interrupted speech to the convention.

The vote of confidence, Barkley said, is due the union "for your willingness to submit this particular phase of your welfare" to the government for consideration. He continued:

"I wish to congratulate you, and all those whom you represent upon your acquiesence in the request of your government to continue the production of that commodity so indispensable to the defense of our country and to the lives of many of those who are fighting to maintain our independence and our way of life."

The Veep's speech was compounded of the easy, genial humor and the sound common sense that have made him one of the nation's favorite speakers.

He said his appearance at the convention was as "an American talking to Americans." He quipped that if he had not been here four years ago (at the Democratic convention), he might not be here today.

But the Veep went on to speak of the "tragically low standard of life" among many peoples of the world, and of the responsibilities of democratic governments to meet these problems.

Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin brought the delegates to their feet when he said the time had past to be "impartial" in the steel dispute.

Noting that the Wage Stabilization Board held long hearings, Tobin said "that was the time for impartiality. That was the time for not taking sides.

"But when the Board proclaimed to the American people that the steel workers were entitled to improvements in wages and working conditions that would bring them in line with other workers in American industry, then the time for impartiality was over . . .

LABOR SEC. TOBIN

"Then it was proper for the American people to line up behind the recommendations of that Board and get both parties to accept them."

Tobin said it was "reasonable to ask" where the money is coming to pay the wage boosts recommended by the WSB.

"The answer is simple: they can be paid out of the fabulous profits that the steel industry has been earning and will continue to earn," he explained.

Tobin said he couldn't predict how the dispute would come out —"but I want to tell you this— that one of the fairest men in all this land of ours sits in the chair of the President of the United States. I know that he will continue to work for a settlement that is fair to the steel workers, to the steel industry and to the American people as well."

Joseph A. Beirne, president of the CIO Communications Workers and a former labor member of the Wage Stabilization Board, told the steel workers they presented the best case to the WSB —"That's why you got the decision you did."

Beirne denied that the board recommendations were "rash" and accused industry members of telling a "deliberate, premeditated, damnable lie" in charging labor and public members with collusion.

'Campaign Of Lies, Hysteria' In Press Condemned By USA

CIO STEELWORKERS, bitterly resenting a long campaign against them in almost all of the nation's newspapers, struck back with a strongly worded resolution on "Freedom of the Press."

With the 3000 delegates roaring out their "aye" votes, the convention expressed "its deep resentment against the unfair treatment which has been accorded to the wholly justified and moderate case of the Steelworkers in their current dispute with the steel companies."

The delegates "sharply condemned" those "publishers, editors and industrialists who have shamelessly seized the nation's press to conduct an assault against the Steelworkers and against public servants who have acted in the public interest instead of as puppets of the top executives of the steel industry."

The resolution, however, did offer words of praise for "those few newspapers and the radio and television stations which have held out against this anti-democratic domination of the means of public opinion."

And the delegates voiced "friendship" for reporters on the labor beat, "whom we know are not responsible for this campaign of lies, hysteria and misrepresentation."

In a companion resolution, the convention said that the "extreme bias" shown by most papers emphasizes the importance of support for the labor press.

"The members of organized labor and their families have been almost wholly dependent upon their own union newspapers for accurate information and for a fair presentation of the union's story in recent labor disputes," the steel union said.

IT praised the services being performed by the union's paper, Steel Labor; by The CIO News; and by Labor Press Associated, the union-owned news co-op which serves union papers across the nation.

The union also called for strong support by its locals for the project to establish the National Daily Reporter, a daily labor paper designed to "meet the urgent need for prompt, accurate and widely-circulated news of trade unions and related activities." Local unions were urged to "lend every cooperation" to the National Daily Reporter project.

Here's Exception To Press Attack

One exception to the daily press slander campaign against the CIO Steelworkers is the St. Charles, Mo., Daily Banner-News.

Under the headline "Are Profits More Important to Steel Industry Than Greater Production?", the St. Charles paper assailed Inland Steel Pres. Clarence Randall and the industry for refusing to accept the WSB recommendations.

"Randall did himself and the business he represents no good when he delivered his broadside" against President Truman, the paper said.

"The one bright spot in the whole picture has been the patient Murray. . . . Each time the President asked for his cooperation, he gave it. Today the men are working because Truman asked them to. No such willingness to cooperate has been shown by the steel operators."

PAC Drive Pledged Against Dixiegops

CIO STEELWORKERS moved last week to meet "a great opportunity and a great challenge" in the 1952 elections.

After considerable discussion, the delegates passed a PAC resolution which said:

"We have the opportunity of breaking the vicious and unprincipled coalition of Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans which, for the past four years, has nullified every attempt to push forward the frontiers of social progress.

"We have the opportunity of electing a Congress and an Administration which will carry on the battle for human progress in the spirit of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman."

The convention, calling for PAC activity by every member and every local, reaffirmed "the principle of independent and non-partisan political action, giving support to the progressive forces in both major political parties . . ."

In passing the resolution, Pres. Murray reminded the delegates, their PAC work had only started. The question, after the resolution was passed, he said, is this: "Are you going to work— are you going to organize your communities politically?"

Candidates for office are "scouring the country" in search of delegates, Murray reminded the convention.

"Mr. Taft is frank, he is candid, he hides nothing. He is against you. He is quite open and frank about it.

". . . Other candidates in the offing, who, for purposes best known to themselves, have not expressed their convictions with respect to national matters, hover over the horizon here, carrying certain kinds of implications designed perhaps to deceive the people momentarily.

"But in the end the people will get to know where they stand, and on the basis of whatever their convictions may be at that time, their judgments will be determined. You have an awful lot at stake."

SEC.-TREAS. David J. McDonald who holds the same post with the CIO-PAC, reminded the convention that it was meeting in a hall where Roosevelt was nominated in '36, Willkie in '40, Truman in '48. He said:

"Each man sitting out here has a vote, which is just as good as the vote of a Ben Fairless or an A. B. Homer (of Bethlehem Steel) or a Clarence Randall or any of the other titans of the steel industry. Each one has a vote.

"Without question Fairless and Randall and Homer and these other fellows will vote. But will all the Steelworkers vote? Of course they won't all vote, they never have all voted. But the retention of our liberties, the beating back of reactionaries, is the concern of every steel worker."

ACWA Faces Up To Unemployment Problems

By FRED ROSS

UNEMPLOYMENT in the men's clothing industry was the ever-present but unwelcome guest at the 18th biennial convention of the CIO Clothing Workers at Atlantic City last week.

It was on the minds of Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg and the other general officers of the ACWA.

It was on the minds of the delegates from the central Pennsylvania shirt factory locals, which have been decimated by unemployment.

And it was on the minds of the other delegates -- for all segments of the clothing industry have been hard hit by unemployment.

But in the proud tradition that carried it through the great strikes in the industry and the struggle to build its union over the past four decades, the ACWA —which has grown to almost 400,000 members — faced the problem squarely.

Potofsky and Rosenblum both hit Defense Dept. procurement policies, which, they said, were in large measure responsible for turning workers onto the street.

The ACWA president called for the creation of a Civilian Procurement Agency to replace the Pentagon brass.

SUCH an agency should consist of government, labor and industry representatives which would award military contracts where plants, machinery and skilled labor are available, Potofsky said.

He charged that the military, through its procurement policies, was helping to create "ghost towns" in the men's apparel industry. The military, he said, was encouraging fly-by-night and "chiseling non-union manufacturers" and intensifying unemployment among skilled workers.

"What the most backward elements in private industry have been unable to achieve themselves," Potofsky declared, "they are now attempting to do with the aid of the Pentagon, namely, to destroy the wage and working standards built up over the years by the American trade unions.

"The Pentagon, with billions of dollars to spend, throws its weight behind exploiters in industry, supports them in their fight against union standards and the labor unions themselves."

Rosenblum attacked another cause of the economic plight of the clothing industry.

He said that mail order houses, department store chains, buying syndicates and other chains account for 25% of the total sales of men's apparel and furnishings.

And how these groups make their purchases, Rosenblum said, often determines whether a manufacturer remains in business, hundreds and thousands of workers remain employed and whether there will be a severe dislocation in any of the industries under Amalgamated jurisdiction.

"A shift in a million dollar order," Rosenblum told the delegates, "from a union to a non-union manufacturer may drive a firm out of business with whom we have had contractural relations for years. It throws our people on the unemployment heap."

He asked application of federal anti-trust laws to these groups.

In an interview, Vice Pres. David Monas, who is manager of the Pennsylvania Shirt Workers Joint Board, spelled out the details of the unemployment in central Pennsylvania shirt factories.

He rattled off a list of shirt factories that have closed down within the past year in Schuylkill, Carbon, Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Mifflin, Cumberland and York counties, throwing an estimated 4000 members of the union out of work.

These plants, he said, were unable to meet the competition of non-union shops in the South and other parts of the country for Army shirt contracts and did not have sufficient other business to keep them going. He said that during World War II the military distributed its contracts on a geographical basis.

But under the present procurement policies, Monas said, the awards got to the lowest bidder irrespective of whether the plant is an established concern equipped to do the work.

Monas estimated that about half of the 4000 displaced workers had exhausted their unemployment benefits.

ACWA has been seeking for some months to have the Pentagon change its policies. As a result of the union's pressure a hearing will be held May 22 before a special panel of the Defense Manpower Committee at which Vice Pres. Gladys Dickason is scheduled to testify.

The officers' report, which was approved by the 1344 delegates and alternates representing 467 locals placed the blame for "our current economic conditions" on "the present Republican and Dixiecrat control of Congress" and called for full labor participation in the election this year.

The report held Congress responsible for failure to enact a strong price control law, and for the growth of "intolerance and hysteria."

UNEMPLOYMENT in the textile industry—which has been particularly hard hit in New England—was on the mind of Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers when he addressed the ACWA convention.

"I think that we—you in the clothing shops and we in the textile mills—have a right to ask: What's going on in this country?" he said.

"How are we supposed to live, to take care of our families, to educate our children when prices are going up—and our incomes are going down because we can't find work?

"We are paying the price for this 'cockeyed economy' — the kind of an economy where there are plenty of Cadillacs, but no customers for clothing.

"I don't have any objection to Cadillacs. I don't even have any great objection to people who own Cadillacs. But I do object when the whole country is operated for the benefit of the Cadillac class.

"There are a lot of subway riders in this country, and they are just as important as the Cadillac owners—in my opinion, more important."

Labor Sec. Maurice J. Tobin called the attention of the convention to three proposed amendments to wreck the Walsh-Healey Act, which allows the government to set wage and working standards on any federal contract for more than $10,000.

Potofsky assured him that ACWA would do everything in its power to halt the drive against the act.

USA Backed In Titanic Struggle

The ACWA convention in a message to the CIO Steelworkers hailed the latter's "titanic struggle" with the steel industry "on behalf of all workers throughout the land."

The Steelworkers were meeting in convention at the same time in Philadelphia. The ACWA message said:

"You stand as a shining crusader to keep our standards high, to keep our economy healthy, to keep our country's strength resolute and powerful, and to keep our flag of democracy and security and peace flying high. God speed your efforts."

LABOR SEC. Maurice J. Tobin (second from left) and some of ACWA leaders. Others on the front row are: Mrs. Bessie Hillman, vice-president and widow of the union's first president, Sidney Hillman; Exec. Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg, and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum.

FACE THE SAME PROBLEM: Unemployment is the common concern of ACWA-CIO Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky (right), who is shown introducing TWUA-CIO Pres. Emil Rieve at the ACWA's 18th biennial convention at Atlantic City.

'Ideas Will Win Where Guns, Dollars Fail,' Douglas Says

TWICE on the same day, a Supreme Court justice and a leading American educator told the ACWA convention that victory of the free world over communism depends on what happens to the colonial peoples of the world.

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas was one speaker and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard Univ., Washington, was the other.

"We have placed our reliance primarily upon guns and upon dollars," Douglas said, "and it is my deep conviction that the peoples of Asia cannot be won by guns or by dollars.

"The peoples of Asia must be won, if they are to be won, with ideas. What ideas? The same kind of ideas that ACWA stands for."

Douglas said that the Communists were posing as champions of people who are "on the move" in the Middle East against feudalism.

He charged that the United States, on the other hand, has "been supporting reactionary regimes, pouring monies behind governments that are vicious governments, reactionary governments, wasting the wealth of America, trying to underwrite the status quo, trying to equalize the situation, as our officials would say."

Douglas said that our opportunity lies in Asia and the Middle East where Russia "has been winning by default."

"My great plea to you is to carry into the field of international relations your ideas of social and economic justice," Douglas said.

Johnson not only pointed to Asia, but also to Africa, where he said our Western European allies were exploiting 250 million people. He said that we should put our own house in order in the field of race relations so that we have the moral courage to attack exploitation abroad.

He saw the forthcoming national election as a time to change the complexion of Congress and defeat the coalition of reactionaries who oppose the extension of civil rights.

"We must stimulate the South to come to the liberal side," Johnson said. "We must stimulate the rising leadership to break away from the slavery system and help the free people of the world."

Scroll Presented By Italian Union

Silvio Ascari and Fabio Tonolli brought greetings to the ACWA convention from Amalgamated's counterpart in Italy.

Ascari presented ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky with a scroll from their union, the Italian Federation of Garment Workers which is affiliated with the Italian CISL (Free Trade Union) and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

JUSTICE DOUGLAS
Ideas will win where guns, dollars fail.

UPWA Seeks Annual Wage, 30c Pay Hike

TALKING THINGS OVER: Minnesotans at UPWA convention discuss items on the agenda. Left to right, Dir. Glenn Chinander of District 2, Pres. Henry Giannini of Local 55, Newport; Mrs. Helen McDermott of Local 9, Austin, and Fin. Sec. Leonard La-Shomb and Kenneth Johnson, a trustee, of Local 167, South St. Paul.

MEN MEMBERS of Packinghouse Union were belabored by Delegate Elizabeth Mayo of Local 28, Chicago. They give "lip service" to needs of women members, she said. But the men had defenders, to, among the women.

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A FAR-REACHING program of contract demands, topped by a 30c an hour pay increase and a guaranteed annual wage, was hammered out last week by more than 600 delegates to the eighth constitutional convention of the CIO Packinghouse Workers in Denver.

The contract program was the high point of a week that left the union with a broad plan of action, covering many phases of activity, to guide the locals in the coming two years.

The guaranteed annual wage already has been secured by Local 9, of Austin, Minn., in its contracts with the Hormel Packing Co., so it is something close to the hearts of UPWA members who work for other employers.

The program adopted calls for a guarantee that each worker will be paid for 2080 hours a year—40 hours a week—at his regular rate of pay. It was subjected to considerable discussion from the floor.

OTHER proposals to be laid before the union's employers when present contracts expire—those with the big chains end in August—include an industry-wide health and welfare program, to be administered by the union, providing life insurance, hospitalization, and medical and surgical coverage for employes and their dependents.

The union also will seek time-and-a-half for Saturday work, with double time after eight hours, higher shift bonuses, establishment of labor grade and mechanical apprenticeship systems, double time for Sundays, two additional holidays for a total of 10, and vacations of two weeks after one year, three weeks after 10 years and four weeks after 15 years.

The convention started off with a warning from Pres. Ralph Helstein that tough times are ahead for all workers as the reactionaries press their fight for control of Congress and the country's economy—a warning that was echoed by CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda in his welcoming address.

"This convention meets," Helstein said in his keynote speech, "at a time when the forces of reaction, having marshaled their strength, are making an organized and concerted attack against the welfare of the people.

"The focal point in this attack is currently the steel dispute."

RALPH HELSTEIN
"We meet in . . . an atmosphere replete with challenge . . ."

He outlined the situation from the start of negotiations between the CIO Steelworkers and the steel barons to the present, and pointed out that despite the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendations, USA members "are still without their well-deserved improvements."

During the same period, he added, the Steelworkers and through them the entire labor movement, the Truman administration and the WSB itself have been "castigated and maligned."

"At no time," he continued, "have the corporations and the reactionary groups which support them accurately reflected the issues which gave rise to the dispute, which are (1) the steel companies' refusal to live up to the rules of the game, and (2) a strike by the companies against public policy for price increases beyond those allowable under the regulations—and this in spite of the fact that the profits of the steel industry exceed any known over the past years.

"The attempt appears clearly to be one designed to so mold public opinion as to turn its wrath against the American labor movement and at the same time assure a victory in the presidential elections this fall.

"The forces of the status quo have launched their attack, the objective being the destruction of the American labor movement and the election of a reactionary administration and Congress so that their victory may be consolidated."

HELSTEIN warned of a big business - military alliance which "seems ready to reach its climax and announce its completion" at the Republican national convention.

Its purpose, he said, is "to consolidate the position of the special interest groups, thereby guaranteeing excess profits for a few and reduced standards of living for the many." He said he was confident the American people would not place their destiny "in the hands of a big business-military alliance, even though represented by an apparently charming though silent man." He did not specifically mention Gen. Eisenhower.

He gave his personal endorsement to Gov. Adlai Stevenson (D.) of Illinois, who has said he is not a candidate. Helstein, making it clear he was not speaking for the union, maintained Stevenson would bring to the presidency "insight, understanding, experience, and a devotion to the best of American traditions—all attributes and talents which the nation sorely needs."

Prompted by this endorsement, Myles Horton, UPWA education director, summoned to the convention with Helstein's approval a fellow-Tennesseean Sen. Kefauver, who is campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Kefauver, who was in nearby Cheyenne, Wyo., flew into Denver to address the convention, but was held up and did not arrive until after the day's session had recessed. He strolled around the lobby of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, shaking hands with delegates, some of whom received him with enthusiasm, others with surprise.

Thurgood Marshall, general counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a convention speaker, said that "no Negro is going to vote for any general, not even 'Gen.' Thurgood Marshall," nor for Sen. Taft (R. O.), because "we know where Taft stands."

Murray D. Lincoln, president of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., of CARE and of the Farm Bureau Insurance Cos., in a speech read by A. G. Mezerik, called for a "new strong alliance" of all people who grow food, process or distribute it, or make the machinery and supplies needed to grow or process it.

GROVER R. Hathaway, Atlanta, Ga., regional director of the union's District 9, in the southeastern states, was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed Lewis J. Clark.

Hathaway defeated Norman Riches, of Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada, by 655.9 votes to 519.1. Clark had held top office in the union for nearly a decade. He served as president from 1943 to 1946, and as secretary-treasurer from 1946 until the election, in which he declined to run again.

Other officers, including Helstein, were re-elected without opposition except in District 9, where A. O. McKinney was named to succeed Hathaway.

Armando Sanchez, UPWA field representative in Cuba, where the union has approximately 44,000 members in the sugar industry, spoke to the convention in Spanish. His description of the plight of the island's sugar workers, and the improvements that have been made since the CIO stepped in there, were translated by David Sternback, CIO representative in Puerto Rico.

R. J. Thomas, CIO assistant director of organization, was the principal speaker at the convention banquet.

'The Battle Of The Sexes'

The most thunderous applause of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Denver convention went not to one of the officers, nor one of the speakers, but to Delegate Mary Parker of Local 400, Boston.

Mrs. Parker won acclaim that bordered on the spectacular when she staunchly defended the men in her local after other women delegates had raked the males over the coals. The ladies thumped the men roundly for what they described as "lip service" to the principle of eliminating wage differentials based on sex.

Strong Anti-Bias Program Voted

A STRONG human rights program, designed to implement more fully an already notably aggressive anti - discrimination policy, was unanimously adopted by the CIO Packinghouse Workers convention.

The more than 600 delegates approved an eight-point plan of operation which recognized "that repressive legislation now handicapping unions cannot be repealed in an atmosphere of terror and violence against the largest minority in America."

It also recognized that "in areas where widespread discrimination against racial minorities exists, the divisive effect upon working people is so great that it is almost impossible to organize and unite workers into unions for their own protection."

The program provides for establishment of an anti-discrimination or human rights committee in each of the 10 UPWA districts, to be responsible for a district-wide program to end discrimination in the union, the plants and the community.

EACH committee will undertake a campaign "to secure justice and safeguard civil rights" in areas where racial violence threatens or civil rights are under attack. They also will initiate in the main packing centers, in cooperation with the UPWA Anti-Discrimination Dept., campaigns for fair employment practices legislation at federal, state and local levels.

In addition, special training will be given members of local anti-discrimination and grievance committees to help in carrying out the program, with the aid of an enlarged UPWA Anti-Discrimination Dept.

The civil rights program adopted by the convention called for passage of FEPC measures and of federal anti-lynching and civil rights bills, with the poll tax and segregation outlawed; repeal of the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran Acts; a defeat of the McCarran-Walter immigration bill and the Cox resolution to investigate education and welfare foundations such as the Rosenwald Foundation; and an end of segregated dressing rooms and other facilities in the plants.

Kill Control Gang Steps Up Attack

THE HOUSE Banking Committee might just as well have been listening to a broken record when spokesmen for big business pressure groups testified before it last week on the question of continuing price controls.

Over and over again the repeated refrain was virtually the same one that industry had used last year:

"Price controls aren't necessary; kill them."

So said Pres. William J. Grede of the National Association of Manufacturers and Chamber of Commerce Vice Pres. Clem D. Johnston, the week's biggest guns of the anti-controls brigade. Their stand was reiterated by all spokesmen for retailers and wholesalers, including representatives of the National Retail Dry Goods, National Retail Furniture and Retail Meat and Food Dealers Associations.

The American Farm Bureau Federation gave them an assist that retail food prices are continuing the steady climb begun in February, going up 1.1% last month.

The Retail Food Index on Apr. 28 was at 230.6% of the 1935-39 average.

On top of this, consumers were threatened with another huge jump in the cost of living by a decision of the Emergency Court of Appeals extending the application of the "terrible" Capehart Amendment to wholesalers and retailers, previously denied its inflationary privileges.

Although its author, Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) had himself declared that he intended it to apply only to manufacturers and processors, the court ruled that its language implied otherwise. It upheld the contention of Safeway Stores, Inc., a big food chain, and gave it the right to boost prices for even greater profits.

PRICE Stabilizer Ellis Arnall called the ruling "far reaching and disastrous to effective price stabilization." He said immediate change of the provision by Congress was "imperative" to prevent a "marked increase" in living costs.

Arnall said the court's ruling requires OPS to grant higher ceilings to the nation's 560,000 retail food stores—now taking $20 billion annually from consumers' pocketbooks—as well as to hundreds of thousands of clothing, furniture and other retailers and wholesalers.

Pointing out that retailers and wholesalers have already had benefits conferred on them by the Herlong Amendment, he declared that "to grant these sellers Capehart adjustments as well would be to give them a double opportunity to obtain increases in ceiling prices." He emphasized its "direct impact on the consumer."

OPS announced that it will be required under the law to increase ceilings soon on a long list of basic items, including frozen foods, cheese, cereals, and canned meats, fruits and vegetables. The hike, ranging from 1c to 7c a package, has no relation to the extension of the Capehart amendment, which will require still another increase, officials said.

Lobbyists Get 'Hot Potato' In Black Market Suit

DEMANDS of the National Potato Council before the House Banking Committee for an end to price controls on potatoes ran into a "hot potato" last week.

Ceilings on potatoes were imposed by OPS last January after their price had jumped 5% over parity. They are now one of the few farm products selling legally right at the peak level.

While NPC Vice Pres. Sol Lavitt was telling the committee that continued price controls on fresh vegetables aren't necessary, OPS filed its first treble damage suit for potato black marketeering in New York and and obtained temporary restraining orders against eight Columbus, O., merchants charged with 200 violations.

These involved overcharges said to total $1100 more than allowed by ceilings.

by making similar demand on the ground that "inflation psychology" has "subsided."

Former Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson, at a meeting of the Commerce Dept's. Business Advisory Council, also added support by declaring that most businessmen now regard controls as a "dead duck."

The fly in all this ointment, however, was that even if its "psychology" had subsided, inflation hasn't.

In pointing to the recent price lull to support their contention that inflationary pressures have ended, the business spokesmen ignored or conveniently overlooked price increases just announced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average wholesale prices, stagnant for six weeks, again moved upward in the week ended May 6 to a point 11.3% over the 1947-49 average. At the same time, the BLS revealed

ANOTHER FIRST for CIO Railroad Workers was won with signing of first union shop agreement covering 45,000 maintenance of equipment employes of Pennsylvania Railroad. Joint negotiating committee of URRWA-CIO and railroad officials are shown, while seated (from left) at head of table are Chairman John Green of URRWA and J. E. McFarland and J. K. Hamilton, Pennsy officials.

Murray Gets Award From Union Group

CIO PRES. Philip Murray last week was awarded the Quadragesimo Anno Medal of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

Presentation was made at the 15th anniversary communion breakfast of the Catholic union group in New York City.

The medal, an ACTU announcement said, "is awarded each year to the person who has contributed most to the furtherance of the principles contained in the Papal Encyclicals" on social and economic questions.

Because Murray was in Philadelphia for the CIO Steelworkers convention, the award was accepted by Harry Read. Read is executive assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Read told the ACTU meeting that survival of "collective bargaining in good faith" is the real issue in the six-month-long steel deadlock.

"At no time since talks began last November has the steel industry bargained in good faith," he said. "When we presented demands, instead of receiving a 'yes' or 'no,' the industry gave 'no comment.'"

Other speakers at the breakfast included Rev. John P. Monaghan, ACTU chaplain in New York City, and Martin Dunne, CIO Auto Workers education director in Pennsylvania.

CIO Rail Workers Win Union Shop On Pennsy

By ROY GRANATA

THE CIO Railroad Workers have scored another bargaining victory, winning the first union shop contract for equipment maintenance employes of a major railroad.

The new, system-wide union shop covers 45,000 workers on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the nation's largest.

Agreement on the contract was reached in bargaining sessions at Philadelphia, National Chairman John Green of the URRWA-CIO announced last week. Eugene Attreed was chairman of the negotiating committee.

THE UNION shop pact includes all employes in the labor, molder, boilermaker, carmen and electrician crafts in the Maintenance of Equipment Dept. of the Pennsylvania. These workers maintain and repair the company's rolling stock and construct new passenger and freight cars and locomotives.

Following last year's amendment of the Railway Labor Act to permit union shop agreements on railroads, negotiation proceedings were immediately begun by the URRWA.

Failure to reach an agreement caused the matter to be referred to the National Mediation Board. The board's recommendation that the union shop be incorporated in rail agreements resulted in resumption of negotiations and the recent settlement.

Green said a number of union shop agreements had previously been signed by the URRWA for smaller groups on other railroads, including the New York Central; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie; Donora & Southern; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Youngstown & Southern; and New York, New Haven & Hartford.

Wages and working conditions were not under consideration since they are covered in another contract.

Representing the URRWA, with Green and Attreed, were Thomas A. Bloom, system director and secretary of the negotiating committee; Robert Tanis, regional director, western region; E. W. Smith, regional director, central region; C. A. Quigley, regional director, eastern region; John F. McGonagle, national representative; George Green, Jr., Wilmington, Dela.; E. Cavanaugh, Terre Haute, Ind.; M. C. Lococo, Pitcairn, Pa.; and M. F. Bartley, Altoona, Pa.

Pennington, Veteran Of USA, Dies

GEORGE PENNINGTON, for 16 years a popular member of the staff of the United Steelworkers, died May 11, four days after a serious auto crash.

The car in which Pennington was riding with a sister-in-law and a friend, crashed into a trailer truck on the Pennsylvania Turnpike. His companions were injured but will survive.

Pennington, 39, was born at Sugar Creek, Ky. A coal miner, he worked in the mines of "bloody" Harlan County during the 1930's, when the United Mine Workers were organizing the miners in the face of violent opposition from operators and local government.

Employed as an organizer for the UMW, he shifted to the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in 1936. In recent years he had been an international representative for the steel union and had filled assignments in New York, eastern Pennsylvania and other union centers.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ann Pennington, and by three children—George Jr., 11; Patrick, 9; and Carol 2.

A large number of steel workers attended final rites for Pennington at Darby, Pa., near Philadelphia, during the USA-CIO convention.

WSB Labor Members Hit Stalling

LABOR MEMBERS of the Stabilization Board last week sharply critized industry and public members for failing to write a rule permitting productivity pay increases for all workers.

Declaring that their action in joining with industry and public members in approving productivity agreements signed before January 1951 "should not be interpreted as condoning the policy of procrastination followed by WSB in getting out the long-overdue general policy on productivity" the labor members said they "have had enough of 'interim' action."

"We now have had four 'interim' resolutions dealing with this subject," they said. "We are, and have, for the past year, been ready for the board policy on productivity. We impatiently await the pleasure of our industry and public colleagues in fulfilling the board's obligations in this vital policy matter."

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers hailed the board's action in declaring all annual improvement factor increases paid in 1951 also approved for this year. He said the ruling gives an increase in real wages of better than $80 million yearly for UAW members.

He pointed out that the increase means an actual boost in purchasing power for the union's one million members and their families. Figured at a minimum of 4c per hour, the boost comes to over $80 a year per member.

The board approved all UAW contracts with improvement clauses except a few negotiated after Jan. 25, 1951. Reuther said the union is prepared to "take whatever steps are necessary" to protect the interests of the workers involved in those few cases so that they may receive the increases when they become due.

Reuther said the UAW "joined with the labor members of WSB" in their criticism of the public and industry members for their long delay in processing the cases and for their continued timidity in adopting a general policy covering existing contracts.

"The WSB has acknowledged that since improvement factor increases are based on increased productivity, they are non-inflationary," he said. "With that principle established, the board should adopt a general policy approving all such provisions without further delay."

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE WRITER, along with Sec.-Treas. Richard Leonard, of the Insurance & Allied Workers, the IAWOC-CIO Negotiating Committee and CIO Natl. Rep. Irving Abramson appeared at the offices of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and signed a contract for the agents in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York City.

Brother Leonard and the Negotiating Committee are to be congratulated for negotiating a fine contract, the best ever written with Metropolitan. The IAWOC plans to continue its drive to bring all insurance agents under the banner of the CIO so that more and better gains can be obtained for all agents.

Chairman John Green, United Railroad Workers, reports a significant victory for the workers in the maintenance of equipment section of the Pennsylvania Railroad. An agreement was signed that established the union shop for the first time on a major railroad.

The pact is systemwide, covering approximately 45,000 workers. The agreement includes workers in the labor, molder, boilermaker, carmen and electrical crafts.

★

THE CIO Steelworkers are holding their historic convention in Philadelphia. I just returned from the convention, and what a convention! Pres. Phillip Murray is to be commended for the fine manner in which he presented the steel controversy to the delegates. He and his associate officers did a magnificent job in presenting their demands.

The delegates overwhelmingly voiced their support of Pres. Murray and his associates in seeking some immediate action on their just demands and of action to stop steel profiteers from their foul refusal to comply with the decisions arrived at by the tribunal set up by the government.

★

WHILE THE steel issue remains unsettled, the tory, reactionary Howard Smith, Congressman from Virginia, seeks passage of a vicious anti-labor bill that would enable the courts to seize unions under almost any pretext. Mr. Smith has shown in the past, as well as the present, that he is a far cry from the calibre of men representing the Old Dominion State in the past. Washington, Jefferson, Henry and many others have expressed views entirely opposite to his. Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to one William Charles Jarvis in December 1820, expressed the following view on the judiciary:

"You seem to consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions; a very dangerous doctrine, indeed, and one which would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy.

"Our judges are as honest as other men, and not more so. They have, with others, the same passions for party, for power, and the privilege of their corps. Their power is the more dangerous as they are in office for life, and not responsible as the other functionaries are, to the elective control.

"The Constitution has erected no such single tribunal, knowing that to whatever hands confided, with the corruption of time and party, its members would become despots. It has more wisely made all the departments co-equal and co-sovereign within themselves."

★

REG. DIR. CHARLES COWL reports that the CIO Steelworkers won a representation election by a unanimous vote at the American Can Co. warehouse, Auburndale, Fla. Credit for the win goes to Estes Riffe and W. B. Gravatt of the USA-CIO staff.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that in a representation election at the Chrysler tank engine plant, New Orleans, La., the total vote overwhelmingly favored the CIO Auto Workers by a tally of 589 to 35 against. Involved was one over-all production unit and five craft unions. UAW won everything except a unit of 16 carpenters.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that in a representation election at the Walters Brewing Co., Pueblo, Colo., among engineers, firemen and maintenance crews, the vote favored the CIO Brewery Workers by a large margin over the AFL. This makes the brewery 100% for CIO.

Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports that in a representation election at the Conmar Products Corp., Newark, N. J., the technical employes favored the CIO by a vote of 16 to 4 for no union. CIO Rep. Jack Rosen was in charge of this campaign.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the IUE-CIO reports the following election victories: National Seating Co., Mansfield, O., IUE-CIO 111, no union 8; Reliance Electric Co., Cleveland and Ashtabula, O., IUE-CIO 1016, no union 157; RCA cafeteria workers, Camden, N. J., IUE-CIO 51, no union 1; Wagner Electric Co., St. Louis, Mo., IUE-CIO 309, no union 15, AFL 76; Richardson-Allen, New York, N. Y., IUE-CIO 25, no union 9; Siltronic Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., IUE-CIO 66, no union 35.

★

REG. DIR. GEORGE CRAIG reports that the CIO Rubber Workers won a representation election at the American Anode Rubber Co., Riverside, N. J., by a vote of 49 to 20 for no union. Congratulations to Rep. John Horn in charge of the drive.

Dir. John Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee reports the following representation election victories in the South: American Metal Products Co., Union City, Tenn., eligible 76, UAW-CIO 47, AFL Molders 23, UAW-AFL 2, void 2; Essec Wire Corp., Birmingham, Ala., eligible 33, USA-CIO 21, IBEW-AFL 12.

Tobin Fights New Attack On Wage Law

SEC. OF LABOR Maurice J. Tobin squared off last week in defense of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act against a move by Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) to kill its protective minimum wage provisions through a rider to the Defense Production Act.

Testifying before the Senate Banking Committee, Tobin said that Fulbright's proposal would keep high-paying industries from getting government contracts and tend to lower wage rates generally. Under it, he said, the government would have to award contracts "to the lowest paying communities in the United States."

CIO representatives are scheduled to testify against the amendment on May 19, following a protest lodged with the committee last week by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

In a letter to Chairman Maybank (D., S. C.), Carey said that members of CIO unions "will suffer substantial loss in both wages and in employment if the Walsh-Healey Public Contract Act is in effect repealed by the Fulbright amendments." He questioned the committee's jurisdiction in view of the Reorganization Act provision assigning exclusive jurisdiction over labor legislation to the Senate Labor Committee.

MAYBANK agreed to let the committee vote the first thing at its next meeting on a motion by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) to transfer the amendmends to the Labor Committee.

The Walsh-Healey Act, passed in 1936, prohibits convict labor, exploitation of children and sets health and safety standards for work on U. S. government contracts amounting to more than $10,000. It also requires the Secretary of Labor to determine the prevailing minimum wage in a particular industry and then to fix that amount as the lowest rate to be paid to labor employed on these contracts.

Fulbright's amendment would require the Labor Dept. to determine prevailing minimum for an industry in each locality, instead of on a nationwide basis. It would thus nullify the clear intent of the act by giving competitive advantages to the worst sweatshop operators and even to fly-by-night concerns created just to grab fat government contracts.

Copper Tieup Ends In Chile

CHILEAN ore miners last week ended a two-week strike against two big copper mines owned by the U. S. Anaconda Copper Co.

With intervention of Pres. Gabriel Gonzales Videla, the 12,500 members of the Confederation of Copper Miners of Chile got a wage increase of about 27c a day and an increase in family benefits of $2.34 monthly.

The Chilean president's intervention had been suggested by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee and president of the Clothing Workers.

CIO COMMUNITY SERVICES in operation were demonstrated at recent union counsellors banquet of Berks County CIO Council in Reading, Pa. Leo Perlis (right), CIO-CSC national director, presents diploma to Kay Siegried. Others in group (from left) are Theodore Bricker, local CSC chairman, Burris Latshaw, local secretary, and Ed Haas, council president.

Labor Overseas—

Phony 'Christian Unions' In Germany Exposed

THE EXECUTIVE board of the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions at a recent meeting in Paris disclaimed any connection with the extreme right wing union movement in Germany calling itself the Confederation of Christian Trade Unions.

Some German union members and leaders have described the so-called Christian movement in their country as the spearhead of a campaign for company unions masquerading under a legitimate name.

The IFCTU executive board recalled that last July it had referred to certain groupings in Germany "which pretend to be the successors to the Christian trade union organizations which were dissolved by the Nazis."

Only two German labor groups are affiliated to the IFCTU, both through its associated body, the Intl. Federation of Christian Unions of Salaried Employes. These are the German Union of Salaried Employes (DHV) and the Union of Women Office Workers (VWA).

NO OTHER German organizations have established links with the IFCTU or can claim to be supported by it, the executive board said. It added:

"The executive board points out once more that the restoration of the Christian trade union movement in Germany is a decision of extreme importance which lies with the German Christian workers and their leaders in the first place.

"The executive board regrets certain fictitious reports which have been spread in German trade union circles with regard to the IFCTU's activities in Western Germany; it points out that these reports have done a bad service to the cause of trade unions."

MANY AMERICAN workers have been wondering if the money the U. S. has spent to increase production in other countries has actually boosted the amount of goods available—for either civilian or military consumption.

Evidence that it has been well spent in at least some cases is offered in stories coming from Europe.

In Austria, for instance, the U.S.A.-aided Farm Youth organization and 4-H Clubs—the latter modeled after their U. S. counterpart—have increased production of some crops so impressively that they have converted their traditionally conservative elders. Figures on last year's production shows that in hybrid corn and a superior quality alfalfa their harvests were 50% above the national average.

In England, the Mutual Security Agency provided $2 million worth of machine tools to the Rolls Royce and De Haviland motor plants. Production jumped 125% at the former and 60% at the latter. Between them they are now turning out an additional $60 million worth of jet engines a year.

The MSA provided $15,000 worth of American radio tubes that enabled Norway to make 5000 walkie-talkie radio sets for its armed forces. The finished products are worth $500,000. Five thousand similar radios made in the U. S. would have cost from $1 to $3 million to import.

Authorization of a $3.4 million investment in a power plant in the highly industrialized North Brabant section of the Netherlands in 1949 is paying off in defense production now, though but half the facilities are installed.

Despite the improvement in production, the problem of getting the workers a share in the increased income still remains. It is one in which MSA officials are increasingly interesting themselves thanks to the prodding of the CIO and other Americans who are convinced that Europeans must have something to defend before they will go to war, if necessary, to defend it. —G. N. L

McCarthy's $10,000 Lustron Deal Told

THE KING of Swat, as Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) has come to be called for his indiscriminate smearing, got swatted back last week.

Public opinion, which McCarthy had so long ignored, swung even more sharply against the Wisconsin senator as the result of facts brought out in testimony before the Senate Elections subcommittee on the first of 10 charges of Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) asking his expulsion from the Senate.

The committee heard lengthy testimony on McCarthy's dealings with Lustron Corp., a government financed prefabricated housing outfit, at a time that he was a member of the Senate Banking Committee (which was investigating the RFC's deals with Lustron) and was acting chairman of a joint congressional housing committee.

Highlights of the testimony:

1. McCarthy was in debt to an Appleton, Wis., bank for $72,943.96 when he received $10,000 from the Lustron Corp. in 1948 for a pamphlet on housing. Bank examiners called it a "weak loan" and McCarthy was under pressure for payment in lieu of foreclosure.

2. As part of his $58,869 worth of collateral on this loan, McCarthy put up $23,452 of the assets of Ray Kiermas, one of his employes. Committee Counsel John P. Moore pointed out that use of Kiermas' assets was "a thing of value" and suggested that the committee decide if this violated the Federal kickback laws.

3. McCarthy tried to manipulate reports on the $10,000 Lustron payment and his own payments on his loan to escape federal income tax obligations. The Internal Revenue Bureau refused to let him save $3975 by listing as 1949 income the $10,000 received in 1948.

4. Actually, the $10,000 McCarthy received came from the pockets of American taxpayers. Lustron went bankrupt in 1950 after receiving $37½ million in RFC loans, and it was losing more than $½ million monthly at the time of the McCarthy check, testimony disclosed.

5. Despite McCarthy's assertion that Lustron made $46,000 on the sale of the book, questioning of the corporation's former president by Sen. Monroney (D. Okla.) brought out that the firm lost at least $11,497 on the deal.

The story of the McCarthy-Lustron payment was first disclosed in The CIO News in June, 1950. Leo Goodman, secretary of the CIO National Housing Committee, then charged that the pamphlet McCarthy sold as his was largely prepared by the press section of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Benton declared that McCarthy "violated the most elementary code of conduct" in accepting $10,000 from Lustron. Carl Strandlund, former head of Lustron, said that he was "sure" that the proposal for the deal had come from McCarthy.

The McCarthy manuscript was published in a 96-page pamphlet which sold for 35c. McCarthy's contribution, however, was only 37 pages long. The $10,000 he received, Sen. Monroney pointed out, amounted to 70c a word.

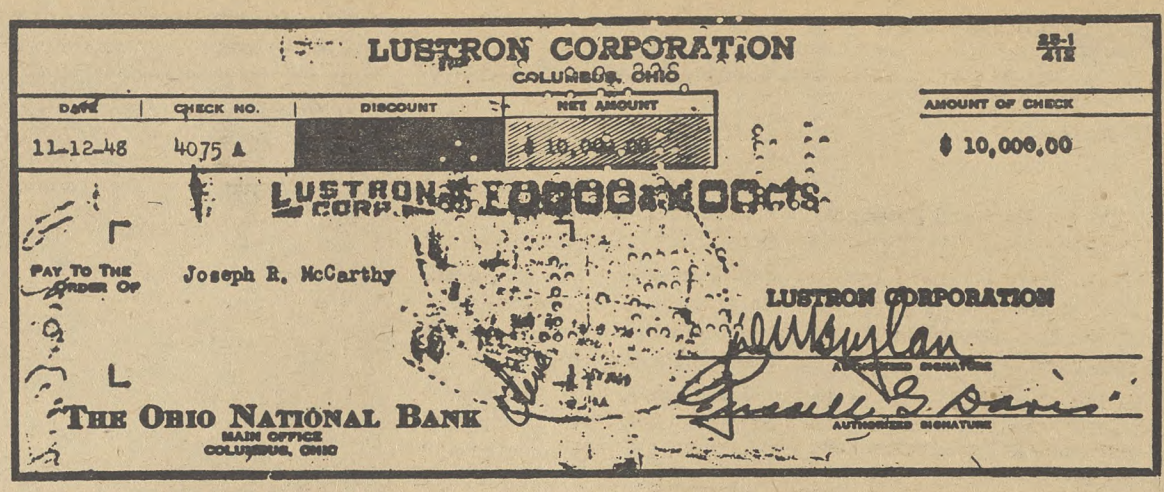
Although McCarthy was invited to appear before the committee and present his side of the case, he announced that he will boycott all hearings. He has been issuing a series of letters denouncing the subcommittee for its investigation and charging that it is carrying out the work of the Communist Party.

Chairman Gillette (D. Ia.) opened the hearings by declaring this action "regrettable." He said that despite McCarthy's charges against the committee, it "is going to go ahead and do its duty."

THE SENATE recently gave the group a unanimous vote of confidence after McCarthy had earlier leveled similar charges against it.

Although the Wisconsin Senator-author was getting more attention for his booklet published as a housing expert, McCarthy last week was happier to pose as a military authority and Far Eastern expert.

A group of 150 sixth-grade children from Wisconsin visiting Washington on a sightseeing trip were interrupted by McCarthy when they were having lunch in the Supreme Court Building. He lugged in a box of books and gave them each an autographed copy of his recent outburst, "The Story of General George Marshall."


LUSTRON CORPORATION
COLUMBUS, OHIO
55-1
412

DATE	CHECK NO.	DISCOUNT	NET AMOUNT	AMOUNT OF CHECK
11-12-48	4075 A		$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Joseph R. McCarthy

LUSTRON CORPORATION

THE OHIO NATIONAL BANK
MAIN OFFICE
COLUMBUS, OHIO

HEART OF THE MATTER.—This check is a central issue in Senate Elections Subcommittee hearing on the life and times of Joe McCarthy (R. Wis.) Lustron pre-fab housing company paid McCarthy $10,000 for laudatory booklet in 1948 when the senator was member of committee investigating a government loan to Lustron.

5-19

Phone Union Wins Tieup In West Virginia

"PUSHING AROUND" telephone workers doesn't pay, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of West Virginia decided last week.

After a month-long strike by 2500 members of the CIO Communications Workers, the Bell System subsidiary agreed to end petty tyranny, unjustified firings and stallings on grievances.

A strike-settlement contract, with provisions that grievances will be handled "promptly and in good faith," was agreed to by C & P management and ratified by a big majority of the West Virginia phone workers.

Glenn E. Watts, CWA District 2 director, said the union had won its "basic objective" of stronger grievance machinery.

"We are convinced," he said, "that the company will think twice before again pushing our members around, using arbitrary and unreasonable supervisory practices and indulging in coercive and unreasonable tactics."

The strike began Apr. 7 when C & P fired a woman operator for petty reasons, accusing her of making a personal phone call. Under the settlement, she got a termination allowance.

Watts praised the determination of the West Virginia CWA strikers, saying: "it was their battle. They fought it through to a finish. They won the victory."

CIO Again Protests McCarran Bill

(See editorial, Page 4.)

WARNING against "precipitate action" in a matter "affecting the welfare and future happiness of millions of citizens and future citizens," the CIO last week again called upon the Senate to send the McCarran-Walter Immigration Bill back to committee for adequate hearings.

Nathan E. Cowan, director of the CIO Legislative Dept., made the request in a letter to each Senator. He said the CIO was "greatly concerned" over the present move to railroad the bill.

"The CIO objects strongly to provisions of the McCarran-Walter Bill which perpetuate racial discrimination, create many unreasonable and unnecessary new grounds for exclusion, deportation and loss of citizenship, and emasculate judicial review while authorizing arbitrary administrative practices," Cowan wrote.

He pointed out that the CIO, "which has a deep interest in immigration matters," has been denied an opportunity to testify on the measure before the drafting committees of either house.

"In these crucial times when the attitudes of this nation toward persons of foreign birth take on new significance in view of their implications and effects in the cold war, the responsibility of Congress to exercise caution and judgment in its action on immigration and naturalization matters is obvious," Cowan declared.

Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) opened debate, however, by attacking his opponents.

ALTHOUGH his bill is being lobbied for by Allen Zoll and other native fascists and former Nazi sympathizers, McCarran tried to hoodwink the Senate into thinking that "subversive organizations" are trying to "sabotage" it. He charged that criticisms of his measure originated with the Communists.

Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) called this a "dastardly" attempt to impugn the loyalty and patriotism of the 13 Senators who are supporting the rival Humphrey-Lehman Bill which McCarran, as chairman, has kept buried in his Judiciary Committee without a hearing.

McCarran later accused his opponents, who have introduced about 200 amendments, of filibustering. Lehman answered that he and his associates "hate a filibuster" and wouldn't engage in one.

"But we are going to insist on sufficient time to present our case to the Senate and to the American people," he said.

Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) added that the immigration bill is the worst "by a wide margin" in his experience in the Senate and that if more Senators had read it "there would be a thousand amendments" instead of the present total.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Smith Permanent Injunction Bill H.R. 7647	Puts unions under injunctions and court receiverships during emergency periods.	Before House Armed Services Com.	Write immediately to Representatives vigorously opposing bill.
Dirksen Amdmt. to Defense Production Act	Restricts WSB to single function of recommending inflexible wage ceilings.	Pending before Senate Banking Com.	Write immediately to Senate Banking Com. members urging rejection of amendment.
Defense Production Act	Extends price-wage-rent and other controls beyond June 30.	Senate Banking Com. completed hearings, now writing bill; House Banking Com. now holding hearings.	Urge members of House and Senate Banking Coms. to extend and strengthen law.
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	House Ways and Means Com. holding hearings. Senate Finance Com. has tabled bill.	Strongly urge members House Ways and Means Com. to support bill.
Tidelands Oil	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	Senate and House have passed bills giving title to states.	Urge Pres. Truman to veto Tidelands Oil Bill.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Com. voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 26, 1952 | 82 | No. 21

Sneak Move To Knife Fair Wage Law Fails After CIO Protest

—SEE PAGE 3

STORIES OF DISTRESS in the men's clothing industry are told by officers and rank-and-file members of the CIO Clothing Workers. They told a Surplus Manpower Committee panel that there is more unemployment in the industry than any time since 1938 because of defense contract policies. From left: ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky; Harvey Vernon, Eldon, Mo.; ACWA Vice Pres. Gladys Dickason; Edward Gursky, St. Clair, Pa. Vernon and Gursky related the hardship faced by jobless workers in their communities. (See Page 2.)

ACW Demands U.S. Aid Jobless

PRES. JACOB S. POTOFSKY of the CIO Clothing Workers last week told a Surplus Manpower Committee panel how to cure the "paradox" of widespread unemployment in the men's clothing industry amidst a prosperous defense economy.

It is the committee's job to recommend steps to remedy the industry's unemployment crisis.

Potofsky said that unemployment in the industry is the greatest since 1938. He called for:

- Declaring the entire industry a "distressed industry."
- Creating a committee composed of representatives of three government agencies — Labor, Commerce and the Army Quartermaster General's office—and of labor and management.
- Placing government contracts for clothing with firms making civilian apparel instead of with firms "outside the industry," as has often been the case.
- Awarding contracts on a negotiated basis—instead of to the lowest bidder—in areas where experienced manpower and facilities are available.
- Letting pants and coat contracts to the same manufacturer with a consequent saving in fabric.

Potofsky struck hard at Defense Dept. contract awards to low bidders who were "often chislers and fly-by-nights."

He said that bids often were awarded to firms with insufficient capacity to produce the garments. These outfits, Potofsky said, "farmed out the bids and were interested only in getting the rake-off."

"In the long run," he said, "it is cheaper to give the contracts to responsible bidders."

In arguing for the awarding of bids on a negotiated basis, Potofsky said that the Army Quartermaster follows that procedure in contracts for airplanes and food.

The Amalgamated's case was buttressed by facts and figures presented by Miss Gladys Dickason, the union's vice president and research director, and by the stories of the blighted areas as told by two ACWA members.

MISS Dickasen said average employment in the men's and boys' suit and coat branch of the industry declined from 15 to 25% in the first quarter of this year compared to the same quarter in 1951. There was a decline of 12.5% in dress shirt industry jobs.

Edward Gursky, St. Clair, Pa., who was thrown out of work when the Pottsville shirt factory was closed, pleaded with the panel to send "a little more work to the people out our way." He said that none of the 65 shirt shops in Central Pennsylvania area had been able to get any contracts for Army shirts.

Gursky, who is a cutter, was able—after three idle months—to get a job in another shirt factory 33 miles from his home, but he said that most of the 450 who lost their jobs when the Pottsville plant closed were not so fortunate.

A similar story of unemployed skilled workers was told by Harvey Vernon, Eldon, Mo., pants factory employe, who said that because his factory was unsuccessful in getting Army contracts, 60 of the 200 workers were laid off.

DON'T BUY STRUCK WORK!—Striking CIO Furniture Workers picket the High Point, N. C., furniture show to protest against scrab-built goods. They came from Thomasville Chair Co., where 1500 UFWA members have been out since Mar. 13, and from Elkin Furniture Co. whose 145 employes have been out for four months. UFWA asks that contributions be sent to the Thomasville Strike Relief Fund, 101 Fifth Ave., New York 3. Now the buyers can't plead ignorance.

CIO Supports Veto Due On Oil Lands Bill

THE CIO has called upon all of its affiliates to immediately write Congressmen and Senators urging them to uphold President Truman's expected veto of the "States' rights" tidelands oil bill.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, and Nathan E. Cowan, director of the CIO Legislative Dept., joined in making the request last week.

Calling the measure "robbery in broad daylight—and on a colossal scale," the President made his intentions known in his address to the Americans for Democratic Action convention. He successfully vetoed a similar measure in 1947.

The bill, approved by both houses and waiting the President's action, would give the seacoast states title to submerged lands off their coasts, including the rich oil deposits and other natural resources.

The President told ADA that the Supreme Court has "affirmed and reaffirmed" that the wealth that lies off the coasts of the country belong to the Federal Government—"that is, to all the people of this country."

"If we back down now on our determination to hold these rights for the people we will act to rob them of this great national asset," Truman said. "This is just what the oil lobby wants. They want us to turn that vast treasure over to a handful of states, where the powerful private oil interests hope to exploit it to suit themselves."

"As far as I am concerned," he said, "I intend to stand up and fight to protect the people's interest in this matter."

The Senate vote on passage of the bill was 50 to 35, or 7 votes short of the two-thirds majority needed to override a Presidential veto.

Allis-Chalmers Strike Backed

Six locals of the CIO Auto Workers, representing workers at Allis-Chalmers plants throughout the country, have condemned the strike breaking tactics of AFL craft unions at the Terre Haute, Ind., plant of the company.

Clyde Wheatfill, president of UAW local 1164 at Terre Haute, charged members of the AFL Teamsters and building trades unions have failed to respect UAW picket lines during the strike, which began May 7.

The UAW Allis-Chalmers Intra-Corporation Council has asked support of all CIO locals and councils in seeking to stop the AFL scabbing.

'Keep WSB With Present Powers,' Childs Tells House

A TRIPARTITE board with disputes authority is "absolutely necessary" to the success of the wage stabilization program, Joseph W. Childs, CIO member of the Wage Stabilization Board, told the House Labor Committee last week.

"That's the kind of a board we have now and that's the kind of a board we should continue to have," he said, "if we are really interested in fighting inflation and maintaining industrial peace during the current mobilization periods."

Childs, vice president of the CIO Rubber Workers, testified during the House committee's investigation into the WSB's handling of the steel dispute and its recommendation of a union shop for the CIO Steelworkers.

Childs derided some of the testimony former Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson gave the committee. Wilson, calling WSB public members biased in favor of labor, suggested a board of public member only chosen from among "businessmen" or those with "business contacts" rather than experienced arbitrators.

"I might suggest that if we are to adopt this approach," Childs said, "we need go no further than the present WSB for our six 'businessmen' public members.

"The industry members of the present board represent as good a cross-section of American business as any group I know. But they hardly qualify as impartial representatives of the general public . . .

"Now, I may be somewhat dense when it comes to throwing around words, but all this suggestion adds up to, as far as I am concerned, is a Wage Stabilization Board composed only of industry representatives.

"I wonder whether anyone would seriously expect workers to accept the recommendations of any such board or any other kind of all-public board."

Childs recalled that the WSB was set up on May 8, 1951. From that date through February 1952, he went on, 11,820 labor disputes were referred to the U. S. Mediation and Conciliation Service. During the same period, the WSB got but 34 disputes under its "very limited" authority over them, 22 of these voluntarily. Only 21 were actually handled.

"EVERY one of these cases (which came before the board) was considered a threat to the defense program" he said.

"Every one contained economic issues which could be settled only subject to the regulations and policies of the Wage Stabilization Board. Every case involved differences of opinion among the parties as to what increases in wages or fringe benefits were permissible under WSB policies.

"Obviously, the only agency which is in a position to make recommendations in these cases which are fair and equitable and, at the same time, rule as to their permissibility under regulations and policies of the Wage Stabilization Board is the board itself."

Childs also defended public members of the WSB against charges they are "labor-orientated." They vote with industry as often as labor, he said.

Vice Pres. Elmer E. Walker of the AFL Machinists, another WSB labor member, told the committee that current "vile and slanderous" attacks on the board are only a "cover-up" for the National Association of Manufacturers' goal of destroying unions.

Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin suggested to the Senate subcommittee on Labor - Management Relations considering the Morse bill that Congress not act now on a comprehensive bill dealing with labor disputes of a national emergency nature. A better bill can be passed when current political tensions die down, he said.

Perrone, Pals Fined $4000 In Anti-Union Conspiracy

A DETROIT recorders court judge has written finis to the union-busting history of the Detroit-Michigan Stove Co.

Judge Joseph A. Gillis wound up the smelly affair exposed by the CIO Auto Workers before the Kefauver Crime Investigating Committee last year by fining five gangsters a total of $4000.

Santo (Sam) Perrone, his brother-in-law, Augustine Orlando, and Nono Minaudo were fined the maximum $1000 each, and Willie Warford and Harry (Papa Dee) Johnson $500 each. All were put on probation for two years.

The judge noted that the company "had somehow" escaped prosecution for its part in the hiring of the thugs to break up UAW organizing drives by campaigns of terrorism.

The five pleaded guilty to three counts: interfering with the formation of a labor union, conspiracy to bribe employes and interfering with workers in their employment, including threats.

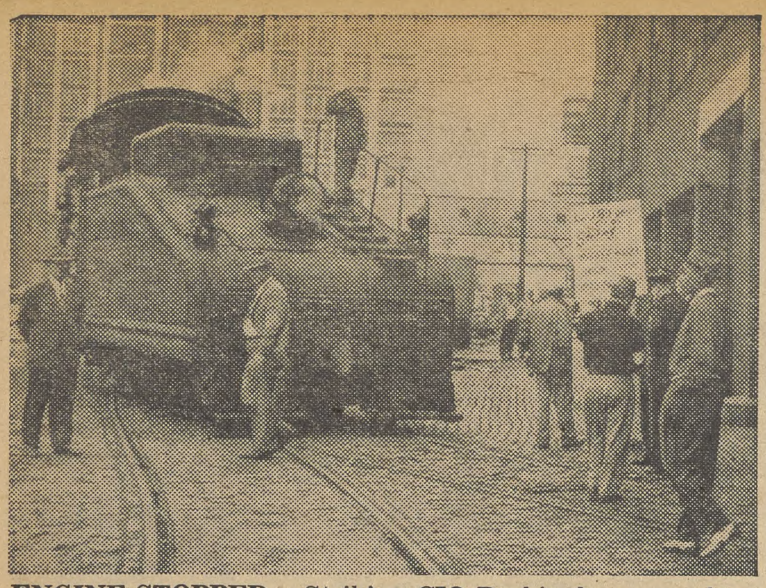
The Kefauver hearings brought out the fact that back in 1934, the company brought in Santo and a group of thugs to break a strike by starting trouble on the picket line.

The strike was short and bloody and it was lost. Perrone came out of it with a contract to handle all the firm's scrap metal and another to do its hauling.

The UAW claims that as late as 1946, a "master plan" was available to paralyze unions in Detroit.

Executed by Perrone and his father-in-law, Carl Renda, the formula was designed to "pick off" the top leaders of the union and then attempt to corrupt the secondary leadership.

The union has since organized the plant.



ENGINE STOPPED.—Striking CIO Packinghouse workers stopped switch engine from entering warehouse of big Campbell Soup Co. plant at Camden, N. J., to haul out loaded freight cars. UPWA Local 80 walked out in wage-union shop-seniority dispute.

CIO Defeats Sneak Play To Help Runaway Shops

A SNEAK MOVE by big business to nullify the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and also to turn it into a protective device for runaway shops was defeated by CIO action last week.

The victory came in the form of an 8 to 5 decision by the Senate Banking Committee to reject the first of three Walsh-Healey amendments sponsored by Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) as riders to the Defense Production Act. The rejection followed vigorous CIO testimony against all three proposals.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and six other spokesmen for CIO international unions told the committee that adoption of the amendments would threaten American wage standards and bring back a widespread return to sweatshop conditions.

The amendments were part of a big business plot to kill the Walsh-Healy Act "by indirection and subterfuge," Carey and the other CIO spokesman charged.

An identical viewpoint was expressed by the AFL. Both CIO and AFL were limited to one day of testimony, and even this would not have been granted if Carey had not earlier protested the committee's intention to railroad the amendments through after limiting CIO testimony to one witness.

Before hearing CIO spokesmen, the committee turned down by a 7 to 6 vote a motion by Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) to refer the Fulbright Amendments to the Senate Labor Committee. Voting "wrong" against referral were Sens. Fulbright (D. Ark.), Robertson (D. Va.), Frear (D. Del.), Bricker (R. O.), Schoeppel (R. Kans.), Maybank (D. S. C.) and Dirksen (R. Ill.).

CIO protested against consideration of the amendments by the Banking Committee on grounds that it lacked adequate jurisdiction.

"The impact of the Walsh-Healey Act upon wage and price stabilization is extremely minor and remote, and the claim that it does have a serious impact on wage and price stabilization is nothing but a subterfuge intended to prevent full consideration of the matter by the committee best qualified to examine it," Carey said.

GRIMNESS OF THE FIGHT to prevent knifing of Walsh-Healey Act is reflected in the faces (l. to r.) of Nat Weinberg, CIO Auto Workers research director, Paul Sifton, UAW legislative representative, and Vice Pres. Gladys Dickason of CIO Textile Workers, at Senate Banking Committee hearing.

He pointed out that the Legislative Reorganization Act gives the Labor Committee jurisdiction over "all" proposed legislation dealing with labor, wages and hours, child labor and labor standards, and that the Walsh-Healey Act, which deals with these matters in government contracts, has been in effect for 16 years.

"The proposed amendments literally cut the heart out of the Act and nullify its purposes," Carey said. "If that is the desire of Congress, it should at least be effectuated in a direct and forthright fashion by regular procedures rather than by the kangeroo fashion in which these amendments are being rushed through."

CAREY charged the amendments would "achieve the intent of a Chamber of Commerce blitz against the measure" and that arguments supporting them "are nothing more than a front for the unrestrained greed of big business which sells in the national market, but wants to buy its labor in the cheapest market it can find."

After hearing testimony, the committee killed the most dangerous of Fulbright's proposals which would have required the determination of prevailing wage standards on the minimum in a "city, town, village or other civil subdivision" instead of on the present industrywide or area-wide basis. CIO warned that this alone would completely "nullify" the Walsh-Healey Act.

Sens. Fulbright, Robertson, Schoeppel, Bricker and Dirksen were the only committee members holding firm to their support of this proposal on the final ballot.

SERIOUS damage to the Public Contracts Act is still threatened, however, by the committee's approval of two other Fulbright amendments which would (1) exempt from coverage products of a standard type sold on the open market and (2) cripple administration of the act by permitting individual appeals against "all orders, determinations, rules and interpretations."

Paul Sifton, CIO Auto Workers legislative representative, told the committee that the Fulbright proposals were a move to "hitch amendments making permanent change in labor legislation onto an emergency bill extending temporary economic controls." His statement was borne out when the committee rejected 7 to 6 a motion by Douglas that would have limited the effect of the amendments to the life of the Defense Production Act.

TWUA Tightens Lines To Defeat AFL Attack

THE CIO Textile Workers last week were drawing tight battle lines to beat off an attempted membership raid by the United Textile Workers, AFL.

Pledged full CIO support by Pres. Philip Murray, TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve prepared to go all-out in combatting secession moves wherever they developed.

He predicted that more than 90% of the union's 400,000 members would reject an effort by George Baldanzi to lead them into the AFL. Baldanzi, former TWUA executive vice president, was named organizational director for the AFL union last week.

"The record and history of our union will be the prevailing factor in smashing the bare-faced attempt of Baldanzi to destroy the first successful union in the textile inudstry," Rieve said.

"By the same token," he added, "the reputation and record of the AFL Textile Workers is so bad that the addition of a group of unsuccessful and disgruntled job-seekers will not make it any more palatable to textile workers—organized or unorganized."

He said that a survey, conducted on a regional basis, showed the following:

In the New England states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont not a single secession movement has taken place. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island only two trouble spots have developed.

At Paterson, N. J., a major center of the textile industry, officers of 10 TWUA dyers' locals voted unanimously to stay with CIO and to condemn any move to the AFL. They pledged full support "in this fight for the preservation of our TWUA-CIO."

CHARLES LAZZIO, head of Local 1733, and a Baldanzi supporter at the recent TWUA convention, said the attempted AFL split threatens forthcoming wage negotiations and past benefits "which our CIO union has won for us."

Rieve said the upper South—Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland—remain intact with the exception of a lone local at Danville,

In North Carolina, locals representing fewer than 7000 members have moved to secede. Six locals, however, have reported votes of confidence in TWUA and others are expected to follow. No action has been taken in South Carolina to date, Rieve said.

The only Canadian unit considering breaking away is the Hamiliton, Ontario, joint board.

WSB Rejects One Pact For Borg-Warner

MORE THAN six months after the CIO Auto Workers held a three-week strike to back their demands for a company-wide contract with Borg-Warner, the Wage Stabilization Board last week ruled it had no authority to order bargaining for such an agreement.

The labor members of WSB dissented, but the public and industry members joined in saying that such a board recommendation as UAW sought would be "inconsistent" with the Taft-Hartley Act.

UAW members at 10 Borg-Warner plants in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Tennessee struck last October to back their demand for a single contract. The company insisted on continuing negotiations on a plant-by-plant basis.

GE Shakes Fist And Keens Loudly On Union Shop

THE GENERAL Electric Co. has been shaking an iron fist in Uncle Sam's face again, threatening him with all sorts of dire things if the unions insist on a union shop in its Lockland, O., jet engine plant.

The threat came in the form of full-page newspaper advertisements, semi-hysterical in tone, announcing it will take a strike rather than grant the CIO Auto Workers and the AFL Machinists the union shop they are seeking.

In spite of the company's loud protest about "compulsory unionism," the U. S. Mediation & Conciliation Service is still trying to bring about a settlement.

The implication of the ad, of course, is that the Conciliation Service is going to force the union shop on the company. How it would do this is a bit puzzling, as it has no authority to impose anything on anyone.

THE GE newspaper screams were echoed before a four-man Conciliation Service team by L. R. Boulware, vice president in charge of industrial relations.

"We are not here," he bawled, "to make a deal that will bargain our employes into compulsory unionism. We will take a strike rather than grant a union shop."

The newspaper ad professes a greater concern for GE employes than the employes themselves have ever been able to notice in actual practice. GE believes, said the ad, that "every employe should have the right to decide for himself" whether or not he should join a union or pay dues.

THE UAW represents production and maintenance employes at the plant in Lockland, which is near Cincinnati, and the Machinists bargain for craft employes. Representation rights were won in the fall of 1949, and the current negotiations are for the second renewal contract.

General Electric might have been able to stir up a little more sympathy for its position were it not for the fact that in the General Motors' Allison jet engine plant in Indianapolis, Ind., a little more than 100 miles away, the UAW-CIO has a union shop agreement.

Another thing that might have helped would be comparable wage rates in the two plants. The Indianapolis workers average about 15c an hour more than those in Lockland.

The ad quotes the "liberal and venerable" late Supreme Court Justice Brandeis as saying that "the ideal condition is for a union to be strong and stable, and yet to have in the trade outside its own ranks an appreciable number of men who are non-unionists."

What the ad doesn't say is that Justice Brandeis made the observation in 1905—nearly 50 years ago.

It also doesn't say that six years later, in 1911, when he was serving as an arbitrator in the garment industry, he recommended a union shop for the workers.

Disruption In Textile

No group of workers in the United States is faced with more difficult problems—economic problems and organizational problems—than the hundreds of thousands of men and women in the textile industry.

Low wages, insecurity—and, in parts of the South, anti-union violence—have been the lot of most textile employes for many years. In southern textiles, American labor has had its best chance to see how Taft-Hartley is a tailor-made weapon for smashing unions or preventing their organization.

Through the years, the CIO Textile Workers Union under the leadership of Pres. Emil Rieve has made steady progress against the anti-social employers who dominate a large section of the industry. It has been clear to every observer that the CIO offers the greatest hope to the textile workers for freedom from chaos, from exploitation and from deprivation of democratic rights.

Now a defeated officer of the TWUA, George Baldanzi, has deserted his union and made a deal with the unsavory leadership of the United Textile Workers. He has made great claims of a mass walkout from the CIO union—claims that we doubt will stand much testing.

As CIO Pres. Murray has pointed out, the TWUA solved its internal problems democratically, in a secret ballot conducted by the Honest Ballot Association at the recent TWUA convention. The disruptive dual-union activities of Baldanzi and his cohorts will be fought by the CIO at every step. Most textile workers know, and others will soon find out, that the AFL union can offer them nothing but 'deals and disillusion.'

Textile workers will know that their lasting victories will come only under the banner of the CIO, and through the Textile Workers Union of America.

The Sweatshop Drive

For some 16 years the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, which brought an end to sweatshops on a national scale by requiring minimum wage and working standards for work done under government contracts, has been the unchallenged law of the land.

Because it protects decent employers from cut-throat competition, it has had the general support of most fair-minded businessmen as well as labor.

The present assaults upon the act by Big Business are stemming from greedy monopoly interests rather than from most businessmen. The attempt by Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) to kill the act by subterfuge is nothing more than a move to promote the runaway shop movement still further at the nation's expense.

Big corporations who have just had billions of dollars in new plants, largely paid for by American taxpayers, handed to them as part of the mobilization program, now seek to use those plants to wreck the wage structure of the country, and take even greater profits from their fat government contracts. They would freeze out all small business in doing so.

The Senate should throw out of the Defense Production Act the two damaging Walsh-Healey provisions which remain. Provisions making a permanent change in our labor laws have no place in temporary, emergency legislation.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV May 26, 1952 No. 21

Old Dog Tray

The Power Of Ideas

The United States has a unique opportunity to stop Russian designs by exporting democratic ideals to the Middle East and Asia, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas told the CIO Clothing Workers recent convention. Excerpts from his speech follow:

THE BATTLE for Asia is at the political level, and in that sense, I think we in America have misinterpreted the signs of the times.

So much depends on our own attitudes. We have to date gone to the world largely with the great wealth of America, billions upon billions of dollars and with the great military strength of America.

We have placed our reliance primarily upon guns and upon dollars, and, it is my deep conviction that Asia, the peoples of Asia must be won, if they are won, with ideas. What ideas? The same kind of ideas that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers stand for . . .

If you practice in your union racial discrimination, if you do not believe that a man is entitled to the same opportunities, whatever his race, whatever his creed—when you turn to the colored people of Asia, you will be confused and in trouble, because you who are not able to recognize equality at home will not be able to recognize equality abroad . . .

The most powerful things in the world are ideas, more powerful than all the atomic bombs, all of the big guns, all of the airplanes.

The most powerful things in the world are ideas. They are the most dangerous things in the world, too. What is this hold that communism has on people? Most of these things are ideas, and rather shabby ideas, borrowed from the West.

What is the great powerful thing of which we are proud in America? What is it that you represent of which you are proud? It is the standards of the Christian faith, the standards of democracy and brotherhood that have come down to us in the channels of literature and religion? These are the things that make America great and strong.

It is our Declaration of Independence, it is our Constitution, it is our Bill of Rights. These are the things, ladies and gentlemen, not our television sets, not our motor cars, not our buildings and paved streets, because when the atomic dust settles, if it ever does, we will still have the ideas of brotherhood and freedom and justice and we will go on from there and not turn back . . .

What was it that begot communism in Russia? Feudalism. It is feudalism that is feeding the fires of communism in the Middle East and Asia.

When I say feudalism, I mean a system of economic organization whereby a few men own the wealth of the country, where a few men run the politics of the country and where you have a government of the landlords, by the landlords and for the landlords . . .

We do not have that in America. We have in America a broad base for participation in all affairs of everyone.

I do not think we have any idea of the extent to which the feudal system has fastened itself upon that part of the world (Asia and the Middle East). It is about the way Europe was before 1018. I met men out there who owned farming land greater in acreage than all of Switzerland. One man owned 1600 villages lock, stock and barrel.

GO TO THESE villages with your Point Four program and increase the production of the land and if it takes 95%, what have you gained in the struggle against communism? . . .

Those who know the Middle East and Asia are filled with great concern to hear people talk glibly in Washington, in New York and other places where plans are being formulated about industrializing that part of the world. It cannot be done quickly.

It cannot be done in the typical American way of doing things. It must be slow. One of the things that must be imported along with capital and the kind of skills that you people have is the organization of unions for the protection of the rights of labor.

What the Middle East and Asia need is union know-how.

There are some union men out there. They need more working men. I hope that some day this great union will have many out there, showing the peoples of Asia and the Middle East the democratic way of organizing.

'Big Steal Is No Substitute For The Fair Deal'

"THE BIG STEAL is no substitute for a Fair Deal."

That's what the CIO Political Action Committee says in a new pamphlet titled "Corruption," latest of the "'52 Facts" series on issues in the presidential campaign.

"Graft in the government, generally speaking, results from the impact of ordinary business morals upon a weak or corrupt official," the PAC pamphlet points out.

And, with a look at the corruption-ridden records of the Republican-big business domination of the federal government in the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover era, the booklet warns:

"The worst thing that could happen to the American people would be an administration under which power could again be seized by businessmen.

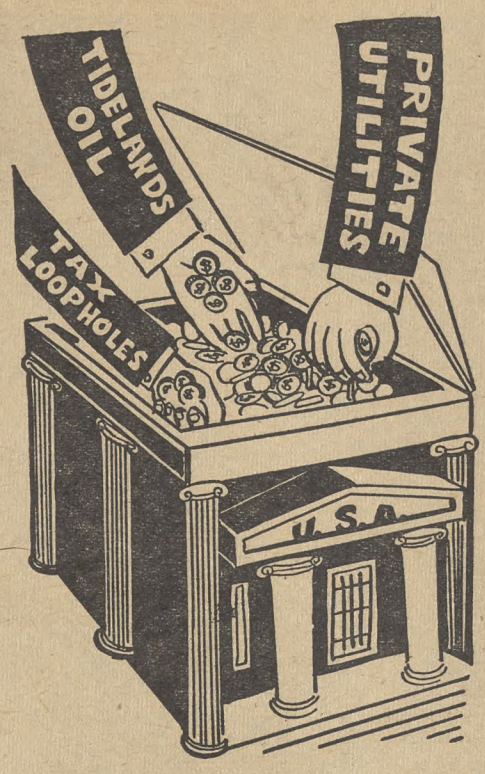
"The big stealers are still with us."

The answer to the question of corruption in government—as with the answer to the questions of stopping inflation, protecting civil liberties and enacting fair labor laws in place of Taft-Hartley—rests with the people, the pamphlet says, in "millions of voters determined to insist on reforms."

Corruption has a bi-partisan label, says the PAC booklet. Congressmen of both parties, it points out, "regularly wangle favors for businessmen and well-to-do voters back home" while defeated congressmen "set themselves up as high-priced lobbyists and use their former associations to wangle favors for clients."

The tradition that "petty crooks are usually caught and punished" while "big crooks, smart enough to operate legally, go free" hasn't changed.

"Get a high tariff passed to keep out foreign goods and force your fellow citizens to pay higher prices for your goods,"



the PAC pamphlet says, "and that is 'smart business.'

"But let an RFC examiner take a 13-pound ham from a prospective borrower and he is hounded by many of the same congressmen who vote for high tariffs and sock-the-poor tax laws."

PAC reports "the vast majority of government officials are honest and faithful" and those who aren't should be fired and tried.

So should those who offer "deals" and bribes, since "you can't have a corruptionist in government without someone outside paying money to corrupt him. The briber is the man who begins the chain of events that leads to corruption of public office. Any campaign against corruption must start with a campaign against the corrupters."

The fact that corruption in government begins with corruption by business—which is just practicing its proclaimed "dog-eat-dog" method of operations—is demonstrated by the "corruption on a massive scale" by Harding and the Ohio Gang.

There was Albert B. Fall, Harding's Secretary of Interior. He took a $304,000 bribe for Navy oil reserve leases at Teapot Dome from Harry Sinclair. Both of 'em landed in jail.

Then there was the Elks Hill case: another bribe of $100,000 to Fall from Edward L. Doheney for California Navy oil reserves.

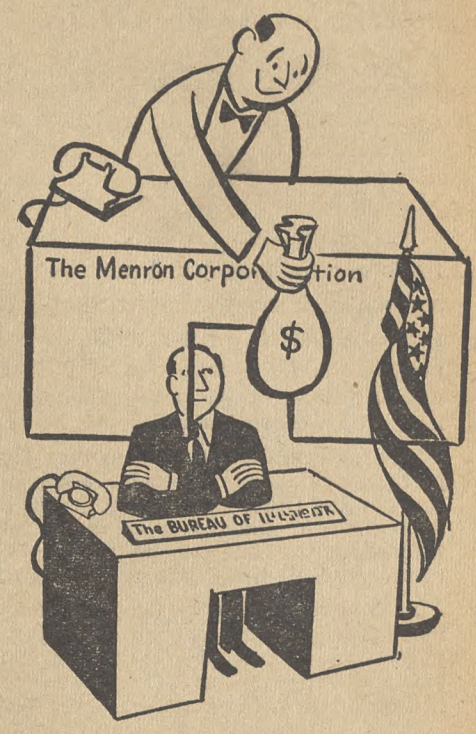
The Republican party "got part of the swag" of this wholesale looting; Sinclair gave the G.O.P. $260,000 in bonds.

The Justice Dept. under Harding was known as the Dept. of Easy Virtue. Atty. Gen. Daugherty was indicted, and so was the alien property custodian, in a $224,000 bribery case, while the grafting head of the Veterans Bureau, Charles R. Forbes, "held his job for less than two years before running away to Europe."

Andy Mellon, Harding's Secretary of the Treasury, "corrupted the Bureau of Internal Revenue as is was never corrupted before or since," the PAC report says.

Both Mellon and Daugherty tried to silence critical Senators—Walsh, Wheeler, LaFollette and Couzens—by sending FBI agents to shadow them, and rigging up indictments which quickly collapsed.

What happened under Harding, PAC points out, reflected "the business climate of the 1920s (which) allowed the robber barons to steal from anybody—the government or their own stockholders—and if the steal was big enough everything was all right."



And "the business climate" of the 1950s is not much different—as indicated by the tidelands oil steal just voted by Congress, the "millionaire's tax amendment," rate robbery by private utilities, bilking of consumers, insurance company bribery and defrauding of the government by war contractors.

"Put the interests in power again and they will steal the people blind," the PAC booklet concludes.

"The voters can make sure the country is not given a new one-class government whose interest is to give aid and comfort to big stealers.

"The big steal is no substitute for a Fair Deal."

'Phony Left,' Big Business Condemned By Vic Reuther

THE "PHONY LEFT" of communism and "irresponsible capital" were held out as twin enemies of the worker in a speech by Victor Reuther, CIO European representative, to 47 French metal workers graduating from the union training school at La Breviere, France.

To defeat them, Reuther said, free trade unionists of all countries must combine their forces and wage a stern fight.

The metal workers are the French Force Ouvriere counterparts of members of such American unions as the CIO Steelworkers, Auto Workers and Electrical Workers. The training school from which they were recently graduated is run by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions with the financial support of workers in many countries.

The graduates will go back to their own communities and local unions prepared to organize, conduct negotiations, administer unions and do the thousand and one additional things a union organizer must do.

Reuther described the metal industry as the most strategic and powerful in modern society.

"A victory for you in metal," he told the graduates, "will give new life and vitality, will guarantee the success of the free trade union forces in France, and when that victory is won in France, it will give new spirit to the whole free trade union movement of the world."

The problems of French metal workers, he said, are essentially the same as those of auto workers and steel workers in the United States. He said:

"The margin of profit that your employer takes in the automobile industry is far greater than that which American automobile manufacturers get. He will continue to reap that tremendous profit and will continue to exert an irresponsible pressure on price levels until there is a strong enough democratic force at the workshop level to call a halt to that scandalous situation."

CAPITAL is international, Reuther said, citing large American companies that operate in France. Some French workers, he recalled, claim that "nice collective bargaining agreements" in the United States are won by unions because employers are "more socially responsible" than those in Europe.

"If they have social responsibility,' he said, "they got it from the picket line and the solidarity of our workers who battled in order to re-educate American employers. The American employers in France will learn when you and we educate them.

"Employers become educated very rapidly when the workers in their factories are organized in democratic trade unions and have the economic power not only to demand but to win concession."

Press Guilty Of Bias, Subservience, Slanting Of News, Survey Finds

FORTY-FOUR out of 100 prominent Americans believe the nation's press is not doing the job they think it should.

In reply to a secret questionnaire, they found it guilty of political bias, failure to perform public services, slanting the news, subservience to economic pressures and sensationalism.

The results of the survey were disclosed at the recent convention of the National Newspaper Promotion Association in Louisville, Ky., by Edward L. Bernays, noted public relations counsellor, who conducted it.

The study also showed, Bernays said, that journalistic ideals of independence, crusading and news coverage voiced by three outstanding publishers in the 19th century are regarded as valid as they ever were.

The questionnaire was distributed to a group of opinion moulders selected at random from Who's Who in America and representing thought ranging from left to right, and the publishers of the nation's 1773 daily newspapers.

They were asked if the press meets "the ideals set forth for it."

Forty-four per cent of the group leaders answered the question "with an unequivocal no," Bernays said.

"Less than half—47%—answered with an unequivocal yes," he added. "Nine per cent said yes or no with qualifications."

One out of four publishers—213 responded—agreed with the opinion leaders. Only 68% answered with an "unequivocal yes," while 7% "said yes or no with qualifications," Bernays said.

The questionnaire also asked that deviations from the ideals be listed in order of prevalence. The answers, Bernays told the convention, ranged "over the entire field," with no "outstanding concentration on any one departure."

Most common: political bias, failure to perform public services, slanting the news, response to economic pressures, bias and self-interest of the publisher, pressure groups, sensationalism, and miscellaneous (chiefly inaccuracy an incompetence).

The publishers listed political bias, failure to perform public service, and response to economic pressure more often than the opinion leaders, Bernays said an analysis disclosed.

But the opinion leaders saw slanted news and sensationalism much more often than the publishers—in fact, not a single publisher mentioned sensationalism, whereas 12% of the laymen listed this as a departure from ideal journalism.

Twenty per cent of the publishers—one in five—accused the American press of slanting the news. Thirty-three per cent of the opinion leaders—practically one in three—cited the same fault.

Organized labor has suffered from slanted news for a long time. The current dispute in the steel industry is an outstanding example. With a few notable exceptions, daily newspapers have ganged up to give every news break and stress to the industry, while the union position—and usually the facts—has been played down, glossed over or covered up.

Bernays' speech to the promotion men was reprinted in Editor & Publisher, the industry trade publication. He said:

"These criticisms say in effect that the deviating press is neither free nor responsible."

The questionnaire set forth journalistic ideals expressed in the salutatory of Thomas Gibson in the Rocky Mountain Herald of Denver in 1860, stressing independence; that of Joseph Putlizer in the New York World in 1883, emphasizing crusading; that of Adolph S. Ochs when he assumed control of the New York Times in 1896, stressing news coverage.

Of the publishers who answered, 95% thought the ideals still hold. Ninety-four per cent of the laymen gave the same answer.

Uncle Sam Is A Tough Employer

'Jim Crow' Bias On Pay Fought

(First article of a series.)

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

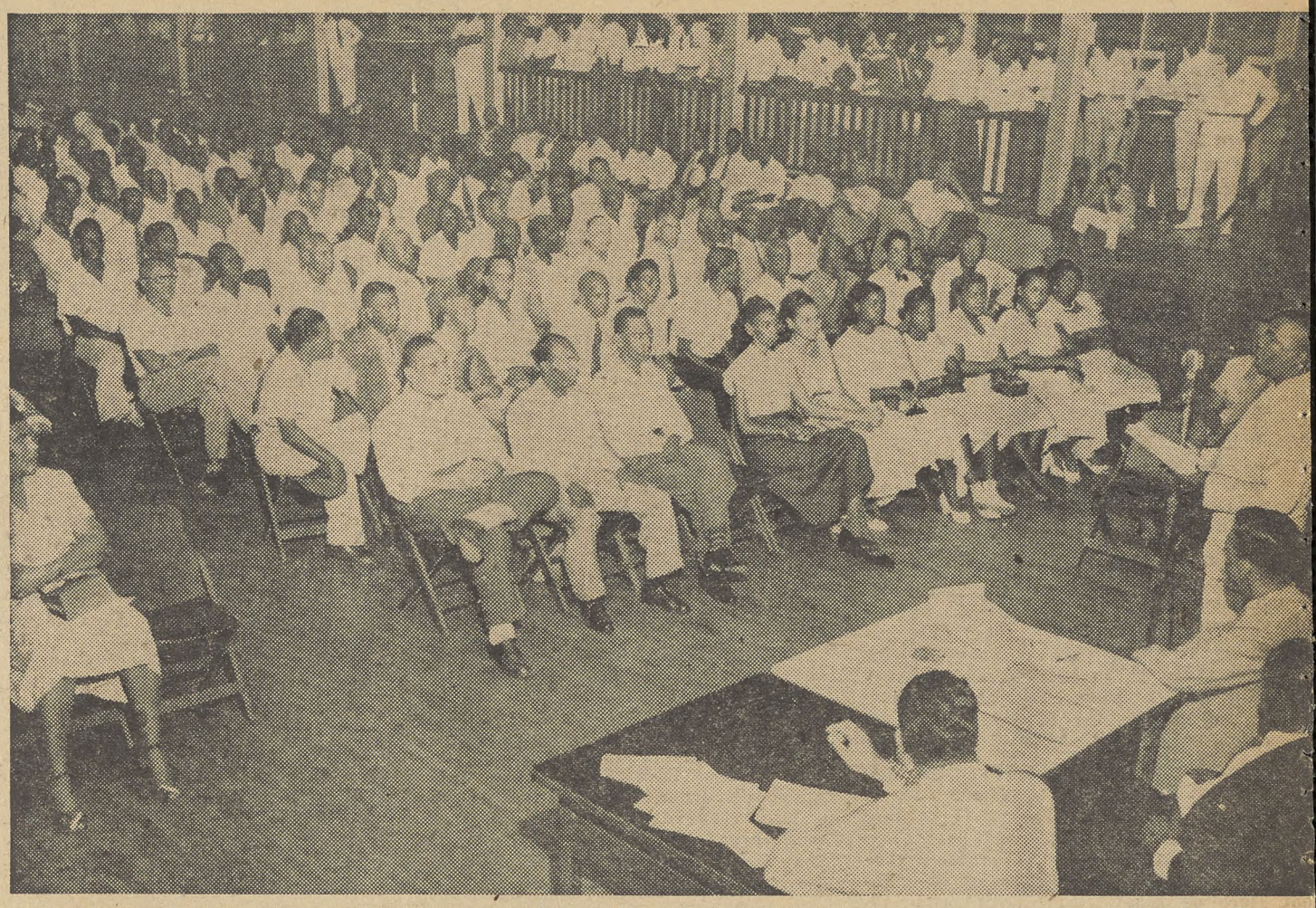
AT LA BOCA, within sight of the channel where ships of all nations steam southward on the final stretch of their journey through the Panama Canal to the Pacific, or head northward on the first step of their 50-mile trip toward the Atlantic, stands a long gray wooden barracks.

This ugly military-type structure looks pretty much like innumerable other barracks in the Canal Zone, but it stands out among all of them and is well known throughout the zone for this reason: It is the Canal Zone headquarters of the CIO.

In Panama, the CIO hold a place of much prestige and importance, though you might not suspect it if you judged its standing only by its humble basement headquarters in the barracks at La Boca.

The union—it's Local 900 of the Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee—rents the space from Uncle Sam, sole landlord in the zone, and pays quite a high rent, union officials said. The two upper floors are occupied by other tenants.

It was a typical hot tropic day in April when I paid my first visit to the CIO's La Boca offices. Frank Thompson, chairman of Local 900's big Balboa chapter called me for me on this occasion in the union's station wagon.



A NEW BRAND of unionism has been brought to the Panama Canal Zone by CIO's Government & Civil Employees Organizing Committee. Here's part of audience at big Balboa union meeting, showing Local 900 Pres. E Gaskin speaking. Balboa Chairman Frank Thompson seated at table in foreground.

Wife A 'Union Widow'

Thompson who was born in Barbados, makes his living working in the Panama Canal's dredging division at El Diablo, but practically all the rest of his waking hours are spent on union activity. He doesn't often get home before midnight and admits that his wife is a "union widow."

Sometimes Thompson is called upon to rush the union's loud speaker equipment to various places where it is needed for meetings throughout the 50-mile length of the zone; or to act as "barker" while driving the union car through the winding roads of a town announcing union affairs; or to attend, as a member of the negotiating committee, lengthy U. S. Government —union conferences.

Then when the big Balboa chapter holds its mass meetings, Thompson can be seen, looking slim and neat in his dark suit and white shirt, chairing the affair in a cool, collected manner, as though he had nothing else to do.

On other trips to union offices or meetings, I sometimes was driven by William Sinclair, one of the union's two paid organizers on the staff of Ed Welsh, CIO international representative in the zone. I met Fitzhugh Evering, organizer on the Atlantic side, only once, for his activities kept him on the other side of the zone.

Sinclair is a broad-shouldered, good-looking six-footer with curly black hair and mustache, a red sunburnt face and a beaming smile. Nothing seemed to ruffle his good humour. Upsets in schedules, endless tiring questions, stifling heat, wrong directions, delays—all of which he was often subjected to while touring me around —never faded his smile.

Sinclair speaks both Spanish and English with equal fluency, a big asset, especially at union meetings, where speeches are made in both languages, and he can interpret either way.

Asking CIO members where they were born is always an interesting question in the Canal Zone for the answers show what a mixture of nationalities work there. Sinclair, for instance, said he was born in Nicaragua—his father British and his mother Nicaraguan.

One of the strange things about this CIO union of some 5000 members in the Canal Zone is that it is made up almost exclusively of foreigners of Negro blood. The majority of them are now citizens of the Republic of Panama, either by birth or by taking out citizenship papers, for foreigners (non-U. S. citizens) living in the zone are eligible for Panamanian citizenship if they fulfill certain requirements.

(They can't become U. S. citizens for technically the Canal Zone is leased to the U.S.A. by Panama, albeit "in perpetuity.")

Many Nationalities

"Besides Panamians, the CIO has among its membership, canal workers born in Barbados, Trinidad, Santa Lucia, Guadaloupe, Martinique and other British and French West Indian islands, as well as natives from various Central and South American countries. Only a few scattered Virgin Islanders can claim American citizenship.

Altogether the number of foreign (or Local Rate) workers employed both on the canal and the Panama Railroad, and eligible for CIO membership, are estimated to total about 14,000 at present. (Employment has been falling in recent years from a peak of 19,000 in 1943.) Total U. S. Rate workers, who have come from the States to take jobs in the zone, number about 4000.

On my first trip to CIO headquarters, we wound through the narrow, winding streets of Panama City, where small shops and one-story houses swarming with people are crowded together, the building fronts open to the sidewalks. You can look right in on family life as you pass, and see people cooking, eating, sleeping, washing clothes, bathing the kids, sewing, mending shoes or just plain talking.

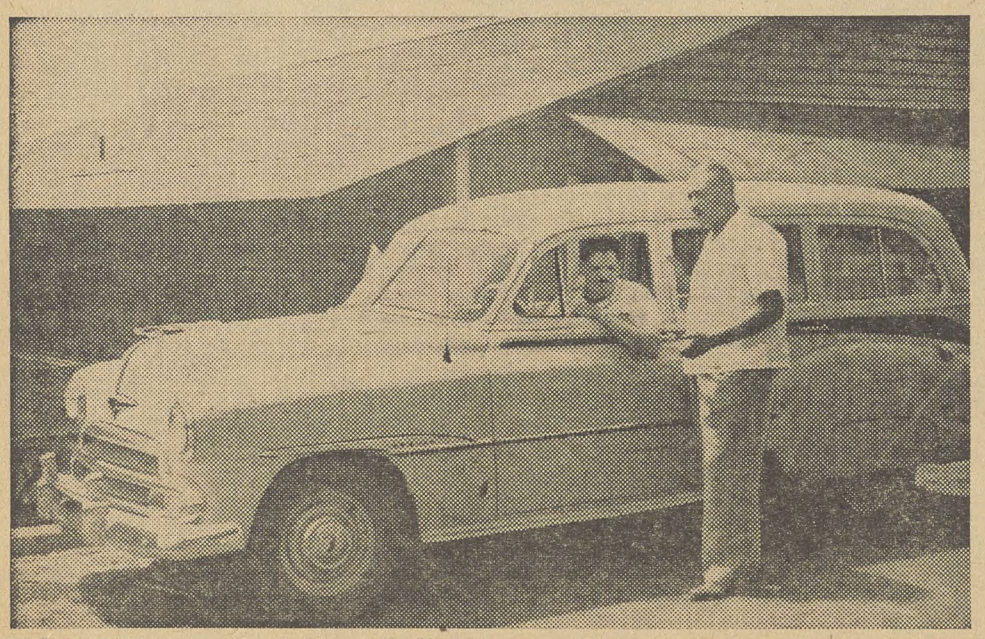
In spite of their evident poverty, on the whole the people look healthy and good-natured. They moved leisurely, laughed easily, and on the surface at least, seemed to lead a care-free and fairly happy existence. The warm climate simplifies the hea ing and clothing problems that makes li so difficult for low income people in co weather countries.

Crossing the tracks of the Panama Rai road Co. (like the canal, U.S.-owned) w turned left after a few blocks, onto Tivo St. Here we had Panama City on our lef and just across the street on the right, th Ancon section of Balboa, main city on th Pacific side of the Canal Zone.

In Balboa, as in the other towns, store offices, homes, the big Tivoli Hotel an all other enterprises are run by and fo employes of Uncle Sam exclusively—a modified type of "state socialism" in mini ture.

In Panama City and the rest of the Re public, private enterprise carries on i the usual way—both aided and hand capped by the activities of the 10-mi wide U. S. Zone (five miles on each sid of the canal) which slices the Republi neatly through its 50-mile-wide middle.

In a few minutes we were passing Ba boa Heights, where the Governor of th



HELPING to sparkplug the GCEOC's organizing campaign in the Canal Zone are Intl. Rep. Ed Welsh and Organizer William Sinclair (in car) in front of clubhouse at Paraiso.

Canal Workers Join In GCEOC

Parent body of Local 900 in the Cana Zone is the CIO's Government & Civ Employees Organizing Committee.

GCEOC was set up in March, 1950, afte the United Public Workers was expelle from the CIO on charges of Communis domination.

GCEOC's national headquarters are a 805 G St., N. W., Washington, D.C. An thony J. Federoff is chairman, John T Yancey, assistant chairman, and Milto Murray, secretary-treasurer. The union jurisdiction covers federal workers em ployed in the U. S. and its territories in cluding quasi-public agencies depending part on public funds, as well as employe of state, county and municipal government —an estimated total of six million worker

For CIO Members In Canal Zone

Sorrow Shows On Their Faces

anal Zone presides in the big impressive-oking Administration building high on a ll overlooking Roosevelt Blvd. It was alled to my attention because it is where IO representatives go to "bargain collectively" with the Governor and his aides n wages and working conditions for their embers.

We sped by rows and clusters of gray rracks, most of them built on stilts, here canal workers live. We also passed ttractive residential sections for higher aid employes of the zone, as well as varus installations connected with canal ork, and finally drew up at one of a roup of barracks on Santa Domingo St., a Boca.

Behind us a ferry like those in New ork harbor was chugging across the annel, headed toward one of the main ghways leading into the interior of Panaa, and up the channel lay the Miraflores cks, the first ones that ships heading tlantic-ward pass through.

It was plain to see that we had reached r destination, for a white sign with IO" printed on it in big black letters ung on the arm of an iron rod beside e auto road. You couldn't miss it.

The sun glared down on us unmercifully we climbed out of the car and hurried ward the steps leading into the baseent. Here we passed under another sign retching clear across the right side of e building—"Local 900—G C E O C— I O" and entered with relief the dim ol offices of the CIO's Canal Zone union.

Local 900, affiliate of the CIO's Governent & Civic Employees Organizing Comittee, bargains for the foreign workers mployed in the whole zone, both on the anal and on the Panama Railroad. Its inuence is much wider than its actual dues aying membership, which fluctuates round 5500. Wages of these workers are low (minimum 37c an hour, with an verage of 55.8c an hour) that CIO mems find it hard to keep up the modest a month union dues.

Prices Are High

Many of them pay irregularly when they an spare it, some manage to keep paid , and others who consider themselves ro-union scarcely ever can manage to ay. Prices in the zone stores are as high nd in some instances, higher than in e U. S.

Local 900 is divided into six chapters ocated in the main communities along e canal where the union's members live work. A number of members live in anama City, where rents are high, beuse of the shortage of cheaper housing the zone.

The largest chapter of Local 900 is on e Atlantic side at Cristobal, and inludes among its members, workers who ve in the colored communities of Chagres, amp Bierd, Camp Coiner and Silver City or Rainbow City, as it was recently reamed by vote of the workers who live ere.)

Cristobal is the main Canal Zone city the Atlantic and adjoins Colon, in the epublic of Panama. As in Panama City d Balboa, on the Pacific side, all you ave to do is cross a street and you step t once from Cristobal in the zone to olon, the Republic's second largest city.

Balboa which includes La Boca has the econd largest chapter. The four other aller chapters are at Paraiso and at ed Tank, near the Pedro Miguel locks, the Pacific side; at Gamboa, where the hagres river flows into the canal and xtensive dredging goes on and at Gatun the Atlantic side.

Total estimated population of the Canal one in 1951 was 45,000, composed mostly colored West Indians, native Panamanns and their families; plus a much smaller number of civilian employes from the States.

CIO SIGN is out in front at GCEOC Local 900's headquarters at La Boca.

As we entered the Local 900 office, Welsh, a handsome and distinguished-looking man, heaved his big frame out of the chair at the desk to greet us. Light from the screened wall behind him filtered through his slightly graying hair and mustache and fell brightly on his spotless white shirt.

Welsh was born in New York City and has lived there most of his life. CIO Exec. Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood, who directs CIO organizing from his Washington headquarters, sent Welsh to the Canal Zone in October, 1950, as the CIO's international representative there.

During the year and a half he has been in the zone, Welsh has won quite a reputation for being an outspoken and militant labor official, as had Ed Gaskin during his much longer career as Local 900 leader. The two head up the negotiating committee which has conferred frequently with Gov. Francis K. Newcomer and his aides on Balboa Heights, in the course of trying to get higher wages and improved conditions for the colored workers.

Welsh said you could scarcely call these conferences "collective bargaining," for the Governor can always pass the buck to Congress and the numerous measures passed by it to control zone affairs. One of the stock replies the Governor gives to the union demands is that Congress has placed on him the duty to operate the canal as efficiently and economically as possible.

That's why the union presses for stronger legislative action as a necessity in improving zone working conditions. Within certain limits, however, the Governor does have power to grant pay increases and change burdensome regulations.

Some hot arguments have taken place on Balboa Heights. At a conference held a little over a year ago, the Governor got fighting mad over a statement that appeared in the press quoting Welsh as saying that the Governor's reply to union requests was "lacking in human sympathy and justice," and showed "a complete negation of the fundamental principles of democratic thought and action."

When Gaskin and the committee backed this statement up, the Governor angrily accused Welsh of stirring up discontent among the workers. Later during a visit to the States, Newcomer was reported to have tried unsuccessfully to get Welsh fired. Upon his return, at any rate, the Governor had cooled down and some small wage increases and a few concessions to the union came through.

During 1951, pay increases totaling 7c an hour—5c in April, plus 2c in November —were granted, the largest boost ever given the local rate workers. But there has been no increase since then.

Welsh referred lightly to the set-to with the Governor—now a historic union event —in a speech at the big monthly meeting of the Balboa chapter I attended at the Pacific Clubhouse in Ancon. The resignation of Newcomer in May, at the end of his four-year term, and the nomination of Gen. John State Seybold to succeed him had just been announced in the press.

"Gov. Newcomer is leaving," commented Welsh ironically, "but I'm still here." The big audience roared with laughter.

Audiences at the two large union meetings I attended in the zone—one on the Atlantic, the other on the Pacific side—are something to remember. They were a paradise for speakers, for the members sat silent and listened with absorbed attention. Even the children, quite a few of whom came with their parents, kept so quiet you'd never know they were there.

An almost religious atmosphere seemed to pervade the meetings. The people were dressed in their Sunday best, the women in fresh cotton dresses and the men in white or light-colored shirts. In spite of the tropic heat some of the men wore their suit coats, as they might in church.

Dramatic Sight

It was a dramatic sight to look out across the long rows of hundreds of intent dark faces, noting the wide variety of types present. It made you wonder how many different migrations from the past they represented—what tragedies and disappointments had fallen upon them or their parents and other relatives during those harsh early years when the canal was being constructed, and yellow fever, malaria, cave-ins, explosions and other accidents took such a heavy toll of life.

The disease scourge has been practically wiped out now—few die of fever or malaria these days. Some still are killed or maimed in accidents but fatality figures are low.

There is no doubt that life is easier and more pleasant for canal workers under present conditions, and yet they still have serious troubles which arise mostly now from the low wages they get and the high prices they have to pay at the commissaries where they shop. Their chief grievance, however, is the discrimination, particularly on the job, and in housing—for the white U. S. workers get much higher wages and live in better homes.

The Negroes have been quick to pick up the democratic ideals and American standards taught to them in the U. S. schools in the zone, and they find it bitterly ironic that they themselves are subjected to undemocratic treatment. It does seem a pity that the U. S. administration of the Canal Zone does not practice what our country preaches to its own citizens and the rest of the world.

(Next: A look at the segregated Local Rate towns where CIO workers in the Canal Zone live and work.)

Pay Discrimination By U.S. Still Prevails

THERE ARE two main groups of workers employed by the U. S. Government in the Canal Zone. Local Rate employes who are mostly Panamanians and West Indian Negroes, number at present about 14,000.

These workers are paid under what the union calls the "Caribbean wage scale," a system instituted nearly 50 years ago and based on the idea that pay for foreign workers should be governed by the wage standards in the areas from which the workers came originally, so as not to compete on the labor markets with employers in Panama, the West Indies and Central and South American countries.

CIO members in the Zone are all Local Rate Workers.

In the second group are about 4000 U. S. Rate workers, American citizens who have come from the States to work in the zone. Trade unionists among them belong mostly to AFL unions. They are nominally the skilled workers, but many Local Raters also do skilled jobs of the same type and often get only half as much pay. For U. S. workers are paid according to the prevailing wage rate for their particular job in the U. S.—plus 25% additional for away-from-home service.

Until recent years, Local Raters were called "silver workers" and the U. S. Raters, "gold workers"—terms derived originally from the early days of canal construction when American employes were actually paid in gold and foreign workers in silver.

In the early 1900's, a special railroad coach equipped with a teller's cage rolled from town to town disbursing (in 1908) 1600 pounds of gold to U. S. citizens, and 24 tons of silver to non-citizens.

Segregation was practiced—and still is—not only in the manner of paying but also in clubhouses, waiting rooms, schools, residental areas, etc. Rest rooms, for instance had signs designating them for the use of "Gold" or Silver" workers only. The signs were ordered abolished in 1946, but a rigid policy of discrimination still exists.

In the buildings connected with the Pedro Miguel locks, there's a water fountain with one side for use of colored workers painted a dark color.

McCarran Immigration Bill Passed By Senate

ANOTHER McCarran law has passed Congress.

The sweeping McCarran immigration bill—assailed by opponents as filled with "prejudice and discrimination"—was finally voted by the Senate in a night session late last week.

Adoption of the bill, by voice vote without a roll call record, came after three days of debate filled with appeals to race hatred.

Such arguments were climaxed by "Anglo-Saxon" racial boasts by Dixiecrat Sen. George (D., Ga.).

The McCarran bill, similar to a measure voted some weeks ago by the house, now goes to a conference of the two branches of Congress.

Opponents of the McCarran bill are counting on President Truman to veto it. Sen. McMahon (D. Conn.) said "no self-respecting President could sign a bill with such outlandish provisions in it."

They believe that they have the votes to prevent over-riding.

Earlier, supporters of democratic immigration and naturalization laws took two sharp setbacks. The first came when the Senate voted 44 to 28 against a motion by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) to require further hearings by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Then, by a vote of 51 to 27, the Senate voted down the liberal substitute measure drafted by Humphrey and Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.).

The substitute, supported by the CIO, would have set up a statutory board of immigration appeals, eliminated racial and sex restrictions in present laws, provided for a pooling of unused quotas and established more categories of non-quota immigrants.

McCarran fought the Humphrey-Lehman measure on openly racist lines. He called the much more humane substitute measure "so fantastic, so drastic and so unrealistic" that it would subject this country to "a flood of orientals," and said that it would "poison the bloodstream of the country."

The American Civil Liberties Union, in calling for rejection of McCarran's bill, pointed out that it created "a new racial discrimination which is morally indefensible, undemocratic in character and harmful."

McCarran also dismissed charges that his bill discriminates against the peoples of southern and eastern Europe by accusing his critics of launching into an "emotionally charged description of the virtues of those noble people."

SEN. DOUGLAS (D. Ill.) pointed out that backers of the measure go on the assumption that the peoples of northern and western Europe are superior to those in other European areas. He conceded that the peoples of southern and eastern Europe are "poorer economically," but warned that "we must not mistake differences with inferiority."

Humphrey issued a blunt warning that constitutents of foreign ancestry would not like the failures of Congress to allow their parents to enter this country for their declining years.

These people, he said, "are begging for a chance for their mothers to come here for the last couple of years of their lives, but S. 2550 (the McCarran bill) says, 'You stay back there and suffer.'"

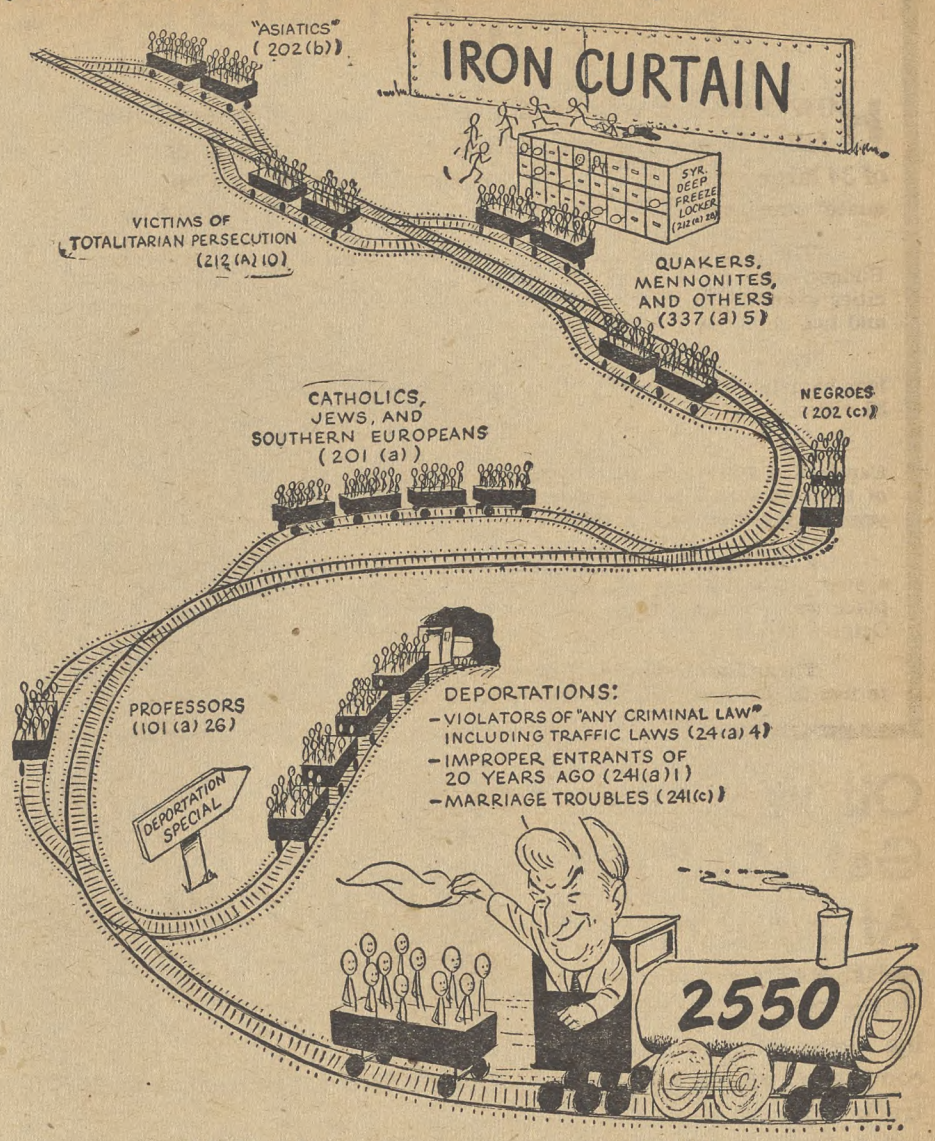
When the people discover this, he added, "there are going to be some changes around the American government."

Lehman told the Senate that he doesn't believe five Senators know what is in the 302-page, complex McCarran Bill. He called the measure "dangerous to the security of the country and to its civil rights."

The Senate, he warned, will be "doing a grave disservice to the country and to the peace of the world" if it adopts the measure.

Humphrey's and Lehman's debate was praised by Sen. Morse (R. Ore.) who called it a "great record in the history of the Senate." He criticized Senate "apathy" on the immigration bill and begged the Senators not to "antagonize millions of people around the world whose support and alliance we need in the century ahead."

Senator McCarran's Idea of an Immigration Policy



"A Hell Of A Way To Run A Railroad!"

U. S. Liberalism Still Strong, ADA Parley Demonstrates

AMERICAN liberalism spoke out clearly at the fifth annual convention of Americans for Democratic Action.

Joining in its voice were the three leading candidates for the Democratic nomination for President, as well as President Truman.

The President almost stole the show in his address to 1000 ADA members at the convention banquet, with a fighting reaffirmation of the Fair Deal program.

"Last year was not a year of progress for our side," former Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle, national ADA chairman, told the delegates. He warned reactionary politicians, however, that the swing to a conservative outlook was entirely "false" and that America remains fundamentally a liberal nation.

Delegates supported this view by drafting broad statements on domestic, foreign and political policy calling for an even stronger liberal position. Resolutions condemned Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) and asked Wisconsin voters to retire him from the Senate, called for a still stronger civil rights platform, and gave full support to the CIO Steelworkers in their fight for pay increases.

Speaker after speaker condemned McCarthyism without exception. Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) said "we must meet this issue of political smear head on" and Mutual Security Administrator W. Averell Harriman said "McCarthyism is neo-fascism and must be stamped out."

SEN. Kefauver (D. Tenn.) hit the McCarran Immigration Bill, along with McCarthyism, as a measure which "would pervert the humane and liberal foundations on which this country was built." He said, "we must not only preserve but carry forward the liberal policies" of the New and Fair Deals.

The convention decided not to endorse any presidential candidate at this time.

It was the man who is "not a candidate," however, who hit reaction hardest.

President Truman lambasted "the dinosaur wing of the Republican Party — which unfortunately seems to be in control" but thanked them for the way they help the Democrats win elections.

"You can always count on them to make it clear before the campaign is over that the Republican Party is the party of big business and that they would like to turn the country back to the big corporations and the big bankers to run as they see fit," he said.

He said that they "scare the daylights" out of the average American citizen by their actions such as those in the 80th Congress which "went after organized labor with their Taft-Hartley law . . . after all wage earners by their attacks on the social security program . . . after the farmer by tampering with price supports and by failing to provide grain storage."

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers was re-elected a national vice-chairman, and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers were re-elected members of the ADA national board.

Strike Voted At North American

CIO Auto Workers employed at two plants of the North American Aviation Corp. have voted "overwhelmingly" to strike unless the company boosts its "totally inadequate" wage offer.

Paul Schrade, president of UAW Local 887 at Torrance, Calif., said 95% of the local's 10,000 members approved walkout plans while at Columbus, O., 94% of the 8000 workers voted to strike.

Pizer Urges Defeat Of Smith Bill

PRES. MORRIS PIZER of the CIO Furniture Workers has joined in the chorus of protests against the Smith union injunction receivership bill.

Terming the proposed bill the "most shackling restraint against labor yet devised," Pizer compared its seizure provision with the practices in totalitarian countries.

He charged that no employer would have an incentive to settle a dispute "because he would know that a strike would be enjoined and that none of the union's demands would be realized."

"Free collective bargaining and the right to strike—labor's sole weapon in an otherwise unequal conflict between management and labor—are at stake," he said.

Pizer, in a letter to members of the House Armed Services Committee, urged rejection of the proposal as "harmful to our democracy."

Factory Pay Up

The average pay of the nation's 13 million factory workers last month was 5% more than in the same month of 1951, the Labor Dept. reported last week. The new average pay figure was $1.66 an hour.

House Votes New Fund For Flood Relief

THE HOUSE last week approved a CIO-supported $55 million emergency appropriation for repairing flood control works damaged in the recent Midwest floods. The bill now goes to the Senate.

President Truman had asked a $45 million grant, but the House Appropriations Committee upped the figure by $10 million to permit Army engineers to continue flood repair operations in Kansas City.

THE CIO meanwhile called for support of a commission, to be appointed by the President, to study the comparative costs of establishing a program of watershed rehabilitation plus supplemental reservoirs for hydropower and additional flood water storage.

In a letter to all CIO councils, Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, stresses the importance of a balanced program if watershed rehabilitation is to be successful.

He called for support of a bill introduced by Sen. Monroney (D. Okla.) which would set up the commission to study the value of work on the upper watersheds and works on the main river systems.

Read 'Em And Weep—

Here's What It Costs To Keep Ahead Of Sheriff

HOW FAR are you running behind the high-cost-of-living? If you failed to earn between $73.30 and $85.63 a week and lived in one of 34 large cities last October, you could not maintain a "modest, but adequate" standard of living, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

The bureau came up with the annual revision of its City Workers' Family Budget, showing the costs of the goods and services required in each of the 34 cities examined for a family consisting of a working father, non-working mother and two children under 15.

The survey showed that it costs more to live in Washington—which has less industry than any large city in the United States—than in any of the other 33 cities.

The "modest but adequate" standard could be maintained in the nation's Capital for $4454 a year, or $85.63 a week, the figures showed. At the other end of the scale stood New Orleans, where the same level of living required $3812 a year, or $73.30 a week.

A year prior, in October, 1950, Washington stood in second place with $3926 a year, or $75.50 a week, needed for the same set of goods and services. In first place was Milwaukee, where $3933 a year, or $75.69 a week, was required. Last October Milwaukee was in second place with $4387 a year, or $84.36 a week, needed.

The budget figures beat down even further the old gag about it being cheaper to live in the South than in the North. Three of the six most expensive cities were in the South—Richmond, Atlanta, Los Angeles and Houston following Washington and Milwaukee in that order.

It cost more to live in Birmingham than in Boston or Buffalo. Memphis at $4790 was more expensive than Minneapolis at $4161. On the other hand four of the six lowest-cost cities were in the North.

The BLS found that the cost of food differed little from city to city. But housing costs varied sharply, the study showed, and had increased sharply in the previous year. They ranged from $581 in New Orleans to $1034 in Washington. In Houston, one of the warmest cities, they cost as much as in Milwaukee, one of the coldest, and were exceeded only by Washington and Richmond.

The budget figures for the 34 cities studied were:

Atlanta	$4315	Jacksonville	$4202	Philadelphia	$4078
Baltimore	4217	Kansas City	3960	Pittsburgh	4203
Birmingham	4252	Los Angeles	4311	Portland, Ore.	4153
Boston	4217	Manchester	4090	Portland, Me.	4021
Buffalo	4127	Memphis	4190	Richmond	4338
Chicago	4185	Milwaukee	4387	St. Louis	4112
Cincinnati	4208	Minneapolis	4161	San Francisco	4263
Cleveland	4103	Mobile	3969	Savannah	4067
Denver	4199	New Orleans	3812	Scranton	4002
Detroit	4195	New York	4083	Seattle	4280
Houston	4304	Norfolk	4146	Washington	4454
Indianapolis	4044				

Oil Workers Get 15c Pact At Sinclair

THE NATION'S oil workers last week were ending their strike as fast as companies agreed to contracts based on Wage Stabilization Board recommendations for 15c hourly wage increases.

By midweek approximately one-third of the 90,000 strikers had returned to work following the signing of contracts, and thousands more returned to work later in the week as additional agreements were reached.

End of the nationwide strike was speeded when 10,000 CIO Oil Workers ratified a contract with the Sinclair Oil Co., the only firm which negotiates with the CIO union on a company-wide basis. Fifty-eight per cent favored it.

THERE WERE several hitches in negotiations, notably with Standard Oil of Indiana where 7000 members of the independent Central States Petroleum Union voted against the firm's 15c offer because it contained contract "encroachments."

The end of the strike was indicated when Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers and other leaders of the striking CIO, AFL and independent oil workers on May 15 announced that top leaders of the unions had reluctantly accepted the WSB recommendations.

WSB called for a 15c hourly wage increase and increasing the differential of the second shift to 6c an hour and of the third shift to 12c an hour.

KNIGHT SAID the "greatest handicap to rapid settlement now is the insistence by many companies that the duration of the wage agreements be changed."

"It has been customary for many years," he continued, "to write contracts so as to permit a review of wages at six month intervals.

"In spite of this long established tradition, many companies now are insisting on the removal of six month wage reopening clauses and on the freezing of wages for at least a year."

BLS Index Inches Up As Food Prices Jump

JUST as it has done in 11 of the last 15 months, the cost of living went up again in the 30-day period ending Apr. 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

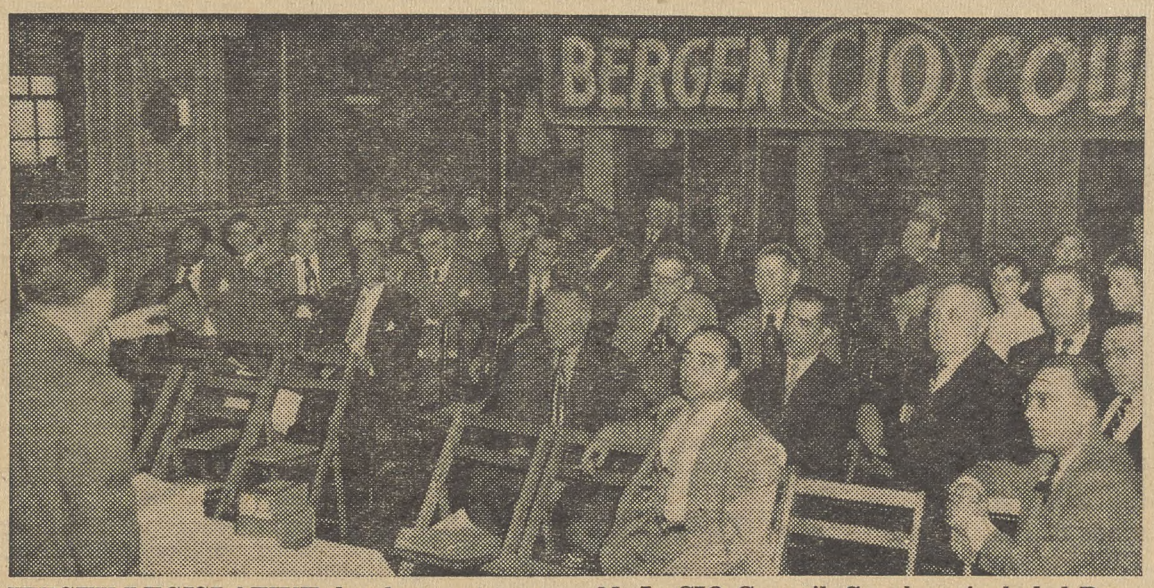
But despite that fact—and the additional fact that the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index jumped 10c in the week ending May 20, the sharpest advance in 21 months—business representatives persisted in urging Congress to end price controls.

The rise in the BLS Consumers Price Index was from 188 to 188.7, and represented an increase in the cost of living of four-tenths of one per cent. This was not enough fully to offset the drop between January and February, and means that about one million CIO Auto Workers will suffer a 1c an hour cost-of-living wage cut at the forthcoming quarterly adjustment.

However, many UAW-CIO members, including 302,000 General Motors employes, will receive a productivity increase of 4c an hour on June 1 and thus will have a net boost of 3c. At the end of the first two years of the current five-year GM contract, the workers have received 23c an hour in cost of living increases, including the 1c they now lose.

Here are the cumulative figures for the "new" BLS Index:

Period	Index	Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950: June 15	170.2
1943 monthly average	123.6	1951: June 15	185.2
1944 monthly average	125.5	1952: Jan. 15	189.1
1945 monthly average	128.4	Feb. 15	187.9
1946 monthly average	139.3	Mar. 15	188.0
1947 monthly average	159.2	Apr. 15	188.7
1948 monthly average	171.2		
1949 monthly average	169.1		
1950 monthly average	171.9		
1951 monthly average	185.6		
1952 monthly average	188.4		



JERSEY LEGISLATIVE developments, political action problems and changes in unemployment and workmen compensation laws by the Legislature were reviewed at a recent conference of the Bergen County, N. J., CIO Council. Speakers included Pres. Carl Holderman of the State CIO Council, Jack Leonard of the council's legal staff, and Harry Krantz, state legislative director. The session aroused widespread interest.

Price Lids Slashed In New Senate Bill

WAGE AND PRICE controls — slashed even more than they were last year—would be continued only until next March under a bill approved by the Senate Banking Committee last week.

All other provisions of the Defense Production Act, including rent control, would be continued for one year. The present law expires June 30.

Like the present law, it is another congressional invitation to more inflation.

The most drastic revision of present control provisions is a section abolishing the present Wage Stabilization Board. This would be replaced with a new board without labor representation, which would have no power to recommend settlements of labor disputes.

The bill also would permanently exempt from the minimum wage provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act goods which can be bought on the open market. (See Page 3.)

President Truman last February asked Congress to extend the law for two years and abolish the Capehart and Herlong Amendments and the ban on livestock slaughter quotas, which were written into the measure last session. The committee not only kept all these inflationary provisions but opened the way for still further price hikes under the Herlong Amendment.

This new provision would require OPS to set price ceilings so as to allow all retailers and wholesalers their pre-Korea percentage markups.

The bill also contains a policy statement that would make mandatory still further decontrol, and increase pressures for such action from industry.

Other inflationary gimmicks written into the bill include:

1. A requirement for public hearings before rent controls could be reimposed in any decontrolled community.

2. A ban against the setting of any OPS ceiling prices which are lower than minimum prices fixed by state law.

3. Elimination of price controls on rates and fees charged by federal, state or local governments for any goods or services, such as municipal terminal fees and liquor sold by state or city-owned stores.

The committee's action after a warning by Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall that there are "widespread" signs that prices are stiffening.

"It is no exaggeration to say that this country can't stand further increases in prices on top of the already steep price increases we have had since Korea," Arnall said. "And yet there is no doubt that if price controls were removed these price increases would occur."

A new order by OPS boosted ceilings on canned fruits and vegetables one to two cents a can, and price stabilization officials said further increases in a wide range of food items also could be expected soon.

In another action, OPS removed price controls from raw cotton and virtually all textiles.

Steel Union Parley Stick By Its Guns

CIO STEELWORKERS wound up their sixth convention with a roaring determination to win a new contract for wage improvements and the union shop.

As the four-day meeting drew to a close in Philadelphia's Convention Hall, Pres. Philip Murray of the USA-CIO told the 3000 delegates:

"If the industry is foolish enough to believe that they can bargain this union down below the compromise recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board, then they are very, very foolish—because we are in no mood to do that and we are not going to do it."

Much—but by no means all of the biennial session—was devoted to issues in the steel dispute, during which the union has been seeking catch-up improvements in both economic and non-economic matters.

In other actions, the union:

1. Voted to raise dues from $2 to $3 a month, and initiation fees from $3 to $5.

2. Provided that the Honest Ballot Association or a similar non-partisan organization will handle the counting of votes in future elections for national and district officers.

3. Clarified certain administrative authority in the secretary-treasurer's office, and lifted the number of nominations necessary for candidates for national and district posts.

4. Set the next USA-CIO convention for the third Tuesday of September, 1954.

Murray took occasion to voice some sharp criticism of Sec. of Commerce Charles Sawyer, who runs the steel industry for the government.

Sawyer had written a letter of complaint that steel workers—in walking out for three days when Judge Pine's decision temporarily gave the mills back to private owners—had not taken all necessary steps in some plants to protect equipment.

Murray said the actual facts showed the workers had found great difficulty in many plants in getting management assent to stand-by maintenance agreements.

The union president said that Sawyer is "no friend of yours" and charged that he has shown an "almost unthinkable degree of bias."

Murray said that Roger Putnam, Economic Stabilization Agency head, had been 100% correct when he recently accused the industry of "putting on a propaganda drive that even a Dr. Goebbels (Hitler's propaganda chief) might envy."

He also quoted a Putnam statement that the dispute reached the WSB "only because the steel industry had failed to bargain on a single one of something like 100 different demands of the union for changes in their contract."

The convention heard stirring pledges of support from four CIO union leaders—Pres. Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers; Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers; Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers; and Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers.

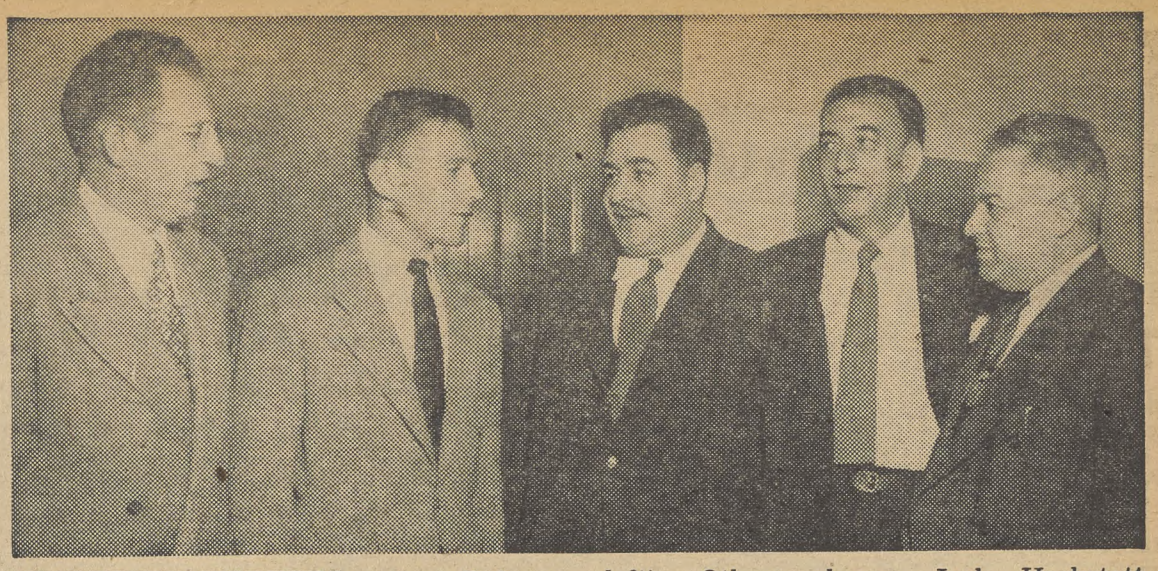
The Steel Issue In A Nutshell:

The issues in the government's seizure of steel, as related in capsule form to the CIO Steelworkers' convention by UAW Pres. Walter Reuther:

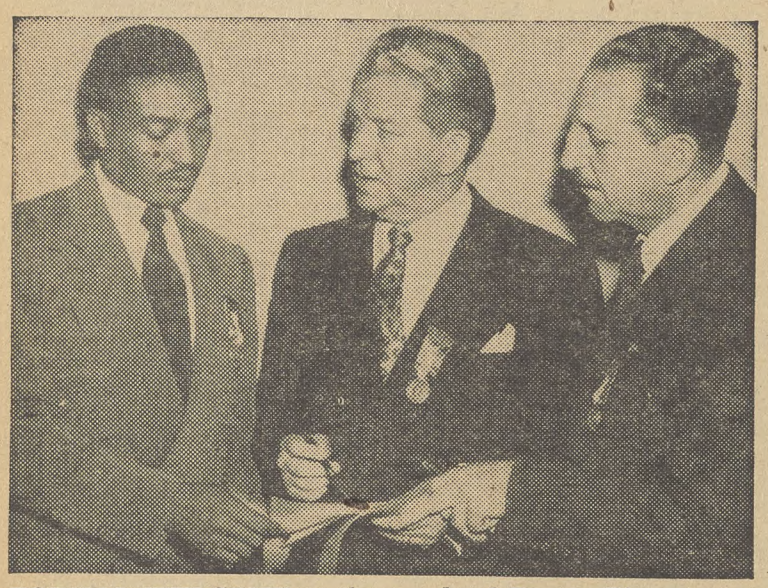
"It's a funny thing, but when the government intervenes to protect the people, that is 'socialism.'

"When the government intervenes to help little people feed their kids and pay the rent and pay doctor bills, that is a foreign 'ism' being introduced into American life.

"But when the government intervenes to give the United States Steel Corp. $600 million in tax amortization, that is the American system working in high gear."



FURNITURE WORKERS protest Defense Dept. procurement policies to Sens. Lehman (D.) and Ives (R.), both of New York. They are greeted by Stanley G. Karson, Sen. Lehman's legislative assistant (second from left). Others shown: Jack Hockstatt, UFWA eastern regional director; Michael DeCicco, regional representative; Harry Weinstock, UFWA counsel, and Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz, NYC CIO Council.



FORMAL WELCOME to thousands of Puerto Rican sugar workers who have joined the CIO Packinghouse Workers was voted at the UPWA Denver convention. In a huddle over the sugar situation above are (left to right) Armando Sanchez, Puerto Rican field representative for UPWA; Alex Summers, chief of the union's Sugar Div., and David Sternback, CIO representative on the island.

WSB Sets Parley On Productivity Pay Boost Policy

CIO Pres. Philip Murray and four other officials representing the Government, industry and labor have been invited to a two-day session with the Wage Stabilization Board in Washington this week.

The meetings were scheduled by the WSB to determine policy on special productivity wage increases.

Labor members of WSB have demanded that the board take action on the matter since some unions have already been granted the increases.

In addition to Murray, others invited are AFL Pres. William Green; Jules Bachman, professor at New York Univ. and industry economic consultant; Pres. Reuben Robertson, Jr., of the Champion Paper Co., former WSB industry member, and Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Steel Backed By UPWA

THE FULL resources, influence and manpower of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, "in the courts, in Congress and on the picket line," were pledged to the embattled CIO Steelworkers in a resolution passed on the final day of the UPWA convention in Denver.

The resolution condemned government and legislative "tools" of the steel industry and called on the Office of Price Stabilization to block the employers' efforts "to extort" improper price increases. It also supported the CIO Oil Workers in their strike.

Another resolution set forth the UPWA's "opposition to all forms of totalitarianism including fascism, communism and any other authoritarian group." It also pledged opposition to "any activity within our organization on the part of the Communists, fascists or any other groups designed to destroy our democratic purposes to further our objectives."

Several thousand Puerto Rican sugar workers who recently joined the union were given a formal welcome and assured of support in their fight for a 75c an hour minimum under the Wage-Hour Act.

N.Y. Furniture Workers Hit Defense Contract Policy

ANOTHER union complaint was lodged in Washington last week against Defense Dept. procurement policies.

The latest group to protest the policies is the CIO Furniture Workers in New York City.

Accompanied by Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City CIO Council, UFWA and management representatives came to Washington to tell Sens. Lehman (D.) and Ives (R.), both of New York, of the plight of the workers and industry.

The union spokesmen told the senators that the policy of the Defense Dept. of awarding contracts to low bidders, irrespective of their qualification for doing the work, caused a third of the 15,000 members of the UFWA in the city to be idle. They said that the contracts were going to non-union furniture factories in the South.

The Senators were urged to transmit the protest to the Pentagon. Iushewitz said that the Senators were "most friendly and anxious to help."

The CIO Clothing Workers, the CIO Textile Workers and other CIO unions have protested the Pentagon procurement policies. At their recent convention at Atlantic City, ACWA called for a civilian procurement agency to replace Pentagon purchasers.

Unemployment also resulted in New York City shoe, clothing, lithography and electrical appliance industries from government procurement policies, Iushewitz said. He declared that a third of the CIO Lithographers in the nation's largest city also are jobless, because the Government Printing Office is awarding jobs to non-union shops in the Middle West and South.

CIO Urges OK Of P.R. Constitution

Prompt action on the new constitution of Puerto Rico by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and speedy approval by the Senate itself were urged last week by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee.

In a letter to Chairman O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) of the Senate group, Potofsky described the constitution as "a truly democratic document and tribute to Gov. Nunoz Marin and his associates." He wrote:

"Guaranteeing, in the best American tradition, full human, civil, and labor rights, including the right to organize, picket and strike, it shows that Puerto Rico is in the best sense a part of the United States and that it shares our cherished heritage and faith."

Sitdown Foils Back-To-Work At Sylvania

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week used the sitdown strike technique of the early days of CIO to disrupt a back-to-work movement at the Sylvania Electric radio tube plant at Shawnee, Okla.

In cooperation with county officials, back-to-work leaders had set up a booth in the lobby of the courthouse at Shawnee to hire scabs. IUE members, who have been on strike since Mar. 17, are seeking a contract in line with agreements at other Sylvania plants.

BACK-to-work leaders and the company were all set for a showdown with the strikers last week. The leaders of the back-to-work movement, Mrs. Katie Quinn, boasted that 120 scabs would go through the picket line.

Escorted by state and county officers, 31 scabs went through the picket line, whose ranks gave way to let them enter as the 100 pickets expressed their displeasure with shouts, jeers and catcalls.

The pickets continued their activity peacefully, and the police, having done their "job," left the scene. They had hardly disappeared when the pickets, moving like one body, entered the plant cafeteria.

The scabs gathered at one end of the cafeteria, the strikers at the other where they sang union songs and shouted, "We want a contract."

The scabs produced nary a radio tube, and Sylvania officials hurriedly summoned IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, to their New York City offices to resume negotiations which broke down almost a month ago.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE WRITER attended three conventions. At the United Steelworkers convention in Philadelphia, the workers demonstrated unity and showed they were ready to fight when necessary for their just demands. The delegates knew all the issues and are ready to follow their leadership.

From there, the writer went to Atlantic City for the convention of another great affiliate, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. This organization has led in all matters of human welfare through the years. The same confidence and unity prevailed. The convention adopted a resolution in support of the Steelworkers. Brothers Potofsky, Rosenblum and their members have done a great job.

The writer then attended the convention of the Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers International Union. This organization, under its new president, Alex Bail, is in full accord with CIO policies on all questions. The delegates demonstrated that they will support Pres. Bail fully and carry the policies of the organization forward.

The CIO stands firmly behind the elected officers of the Textile Workers Union of America. This position would have been taken, whoever would have been elected in the democratic way. There will be more on this situation as developments occur. Stand with your Union!

★

CIO Field Rep. Alexander (Scotty) McKay, reports a representation election victory for the CIO Steelworkers at the closing machine station of the American Can Co., Baltimore, Md., with 37 workers eligible, the USA-CIO won by a vote of 29 to 8 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that workers at the California Incinerator Co., Los Angeles, favored the CIO Furniture Workers by a vote of 33 to 14 for no union. UFW Rep. John McBee was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that in a representation election at the Brockway-Smith-Haigh-Lovell Co., Handen, Conn., the workers voted to affiliate with the CIO by a vote of 20 to 1 for no union.

Natl. Dir. John Riffe, of the CIO Organizing Committee reports the following representation election victories: J. W. Galbreath Co., Fairfield, Ala., eligible 70, USA-CIO 37, no union 32, void 1; Boyle Midway Chemical Works, Chamblee, Ga., eligible 72, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 52, no union 0; Toccoa Manufacturing Co., Toccoa, Ga., eligible 276, Woodworkers 132, no union 119, challenged 7.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers, reports the following representation election victories: Hunter Fan Co., Memphis, Tenn., IUE 171, no union 120; J. L. Gleason & Co., Cambridge, Mass., IUE-CIO 27, no union 5; General Electric, Johnstown, Pa., IUE-CIO 16, no union 2, UE 2.

★

Reg. Dir. John Maurillo reports the Steelworkers won two significant representation election victories: Camillus Cutlery Co., Camillus, N. Y., USA-CIO 147, no union 133; U. S. Hoffman Machinery Co., Auburn, N. Y., plant, USA-CIO 400, 135 no union.

Vice-Pres. R. J. Schaffer, CIO Oil Workers, reports the following election victories: Mid-West Refining Co., Inc., Alma, Mich., OWIU 59, AFL 31; Pure Oil Co., Refinery, Midland, Mich., OWIU 16, AFL 13; Vickers Petroleum Co. refinery, Potwin, Kan., OWIU 54, others 4; Gulf Refining Co., Staten Island, N. Y., OWIU 161, AFL 89, neither 0.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that the USA-CIO won a representation election at the Montana Ferro-Alloys, Inc., plant by a vote of 82 to 1. This plant is a new one and within the next six months will have approximately 500 workers. Intl. Rep. Earl Crowder was in charge.

Act. Reg. Dir. J. H. Stocker reports that in a representation election at the Epsen Lithographing Co., Omaha, Neb., the workers favored the Amalgamated Lithographers, CIO, by a vote of 35 to 27 no union. This drive was conducted by Glenn McQueen, who did a good job in view of the anti-labor attitude of this firm.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports that the CIO Auto Workers won a representation election at the Arkansas Foundry Co., Little Rock, Ark., by the following vote: Eligible 128, UAW-CIO 71, no union 43, challenged 10. UAW-CIO Reps. Jack Crump and William Kimberling were in charge.

TWUA Asks New Pay Base

AN INCREASE in the hourly minimum wage paid under the Walsh-Healey Act in the woolen industry from $1.05 to $1.26 was urged recently by the CIO Textile Workers at a Labor Dept. hearing.

The act provides that the Labor Dept may set the standards for wages in government contracts of more than $10,000.

TWUA Research Dir. Solomon Barkin said that the proposed new rate was exceeded by a large part of the industry, particularly in New England. Barkin also asked for higher rates for the second and third shifts, six paid holidays, graduated vacation periods, and health and welfare benefits.

22,000 Glass Workers Get Pay Hikes In 2 Big Pacts

TWENTY-TWO thousand CIO Glass Workers have won immediate pay increases ranging from 8c to 16c an hour from the two largest firms in the glass industry.

The pay boosts are contained in a contract of the union with Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co. and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Announcement of the terms of the contract was made by the union and the companies May 15, following the conclusion of negotiations at Miami Beach, Fla.

The new two-year pact provides an across-the-board increase of 8c an hour and an additional boost of 8c an hour for maintenance and non-bonus workers.

The agreement also provides a cost-of-living escalator clause governed by Labor Dept. consumer price index. The clause says that the hourly rate cannot be reduced by more than 8c an hour, if BLS figures should decline.

BY Nov. 15, 1953, production workers will receive an increase totaling 14c an hour—establishing a new minimum hourly rate of $1.62 an hour—and maintenance and non-bonus workers will receive 22c an hour.

Several fringe benefits also were won by the Glass Workers. These include three weeks vacation with pay for employes with 15 years' service or more, with liberalization of eligibility dates; an increase in night shift differentials to 6c and 9c an hour, and three additional paid holidays.

Covered by the agreement are the workers in Libby-Owens-Ford plants at Ottawa, Ill., Shreveport, La., Charleston, W. Va., and Toledo, O., and Pittsburgh Plate Glass plants at Crystal City, Mo., Creighton and Ford City, Pa.; Mt. Vernon, O.; Henryetta, Okla., and Clarksburg, W. Va.

The union was represented by Pres. Burl W. Phares, First Vice Pres. Leland Beard, Sec.-Treas. Lewis McCracken and wage committeemen from the 10 plants.

Rail Unions Okeh Pact

THREE railway brotherhoods last week accepted "reluctantly" a peace proposal by President Truman, thereby ending a three-year dispute.

Settlement foreshadowed a quick return of the seized roads to private ownership after 21 months under nominal Government control.

More than 150,000 engineers will get an immediate 37c an hour wage increase and lump sum payments of $600 to $1100 for back pay to October, 1950. The new pact runs to October 1953.

The roads were seized in August 1950, to avert a nationwide strike.

The new contract contains one change which the unions called a "major improvement" over a proposal turned down in 1950. This gives the unions the right to reject carrier demands for extending the runs of train crews beyond the terminal point.

CONGRATULATIONS.—Pres. Harry Martin (right) of the CIO Newspaper Guild congratulates Clement Bundock of Britain on his election as chairman of the new International Federation of Journalists.

News Unions In 17 Nations Join In New World Group

A NEW world organization of newspaper unions, long the goal of the CIO Newspaper Guild, came into being at a recent conference in Brussels.

Fifty-seven delegates from 17 nations joined in establishing and drafting a constitution for the new International Federation of Journalists from the Free World.

Clement J. Bundock, past secretary of the British National Union of Journalists, was nominated as the first chairman.

Goals of the new federation are to safeguard freedom of the press, act against threats to the rights of journalists, collect information on employment conditions and contracts, consider questions regarding relations between journalists of the world, and establish close relations with the United Nations.

The federation was established to replace the old International Organization of Journalists, which had become communist-dominated.

The new organization was planned by Pres. Harry Martin of the CIO Newspaper Guild, who is information officer for the U. S. Mutual Security Agency, assisted by representatives from the other nations. Martin presided at the opening sessions. Also attending was Ralph B. Novak, ANG executive vice-president.

Delegates were present from Belgium, Denmark, France, Britain, Japan, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Cuba, Austria, the Saar, Canada, Greece, Mexico, Western Germany and the U. S. **(LPA)**

Elections Set In Local 600

THE BOARD of administration of big Ford Local 600 of the CIO Auto Workers in Detroit last week announced the schedule of elections in five units of the local.

Following charges that the local was Communist dominated, the international union a few months ago named the board to supervise Local 600's affairs temporarily.

The five elections will be held from June 10 to 20. Election dates in 13 other local units will be announced later. These elections will be followed by balloting on local-wide officers, and the lifting of the administratorship.

TWU Warns N.Y. Officials On Bus Deal

A WARNING was sounded last week by the Transport Workers that the proposed transfer of New York City bus lines to private ownership would precipitate "a first-class transit crisis" unless job security of bus employes is protected.

TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill and Pres. Matthew Guinan of TWU Local 100 wrote Chairman Sidney H. Bingham of the city Board of Transportation that the "horse-trading" between private bus companies and the city over the five or more bus lines has "caused great unrest among (TWU) officers and members."

The employes of the city transit system and the private companies are covered by TWU agreements.

"We do not intend to permit anybody to make gypsies of our members in the transit system or force them to become journeymen bus workers begging for part-time work from line to line," the union leaders said.

The union leaders also charged that the Consolidated Edison Co. was moving to "grab the subway power plants, a plan it has cherished for the last 11 years."

Dixiegops Bow To AMA, Kill Social Security Boost

HOUSE DIXIEGOPS last week turned down a small increase in benefits to the 4.5 million Americans now drawing old age and survivors insurance and to the 60 million others eligible for future benefits.

Social security payments now range from a minimum of $20 a month for an individual to a top of $168 for a large family.

But the House—under last-minute lobbying pressure from the American Medical Association—turned down a proposal to up the benefits by 12.5% or not less than $5 a month.

The increase would have given pension recipients a little more leeway in meeting high living costs, and it would be financed out of a present surplus in social security funds.

Until AMA came out against the measure, there was overwhelming support for its passage. Just before the vote, however, the doctors' lobby telegraphed members a phony charge that the bill, which makes no provision whatever for medical care, meant "socialized medicine."

Ninety-nine Republicans, representing the extreme right wing of the party, and 51 Democrats, chiefly Southerners, gave way before the pressure and voted to kill the bill; 98 Democrats, 51 Republicans and 1 Independent voted for it.

Although 10 more voted for passage than against it, the measure was defeated because it had reached the floor under a gag rule requiring a two-thirds vote for passage.

Leading supporter of the AMA viewpoint in the floor fight was Rep. Reed (R. N. Y.). He called it a "political bill" and shouted, "if you vote for this bill you are voting for socialized medicine."

THE ONLY basis for the AMA misrepresentation is a clause in the bill that "an individual shall not be considered to be under a disability unless he furnishes such proof of the existence thereof as may be required by regulations of the (Federal Security) Administrator," who was empowered to designate private physicians to determine disability examinations.

Without such a provision, there would be no way of preventing chiselers from applying for disability benefits. In fact, right-wing Republicans attacking this provision were somewhat embarrassed when Rep. Kean (R. N. J.) took full responsibility for the section under attack.

He said he thought it the best part of the bill and that "the medical associations are seeing burglars under the bed. This bill has nothing to do with socialized medicine."

Vainly warning his GOP colleagues that their opposition was "a mistake," Kean pointed out that the provision contested was almost identical with standard Veterans Administration procedures for medical examinations.

A move to allow the bill to be passed by a majority vote was also opposed by most Republicans, led by Rep. Halleck (R. Ind.), assistant minority leader.

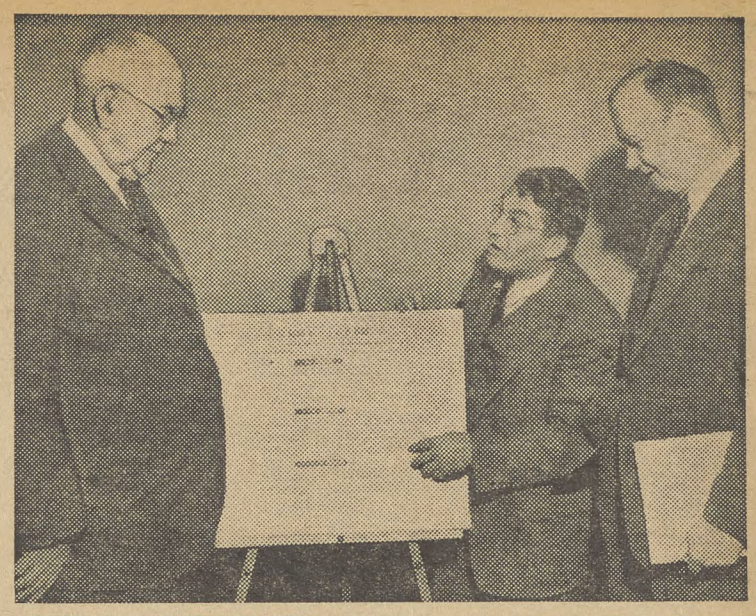
Majority Leader McCormack (D. Mass.) called this "most unfortunate," adding:

"It was a most meritorious bill, but all one has to do these days is to holler 'socialism' and a lot of hysteria sets in upon situations that do not exist."

Rep. Yorty (D. Calif.) summed up the probable political effects of the Dixiegops' action by calling it "rather shocking to most people because there exists widespread support for Social Security improvements. The fact that the bill was opposed by so many Republicans indicates their growing willingness to openly fight all measures calculated to improve the economic security of wage earners."

He was supported in this view by at least one Republican. Kean said that "now, Mr. Truman can get up and yell that a vast majority of House Republicans voted against giving $5 to everybody."

President Truman first proposed the increased benefits in his State-of-the-Union message last January.



BETTER RENT CONTROLS are asked from Rep. Spence (D. Ky.), chairman of the House Banking Committee (left), by Leo Goodman, secretary of the CIO National Housing Committee, at recent CIO conference on housing legislation. Rent Stabilizer Tighe E. Woods (right) looks on.

IWA Ends Solid Front, Gets Hike For 5000

THE SOLID FRONT of the logging and sawmill operators in five Pacific Northwest states against the striking CIO Woodworkers has begun to break.

Agreements have sent about 5000 of the 40,000 IWA members back to work in the walkout that began Apr. 29.

Approximately 1300 of those who have returned to their jobs are employed at the Simpson Logging Co., Shelton, Wash. The firm pulled out of the Lumbermen's Industrial Relations Committee to come to terms with the union.

IWA won an hourly wage increase of 7.5c, retroactive to Apr. 1; three additional holidays, an additional 2c an hour for the second shift, and a 6c an hour differential for the third shift, and two-week vacations after three years' service, instead of the previous five years.

The company agreed to continue to pay 7.5c an hour to the health and welfare fund, but the payment will no longer be subject to income tax, social security, workmen's compensation or unemployment compensation deductions.

The terms are substantially similar to those reached with the big Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. before the strike began. This firm employs 8000 workers.

THE Woodworkers are fighting another battle in the South, with 150 IWA members standing firm despite wholesale arrest of strikers.

Nine IWA strikers at the Snively Grove Co., Waycross, Ga., have been arrested. Seven of this group were arrested twice, first on disorderly practice charges and again on misdemeanor charges.

On the first charge each striker was fined $27.50, and trial on the second charge is pending. The union paid the fines on the first charges and posted $300 bond for each on the second charges.

Last Name Is Only Resemblance

Stalin, of all people, has been beaten up by the Communists.

His first name is not Joseph, but Bernard. He's not Russian, but French. He's not a dictator, but a dock worker. And he's not a Communist, but a member of the anti-Communist Force Ouvriere.

It was the fact that he isn't a Communist, of course, that won him the beating at the hands of the Red goons. But Stalin, who lives in Rouen and was left with a badly scarred face, sued the Red-dominated General Confederation of Labor for damages and was awarded 15,000 francs, or about $45.

URW Opens Wage Parleys At Goodrich

THE CIO Rubber Workers will kick off negotiations with the Big Four rubber companies June 9, when contract talks begin at Cincinnati with B. F. Goodrich Co.

URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster last week said the demands will be based on the union's economic program for 1952, adopted in Cleveland on Mar. 18.

The program calls for an "equitable" wage increase to "preserve and improve living standards and to give workers a share in the rising productivity and prosperity of the rubber and allied industries."

Other demands are full union shop contracts, extension and improvement of pension and insurance benefits, a 30-day wage reopening provision and improvement of various "fringe" benefits.

Goodrich and Firestone are the only Big Four firms whose contracts with the union do not provide for a full union shop. The present pacts with the two firms authorize modified union shops.

Full union shop clauses are in practically all other contracts with URW, including the other two of the Big Four, Goodyear Tire and Rubber, and U. S. Rubber.

URW represents 17,000 workers at Goodrich plants at Akron, O.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Cadillac, Mich.; Clarksville, Tenn.; Oaks, Pa.; Miami, Okla., and Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Smith Permanent Injunction Bill H.R. 7647	Puts unions under injunctions and court receiverships during emergency periods.	Before House Armed Services Com.	Write immediately to Representatives vigorously opposing bill.
Defense Production Act	Extends price-wage-rent and other controls beyond June 30.	Senate Banking Com. has reported anti-labor bill; House Banking Com. now holding hearings.	Urge Senators to eliminate Dirksen, Fulbright and other crippling amendments. (See articles.)
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	House Ways and Means Com. holding hearings. Senate Finance Com. has tabled bill.	Strongly urge members House Ways and Means Com. to support bill.
Tidelands Oil	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	Senate and House have passed bills giving title to states.	Urge Pres. Truman to veto Tidelands Oil Bill.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Com. voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

Arbiters' Group Restates Neutral Position On WSB

THE AMERICAN Arbitration Association—under CIO criticism last month for criticism of the Wage Stabilization Board—has reaffirmed its "neutral and impartial position" and expressed regrets over misunderstanding.

In late April, CIO Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg rapped the association—which provides neutral arbitrators and tribunals for labor-management disputes and commercial work—for "biased and unfair" criticism of the WSB.

The AAA's editorial had suggested that an all-public board, rather than one on which labor, management and the public were equally represented, might have done better in the steel dispute.

J. Noble Braden, executive vice-president of the AAA, wrote to Goldberg last week that the "Association deeply regrets that any comment was made on the WSB recommendation in the steel dispute." He added that the editorial was intended solely as a discussion of tripartite arbitration, without reference to the steel case.

'Horsemeat' Congress Swings Ax Again On Price Control Law

—SEE STORIES ON PAGE 3

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 2, 1952 82 No. 22

Lest We Forget . . . Little Steel Strike Massacre, Memorial Day, 1937.

10 Cops For Every Picket—That's Life In Newark

FOR TWO YEARS, the Essex-West Hudson (N.J.) CIO Council went to the Newark City Commission's public hearing on the budget and told the city fathers that by comparison with other cities of the same size, they were spending too much money.

It didn't work.

So this year Joel R. Jacobson, executive secretary of the CIO Council, which represents 35,000 Newark members, tried another tack. He produced a set of 15 tables, based on U. S. Census Bureau statistics, showing that it costs too much to run Newark even when compared with the 20 largest cities in the country. Newark had a 1950 population of 438,776.

"Newark is now very definitely in the big leagues," he testified. "There is no longer any point in studying Newark's problems with cities of comparable size.

"There is no point, because in every single major category of taxation and expenditures, Newark has far exceeded all cities in its own class.

"The CIO has therefore made an adaptation for this big-league status of our community. We're not going to bother with the little fish. We are going to concern ourselves solely with those communities in the United States which are larger than Newark . . ."

Jacobson's figures showed that Newark was right up there with the big boys in every classification but one. That was the amount of money spent for recreation. In this classification it ranked 20th—only Houston, Tex., spent less.

Jacobson discussed each table in detail but reserved his finest fire for the Police Dept. Newark has 1395 police employes and stands 14th among the top 21 cities—with more cops than Buffalo, Kansas City, Minneapolis and other larger communities.

It has one police department employe for every 315 residents. The proportion is exceeded only by Boston and is far more than the country's four largest cities—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Los Angeles.

"From this record," said Jacobson, "one would assume that there were sufficient cops on the payroll to perform their legitimate functions.

"Our experience with the Newark Police Dept. seems to substantiate an entirely opposite view. If you were to approach any CIO member at random and ask when he last saw a Newark cop, the odds are excellent he would tell you it was the last time he was on strike.

"I remember one particular evening last winter, when Newark was at a complete standstill for four or five hours because of an eighth of an inch of ice. There wasn't a cop to be seen.

"The Director of Public Safety himself was at the corner of Washington and Spruce sts., trying to untangle an awful mess, but it seems to me that the Director is not required to direct traffic, but that the policemen assigned to work under him are.

"Where were the cops then? I'm sure they must have been congregating on some picket line somewhere, because when a strike situation arises, the picture is quite different."

Jacobson cited two specific cases.

"On four successive mornings during the recent telephone strike," he said sarcastically, "the number of cops assigned to the picket line in front of the main office of the N. J. Bell Telephone Co. outnumbered the pickets by as much as 10 to 1.

"Well, it is well-known that N. J. Bell employs nothing but vicious female anarchists and the two girls who were on the picket line certainly presented a clear and present danger to the welfare of the City of Newark. So the riot squad was on hand to 'protect' us.

"There is further evidence that better planning of assignments is required. Just two weeks ago, the CIO picket lines in front of the Anheuser-Busch plant consisted of four pickets. I, personally, counted 28 police officers, four horses, one police car and one inspector.

"However, the week previous when over 100 goons were heckling and abusing the CIO pickets—at the behest of the company, of course—and conducting one of the most massive scabbing operations this city has ever seen, and when the patience of the pickets was being sorely tried, there were two cops on the picket line. To this day, I don't understand how a major riot was averted.

"It is very difficult for the CIO to understand why the Newark Police Dept. pushes and shoves pickets around unnecessarily on peaceful picket lines, but permits company-inspired goons to harass and abuse pickets."

Morse Seizure Proposal Hit By Carey At Senate Hearing

THE MORSE BILL authorizing seizures in case of management-labor disputes threatening national emergencies has more bad points than good, the CIO told the Senate Labor Committee last week.

"To sum up our general position with regard to this bill," CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the committee, "we think its disadvantages outweigh by far its desirable provisions."

The bill provides that if the President proclaims that a national emergency is threatened because of a work stoppage in "a vital industry which seriously affects the security" of the country, a strike may be halted by an injunction and the government may seize and operate the enterprise.

SUCH a seizure could not last more than 60 days after an emergency board reports, unless Congress so provides; or Congress could cancel seizure within 10 days.

An emergency board named by the President would make findings and recommendations consistent with wage stabilization policies. During the period of seizure the government could negotiate a settlement on the basis of such recommendations. The remedies provided are in addition to those in the Taft-Hartley Act.

Carey cited four general principles that should guide Congress in seeking a solution for the "so-called national emergency strike problem."

He said the government should stay out of the picture if possible, and that if it has to get in, it should not get in any deeper than it has to; government intervention should be fair to both sides; the process should not be so rigid that either side could tell which would gain by its operation, and the Wage Stabilization Board should be the "emergency board."

"As to the first of these," he said, "it does seem to me that the test set out in the bill of a 'national emergency' threatened by a work stoppage 'in a vital industry which seriously affects the security of the United States' is about as tight a formula as could be used, supposing that some national emergency procedure of some sort is to be established.

"I am sure we are all aware, however, that no matter how restrictive the statutory formula may be, there will always be a tendency toward utilization of the procedure in cases which are not really within the formula . . .

"Let us now look at the second branch of this question, that is, at whether the extent of the government intervention would be held to the minimum . . .

"Far from restricting the scope of government intervention to a minimum, it seems to me that the proposed bill would expand it to a maximum . . .

"I come now to the question of the relative fairness of the proposed procedure to union and employer.

"It seems to me that the bill would in this regard be some improvement over Taft-Hartley, in that it would provide procedures which could be used to bring pressure for a settlement to bear upon either the union or the employer or both, instead of only on the union as under Taft-Hartley.

"Even under this bill, however, the cards would still be stacked prettly heavily against the union . . .

"WE COME now to the third general principle, that is that any national emergency strike remedy should be sufficiently flexible so that neither party to a dispute can be sure in advance that the remedy will in any given case work to that party's advantage.

"I believe that the bill does satisfy this criterion to a substanial degree. However, while I agree that this bill's remedies are flexible, I also think, as I have indicated, that its remedies are stacked rather against labor, so that it would put labor under greater pressure than it would the employer to bargain collectively and to reach agreement . . .

"My fourth and final prescription . . . was that the government should employ a board with power to make recommendations for settlement. I added that during any period of wage stabilization this board should be the same body as that which handles wage stabilization.

"This bill would utilize emergency boards with power to recommend settlements in disputes. However, while this bill is not absolutely clear on the point, it seems to me to contemplate the use of ad hoc boards rather than of a permanent board or, in particular, of the Wage Stabilization Board.

"In that respect, we regard this bill as unsatisfactory."

New Injunction Bill In Hopper

Sen. O'Conor (D. Md.) thinks unions should have the right to strike, but shouldn't be allowed to use it.

He introduced an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act which would require, rather than permit, the President to invoke its anti-union injunction proviso in the steel management strike and in future major disputes. And like T-H, the amendment "recognizes" a union's "right to strike"—at least in words.

CIO Urges WSB Act On Productivity Boosts

THREE CIO spokesmen urged the Wage Stabilization Board last week to issue a general regulation on productivity wage increases.

Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers told the board that action on productivity wage increases is "long overdue" and that the long delay has created "only confusion."

Carey, who is also secretary-treasurer of the CIO, declared that the 18-month delay is "giving employers an excuse to refuse to bargain on wage increases because they claim they are not approvable under WSB regulations." His statement was presented by David Lasser, IUE research director.

Productivity improvements "cannot be segregated into air-tight industry compartments," Carey said. He outlined four major reasons for a board decision.

1. To continue the improvements in our national standards of living.

2. To enable workers to share in improvements in technology.

3. To provide workers with a sense of justice and equity in the distribution of the products they produce.

4. To provide workers with the purchasing power to buy back the goods they produce.

Nathaniel Goldfinger, CIO associate director of research, also called for prompt WSB action on the regulation.

He said a policy should be formulated against the background of rapidly rising productivity and widespread public recognition that workers have a right to share in the fruits of increasing productivity.

"Workers and their unions have negotiated productivity wage increases of one type or another in the past," he said. "A WSB regulation to make approvable wage adjustments based on the economy's rising output per manhour will merely give formal recognition to a widespread practice.

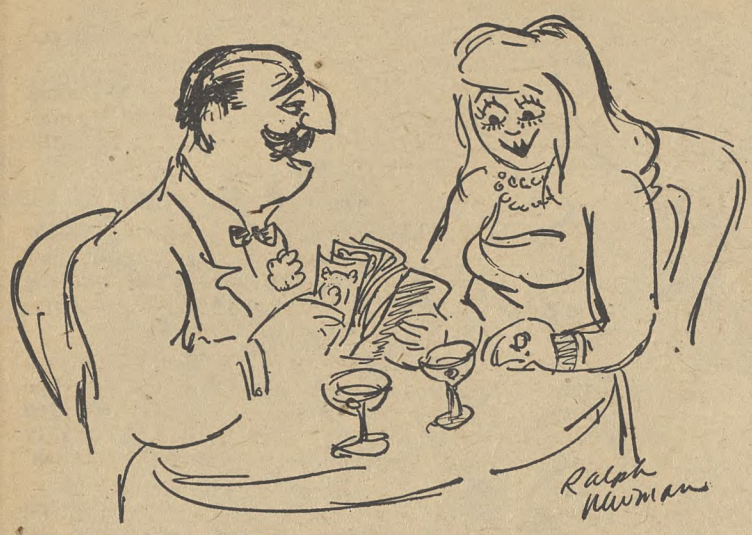
"It would be a permissive regulation, not a mandatory one. But it would give workers and their unions an opportunity to negotiate and obtain board approval of productivity wage adjustment provisions in collective bargaining contracts."

Vice Pres. John W. Livingston of the CIO Auto Workers urged WSB to institute immediately a wage increase policy "as a realistic and necessary part" of its program.

Livingston, who formerly was a labor member of WSB, said that "nearly every major management" in the auto industry has gone on record with WSB for approving payment for better productivity.

'Horsemeat' Congress Axes Price Curb Law

HOLD ON to your hats! Living costs of American families—which for months have been close to an all-time high—will go "still higher" if plans of the Dixiegop majority to butcher the Defense Production Act are pushed through Congress. And the cost of higher prices to each family, Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall warned last week, will be $300 a year.



"Unfortunately, all this money hasn't much buying power these days."

The legislative threat to wage and living standards now is a major issue in Congress.

With the present weak anti-inflation law expiring on June 30, the Senate late last week began considering a bill approved by its Banking Committee which weakens it still further.

The scales being used by the 82nd "Horsemeat" Congress are heavily weighted against consumers, and it is clear that only drastic revision—which appears doubtful—could prevent a new round of price boosts.

As its first order of business, the Senate was to vote on a motion by Sen. Dirkson (R. Ill.) to kill both price and wage controls entirely.

This vote was scheduled out of its usual order so that, if Dirksen's move succeeds, the Senate won't have to consider the many weakening amendments to the economic control sections of the Defense Production Act tacked on to the continuing legislation.

The House Banking Committee was told by Arnall that if price controls are allowed to die, prices will soar "still higher" for the housewife, the farmer and the armed services.

"I tell you right now that if you do not extend controls you will have higher prices for milk, for bread, the popular cuts of meats, for potatoes, for cigarets, and for a large number of other grocery items," Arnall declared.

He warned that if controls are lifted "prices of farm machinery and fertilizer will go up" and "the armed services will have to pay more for the things they buy." Since OPS suspended ceilings on 16 commodities last month, he said, 15 of them have jumped 20 to 30%.

Arnall urged rejection of the "dangerously crippling" amendments proposed by lobbies for the oil, fresh fruit, vegetable and other industries. He assailed as "unrealistic" the eight-month extension of wage-price controls approved by the Senate Banking Committee, saying that would not give the new Congress time next year for adequate consideration of a further extension.

Arnall also warned that the amendment which would require ceiling prices to be raised to the levels prescribed by state minimum price laws "would raise ceiling prices substantially and unnecessarily" and have "very serious consequences."

Here are some important developments in the price situation:

1. New food prices are coming because of requirements of the present loophole-ridden law. OPS was scheduled to issue a new regulation, effective this week, boosting retail prices of canned meats and vegetables and frozen foods by several cents on each item. The boosts will increase the margin of grocers' markups.

2. The present figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index, according to Arnall, are at the highest post-war peak. The last BLS index figures was 188.7, a shade under the previous record, but that figure for Apr. 15 has been outdistanced by subsequent price increases.

3. The index of prices paid by farmers has reached a new record high.

4. A recent study by the BLS showed that 86% of all items on the consumers' price list were selling within 5% of their all-time high, with 58% actually at the point and 80% within 2% of that peak. Only 8% were 10% or more below the high mark.

5. The peak of defense spending has not yet been reached, and there will probably be increased pressures on prices when this point comes.

6. Widespread cases of violations of price ceilings and black market operations are pending in the courts.

In the last week alone, 35 injunctive and treble damage actions were filed in U. S. courts by the Justice Dept. for OPS. A total of $330,873 was sought in the seven damage cases involved.

West Coast fruit growers and canners were reported to be planning a "destroy-food strike" to keep prices up. Asparagus is selling below last year's level, so the plan is to cut production by halting the season a month early.

Auto insurance rates are scheduled to go up roughly 20%, freight rates have gone up 16%, and the price of copper has been boosted 6c a pound on the world market. Utility rates also have risen, and the oil industry is actively working for an amendment to the controls act that would take all petroleum products out from under price ceilings.

These are some of the reasons behind Arnall's flat prediction to the committee that living costs for the average American family probably will increase another $300 this coming year.

CIO Tells Crippling Danger In Fulbright Amendment

BILLIONS of dollars of government contracts would be excluded from the fair labor protections of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act each year if the Fulbright "Open Market" Amendment to the Defense Production Act should win Senate approval.

This is indicated by a tabulation just completed by the CIO Committee on Fair Labor Standards, which estimates that in about half of the contracts awarded, the extent of open-market purchases of any commodity amounts to 70%. In nearly all other cases, the amount of such purchases is estimated to be somewhere between 30% and 70%.

Only 5316 of the 57,493 contracts totalling more than $10 billion which were awarded in fiscal 1951, for example, involved less than 30% open-market purchases, the committee said.

The amendment sponsored by Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) as a rider to the Defense Production Act has already been approved by the Senate Banking Committee. Although attached to a temporary bill, it would make this drastic abridgement of the coverage of the Walsh-Healey Act a permanent law, and seriously threaten minimum wage and labor standards throughout the country.

Runaway Rents Peril Defense, CIO Warns

THE EFFECTIVENESS of the real estate and landlord lobbies in wrecking real rent controls and public housing programs was named last week by the CIO National Housing Committee as "the greatest single inflationary pressure in our economy."

Testifying before the House Banking Committee on the need for stronger rent control provisions in the Defense Production Act extension, Leo Goodman, committee secretary, hit particularly at the Critical Areas Advisory Committee for its failure to carry out the will of Congress on rent controls.

"The committee has proved itself a complete bottleneck to the successful operation of Public Law 96 which Congress passed last year," Goodman said.

Goodman cited a large number of individual cases to show that most of the vital defense production areas which needed rent controls and sought the "critical area" designation from the critical areas committee have been ignored. He reminded the Banking Committee that this was a denial of protection which Congress had clearly intended in passing the legislation.

READING from a report of the Aircraft Production Council showing that the failure to meet housing needs was one of the underlying reasons for World War II production failures, Goodman laid present failures to meet production schedules at the critical areas committee doorstep. The committee was appointed by former Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson.

He suggested that Congress should name a new committee composed of the Defense Mobilizer, the Secretary of Defense and the Rent Stabilizer to be responsible for "critical area" designations.

Such a designation is needed before federal rent controls can be established in a community. The present committee has denied such a designation to almost all large industrial cities, Goodman pointed out.

Strong support for Goodman's proposal was indicated in the committee. Rep. Cole (R. Kans.) told Goodman that he agreed completely with him about the failure of the critical areas committee.

Meanwhile, the Conference on Discrimination in Housing recognized CIO leadership in the fight against housing segregation at its fourth annual meeting in New York.

The CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination and the CIO National Housing Committee participated in the conference, which was marked by the first affiliation of a CIO international union, the American Newspaper Guild.

Housing Unit Total Upped

THE SENATE Appropriations Committee last week increased the number of new dwelling units that can be started next year under the public housing program from the 5000 limit set by the House to 45,000. The President had asked for 135,000 units.

Following the committee's action, the CIO National Housing Committee protested that even 45,000 units are inadequate to take care of projects already approved but unable to be built because of the 50,000 limit set last year.

Safeway Swatted By FTC For Price Shenanigans

SAFEWAY STORES, which went to court recently to win the right to boost food prices still higher for consumers, has been manipulating illegal price cuts from the producers of groceries it buys.

That is the charge lodged against Safeway, and also the Kroger Co., another big chain, by the Federal Trade Commission last week. The FTC said that the two food chains, second and third largest in the country, are guilty of violating the Clayton Act, as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act, by finagling illegal and unfair price cuts and discounts from their suppliers.

The lower prices charged Safeway and Kroger provide "substantial competitive advantages" over other food chains and stores, the commission pointed out. It is probable that these price cuts enable the two recipients to increase their relative volume of sales or profits, or both, the complaint said.

According to the FTC, the chains have used their purchasing agents to obtain knowledge of sellers' prices in grocery products markets. The price discriminations in their favor, the commission charges, are unlawful because Safeway and Kroger undertook the transactions with knowledge that the prices were lower than those paid by their competitors.

The products on which the chains are accused of taking favorable price differentials include canned goods, fruit juices, bakery products, dairy products, spices, condiments and sugar. The discriminations were said to range up to about 15% or more of the higher prices paid by competitors.

THE complaint said the lower prices which producers gave them enabled Safeway and Kroger to spend more on advertising, fixtures, displays and other services and facilities to promote sales. This tends to create a monopoly and kill free competition, the commission believes.

It noted that each chain has about 2000 retail outlets throughout the country and said each does a business of a billion dollars a year.

After a long fight with the Office of Price Stabilization on its demand for higher price ceilings, Safeway recently won a U.S. court decision permitting it to raise food prices under the Capehart Amendment. The effect was to extend the inflationary effects of this section of the price law to all retailers and wholesalers.

Safeway's ability to hike prices under the judgment may, however, be shortlived. The Senate Banking Committee has written a provision into legislation extending the Defense Production Act which would specifically limit the application of the Capehart Amendment to manufacturers only.

Big Money's Lobby

When a visitor points to a palatial home in Washington and asks one of the natives, "Who lives there?", the answer is apt to be: "Oh, some rich lobbyist, probably."

Like many wisecracks, it has more than a grain of truth—sobering truth.

For lobbying is big business—financed mostly by Big Business for Big Business. Last year, at least $9 million—and probably a great deal more—was spent to influence the members of Congress.

Leading the list of spenders, according to Congressional Quarterly—a non-partisan publication—was the American Farm Bureau Federation. It spent $1,595,000. The AFBF is largely dominated by rich farmers and the proprietors of "factory farms." When it talks, it sounds just like the National Association of Manufacturers of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee for Constitutional Government—which hates labor and the Fair Deal—spent $773,000 for lobbying purposes last year. CCG's executive secretary has refused to tell Congressional inquirers the names of many corporations and rich individuals who bought large amounts of "literature" from the Committee for wide-scale distribution.

Third place spending honors went to the American Medical Association, which laid out $450,000 to lobby against such measures as health insurance.

These are the free-spending leaders of a great number of corporation and special interest lobbies that have helped to kill practically every forward-looking social and economic measure in recent years.

They provide good reasons why every CIO member should give a buck—and some of his time—to PAC, to help elect a Congress that will ignore the pressures of the tremendously well-heeled special interest lobbies.

Helping Our Neighbors

A majority of the House of Representatives seems to have become infatuated with the sound of its own words. That's about the only reasonable explanation for the whopping slash in the appropriation for mutual security help to other nations that has been voted by the House. In the Senate, wiser heads prevailed, and the fund cuts will be much less.

The net effect of these cuts of well over a $1.5 billion is to imperil the job of building military defenses and improving living standards in Europe and non-Communist Asia. That's a difficult job, and a delicate one. The meat-ax approach of the Congressional "economy" bloc is not the way to handle it.

Trade union and government observers who have been studying the economic health of Europe have been warning us for months that the economic help started under the Marshall Plan cannot be abandoned, or sacrificed to the compelling needs of military preparation.

A slashing cut in foreign aid is not the way to buck up our friends and neighbors overseas.

The economy bloc may well ask itself: is it better to save a billion dollars, or to have reliable friends in other democracies prepared to resist aggression? The American people, we think, have a better answer than the wasteful economizers in Congress.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss, Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV June 2, 1952 No. 22

Capital Conga Line

Making Sure Of Our Jobs

By Dewey Anderson and Associates, Public Affairs Institute

CURRENT DEFENSE plans provide that by the end of 1954, our mobilization base will have been built. Thereafter we can expect defense outlays to be substantially reduced.

This welcome prospect ushers in other problems, some of which may require early action. Private business has estimated that expenditures for fixed capital in the form of plant and equipment will drop by $7 billions by the time the defense buildup is completed. Government defense expenditures are expected to be reduced by $20 billions. Together, public and private expenditures may drop more than $25 billions between 1952 and 1955.

We do not predict that such a drop in demand will inevitably lead to serious dislocations or depression. We have the brains and the will to make the transition from a defense-weighted economy to one underpinning peace and continued prosperity. Here are some specific suggestions for doing so:

1. Tax Reduction. We have willingly paid tremendously high taxes to provide the costs of defense on a "pay as we go basis" to prevent runaway inflation and the pile-up of our national debt. When these conditions no longer prevail taxes should be reduced to provide a source of additional purchasing power.

The first tax cuts should come in the levies on the masses of people in the $5000 and under income group. Here are located the largest bloc of potential purchasers whose lack of income is the only deterrent to their immediately going into the market to buy and here is the mass of people who have been hardest hit by the imposition of the combined defense income and excise tax levies.

The same good case for early tax relief cannot be made for established and larger corporations and upper income groups. Even the taxes required by the defense expenditure program have not prevented their accumulation of large volumes of savings and the maintenance of record levels of investment. In 1951, total corporate securities offerings were 10% higher than in the lower-taxed peacetime year 1948; proceeds from the sales of common stocks were 97% above 1948; while preferred stock proceeds rose 72%.

2. Extension of Unemployment Compensation. In any drop of economic activity that may follow curtailment of defense expenditures, increased unemployment benefits takes a high priority as a means of supporting purchasing power.

How many Americans know the low level of such benefits today? Workers rendered jobless receive on the average less than one-third their weekly pay for periods ranging from as low as 12 weeks in some states up to 26 weeks in the highest states. After they exhaust their benefits, they have only home relief to look forward to. It is essential to provide for increasing the benefits paid and the length of the benefit period.

3. Public Works. Many people think the primary way to cushion any post-defense slump should be through the expansion of needed public works.

The big problem here is to have enough economically justifiable projects ready to go as required to maintain employment when needed. The Bureau of the Budget reports that the reserve of public works authorized to be undertaken after 1953 amounts only to $16 billions. To be sufficiently forehanded, action to enlarge this reserve should be started now.

4. Wage-Price-Profit Adjustments. Something more has to be added to the preceding list of measures to spark the economy in a post-defense emergency. The relationships between wages, prices and profits have to be examined constantly and adjustments made whenever such action is required.

It appears, at present, that profit margins have been widened while "real" wages fall. In June, 1950, the average gross weekly pay for a factory worker was $58.85. In December, 1951, it was $67.40. Higher prices and two tax increases more than wiped out the purchasing power of the $8.55 weekly wage increase. The unmarried worker was left with 77c less purchasing power per week, and the married worker with three dependents no better off, as compared with June, 1950.

On the other hand business profit margins have risen considerably since June, 1950. The corporate profit rate from current operations (before taxes), increased 14.9% per unit of industrial output between the first half of 1950 and the second half of 1951. "Real" after tax profits from total current operations rose 10.5% over the same period.

The Steel Case—

Morse Gives Facts On How Press Slants News

THE U. S. PRESS has engaged in "very slanted reporting" on the steel dispute, says Sen. Morse (R. Ore.).

And he has the facts and figures to back up his claim.

Morse said the daily press accounts of the six-month steel deadlock are, with few exceptions **"one of the saddest failures of American journalism in my recollection."**

He told a recent hearing of the Senate Labor Committee that **"the press, radio and television failed to meet their public trust. They are all tarred with the same brush."**

The Oregon Senator, long a liberal Republican, specifically charged the press, radio and TV news reports with ignoring **"the seriousness of the situation"** which prompted President Truman to order U. S. seizure of the steel mills as a defense-vital industry. Instead, said Morse, their accounts concentrated on **"the political overtones."**

Morse's brief remarks at the committee hearing brought loud protests from Wright Bryan, head of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, and "we-didn't-do-it" editors on several of the big dailies.

Morse bided his time, asked Library of Congress staff members to check five of the nation's biggest dailies. Then he presented to the Senate his figures—and they showed press slanting of the news in black and white.

Three major news developments in the steel situation were checked. They were Judge David Pine's lower court decision that seizure was unconstitutional and illegal, the U. S. Appeals Court ruling staying Pine's decision, and the congressional testimony of Defense Sec. Robert Lovett on the urgency of steel production.

The representative papers surveyed were the New York Times, Herald Tribune and World Telegram & Sun, and the Washington Star and Post.

Here are the figures:

- **The Pine decision—which upheld the big steel companies all the way—got a total of 979 column inches of news stories in the five dailies.**
- **The Appeals Court ruling—which cast some doubts on Pine's opinion—got a total of 462½ inches, about half that of the lower court's ruling.**
- **But when Sec. Lovett testified before the Senate Labor Committee, the five big dailies (one of which boasts "All The News That's Fit To Print") gave him the brushoff, for a total of exactly five column inches. That included a paragraph or two in three of the dailies, none in the other two.**

Yet Lovett's testimony, as Morse told the Senate, was that a loss of steel production now, "in case of a war with Russia within the next year, would have been translated into a loss of thousands of American lives."

"That was the emergency which faced the President of the U. S. at the eleventh hour of the steel crisis," Morse pointed out.

"When the American people understand the real situation, then their attitude will be quite different as to the nature of the emergency. Then they will come to understand that the President sought to protect the security of this nation . . ."

(Not mentioned by Morse was the fact that when Charles E. Wilson, deposed head of defense mobilization, blasted the steel union and government stabilization policies, it received page one treatment in the New York Times.

(When Roger Putnam and Ellis Arnall, stabilization director and price control director respectively, answered Wilson with an array of facts at the same hearings during the next two days, their testimony was printed on pages 46 and 47 of the bulky New York Times.)

The Oregonian said the defense offered by various editors was another indication that the press has "a psychological complex of infallibility."

Apart from the news columns, Morse added, "much of the newspaper comment seemed to follow remarkably the content of full-page ads paid for by the steel companies."

(And those full-page ads can be written off as "business expenses," deducted from their corporation income taxes by the big steel firms. That means the U.S. public generally, including members of the CIO Steelworkers, will have to make up the difference.)

Race Bias Violence Gains, 3 Groups Say

THREE NATIONAL organizations which make civil rights their business reported last week that there was a marked increase last year in violence caused by racial and religious bias.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Jewish Congress, in their fourth annual joint report on civil rights, said that there was a steady increase in 1951 of "violence designed to maintain intergroup inequity."

And the Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'rith found that violence springing from racial and religious bias was worse last year than at anytime since 1941.

"Too many in positions of power and authority refuse to recognize—or fear the implications of the recognition—that our ability to inspire the friendship of millions throughout the world is inseparably linked to our capacity to demonstrate unceasing progress in human relations," said Dr. David W. Petegorsky, AJC executive director, and Walter White, NAACP executive secretary.

The report cited as examples of racial and religious violence riots in Cicero, Ill.; the bombings, killings and vandalism in Florida, and police brutality and slayings in New York, Birmingham and other cities.

The survey found several reasons for the lack of civil rights progress.

It said "some in positions of influence and leadership felt sincerely that to press controversial issues of a domestic character would jeopardize the achievement of unity on international policy."

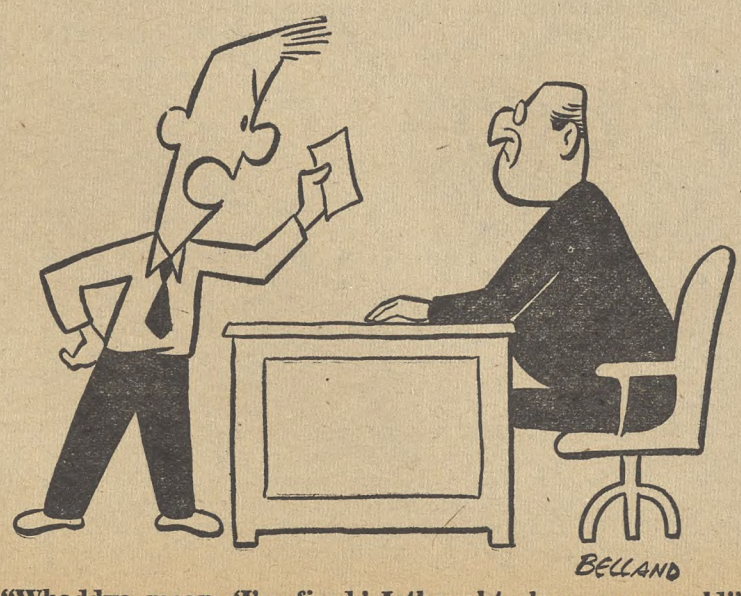
Many other persons "traditionally hostile to the extension of full equality seized that argument as a pretext for evading decisions on vital issues" in the area of civil rights, it stated.

The survey found "excesses in many loyalty investigations and the unreasonable character of gress, governorships and state legislation . . . have intensified the tendency to identify support of unpopular or controversial issues with subversion."

The failure to enact civil rights legislation was attributed to the defeat of many supporters of anti-discrimination bills in the 1950 elections for the Congress, governorships and state legislatures, and to changes in the personnel of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The survey noted "the Court has evaded or rejected many opportunities to give new and deepened vitality to the constitutional requirements of equal protection of the laws."

The Anti-Defamation League report, prepared by Benjamin Epstein, director, and Arnold Forster, chief counsel, warned that injection of racial and religious issues may make the 1952 presidential campaign the dirtiest since the 1928 Smith-Hoover contest.



"Whaddya mean, 'I'm fired,' I thought slaves were sold!"

30 Pro-Baldanzi Locals Support TWUA, Reject AFL Split Move

THE SECESSION movement in the CIO Textile Workers led by George Baldanzi, former executive vice president, appeared to be losing steam last week.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve said that more than 30 affiliates who had opposed the administration at the recent TWUA Cleveland convention now have decided to remain in TWUA.

He said not a single move has been made in recent days to follow Baldanzi into the AFL Textile Workers and added that "perhaps we were overgenerous when we conceded earlier that 25,000 members might follow him."

In the key textile state of New Jersey, textile workers are standing firm with the CIO Textile Workers.

Carl Holderman, New Jersey CIO Council president and TWUA temporary state director, reported that less than 7% of TWUA's membership in New Jersey has voted to follow Baldanzi.

The 2000-member Botany Mills local and the 600-member Flintkote local in the Passaic area were the latest Jersey locals to back TWUA.

In other states, these were the latest developments among TWUA affiliates which previously supported Baldanzi:

Two locals and a joint board in Rhode Island voted to stay in TWUA.

In New York state, where not a single secession movement has developed, delegates to a TWUA national carpet conference reaffirmed their support of Rieve and issued an appeal to the only two carpet locals which have moved to secede.

Five locals in Pennsylvania voted unanimously to remain loyal to the CIO, and workers in five shops under jurisdiction of the Philadelphia Joint Board, reversed the latter's decision and voted to stay in TWUA.

In North Carolina, pledges of loyalty were received from eight locals which had previously supported Baldanzi. In South Carolina, the sole local to vote on secession decided to stay in TWUA.

The American Thread local in Dalton, Ga. voted to remain and unseated all pro-Baldanzi officers. Two other locals in the state gave assurances of loyalty to Rieve.

In Alabama, pledges of support were received from three big locals, Rieve said.

At Lawrence, Mass., the largest unit in the Greater Lawrence Joint Board, Local 227, unanimously voted condemnation at Baldanzi's efforts to split TWUA.

The current issue of TWUA's Textile Labor documented instances where the AFL union has thrown road blocks in the path of organized and unorganized textile workers.

CITING A four-week walkout last spring of woolen-worsted workers, Textile Labor charges that UTW, instead of helping the strikers "spent its time knifing them in the back."

At Morristown, Tenn., the paper said, the AFL group "practiced union-busting side by side with state police, the national guard and the American Enka Co." during the strike there in 1950.

The paper quotes Baldanzi as making the statement that "UTW is an inconsequential organization." On another occasion he declared:

"The record of UTW-AFL is well known to all. That organization never functioned in the interests of the workers, who never knew what democratic participation in the affairs of their organization meant until they joined the Textile Workers Union-CIO.

"TWUA gave the union back to the workers—there it belongs and there it will stay—a democratic organization in a democratic America."

Workers Pay For Open Shops

Here's why southern textile mill owners are fighting union organization:

A U. S. Labor Dept. report shows that cotton textile workers' wages in New England range from 18 to 34c an hour higher than in the southeastern states, where the mills are largely unorganized.

The differential was revealed in a survey of wages paid the industry's 391,000 workers, 85% of whom are employed in six southeastern states.

CIO In Panama: The Town's Name

Workers Bitter On Discrimination

(Second article of a series.)

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

PARAISO is a little town on the banks of the Panama Canal where several hundred of the CIO's five thousand members in the U. S. Zone live. The name means Paradise.

It was a warm but beautiful evening in late April when I visited the town with Local 900 Pres. Ed. Gaskin and other officials of the CIO union in the zone. The moon hung over the canal turning it into a huge band of antique silver, and beyond in the soft light, I could see the outline of lovely rolling hills etched against the sky.

Electric lights lit up rows of palms and some big mango trees growing along winding dirt roads that led to rambling wooden structures on stilts on the hillsides. The weird buildings looked like huge centipedes crawling across the slopes on their wooden legs.

A movie in the clubhouse theater was being shown and music floated through the open doors. A group of workers stood on the porch laughing and talking quietly. It was a peaceful and romantic scene, and that night Paraiso seemed to deserve its name.

But there are snakes in that paradise, as I found out every time I talked with the workers. Not that there need to be. A fraction of the zeal used in wiping out yellow jack and malaria in the early years when the canal was being built could get rid of them.

WHAT IS needed is a generous application of the principles of democracy. For it is racial discrimination and the indecently low wages based on it which poisons the lives of the Local Rate colored workers in the zone. Bitterness over this eats into their very marrow. It crops out whenever you talk to them about their jobs or their homes.

They are obsessed by it, they can't forget it. They run into it every time they turn around—when they shop, in segregated stores; when they go home, to segregated houses; when their children go to school, in segrated buildings; even when they die and are buried in segregated cemeteries.

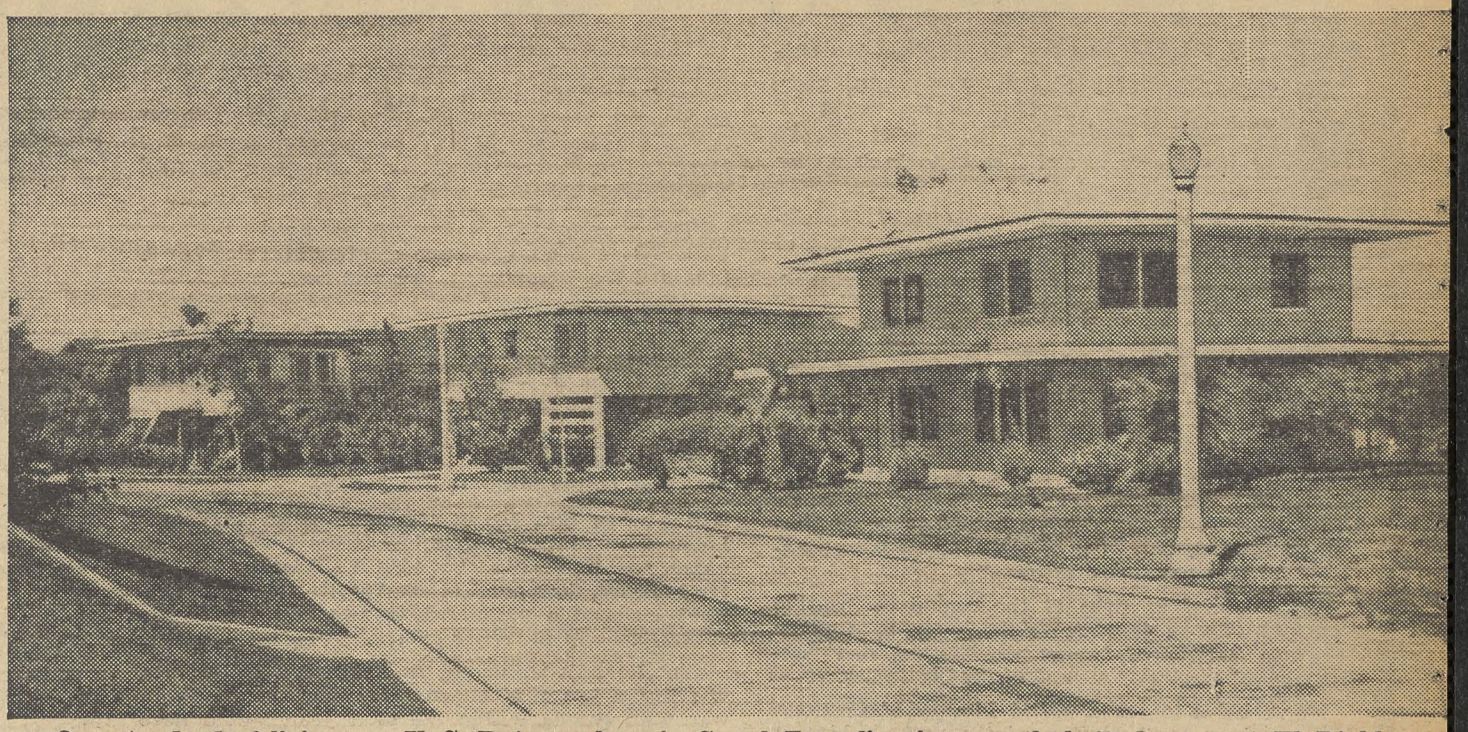
Bitterest of all, is the discrimination in pay. Their wages are far below the standard paid the white U. S. Rate workers in the zone, even when they do the same or similar job, or hold positions of responsibility as some of them do. The one job preference Local Rate workers get is employment on the dirtiest and most unpleasant work.

THE ONLY place discrimination does not apply is in prices. Local Raters will pay just as much for food and clothes they buy—in government-owned stores—as the U. S. Rate workers. Local Rate rents are cheaper, but that's because the majority of these workers live in crowded barrack apartments of slum quality that the U. S. workers would scorn.

Some new houses are being built for Local Raters—one of these developments was going up on a hillside at Paraiso—but they too are much inferior to those being built for the U. S. workers. Some of the CIO members I visited in their apartments spoke of this with mixed wistfulness and resentment. They take great pride in their homes, and would have enjoyed and appreciated, so much, some of the improvements and better fixtures that went into U. S. Rate houses only.

Sharper than a serpent's tooth are the stings to the pride and dignity of those in the undercrust of a caste system. The colored Canal Zone workers are a proud, sensitive and dignified people on the whole, noted for their dependability and strong sense of job responsibility.

I met and talked with scores of them, in their homes, at union meetings, at CIO headquarters—school teachers, commissary clerks, clubhouse manager, workers on the canal and the Panama Railroad—and one of the things that impressed me most was their fine sense of courtesy. I blushed to think how rudely Americans in the zone often treat them in return, how little appreciation they get for their outstanding services.



One standard of living . . . U. S. Rate workers in Canal Zone live in recently-built houses at El Diablo.

Here's a story I happened upon that night at Paraiso which was told me casually. I was talking to Hylton Drew, steward at the Paraiso clubhouse about the club activities. There used to be more of them, he said, but a good part of the club employes had been put on an part-time and library hours had to be cut, and other club services curtailed—to reduce expenses, the Administration said.

THE CLUB sells refreshments, magazines, cigarettes, etc., has game tables, and an adjoining movie theater—admission charge 15c for adults, 10c for children. All clubhouse receipts go into Uncle Sam's coffer, as does the money from all other enterprises in the zone.

While talking to Drew, I happened to notice that he was missing a finger, and I asked if he had lost it in some machine on an earlier canal job. No, he said, he'd lost the finger about a year or more ago when the clubhouse was held up by three masked bandits. One of the robbers had a gun and it went off in the scuffle, Drew said. He didn't go into particulars.

Later I learned some of the facts Drew modestly neglected to mention. E. A. Robertson, Local Rate manager at the Paraiso clubhouse since 1944, told them. Born in St. Vincent, British West Indies, Robertson came to the zone in 1916 and has had continuous service with the clubhouse division.

It was Robertson who was held up that night—Feb. 9, 1951, he said it was. He was alone in the office when the bandits appeared and demanded the clubhouse receipts. When Robertson refused to hand them over, one of the men struck him with a gat or weapon of some kind, dislocating his shoulder and injuring his arm.

At that moment, Drew, who was passing on the outside of the screened front of the clubhouse on his way home, saw what was happening and rushed inside to the manager's aid, grappling with the thief who held a gun. When the gun went off, the bandits fled—without the receipts. (Two of them were caught later and are now serving long terms in the zone prison at Gamboa.)

Drew and Robertson risked their lives to save the clubhouse money—all in the line of duty. What was their reward? Robertson spent three weeks in the hospital—on three-fourth's pay, under the standard injury compensation provision—and stayed home a few weeks more convalescing.

WHEN HE returned to work, he was advanced to the next grade in pay—$10 a month more—an increase that he was entitled to automatically in a short time. His pay now is $1.44 an hour, Robertson said. (A clubhouse manager is in one of the limited number of higher paid groups.)

Drew also got three-fourth's pay, injury compensation, for 45 weeks—no promotion, not even a premature automatic one.

Oh yes, the men did get a letter from the Zone Governor commending them for their bravery and loyalty to duty.

Neither of the two men said a word to indicate that they thought they should have been more generously rewarded. The implication is mine. They merely answered the questions I asked them, courteously and with calmness and dignity. It was only in the overtones of their replies that I could detect some irony.

Children from Red Tank school have some fun at Saturday games.

Schools One Of Better Features

GAMBOA is another one of the Canal Zone towns that has a very pleasing location. CIO members think it is the prettiest and best of all the colored centers. There are two towns here, as a matter of fact, side by side, the smaller one for the U. S. Rate workers, the other for Local Raters. As usual in the zone, there are two sets of everything—stores, schools, clubhouses, homes.

The zone Administration does not mention the big added expense this double system costs in its diatribes about the drastic need for economy. But arguments in defense of segregation emphasize that the Administration is following the social pattern of the Americans in the zone, maintaining that this is better for both groups.

The Local Rate town at Gamboa is in a huge green meadow, near the canal, with rolling hills, luxuriant tropical growth in the background. A big sports field lies in back of the clubhouse, and boys and girls were playing there the Saturday afternoon I visited the place.

Gaskin introduced me to the mild-mannered, kindly school principal—I didn't get his name—and we were shown through the school building. The rooms had all just been freshly painted and were clean and cheerful. The windows looked out on pleasant views. It seemed quite a nice place to go to school, with no overcrowding and plenty of space outside to play.

The schools are certainly one of the better features of the Zone Administration at present, if you overlook the fact that they are segregated, and that those for the white children are better.

But it does seem ironic that it is in the schools, where U. S. textbooks and methods are used, that the pupils learn about American standards of living and democratic ideals which are so badly violated in the zone.

Gamboa may have pleasant schoolrooms and look like a peaceful little town to live in, but everything is not as tranquil as it looks, the principal said. For one thing job opportunities for young people when they finish school are few and getting fewer as employment continues to drop in the zone.

Job tenure is long and there's a low ra

d 'Paradise'—But It's Far From That

And another standard . . . Typical of housing for Local Rate workers are these old barracks at Red Tank.

·labor turnover. Zone employes hang to their jobs, usually until they are re-ed on "disability relief," the only pen-n system the zone has at present.

Even the Administration admits that e monthly $10 minimum, $25 maximum nthly benefit is totally inadequate. It uld take an act of Congress to improve

Death or retirement of the old workers es not open up enough jobs to fill the nployment needs of the young people owing up. After they finish school, many them continue to live at home with eir families, but having no money and ttle to do, they grow restless and some-mes get into trouble.

It was at the outwardly peaceful, love-looking Gamboa where I was given a rsonal demonstration of the humiliating attern" of segregation some white U. S. ite workers follow in the zone.

Gaskin was showing me through the cal Rate commissary, which resembled combination chain grocery store and a ars Roebuck retail outlet. I had jotted wn some prices of staple food articles, d of men's, women's and children's thes to compare them with prices in e States. I'd also talked to a number of e colored clerks and section supervisors d was just on the point of leaving when was accosted by a sharp-faced little ite lady—the commissary manager—ho told me bruskly that I was not al-wed in the Local Rate store—I'd have go to the adjoining U. S. Rate store or white people).

T MADE no difference when Gaskin said I was not shopping but was merely visitor from the States looking around. e said sternly it was a violation of gulations for me to be in the Local Rate ore—I'd have to go to the U. S. Rate mmissary if I wanted to visit.

You can't shop in either a Local or U. S. te store without showing a card identi-ing you as a zone employe, so her only int in ordering me out must have been at I was violating the racial barrier, ough she did not admit it.

It was also at Gamboa that I had a dis-rbing talk with a CIO member employed a guard at the zone penitentiary nearby. B. Warner, who is treasurer of the ion's Gamboa chapter, has been a guard the zone prison for 27 years. He is a g, serious-faced man with a manner both gnified and friendly. (Gaskin said that arner was nicknamed "Shakespeare" be-use he was always quoting the bard.)

Warner told me that for years U. S. ite and Local Rate guards at the prison rked side by side in friendly association. hen, around 1942, the work week in the e was reduced from 48 to 40 hours—th no cut in take-home pay—but the dministration held that it did not apply to guards. Five years later, however, a court ruling on the case declared that guards were covered.

Whereupon the U. S. Rate guards were given five years' retroactive pay for the extra eight hours a week they had been working. But the Local Rate guards were not included and received no back pay.

"I'll never forget this injustice as long as I live," Warner said, his voice vibrating with bitter sadness, "never to my dying day."

House Needs More Than Pastel Paint

SATURDAY was the time that the CIO union's president, Gaskin, who is principal of the Local Rate elementary school at La Boca, was free. So it was another bright Saturday when he took me on one of my most interesting trips—across the isthmus 50 miles away to the Atlantic side of the zone.

Frank Thompson, ever busy chairman of Local 900's chapter at Balboa, drove us in the union's station wagon to see some Local Rate housing centers near Gatun and Colon—both new and old type.

Battleship gray is the prevailing color for houses in zone towns. The rows and rows of long, two-story gray buildings on stilts is one of the distinctive sights of the area. So it was a pleasant surprise to see the pastel colors of the houses curving along a circular paved road as we approached the newly built Rainbow City houses.

At first sight, the small one-story, two-family homes painted light green, pink, yellow and other shades resembled a "Levittown" or similar housing development in the States. Apparently something in the way of attractive modern housing for Local Rate workers was being done in the zone, I thought as we drew up in front and climbed out of the car.

Gaskin and Thompson knew some CIO members living in the new Rainbow houses, and we were courteously shown through their homes. The rooms were very tiny, as though every inch of space must be saved. The floors were cement. There was no glass in the rows of windows, which were merely screened.

A short distance away was the Atlantic, and we were told how storms from the ocean blew the rain inside the houses, ran down the walls and flooded the floor. Some of the tenants had improvised windows out of waterproof material to provide some kind of protection from the worst of the wind and water.

THE WALLS were rough, the outline of cement blocks showed through. The bedrooms were so small there wasn't room for much more than a bed. Everything was of the cheapest, shoddiest construction.

"Built like stalls for animals," said one tenant sourly.

Of course Rainbow City is a vast improvement over the old firetrap frame barracks but the point is it could easily have been so much better. It takes more than pastel-tinted paint to make good houses.

Rents are low—if you don't count the cost of electricity. This may run to $6 or $8 monthly if the tenant has an electric stove. (These can be rented from Uncle Sam for $1.30 a month—there is no gas—oil cooking stoves are used mostly.)

One worker who said he had six children and lived in one of the houses with two or three bedrooms, reported he paid $17 a month rent, plus $6 average electric bill, plus rent for electric stove and a few other extras. Another with a smaller place said he paid $13.75 plus utilities.

If Rainbow City turned out to be a sad disappointment, the home of Harold Rerrie, second vice-president of Local 900, who lives in one of the better old-type barrack-houses built on stilts, was a pleasant surprise. Rerrie, who was born in Jamaica, has been in the zone for 25 years. He is a clerk at the Commissary Division headquarters in New Hope, and makes 84c an hour.

Rerrie lives in one part of a two-family house with his wife, daughter and a grandmother. They pay $19.75 rent plus about $8 for electricity, and have their own electric stove. The fact that the Rerrie home was so spotlessly clean and comfortably furnished undoubtedly made it seem more attractive than it might have been otherwise.

EVEN THE open space under the house, with flowers growing in pots and comfortable chairs, looked cozy. These open basement-like spaces underneath the barrack-type houses on stilts are a common feature of zone housing. Here, in the shade, women wash their clothes, kids play and families sit and relax in the cool of the evening.

We visited a number of other barrack-type apartments that Saturday, the kind much more common in the zone—old frame structures put up during the early years of canal construction, some of them now in a sad state of deterioration. Families of nine or more were packed into three small dark rooms in some of the apartments we saw.

It isn't possible in such cramped quarters to keep sleeping and eating facilities separate. Every foot of available space must necessarily be used for sleeping. In one apartment I saw an ice box standing close beside a bed. Most of the homes we visited had a number of religious pictures hanging on the walls or standing on tables.

The marvel is that so many of these dark, jammed, tiny apartments are neat and clean. It's hard to see how the women manage it, especially in the midst of their endless clothes washing. Women scrubbing over washtubs is another very common sight in the zone.

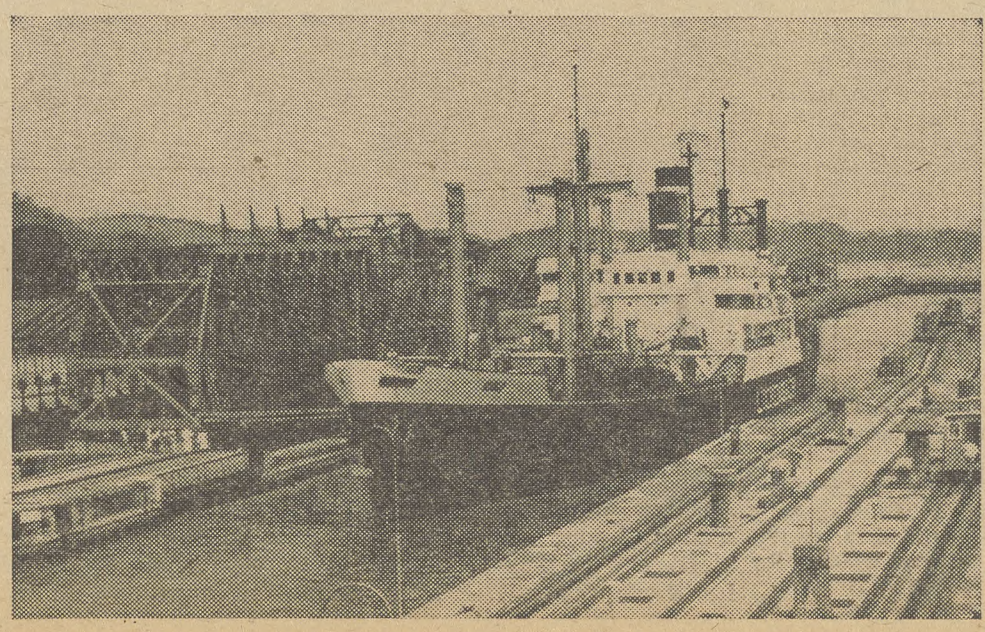
FOR THESE old-type apartments, Local Rate workers pay rents ranging from around $7.50 to about $16 plus electricity costs. There are also "bachelors' quarters" as they are called, for single zone workers, some of which rent for $5.85 a month—or less with a room-mate.

In startling contrast to these rambling dilapidated old barracks are the neat middle-class apartment buildings and individual homes where the U.S. Rate workers live. There are some of the old-type buildings for the U.S. Raters but they are in much better condition than those the colored people live in.

Of course the U.S. Raters, or Zonites, as they are sometimes called, pay higher rents than the Local Rate workers, but they are not as much higher proportionately as their wages are in comparison to Local Rate pay. And in terms of rents in the States, theirs are very low indeed.

(Next: A look into the matter of how much income the Canal, the Panama Railroad and other government-owned facilities bring into the U.S. Treasury—and why they don't pay the zone workers better wages.)

Zone Needs Dose Of Democracy



Freighter Julia Luckenback sails through the Pedro Miguel lock.

Debate On McCarran Bill—

'A Great Record In The History Of The Senate'

ALTHOUGH the McCarran "Iron Curtain" Immigration bill was adopted by the Senate, the fight made against it by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) has been characterized by Sen. Morse (R. Ore.) as a "great record in the history of the Senate."

LEHMAN

We have opposed the McCarran bill because we believe it incorporates in the immigration, naturalization, and denaturalization policy of the United States certain factors which are dangerous not only to the security of our country but to the entire field of civil rights and the rights of citizens and aliens in our country.

The McCarran bill adds a host of new and arbitrary grounds for deportation. It permits the deportation of an alien convicted of even minor criminal offenses no matter how long he may have lived in the United States. An alien who had lived here for 20 years could be deported for a traffic violation, if in the judgment of the Attorney General he is undesirable. It is highly dangerous to grant such arbitrary power to any individual.

Under the McCarran bill the Attorney General would be given the right to exclude anyone for almost any cause, if in his opinion, the alien might commit some act 20 years hence which would be prejudicial. No legal appeal of any real consequence is provided.

The McCarran bill requires the Attorney General to deport any alien—and I emphasize this point—even though he had led a model life here for many years, should it be discovered that at the time of entry he was actually in an excludable class. Thus, had he entered the country in violation of a minor technicality, deportation would be mandatory even if the violation were due to error.

When the Filipinos were fighting nobly and bravely, and were dying by the scores of thousands under the United States flag on Bataan in 1942, we had passed a bill granting them the right to be naturalized, and abolishing race discrimination against them.

What would those noble heroes have thought if they had known that in this year of 1952 we here in the Senate, the greatest deliberative body in the world, a body that should be an example of democratic opinion, should be considering and debating for the first time new discriminations against them?

I shudder to think what those people, and others like them in the Orient, must be thinking about our action in even considering such a bill as this.

HUMPHREY

The subject matter involved in Senate Bill 2550 relates to the lives of people; it relates to their happiness, their security, and their freedom. I remind my colleagues that we are debating an issue and we are discussing a subject which has been of the very fabric and life of the American political system. The United States is known for the welcome it has extended to immigrants, it is a living testimonial to the value of immigration.

Senate Bill 2550 is being presented to us by Senator McCarran as an omnibus immigration bill codifying existing immigration law. It is, however, more than that. In my judgment, it is, in fact, not an immigration bill alone; but, more than that, it is an exclusion and deportation bill. Furthermore, it does more than codify the existing law. It seriously changes the existing law.

I ask my colleagues in all good conscience and good faith whether they are prepared to rewrite the entire immigration policy of the United States on the basis of Senate Bill 2550, after we have pointed out the many errors in that bill, the many liabilities it creates and the many potentialities for administrative abuse.

I submit that if the Senate passes Senate bill 2550 without a careful scrutiny of every line and every page, and the bill becomes a law we shall live to rue that day. We shall be placing upon the statute books of the country legislation which is more arbitrary in granting broad powers to the executive branch and more discriminatory than any bill which has ever passed the Congress. I do not feel that it is right to parade before the Senate an immigration bill on the representation that it is a modification, liberalization, and recodification, when in fact it represents a complete rewriting of immigration law.

I plead with my colleagues to give very careful consideration to this measure.

It is strange to me that those who prefer a bill giving a decided and exclusive preference to Anglo-Saxons do, in fact, not pay due deference to one of the finest Anglo-Saxon contributions to our world's civilization, namely, the Anglo-Saxon system of justice.

Under Anglo-Saxon law restraints are imposed on the exercise of arbitrary authority by the executive and the power of judicial review is given to the courts. That is what we mean by due process of law.

I regret to say that this fine tradition is seriously impaired in the McCarran bill, where a man's fate as to entry, deportation, or naturalization will depend on "the opinion of the Attorney General" rather than a judicial proceeding under due process of law.

The only real asset this bill seems to offer is a full-employment program for immigration attorneys. It would undoubtedly give them a sufficient number of cases and details to work on for years.

I am not unaccustomed to viewing empty seats in the Senate; but let us be very candid about it. Unless we can have Senators present who are interested in the bill we are not going to get the action we want. I say there are Americans who are going to be very unhappy when they find out that only a few Senators were on the floor to enter into a discussion of the substitute proposal.

Mr. President, we are not talking about sheep; we are not talking about fence posts, or about steel; we are talking about human beings and lives.

The McCarran bill is heavy laden with booby traps. Those booby traps had to be unearthed, understood, and brought into the open. We did so. In doing so, I believe, we have performed a service for the Senate. Had we not made our study and introduced our legislation, members of the Senate would be, today, voting on a bill which they did not understand and which they would not be able to explain to their constituents.

CIO, AFL Urge Joint Italian Labor Action

THE TWO MAIN non-Communist trade union groups of Italy were urged to work together in good faith in a joint statement issued last week by the CIO and the AFL.

At the same time, the American labor organizations pledged support to their efforts to improve the lot of the Italian worker.

The statement was addressed to the Italian Confederation of Trade Unions (CISL) and the Union of Italian Workers (UIL). Both are affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, as are the CIO and AFL.

It recalled that since the end of World War II, American labor has followed with close interest and sympathy the efforts of Italian workers to build a free, democratic and united union movement "that will represent, defend and advance the interests of Italian labor."

The difficulties the Italian workers face, including Communist seizure of substantial sections of the labor movement through the General Federation of Italian Labor (CGIL), were recounted. The regret of the CIO and AFL at the failure of efforts to merge the CISL and UIL, after they broke away from the Stalinist-dominated body, was expressed.

"The CIO and AFL call on these two organizations to work together in good faith on the basis of unity of action so as to hasten the day when organic unity will be achieved," the statement continued.

"The CIO and AFL call on these two organizations to enter into an honorable agreement in accordance with proposals made by the ICFTU to respect and refrain from attacks on each other, to avoid encroaching on each other's membership, to abstain from any cooperation with the CGIL, and to work together in good faith in the interests of the Italian working class.

"The CIO and AFL are disturbed by the activities of certain persons and groups in and out of the CISL and the UIL which seek to use these trade unions as mere appendages of political parties.

"THE CIO and AFL believe that trade unions should take an active interest in politics and political development.

"But the trade union movement, in the realm of political action, must jealously preserve its independence, retain its freedom of action and criticism, and stand out against any political, denominational or outside force which seeks to use the trade union movement to further their own organizational interests.

"The CIO and AFL call on the CISL and the UIL to enter into a compact of friendship to work together for the common good of the Italian trade union movement.

"We look forward to the time when Italian labor will be served by a single, powerful, democratic trade union movement which will play a decisive role in strengthening democracy in Italy, which is now being threatened by Communist and neo-fascist forces."

'India Needs Aid, But Understanding Comes First,' Gandhi 'Apprentice' Says

A GRAPHIC description of India's effort to build itself into a bulwark of democracy was painted for a group of CIO national officials last week by a leader in the drive who served an "apprenticeship" under Mahatma Gandhi.

He is Sudhir L. Ghosh, who is spending several weeks in this country under a Point Four leader grant. He spoke briefly, and convincingly, at a luncheon the CIO gave in his honor in Washington.

India badly needs aid from the United States in raising the incredibly low living standards of her people, he said.

"But more important than aid," he added, "is mutual understanding and respect.

"If they come, they will bring us closer together, as we have been growing, and they will enable India and the United States together to make a great contribution to the peace of the world."

Ghosh was associated with Gandhi from 1936 until the latter's death. He was one of the great Indian's private secretaries, and was closely involved with him in the negotiations with the British Labor government that led to the country's independence.

Since then he has been high in the Nehru government despite his relative youth—he is 36—and for the last two years has been administrator of the Faribadad Development Project.

This involved putting 30,000 homeless and penniless refugees from Pakistan to work building what is now a modern urban community still incomplete, surrounded by a growing rural hinterland where 200,000 peasants are learning to grow more food from the same acreage with the aid of additional irrigation and better seeds and fertilizers.

THE FACT that 66% of 180 million eligible voters cast ballots in the last election offers "the hope of a good chance that India will make a success of democracy," Ghosh said.

"Nehru has all the political power he needs," he added, "but political power is only a means to an end, a tool. We have to use it to demonstrate to the people that democracy can deliver the goods.

"Speeches mean nothing to the Indian peasant. If democracy can deliver the goods in terms of more food, better health facilities, improved education, etc.,—then those 350 million people will have something to live for.

"If democracy can deliver in India, it may well turn the tide of the world toward democracy. Failure would be disastrous to us, and I believe to the world . . .

"If we can show the Indians that the job can be done and has been done, they'll give their lives for democracy, because they'll have something to live for."

HOW INDIA is trying to lift itself by its own bootstraps is explained to CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood (left) and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (right) by Sudhir L. Ghosh (center). Plat shows planned rural area about new city of Faribadad, which is being completed by 30,000 refugees. Ghosh has directed the project.

CIO Playthings Union Strikes At Rackets

STRONG ACTION against any attempts of racketeers to infiltrate its ranks was taken by the CIO Playthings Jewelry & Novelty Workers at its 7th biennial convention in Atlantic City.

In his opening address, Alex Bail, who was reelected president by acclamation, told the 250 delegates:

"The increase in infiltration of characters who are interested in turning over a 'fast buck' in the labor movement is part and parcel of the growing decline in morality which we are witnessing in all phases of our culture."

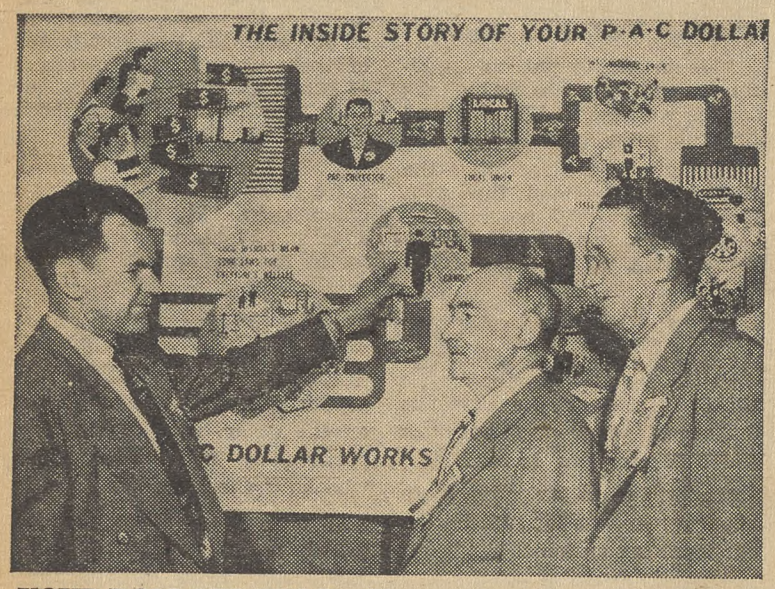
Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, scored the attempt to revive dual unionism against the CIO Textile Workers. He recalled that the CIO had arisen out of the AFL's failure to achieve industrial organization, and warned that no good purpose would be served by a return of textile workers to the AFL.

The PJNW delegates instructed the union's executive board to make "corruption and dishonesty an automatic disqualification for any person or organization seeking affiliation."

They also pledged support to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and urged a federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour, a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, higher tariffs to protect American industries against the importation of cheap labor products, and increased government protection against the exploitation of Puerto Rican immigrants.

The convention, which represented approximately 30,000 workers in the toy and jewelry industries, elected by acclamation C. Dale Buckius of Wyandotte, Mich. as secretary-treasurer and Dominic Tripode of Newark, N. J., as director of organization.

Elected to the executive board were Joseph Boulanger of Springfield, Mass., Theodor Bowman of New York City, Alfred Bregnard of Attleboro, Mass., Anthony Cavallaro of New Haven, Conn., Martin Freer of Lockport, N. Y., Charles Hess of Glendale, W. Va., Thomas Leone and Louis Marrone of Leominster, Mass., Frank Mita of Irvington, N. J., James Wolfram of Cincinnati, O., and Larney Worrill and Nick Zarra of Newark, N. J.



YOUR DOLLARS HELP—Clarence L. Palmer (left), president of the Utah CIO Council shows Billy O'Keefe, council vice president, and Matt Leahy, CIO appointee to the state Industrial Commission advisory committee, where CIO-PAC contributions go. Political action was main theme at Salt Lake City convention.

Getting-Out-The-Vote Tops Utah CIO Parley Agenda

POLITICAL ACTION took first place on the agenda at the recent 16th annual convention of the Utah CIO Council at Salt Lake City.

The 100 delegates heard Adolph Germer, CIO national representative, voice criticism of union members who fail to exercise their voting rights.

"If the working man would become a thinking man, Sen. Taft wouldn't dare run for the presidential nomination," he declared. "If the working man would think, that 'yappity, yappity' fellow (J. Braken Lee) wouldn't be governor of Utah and Sen. Watkins wouldn't be a U. S. Senator."

Germer said union members and their families who fail to take an interest in political action betray themselves and their fellow men.

Clarence J. Palmer, State CIO president, said in his opening address that if the Taft-Hartley Act is retained on the books, it should include what he called "disguised but airtight unions" such as the American Medical Association.

He charged the AMA is a "union" that collected forced contributions of $25 each from the nation's doctors in the last election "to defeat such liberal men as Sen. Thomas," former Utah lawmaker.

The convention passed a resolution condemning the editorial policies of the Salt Lake City Deseret News as "detrimental to organized labor." The paper is fighting organization by the CIO Newspaper Guild.

Lobbyists In The Chips, With Farm Bureau Tops

(See Editorial, Page 4)

ANTI-LABOR lobbying is a multimillion dollar business. Of the $9,488,000 spent for lobbying last year, business groups alone accounted for $3,089,000.

Not all of the organizations that are generally opposed to labors' aims—and to liberal legislation list themselves as business groups.

The American Farm Bureau Federation topped all others in 1951 expenditures with $1,595,000.

The second largest spender in 1951 was the violently anti-labor and anti-Fair Deal organization, the Committee for Constitutional Government, which spent $773,000 but which was listed as a "citizens" group.

The American Medical Association, which led the field in 1950, dropped to third place last year, listing expenditures of $450,000.

In 1950, AMA—which is violently opposed to the health insurance bill—led the pack with $1,326,000. That was the year AMA knifed the health insurance bill.

The lobbyists reported spending less last year than in 1950, when a record of $10.3 million was spent.

That does not necessarily mean that there was less lobbying.

The Congressional Quarterly, which gave a detailed analysis of the lobbying expenditures in a copyrighted story, reported:

"There are several reasons for the trend reversing decline during 1951. One is that fewer groups filed financial reports. Some 295 submitted reports in 1951 compared with 340 groups reporting a record of $10,303,204 spent the preceding year.

"Not all of the 295 submitted reports for each quarter of 1951, and 26 that reported did not include figures.

"Other possible reasons for the lower 1951 figures:

"Less money (reported or otherwise) was spent in lobbying activities.

"Less money spent for lobbying was reported.

"Reporting methods changed to more nearly reflect money actually spent for lobbying purposes (rather than spent for all purposes).

"Fewer bills of the type that stimulated spending were considered by Congress."

Don't get the idea that lobbying—much of its anti-labor and anti-Fair Deal—is dying on the vine. The Congressional Quarterly further reported:

"Enough lobbyists to populate a small town have been plying their trade at one time or another since the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act was enacted in 1946." The number registered through Dec. 31, 1951, was approximately 2035.

The CIO was not among the big spenders. It reported spending $30,000 for 1951.

CIO Urges Civilian O.K. On Reserves

CIVILIAN control over any recall of reservists to active duty with the armed forces was urged by William Lavelle, assistant director of the CIO Legislative Dept., in testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee last week.

He asked that the new Armed Forces Reserve Bill, already passed by the House, be amended to include a provision that would "guarantee" that a civilian agency, such as Selective Service, would have "key responsibility" over any recall of reservists.

"Unless this bill is properly amended," he said, "it will mark a departure from the time-honored American tradition of civilion selection of men for the armed forces in a period of emergency."

Lavelle pointed out under the bill about five million young men will "spill over into the reserves" by the late '50s, after completing their two-year draft stints or universal military training, if the latter were enacted in the future.

"It would be intolerable in many respects to have this vast section of our labor force immediately subject to mere military beck and call," he said. "A strong, well-organized reserve can be a vital link of our national security, but it is only one such link, and has to be fitted into the entire chain of security and welfare."

Here Are Big Spenders In Washington Lobbies

Here are the lobbying groups that reported spending more than $100,000 in 1951 as tabulated by the Congressional Quarterly. Where an organization made it clear that the money was spent for other than lobbying purposes it is noted:

American Farm Bureau Federation (all purposes)	**$1,595,815.74**
Committee for Constitutional Govt. (part)	**773,957.59**
American Medical Assn.	**450,372.57**
Natl. Assn. of Electric Companies (all purposes)	**434,325.91**
Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People (all purposes)	**335,591.49**
Trucking Industry Natl. Defense Committee	**249,882.56**
Assn. of American Railroads	**237,809.89**
United World Federalists (all purposes)	**207,286.82**
The Proprietary Assn. (all purposes)	**193,805.97**
Natl. Milk Producers Fedn. (all purposes)	**185,315.78**
Atlantic Union Committee	**158,714.48**
Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards	**133,625.76**
Natl. Tax Equality Assn. (through third quarter only)	**129,870.42**
Natl. Economic Council, Inc.	**118,479.66**
Chamber of Commerce, U.S.A.	**116,382.90**
Natl. Council of Farmer Cooperatives	**111,536.37**
Natl. Coal Assn.	**109,672.76**
Natl. Fedn. of Post Office Clerks	**108,332.94**
American Federation of Labor	**104,256.89**
Committee on the Present Danger	**102,723.40**
Business Committee on Emergency Corporate Taxation (legislative interest ended first quarter)	**102,580.09**
Southern States Industrial Council	**101,425.96**
Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Assn.	**101,213.12**

'Forced Listening' On Capital Trolleys Upheld By Court

THE U. S. SUPREME Court last week ruled that one type of "forced listening" is legal.

The court upheld the right of the Capital Transit Co., Washington, D. C., to force its passengers to listen to radio programs— laden with commercials. The court in a 7-to-1 decision reversed an appellate court ruling against the practice.

Justice William O. Douglas in a dissenting opinion said:

"When we force people to listen to another's ideas, we give the propagandists a powerful weapon. Today it is a business enterprise working out a radio program under the auspices of the government. Tomorrow it may be a dominent political or religious group.

"Today the purpose is benign; there is no insidious cast to the programs. But the vice is inherent in the system. Once privacy is invaded, privacy is gone."

Justice Harold H. Burton in the majority opinion said that the lower court's ruling "wrongly assumes that the Fifth Amendment secures to each passenger on a public vehicles a right of privacy substantially equal to the privacy he is entitled to in his owen home." He contended that right is "limited by the rights of others" when traveling on a public thoroughfare or in a public conveyance.

House Approves Puerto Rico Bill

The House of Representatives last week approved, with minor amendments, Puerto Rico's new commonwealth constitution. Action was by voice vote.

Approval of a similar constitution bill was recommended earlier by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Proposal To Congress—

IUE Asks Inquiry On GE-UE Deals

THE CIO Electrical Workers' Executive Board last week called for a congressional investigation of General Electric's relations with the Communist-controlled United Electrical Workers. IUE Pres. James B. Carey said at a Chicago meeting of the board:

"GE has deliberately served communism's purpose by undermining the public's faith and labor's faith in administrative agencies dealing in labor matters, and by giving active encouragement in the GE chain to the Communist-controlled United Electrical Workers."

Carey charged that the steel dispute is being used by two dominant corporations in the electrical appliance industry to stall negotiations with IUE. He said:

"We see General Electric not only jumping into the steel situation but egging on the steel companies to have a strike. In full page ads GE has attacked the U. S. Conciliation Service and its director, Cyrus Ching, as being virtually stooges of the unions in spite of the fact that Ching himself is an ex-big businessman, a former president of U. S. Rubber."

Carey declared that L. R. Boulware, GE vice president, "is attempting a rear guard, but bitter fight against the union shop which he knows is inevitable in the GE plants we represent."

CAREY, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, said Westinghouse's refusal to honor its contract with IUE for a union shop is a "reflection of this big business offensive."

GE and Westinghouse have refused to grant IUE proposals, and instead have offered a 1% wage increase which IUE has rejected.

The IUE Executive Board endorsed the "contract demands advanced by our union's General Electric and Westinghouse Conference Boards," pledged the union's full support and stood ready to tell the entire labor movement of the two corporations' attitude.

(IUE Local 601 on May 24 launched a three-day work stoppage at Westinghouse's big East Pittsburgh plant, where there is a dispute over a number of issues, including overtime, seniority and disciplinary furloughs. Earlier, the union's GE Conference Board announced that 70,000 IUE members will stage demonstrations at 34 GE plants on June 5 in support of the union's proposals.)

He called for a congressional investigation of GE.

The IUE Executive Board also called for congressional and administrative action against runaway plants and called on other CIO unions and the national CIO to join in this action.

The board also condemned the Smith bill (H. R. 7647), which would place striking unions in receivership under permanent injunctions.

Another resolution urged President Truman to veto the McCarran-Walter immigration bill, which "perpetuates and extends the discriminatory practices of our immigration quotas which CIO has long fought."

New Research Proposed On Color Video

THE CIO Electrical Workers is urging "intensive research" to develop better and cheaper TV color receivers and cheaper color adapters for present TV sets.

In his report to the IUE executive board, the need for research was set forth by IUE Pres. James B. Carey. He also called for awaiting "the passing of the peak of defense production before production begin in this field."

Carey also pointed to a slump in the production of radio and TV sets as he warned of unemployment in the industry.

"There is no doubt that the threat of a steel strike, the oil strike and other uncertainties have caused workers to stop buying many things," Carey said. "But in addition it is the clear and simple fact that there is not enough puchasing power left over.

"No doubt the building of stations in new areas later in the year will help out considerably. But we are likely to witness a bad summer, as bad as last summer."

Carey pointed out that both he and the union's research director, David Lasser, helped block the production ban on the production of TV color receivers.

Murray Talks With Truman

CIO PRESIDENT Philip Murray and AFL Pres. William Green met jointly with President Truman at the White House last week.

For 15 minutes, they talked politics and the '52 presidential campaign. No commitments were asked, they said, and none were made.

"The President," Murray said, "called us over for the purpose of going into the general political situation.

"No specific matters were discussed and no names were mentioned."

Murray said they may have a similar meeting with Truman later.

30 Lawmakers Ask U.S. Jobless Aid

Led by Rep. Celler (D., N.Y.), 30 congressmen from five northeastern states last week urged the government to grant a bigger share of defense contracts to northern textile mills.

Celler said too many contracts are "going southward" to low-bidding open shops, and that contracts should be negotiated with "experienced," large-volume mills. He assailed contracts with low-wage, fly-by-night operators.

FIRST CONTRACT. — CIO representative T. J. McCarthy (left center), looks over precedent-making contract signed with Joseph Wyatt, owner of Washington, D.C.'s newest office building, is negotiating committee members look on. The pact, covering 40 members of the CIO United Service Employees, Local 377, is the first building service contract won by the CIO group in the nation's capital.

Service Union Gets D.C. Contract

THE CIO has won bargaining rights for the employes of Washington, D. C's., newest and most modern office building.

As a result of a National Labor Relations Board election, maintenance workers in the Wyatt Bldg. are now members of Local 377 of the CIO United Service Employees. USE is a unit of the CIO Retail, Wholesale Department Store Union.

CIO Rep. T. J. McCarthy, who headed the organizing campaign, has already laid plans for other membership drives in a score of Washington office buildings.

"We intend to put on an intensive campaign among building service workers in Washington," he said.

Pointing to the fact that the CIO union defeated the AFL Building Service Employees by better than two to one in the Wyatt Bldg. election, McCarthy predicted other victories in the future.

He said the reason the majority of the workers there voted for the CIO was that many of them were former members of other CIO unions and knew what the CIO could do for them.

The contract, signed by RWDSU Rep. Ernest Dumas, features among other benefits a union shop, checkoff of union dues and welfare benefits paid for by the employer.

'State Taxes Unfair,' Outlook Says

THE STATES and smaller communities are shifting more and more of their tax burden to the backs of those least able to pay, the CIO Economic Outlook says in its new issue.

Taxpayers, the Outlook says, are so concerned with federal levies that they may fail to examine the tax policies of state and local governments as well—a "grave oversight."

"Over $20 billion will be received and spent by these smaller tax-collecting units during fiscal 1953," the economic bulletin, which is published by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, continues.

"Even should the international crisis subside and our federal tax needs go down, state and local revenue requirements will continue to rise as the demands for schools, highways, hospitals and other services increase.

"But there is an even more important reason for scrutinizing our local tax systems!

"In spite of the clamor against corruption in Washington, the federal government has, in the main, faced up to its revenue needs in an equitable manner.

"Whereas, there is overwhelming evidence that it is the state governments, so often dominated by special privilege groups, which have deliberately corrupted their revenue systems in order to shift the heaviest tax burden on low and middle income families."

The only fair basis for taxation is "ability to pay," the Outlook says. Under this "progressive" system, a higher share of taxes is levied as incomes or profits rise. A "regressive" tax, on the other hand, "takes proportionately more from those who have the least."

"Progressive taxes, that is, graduated individual and corporate income taxes, are the backbone of the federal tax system," the Outlook says.

"In most of the states and cities, however, the opposite is true; it is here that unfair tax policies are severely penalizing the families who are least able to shoulder the load.

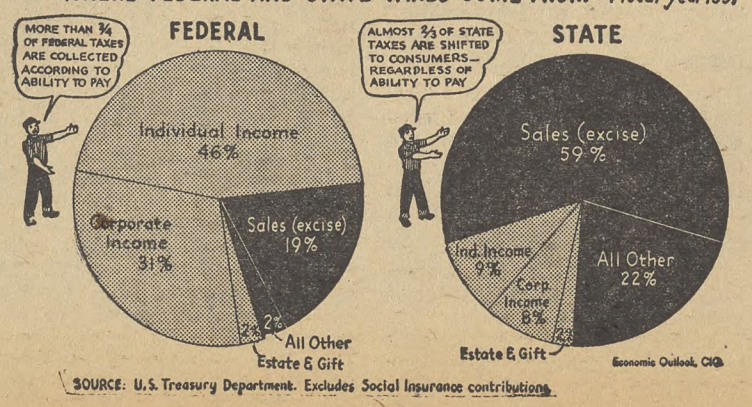
"IN THE states, the regressive sales tax, which eats into the living standards of the poorest without impairing the luxury standards of those who have the most, is the major source of tax revenue.

"To make matters worse, more and more local municipalities are imposing sales taxes on top of their existing property taxes, which are also regressive."

Seventy-nine per cent of federal tax revenue last year came from progressive taxes on individual incomes, corporate profits and estate and gift taxes, the Outlook recalls, adding that these taxes are largely based on the principle of ability to pay.

"Last year," it went on, "the states collected only 19% of their revenue from individual and corporate income taxes and levies on estates and gifts. The bulk of their income—fully 59%—came from sales taxes, a levy on consumers regardless of their income."

WHERE FEDERAL AND STATE TAXES COME FROM *Fiscal year 1951*



SOURCE: U.S. Treasury Department. Excludes Social Insurance contributions

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE SUPREME COURT has not as yet made a decision in the seizure of the steel industry by President Truman. The Steelworkers are still marking time. The reactionaries, in some cases, are still continuing their unwarranted attacks. One can sense a clearer understanding gradually being obtained by the public.

Never have such vast amounts of money been used to poison the minds of the public as has been used in this case. It is seemingly all right for Congress to pass a law permitting the President, theoretically, to take over the railroad industry when a strike was threatened. But when the President in an international crisis took over the steel industry, that became "socialist." *Consistency, thou art a jewel!*

The writer and other CIO groups met with Sudhir L. Ghosh from India. Mr. Ghosh was associated with Mahatma Gandhi from 1936 until Gandhi's death. A program is being developed in India to encourage their people to help themselves in this country of millions where many die daily from famine and malnutrition.

They are desirous of showing their people that democracy can work by bringing up the standard of living. This would be the best weapon against Communism in that part of the world. Mr. Ghosh is seeking help from the United States on a practical basis. He told a very graphic story and the audience was impressed with his program. CIO will render every support possible to assist in strengthening their democracy.

AN ORGANIZING COMMITTEE was set up last week under the direction of CIO National Rep. Walter Harris, to be known as the United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, Pennsylvania Organizing Committee. Complete report on this appears elsewhere in this issue of the CIO News.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports the following representation elections: Stanolind Oil & Gas Co., Powell Wyo., 53 eligible, 33 for OWIU, 22 no union; Continental Oil Co., Frame, Wyo., 13 for OWIU, 7 no union, 1 void. OWIU Dist. Dir. B. J. Rickey and Intl. Rep. Jenkins were in charge.

Chairman John Green of the United Railroad Workers reports a victory on the Donora Southern Railroad, Donora, Pa. Of the eligible 22 voters, 15 voted for URWA and 7 for no union.

★

REG. DIR. A. R. "Sarge" Kinstley reports the following representation election: Lock Joint Pipe Co., Turner, Kan., 52 for CIO United Stone & Allied Products Workers, AFL 17, with CIO Field Reps. William Lewis and Henry Schwarzott in charge; Vickers Petroleum Co. Refinery, Potwin, Kan., OWIU 54, no union 4, with OWIU Rep. Arthur D. Frederick in charge; pipe line, production and bulk plant departments of the M. F. A. Oil Co., Chanute, Kan., OWIU 32, no union 21, with OWIU Intl. Rep. Arthur L. Cross directing the campaign.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports the CIO Woodworkers winning a representation election at the B. C. Jarrell Co., Humboldt, Tenn., by a score of 75 to 58. CIO Rep. Carl Holt organized this plant, assisted by CIO Rep. Henry White.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports the following elections won by the Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers LIU 78-CIO: Maggio Brothers, Holtville, Calif., CIO 41, against 0; and King Maljan, Holtville, Calif., CIO 39, against 10. Local Reps. Clayton Coon and Dick Perry were in charge.

Sec.-Treas. John C. Lawson of the Stone & Allied Workers reports that in a representation election at the Michigan Tanning & Extract Co., Boyne City, Mich., the tally was 137 CIO, 109 AFL, 1 neither, 2 challenged. USAPWA Rep. Robert W. Klutz organized the group. In a representation election involving six truck drivers in the Waller Brothers Stone Co. and the Taylor Stone Co., McDermott, O., of the workers voted 4 CIO, 2 AFL. At the Portsmouth Clay Refactories Co., South Webster, O., 48 voted CIO, none for the AFL. Dist. Dir. Lewis R. Lowry is credited with the Ohio victories.

★

VICE-PRES. CLAUDE BALLARD of the Woodworkers reports the following representation elections held recently: Oregon Lumber Co., Dee, Ore., IWA-CIO 25, AFL 16; A. L. Pierce Mill, Coos Bay, Ore., IWA-CIO 47, AFL 9; Libby, McNeil & Libby, Portland, Ore., IWA-CIO 374, AFL 142; G & L Lumber Co., Crescent City, Calif., IWA-CIO 8, AFL 4.

The American Newspaper Guild won a representation election among commercial and inside circulation workers at the Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill. by a vote of ANG 158, no union 127.

Southern Director John Riffe reports the following representation elections: Bell Aircraft Corp., Fort Worth, Tex., eligible 600, UAW-CIO 327, IAM-AFL 250, no union 2; American Can Co. Warehouse, Auburndale, Fla., eligible 11, USA-CIO 10, AFL 0.

Reg. Dir. W. B. Taylor reports that at the Arthur Colton Co., Paducah, Ky., the vote in a representation election was CIO 32, IAM-AFL 4.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that in a representation election at the Afro-American newspaper, Baltimore, Md., the CIO Newspaper Guild polled 14 votes, with 8 against.

Theodore Hawks, assistant director of UAW-CIO Region 5, reports a representation victory at the Chrysler Tank Engine Plant, New Orleans, La., by a vote of 589 for UAW-CIO, 34 AFL, 7 no union.

Shoe Union Drives To Organize 25,000 In Pennsylvania Plants

A MAJOR union organizing drive among Pennsylvania shoe workers was announced last week by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice-president and director of organization.

Goal of the campaign is to bring CIO unionism to some 25,000 non-union shoe workers in the Keystone State, particularly in shoe centers throughout the eastern and northeastern regions of Pennsylvania.

In opening the drive, Haywood announced the creation of a United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, Pennsylvania Organizing Committee, of which he is chairman.

Walter Harris, formerly CIO regional director in New York City and now a CIO national representative, will serve as director of the committee, and union organizers will work under his direction.

Members of the Organizing Committee, in addition to Haywood, are R. J. Thomas, and R. T. Leonard, assistant directors of organization for the CIO, Pres. Russell Taylor of the CIO Shoe Workers, Sec.-Treas. James Mitchell of the USWA, and I. Rosenberg, regional representative of the USWA.

The committee, organizers and local union representatives will meet in Wilkes Barre, Pa., this week.

In announcing the CIO organizing plans, Haywood and Taylor declared:

"No group of industrial workers in the nation is in greater need of union protection and union benefits than the shoe workers—employed as they are at low wage rates and without adequate job security.

"Through this organizing campaign, the CIO is determined to help the shoe workers of Pennsylvania win better living standards for themselves and their families."

The committee headquarters will be at Harrisburg, Pa.

SLUGGER.—When CIO Newspaper Guildswoman Phyllis Twachtman isn't taking pictures for the New York World Telegram & Sun, she serves as mascot for the paper's softball team.

Guild Asks U.S. To Fight Paper Hike Periling Jobs

THE CIO Newspaper Guild last week called for concerted action in demanding that the Canadian government rescind its authorization of a $10-a-ton increase in newsprint sold in the U. S.

The Guild's Executive Board, meeting in New York City, adopted a resolution calling on the government, the American Newspaper Publishers Association and other newspaper unions to join in protests to the Canadian government.

The ANG pointed out that this is the second $10-a-ton increase in less than a year and brings the cost of newsprint to $126 a ton, an all-time high.

The Guild said that the increase was authorized despite "continuing high profits" of the newsprint industry. At the same time, permission to raise the price of newsprint in Canada was denied, the resolution said.

The Guild cited studies made by Editor & Publisher, trade publication of the newspaper industry, to show that the cost of newsprint typically is the largest single cost of item in the publication of a newspaper and has increased out of all proportion to other costs in recent years. It also was pointed out that the "steadily rising price of newsprint is contributing directly" to:

- The alarming decline in the number of daily newspapers.
- Jeopardizing of the jobs, wages and working conditions of newspaper workers.
- Encouraging publishers to devote an increasing proportion of their columns to advertising at the expense of news and editorial comment.

The Guild said "most U. S. publishers themselves persistently have refused to live up to their responsibilities to both their employes and their country and to take concerted action to remedy this situation."

The Guild called on the government to develop immediately the newsprint resources of Alaska, a proposal first made two years ago to Congress by Sam Eubanks, then executive vice president of the Guild.

Weiss Named CIO Aide In U. S. Civil Defense Agency

APPOINTMENT of William W. Weiss to a post with the Federal Civil Defense Administration in Washington was announced last week by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president.

Weiss, an assistant editor of The CIO News, this week will become a CIO representative in the FCDA's Volunteer Manpower Division.

In that capacity, his duties will be to keep CIO members informed of Civil Defense activities through the medium of CIO newspapers and periodicals and to interest CIO people in Civil Defense participation.

Weiss has been with The CIO News for the past 2½ years. Previous to that he was an organizer and public relations representative with the CIO Southern Drive in North Carolina for four years. He is a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild and a native of Pittsburgh. Weiss will be on leave of absence from his CIO News post.

WILLIAM W. WEISS

Oil Workers Returning

"FINIS" WAS being written last week to the first successful joint nationwide strike of CIO, AFL and independent oil workers.

OWIU-CIO Pres. O. A. Knight, who led the coalition of unions that struck Apr. 30, said at midweek that only about 11% of the nation's refinery production was shut down, compared to 35% at the height of the strike.

Settlements were being made on the basis of the 15c an hour increase recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board.

The Oil Worker, OWIU's semimonthly publication, criticized WSB for "yielding to intense pressure from oil companies and industrialists" and chopping off wage increases at 15c.

Power Lobby 'Poison' Scotched By Truman

A "GIVE 'EM HELL" attack on the private power industry was fired last week by President Truman, with more to come during the election campaign.

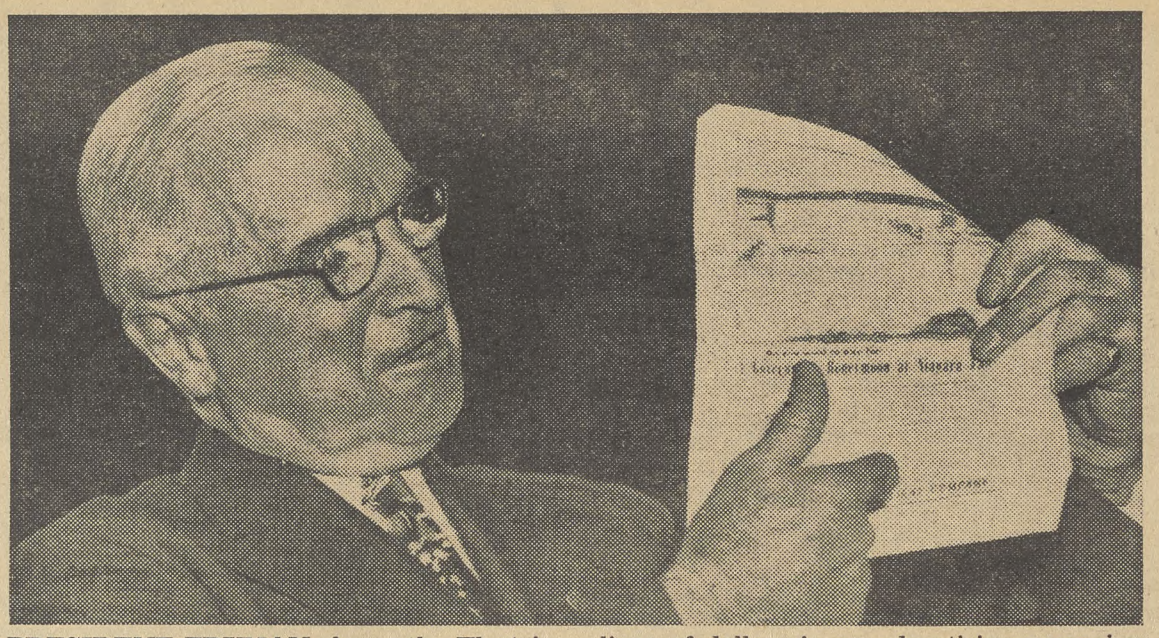
He denounced the utilities' big-spending advertising campaign against public power development as "setting out to poison the minds of the people."

Truman addressed the Electric Consumers Conference at Washington.

The conference, which represented 10 million electric consumers belonging to union, farm and other groups, urged an investigation of private power lobbying and political advertising.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers called for enlisting labor, farmers and consumers in a fight at the polls for public power. CIO and five of its affiliates—the Steelworkers, Textile Workers, Communications Workers, Electrical Workers and UAW—were among the 16 groups sponsoring the conference.

Truman's ire was aroused by the private utilities' advertising campaign which portrays public power projects as "socialistic." He told a cheering audience:



PRESIDENT TRUMAN shows the Electric Consumers Conference at Washington how the electric power industry is spending millions of dollars in an advertising campaign against federal public power. He said that the money thus spent is tax deductible.

"When the whistle-stop campaign starts, I am going to go out and give you facts with regard to this power situation.

"WHAT these private power companies are actually doing is deliberately and in cold blood setting out to poison the minds of the people. They make no bones about it.

The President threatened to seek legal action against the private utility companies, saying:

"I think there may be something going wrong under the Corrupt Practices Act. To the rates that these companies charge, you are paying for that (advertising costs). And the tax collections of the government are not so great because they charge these off at expenses of operation."

UAW Pres. Reuther characterized both the power and steel industries as apostles of "the economy of scarcity," who were opposed to giving the people more products at cheaper prices.

The UAW president ridiculed the charge of "socialism" which the private power companies level at public power. He said:

"Private power is government protected. Its profits are guaranteed and it is the nearest thing to a state-controlled industry we have in America. It is not free and it's not enterprising. If ever the dead hand of monopoly was on an industry, it was on the power industry before public power made it get off its backside."

"We have public power because the power companies refused to meet the needs of their day," Reuther continued. "The only way they can buck public power is to do a better job. They can't because they are interested in profits; the public power groups are interested in people."

He urged the 494 conference delegates to take the issue back to the people for action at the polls.

"Let's learn to work together as farmers, workers and consumers," the UAW president said. "If we do, we can't be stopped. Let's make this the beginning and not the end of the mobilization of a free people and see that our economy is harnessed for the total good."

MEANTIME, Rep. George Dondero (R. Mich.) filed a resolution calling for a House probe of the Electric Consumers Conference. He described it as a "publicity stunt and not a true expression of the farmers and the workers which the so-called sponsoring organizations are alleged to represent . . ."

Dondero charged that consumers of public power and members of rural electric cooperatives are benefitting from the tax-free status of those projects, and described the consumers of those sources of power as "persons who wish to preserve these special privileges . . ."

Dondero placed in the record a convention resolution from the CIO Utility Workers, which opposed "any further government encroachment into the electric utility industry" and called on the union's national officers to prevent further "nationalization" of the industry.

6-2

'Tax Bonanza' Gravy Nears $20 Billion

THE "TAX BONANZA" continues to grow, rivaling the fabulous Comstock Lode.

More than $19 billion in special tax privileges for 10,300 new or expanded facilities were approved through May 15, it was announced last week by the Defense Production Administration.

"Tax bonanza" — technically known as certificates of necessity—are issued by DPA allowing corporations to write off various percentages of new plants in five years instead of the usual 25 years. Individual income taxpayers must make up the resulting loss of revenue.

In the four-week period ending May 15, special tax privileges were granted on more than $1.6 billion.

Electric power companies continued to get sizable shares of the rapid tax write-offs. From May 2 to May 15, the two largest certificates of necessity went to the Philadelphia Electric Co., $30 million, and the California-Oregon Power Co., $30 million.

The third largest certificate issued during that period went to the Pennsylvania Railroad to the tune of $29 million.

Pipe lines also got three big bowls of gravy: U. S. Pipe Line Co., $68 million; West Coast Pipeline Co., $60 million, and the Sinclair Pipe Line Co., $27 million.

HST's Foreign Aid Bill Cut Again

(See editorial, Page 4.)

THE DIXIEGOP drive to whittle away U. S. economic-defense aid to friends abroad was halted in the Senate last week.

Four moves by the self-styled "economy' group to cut the $6.7 billion foreign aid bill—beyond the $1 billion already trimmed in committee—were defeated in close votes on the Senate floor. The Senate agreed to only an additional $200 million reduction.

Final passage, by a 64 to 10 vote, sent the aid measure to conference of the two houses.

The Senate beat back moves by Sen. Welker (R. Ida.) and 10 other Republicans to slash the program by a total of $2 billion and $1½ billion, and then defeated by a three-vote margin an amendment by Sen. Long (D. La.) that would have cut $1.4 billion.

Earlier, however, the same coalition of reactionary Republicans and some Southern Democrats succeeded in hacking $1,737,400,000 off President Truman's original $7.9 billion request before the foreign aid bill was passed by the House.

Gen. Eisenhower has cabled from Europe that any slash of more than $1 billion would be "uneconomic if we are to carry on to the reasonable level of collective security that our own safety demands." The reactionary wing of the Republican Party led by Sen. Taft (R. O.) split sharply with the general on this issue and led the drive for bigger slashes.

Taft threw his weight behind a move to cut the program to $6 billion, but did not vote when the Welker amendment to effect this was voted upon. Taft's fellow Republican from Ohio, Rep. Vorys, successfully led the House attacks.

Action in both Senate and House was along party lines, with high absenteeism among liberal Democratic representatives one of the chief reasons why the Dixiegop slashes carried in the lower chamber.

While some Eisenhower Republicans and a number of Dixiecrats, including Sens. Connally and George (D. Ga), fought cuts above the $1 billion made in committee, most Republicans were behind butchering the move. Their isolationist stand is certain to become a key issue in the Presidential campaign.

Vorys' cuts in the House bill came in the form of two amendments.

The first cut more than $615 million from defense support funds for Europe and was upheld when 161 Republicans and 61 Democrats voted for it. Only 10 Republicans and 127 Democrats opposed the slash.

The second Vorys motion—ironic in view of the fact that Republicans have charged the loudest that China was lost to communism because it got too little U. S. aid —took more than $111 million from economic aid and Point Four funds for Asia. Sixty Democrats joined 132 Republicans in its support, and only 36 Republicans and 129 Democrats opposed the cut.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Smith Permanent Injunction Bill H.R. 7647	Puts unions under injunctions and court receiverships during emergency periods.	Before House Armed Services Com.	Write immediately to Representatives vigorously opposing bill.
Defense Production Act	Extends price-wage-rent and other controls beyond June 30.	Senate now considering bill; House Banking Com. has completed hearings.	Urge Senators to eliminate Dirksen, Fulbright, Robertson and Bricker amendments.
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	House Ways and Means Com. holding hearings. Senate Finance Com. has tabled bill.	Strongly urge members House Ways and Means Com. to support bill.
Tidelands Oil	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	Senate and House have passed bills giving title to states.	Urge Pres. Truman to veto Tidelands Oil Bill.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Com. voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS
$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 9, 1952 82 No. 23

Steel Mills Nailed Shut

High Court Tosses Out Seizure

Wage Talks Begin Again

—SEE PAGES 2 & 3

This way out! Carrying work clothes in shopping bags, CIO Steelworkers leave big Johnstown, Pa., plant of Bethlehem Steel Co.

'Messenger Boy Concept'—

The Final Word On Steel Seizure Is 'No'

PRESIDENT Truman exceeded powers given by the Constitution when he seized the steel mills, the U. S. Supreme Court decided last week.

The 6 to 3 majority upheld the restraining order granted by Judge David A. Pine in U. S. District Court in Washington. The majority agreed that when the President seized the mills, he in effect acted as a maker of law, and hence had invaded the domain of Congress.

Voting with the majority were Justices Hugo L. Black, who wrote the opinion; Felix S. Frankfurter, William O. Douglas, Robert H. Jackson, Harold H. Burton and Tom Clark.

Dissenting were Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson and Justices Stanley Reed and Sherman Minton.

Opinions Galore

That the majority was less solidly agreed than was apparent was indicated by the fact that the five justices who agreed in the majority opinion wrote concurring opinions of their own.

The minority agreed on an opinion written by Vinson in which the Chief Justice, with considerable gentle irony for the majority, accused it of taking a "messenger-boy concept" of the Presidency.

Vinson also asserted that the different views expressed in the majority opinions demonstrated "how far afield one must go to affirm the order of the District Court."

The majority opinion was based on the thesis, grounded in the Constitution, of the separation of powers among the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government. Congress alone has the authority to pass laws to meet such a crisis as that created by a steel strike, the majority said.

Black pointed out that when it was considering the Taft-Hartley Act, Congress rejected an amendment which would have authorized government seizures of industry in labor disputes. This was taken to indicate that Congress chose to withhold the weapon of seizure.

"The contention is," wrote Black, "that presidential power should be implied from the aggregate of his powers under Article II of the Constitution.

"Particular reliance is placed on the provisions which say that 'the executive power shall be vested in the President . . .'; that 'he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed'; and that he 'shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.'

"The order cannot properly be sustained as an exercise of the President's military power as Commander in Chief of the armed forces. The government attempts to do so by citing a number of cases upholding broad powers in military commanders engaged in day-to-day fighting in a theatre of war.

"Such cases need not concern us here. Even though 'theatre of war' be an expanding concept, we cannot with faithfulness to our constitutional system hold that the Commander in Chief of the armed forces has the ultimate power as such to take possession of private property in order to keep strikes from stopping production.

"This is a job for the nation's lawmakers, not for its military authorities.

"Nor can the seizure order be sustained because of the several constitutional provisions that grant executive powers to the President.

"In the framework of our Constitution, the President's power to see that the laws are faithfully executed refutes the idea that he is to be a lawmaker . . .

"The founders of this nation entrusted the law-making power to the Congress alone in both good and bad times. It would do no good to recall the historical events, the fears of powers and the hopes for freedom that lay behind their choice.

"Such a review would but confirm our holding that this seizure order cannot stand."

Vinson wrote that Truman was performing his duty of seeing that the laws were faithfully executed.

"Much of the argument in this case has been directed at straw men," he added.

"We do not have before us the case of a President acting solely on the basis of his own notions of the public welfare. Nor is there any question of unlimited executive power in this case.

"The President himself closed the door to any such claim when he sent his message to Congress stating his purpose to abide by any action of Congress, whether approving or disapproving his seizure action . . .

"Absence of a specific statute authorizing seizure of the steel mills as a mode of executing the laws—both the military procurement program and the anti-inflation program—has not until today been thought to prevent the President from executing the laws . . .

"Flexibility as to mode of execution to meet critical situations is a matter of practical necessity . . .

'No Cause To Fear'

"The Constitution was itself 'adopted in a period of grave emergency . . .'

"The framers knew, as we should know in these times of peril, that there is real danger in executive weakness. There is no cause to fear executive tyranny so long as the laws of Congress are faithfully executed.

"Certainly there is no basis for fear of dictatorship when the executive acts, as he did in this case, only to save the situation until Congress could act . . .

"The diversity of views expressed in the six opinions of the majority, the lack of reference to authoritative precedent, the repeated reliance upon prior dissenting opinions, the complete disregard of the uncontroverted facts showing the gravity of the emergency and the temporary nature of the taking, all serve to demonstrate how far afield one must go to affirm the order of the District Court.

"The broad executive power granted by Article II to an officer on duty 365 days a year cannot, it is said, be invoked to avert disaster . . .

"Under this messenger-boy concept of the office, the President cannot even act to preserve legislative programs from destruction so that Congress will have something left to act upon . . .

"Presidents have been in the past, and any man worthy of the office should be in the future, free to take at least interim action necessary to execute legislative programs essential to survival of the nation.

"A sturdy judiciary should not be swayed by the unpleasantness or unpopularity of necessary executive action, but must independently determine for itself whether the President was acting, as required by the Constitution, 'to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.'

"As the district judge stated, this is no time for 'timorous' judicial action. But neither is it a time for timorous executive action."

Big Steel's Plea For T-H Failed

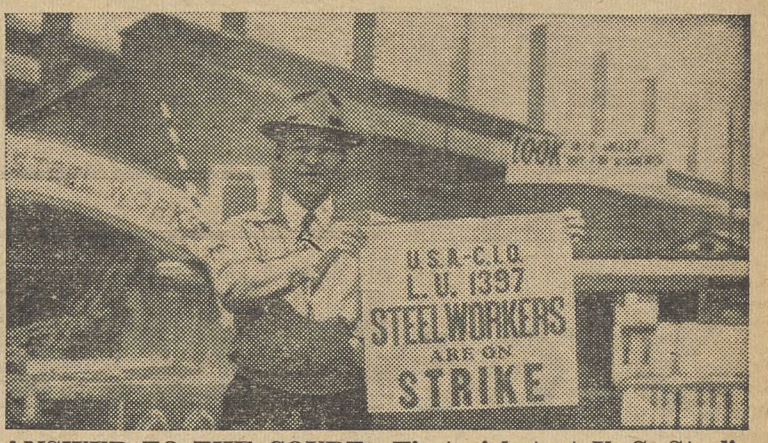
In commenting on the Supreme Court's steel decision, General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg of the CIO Steelworkers said:

It is important for the public to know what the Supreme Court actually decided and what it did not decide in the steel case.

The Court decided that the President's seizure of the steel mills on Apr. 8 was unconstitutional. On this seizure issue, the Union took no position in its brief and argument before the Supreme Court.

The Court did not decide, as the steel companies had urged it to do, that the President should have used a Taft-Hartley injunction against the Union.

The United Steelworkers of America believes that the Union's contention before the Court and the public that the President should not use a Taft-Hartley injunction in this situation has been vindicated by the failure of any one of the justices of the Supreme Court to accept the companies' Taft-Hartley argument.



ANSWER TO THE COURT—First picket at U. S. Steel's Homestead Works near Pittsburgh was CIO Steelworker A. J. Marjie, a plant electrician. Picketing began within minutes after Supreme Court ruled out seizure.

Here Are Past Developments Leading To Steel Walkout

THE CIO Steelworkers struck last week after nearly seven months of collective bargaining, Wage Stabilization Board and White House sessions, court arguments and a three-day walkout. Here's a summary of developments:

Nov. 27—Negotiations began.

Dec. 17—Union set Dec. 31 as strike deadline.

Dec. 27—After President Truman's appeal to postpone strike pending WSB hearings, the union delayed the walkout until a special convention could act.

Jan. 4—Convention postponed strike 45 days.

Feb. 21—Union set strike deadline for midnight, Mar. 23, to allow WSB time to make recommendations — the third strike postponement.

Mar. 20-21 — The union accepted WSB recommendations.

Mar. 30 — Defense Mobilizer Wilson resigned after trying to undermine WSB recommendations.

Apr. 8 — Truman seized the steel mills to avert a strike set for Apr. 9 after negotiations collapsed.

Apr. 29—Judge Pine ruled seizure illegal and strike—postponed five times—began.

May 2 — After appeals court stayed seizure ruling, Union called off strike on request of the President, who called new White House session.

May 3-4—Truman asked both sides for "action," said U. S. would raise wages if no settlement was reached. Within a few hours, Supreme Court agreed to review case, forbade pay hikes. Meanwhile White House talks failed.

May 12-13—Supreme Court heard arguments.

June 2—Supreme Court ruled seizure unconstitutional. Strike followed immediately.

June 5—New parley in Washington begins.

14,000 Strike Big Carpet Plants

FOURTEEN thousand CIO carpet workers struck last week for a 25c hourly wage increase to allow them to catch up with the cost of living.

The workers, members of the CIO Textile Workers, have received no pay boost since the fall of 1950, when they received a 10c an hour increase. Even under Wage Stabilization Board formulas, the carpet workers are entitled to a 17.5c an hour increase, according to TWUA.

Most of the strikers are employed at Big Four plants—Alexander Smith, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y.; Bigelow-Sanford and Mohawk, Amsterdam, N. Y., and A. M. Karagheusian, Roselle Park, N. J.

The largest carpet plant in the world—the Smith concern at Yonkers—was shut down when 4500 workers struck.

The Yonkers plant local remained loyal to TWUA, although it is headed by Charles Hughes, who had supported the secessionist George Baldanzi for the presidency at the recent TWUA convention. Hughes broke with Baldanzi over the latter's efforts to take TWUA locals into the AFL textile union.

The secession attack kept some 3500 carpet workers from striking at the Bigelow-Sanford plant at Thompsonville, Conn., and the Freehold, N. J. plant of A. and M. Karagheusian.

THE FREEHOLD operation eventually will have to close because it is a weaving plant supplied by the Roselle Park spinning mill, which is strike-bound.

Best offer received by the union up until last week was a 7c hourly increase offered by the Highstown (N. J.) Rug Co. The Big Four offered only 5c on condition that "efficiency" clauses be included in the contracts.

"If the Big Four are really interested in improving the pay of their employes, the so-called efficiency issues can be worked out in 15 minutes," said Jack Rubenstein, TWUA's carpet director.

Rubenstein said that most smaller plants in the industry are operating with TWUA's consent on a day-to-day basis while negotiations with their management continues, because the pattern is historically set by the Big Four.

The Canadian Congress of Labor—to which CIO unions belong—is standing solidly behind TWUA, CCL Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald said last week.

"Regardless of the internal differences within an affiliated union, we believe that these questions should be, and can be, settled within the ranks of the membership through frank discussions and democratic decisions," MacDonald said. "Certainly an attack from without cannot be tolerated if the best interests of the members of the union are to be protected."

'Down She Goes'—Steel Plants Shut

"Down she goes. Down she goes."

That's what the men of steel shouted as they marched down the streets of Aliquippa, Pa., from the CIO Steelworkers local hall to the gates of the Jones & Laughlin mill.

"Let's get going. Give us the signs. What are we waiting for?"

That was the cry at Homestead, Pa., with its five U. S. Steel Corp. plants. On Pittsburgh's South Side, a steel warehouse worker said:

"This time we're going to get it settled once and for all.'

That's the way it was last Monday afternoon in the steel centers from coast to coast.

A decision by the U. S. Supreme Court set the steel strike rolling again.

The court—by a 6 to 3 ruling in which the majority required six separate opinions to present its case—gave a final ruling that seizure of the steel industry was unconstitutional. The seizure, said the court, was illegal infringement by President Truman on law-making powers belonging to Congress.

EVEN before the justices finished reading their opinions, the CIO Steelworkers—650,000 men and women producing more than 90% of the nation's steel—were going on strike.

With the mills returned to private management by the court (an act quickly confirmed by Sec. of Commerce Charles Sawyer), the steel workers once again were "without the benefit of a collective bargaining agreement."

Said USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray at Pittsburgh:

"In the absence of a wage agreement, our members have no alternative other than to cease work."

That's what happened after the court decision, as steel workers by the hundreds of thousands walked out, giving full meaning to the declaration of the recent USA-CIO convention:

"The crisis in the steel industry must be promptly resolved. We cannot and will not continue indefinitely to work in 1952 for

HEADING FOR THE MILLS—Carrying picket signs, striking CIO Steelworkers march along street of Gary, Ind., from local union office to the gates of U. S. Steel's Gary plant—the world's largest steel mill.

1950 wages and working conditions."

In issuing the strike call, Murray once again urged the various steel firms to resume collective bargaining "looking toward the perfection of a contract firmly based upon the recommendations" of the Wage Stabilization Board.

Those recommendations, announced Mar. 20 (some two and one-half months ago), were highlighted by a three-installment wage increase totalling 17.5c an hour, the union shop, six paid holidays, three-week vacations after 15 years, time and a quarter for Sunday work, increased shift differentials, and reduction of the Southern wage differential.

MURRAY'S bid for resumption of bargaining, in an effort to settle the steel deadlock which now is seven months' old, and agreement by management to talk was followed by new Washington bargaining sessions called by the government.

The sessions, called on Truman's request by John R. Steelman, a presidential assistant and acting defense mobilizer, began on June 5 in the ornate old State Dept. building across from the White House.

After a brief session in which Steelman urged "a quick settlement," the White House-sponsored meeting broke down into a meeting of three-man union and management groups. Participating for the union were Murray, Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald and General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

The companies talked of bargaining on a "give and take" basis.

Apparently the steel executives still take the stand that all of the "giving" should be by the USA-CIO, which is standing fast for the WSB contract proposals, while all the "taking" should be by steel management in the form of a hijacked price increase far beyond any and all new wage costs.

The steel industry, although it lately has attempted to crawl off the limb, has said a wage increase for steel workers would cost a total of $12 a ton—directly and indirectly—and it wants that much in a price boost.

Actually, the Office of Price Stabilization estimates that the total cost of the WSB proposals over the suggested 18-month-long contract would average out at $3.97 a ton.

So the steel industry is following the policy set in earlier negotiations, of seeking to earn a profit on each concession it finally is forced to make to steel workers, and then trying to pin the blame on its workers.

Result of this policy has been a steady boost in steel profits, which have increased from $9 a ton in 1947 to more than $20 a ton in 1951, according to OPS estimates.

In past Washington sessions, the government has offered the steel industry $3 a ton in Capehart Amendment price increases, and once talked of going to $4 or $4.50 a ton. But the industry refused to budge, and the management-created price deadlock—which is the keystone of the long steel deadlock—hasn't been broken.

The Supreme Court's decision finally outlawing Truman's seizure action brought another anti-labor flood tide in Congress.

The Senate was in the midst of a series of roll call votes on extension of the Defense Production Act, including the Dirksen Amendment which would kill the present WSB, deny labor representation on it and strip it of disputes settling powers. CIO, Murray warned, would not "willingly submit to or cooperate with" the stabilization program if denied voice in it. (Details on anti-labor legislation, Page 12; details on price controls, Page 5.)

One test of congressional opinion came on the Ives Amendment, adopted 42 to 41 with Vice Pres. Barkley casting the deciding ballot. This rider, while keeping a tripartite labor-management - public WSB, would strip it of its disputes-settling power as in the steel case.

What amounted to compulsory arbitration under congressional direction was proposed by Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.), the Banking Committee chairman who had fought all previous efforts to put any backbone into price control sections of the Defense Production Act.

Sen. Taft (R. O.), who ought to know, said "the proposed amendment would be infinitely more tough on labor than is the Taft-Hartley Act" because "it would add an indefinite seizure feature (under which) the government could not change wages by one cent."

Sen. Byrd (D., Va.), with the backing of other Dixiecrats, presented a rider to the Defense Production Act demanding Truman invoke the T-H injunction clause.

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) said it would be "unfair" to the steel workers to "superimpose another 80 days delay" while Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) warned that an anti-strike injunction now would "thwart, impede and impair collective bargaining" now under way.

In the House, Michigan's hidebound Rep. Hoffman (R.) presented a resolution to direct the President to use T-H and to call out troops against striking workers. (The present steel strike, like the April walkout, has been quiet, orderly and complete.)

THERE WERE a few members of the House and Senate who took a level-headed view, and acted on Truman's challenge of many weeks ago that Congress should provide a workable legislative alternative to the now-revoked seizure action.

"Congress," said Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.), "must act without a moment's delay to give the President the power he needs. This is no time for politics. This is a time for action."

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) presented two proposals: a resolution urging steel management and labor to make an "interim" agreement to end the strike, and a long-range proposal for creation of a joint labor-management relations commission for a "more permanent and lasting" consideration of industrial relations.

Humphrey struck at attempts to ram through new anti-labor bills, warning:

"Labor-management relations are so closely woven in the fabric of our national government and democratic institutions that it can not be dealt with hastily."

Steel Stockholder Raps Management

Mrs. Wilma Soss, the lady who tried in vain to inject a note of sweet reason into the annual meeting of U. S. Steel stockholders, took another sock at the industry in which she owns shares after the Supreme Court voided its seizure by President Truman.

Management's failure to adopt democratic practices in its relations with stockholders is responsible for the crisis, said Mrs. Soss, who is president of the Federation of Women Shareholders in American Business.

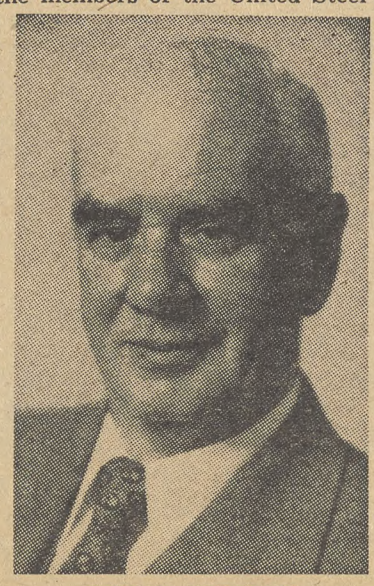
"The Supreme Court decision," she said, "focuses responsibility at long last where it belongs—on management. Industrial statesmanship and progressive modern management, not Congress, are needed to open the steel mills."

'We Have No Alternative Than To Cease Work'

Here is the text of the strike call statement issued by Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO Steelworkers immediately after the Supreme Court ended government seizure of the industry:

The Supreme Court of the United States, in its opinion on the steel seizure, has upheld the decision of Judge Pine.

The act of the Court leaves the members of the United Steelworkers of America without the benefit of a collective bargaining agreement.



PHILIP MURRAY

In the absence of a wage agreement, our members have no alternative other than to cease work.

This notice is accordingly directed to all of our local unions and their members directly affected by the decision of the Supreme Court.

At the same time, I call upon the various steel companies to participate in collective bargaining conferences with the representatives of the United Steelworkers of America, looking toward the perfection of a contract firmly based upon the recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board.

All local union officers are authorized to make satisfactory arrangements for standby employes to protect the properties of the various companies during the period of the work stoppage.

Justices Were Late For Lunch

The Supreme Court decision tossing out seizure of the steel industry was announced last Monday noon.

Within 40 minutes, a strike call to CIO Steelworkers was issued by Philip Murray, union president. And, almost simultaneously, the first report of picketing came from U. S. Steel Corp.'s plant at Gary, Ind.—the world's largest steel mill.

All the while, the high court justices were reading their seven separate opinions, a task that took two hours and 35 minutes. And the judges were 35 minutes late for lunch that day.

Failure Of A Congress

The 82nd "Horsemeat" Congress is still falling down on the job.

Its reactionary majority is in the process of turning the Defense Production Act into a measure that is as weak as possible in stopping inflation and as strong as possible in cracking down on American working men and women.

That about describes what happened in the Senate last week after the steel workers went on strike.

Consider: So far as controlling inflation on a fair and effective basis is concerned, the present Defense Production Act is a weak reed, ridden by the Capehart, Herlong and other amendments. The new bill, reported out by Sen. Maybank's (D. S.C.) Banking Committee, is even worst.

But when it came up on the floor, the Dixiegop hatchet gang went to work.

On the one hand, the Senate voted to cut off all rent ceilings early next year.

On the other, it moved to whittle down the Wage Stabilization Board by stripping it of powers to recommend disputes settlements. This was the Ives Amendment, adopted by a 42 to 41 vote.

And then Maybank came up with another non-stop injunction plan against striking workers.

What's happening in Congress on the Ives, Dirksen and other proposals makes clear, as CIO Pres. Philip Murray said, that the steel barons and other big business groups are trying to turn defense stabilization into an "anti-labor, pro-industry program."

And "neither the CIO nor any other respectable labor organization," Murray warned, "will willingly submit to or cooperate with a stabilization program so designed."

Taft Looks Ahead

There's a slight amount of disagreement between Sens. Taft and Maybank on just how sharp an ax they'll try to toss in our necks this pre-election session.

But Taft's not at all uncertain what he'll do—IF he can finagle the Republican nomination for the President, and IF the GOP wins.

Recently, in the columns of the Wall Street Journal, Taft unveiled the labor bill he'll push if he goes to the White House. What he calls it is "an anti-labor-monopoly bill" and what it would do is destroy national unions and chop labor up into isolated plant-by-plant units.

Sen. Taft's latest indication of President Taft's program is fair notice. It should be fair warning.

Not On Their Jobs

One of the reasons why this is a "do-nothing" Congress is the shocking absenteeism of many members on important roll calls.

That was a factor in approval of the race-baiting McCarran immigration bill a few weeks ago, and the degree of absenteeism may determine the outcome of the pending vote on President Truman's veto of the tideland oil grab.

In a few more weeks, the lawmakers will be going home for the campaigns. A good many of them should be asked:

Where were you when the roll was called?

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV June 9, 1952 No. 23

The Freak

The Most Powerful Lobby

Letters are the voice of the most powerful lobby in the country—the people back home—Rep. Javits (R.-Lib. N. Y.) says in an article in the June issue of the American Magazine. A digest of the article follows:

SOME CONGRESSMEN are so anxious to know what their constituents think that they have not waited for them to write. They have initiated the correspondence themselves. I am one of them.

I write two letters a year to each of my constituents, reviewing what has been done and soliciting his opinion. This amounts to 180,000 letters a year. I know of at least 20 legislators who go to the expense of conducting public-opinion polls among the registered voters of their area.

They do this because they consider it vital to know what their people feel concerning the important issues of the moment . . .

Letters can accomplish more than you think. Even single letters. A woman recently wrote me, "I never write my congressman. It wouldn't do any good. He probably wouldn't even read the letter."

Such a statement amazed me. I know of single letters that by themselves have saved millions of dollars, sent high officials to jail, changed the thinking of key congressmen, and resulted in legislation affecting the lives of hundreds of thousands of people . . .

One of my constituents, who was stricken with polio as a child but who is now working and has a family, wrote in to say he thought legislation should be introduced which would give the physically disabled some sort of dispensation in their income taxes.

He pointed out that it is almost impossible for such persons to get insurance, and argued that the money saved on taxes would enable disabled people to build up a fund to help them when they are old or if they should become sick.

I read the letter, felt the arguments valid and accordingly introduced legislation during the last session of Congress. The bill called for the same $600 additional exemption now granted to the blind, and was passed. A total of 100,000 persons are now benefiting as a result of a single letter!

Many congressmen have told me that letters have caused them to change their position on specific bills. Most members insist, however, that "pressure mail" has less weight with them than spontaneous mail. Sen. Lehman of New York recently said on the floor of Congress that he has "always been affected by letters and telegrams from people I thought were serious and sincere," but that the mere volume of mail has never influenced him.

It would be impolite to question the assertion that members of Congress are not influenced by the volume of mail. I do not think they like to admit it, but my own opinion is that they are a lot more influenced by weight than they will say.

I PERSONALLY pay real attention to so-called "pressure mail." It represents a person's opinion even though the opinion has been organized and directed. Otherwise, the person would not write. It is true, however, that most of us are *more* influenced by a letter that seems to be a spontaneous expression of an individual voter's wishes or beliefs.

Javits gave 10 rules governing writing letters to congressmen:

1. Write legibly.

2. Don't write more than one page unless absolutely necessary.

3. List the subject at the top of the page.

4. Don't write a congressman who isn't yours. It's waste of time. If you don't know who your congressman is, call your local newspaper.

5. Put your name and address at the top of your letter. Don't feel it necessary to threaten him with your vote. He's aware of that power as soon as he sees the address.

6. Don't scold and don't be abusive. A congressman wants to be persuaded, not dictated to.

7. Telegrams are not more effective than letters, unless there's a real need for speed.

8. Phone calls are useless. Congressmen are too busy to spend much time in their offices.

9. Write your representative and your two senators. If you have the time for only one letter, write your representative.

10. If your congressman deserves a pat on the back, give it to him. It may sweeten his outlook on humanity and make him all the more determined to fight for it.

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Another Teapot Dome—But Legal

Absentees In Power—

Senate Sets Vote On Truman Oil Land Veto

ALTHOUGH national resources worth at least $40 billion are at stake, the fate of the Dixiegop move to override President Truman's veto of the "states' rights" tidelands oil bill is likely to be settled solely in terms of Senate absenteeism.

A two-thirds vote is required to override, and while the House passed the bill by more than that margin, the Senate vote for passage was 50 to 35—insufficient to set aside the veto. Even supporters of the measure concede that if all Senate opponents are present at the vote there is no chance for enactment.

The 82nd Congress, however, has run up one of the worst records for absenteeism in history. The Dixiegops are trying to maneuver a vote at a time when an adequate number of Administration supporters won't be around.

ON the other hand, since many many Republican Senators were whooping it up last week at the homecoming for Gen. Eisenhower in Abilene, Kans., the GOP leaders managed to postpone the vote, originally tentatively set for last Thursday, until after their return.

That gave Sens. Nixon (R. Calif.), Connally (D. Tex.) and Long (D. La.), spokesmen for the three states that would get nearly all of the $40 billion in tidelands oil as a gift at the expense of the people of all the other 48 states, more time to assail the President for his veto.

In vetoing the bill, Truman pointed out that it ignored the rights of the nation and its whole population by making "a free gift of immensely valuable resources, which belong to the entire nation, to the states which happened to be located nearest to them."

Truman reviewed the long history of the tidelands dispute and recalled that the Supreme Court on three separate occasions has ruled that the federal government has "paramount rights" to oil in submerged lands of the marginal seas.

"The vast quantities of oil and gas in the submerged ocean lands belong to the people of all the states. They represent part of a priceless national heritage. This national wealth should be used for the welfare and security of the nation as a whole. Its future revenues should be applied to relieve the tax burden of the people of all the states and not just a few states," his message declared.

The President also stressed the importance to national defense of keeping the tidelands oil under federal jurisdiction in view of the recent rapid drop in oil reserves. He endorsed the proposal of Sen. Hill (D. Ala.), which the Senate rejected earlier this year, to use the revenue from tidelands oil to aid education throughout the nation.

8c Hike Urged For Ore Miners

A general wage increase of 8c an hour was recommended to the Wage Stabilization Board last week by a special panel which heard evidence in disputes between the CIO Steelworkers and three Utah lead and zinc mining companies.

The panel also suggested changes in the job classification programs and proposed the parties be given 30 days to negotiate on them, with jurisdiction retained in case of failure to agree. Covered by the recommendations are about 1000 USA-CIO members employed by the U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., Combined Metals Reduction Co. and New Park Mining Co., all of Salt Lake City.

WSB Loses Powers—

Price Law Pending But Senate Whacks Labor

STRIKING multiple blows at a fair and effective stabilization program, the Senate late last week was moving toward passage of a new Defense Production Act even weaker than the present law.

Although the Senators supposedly were debating price controls, most of the fury centered on legislative moves to hamstring labor. And one key vote cut the powers of the Wage Stabilization Board.

Vote on the bill was held up by (1.) Sen. Byrd's (D. Va.) so far unsuccessful move to write in "instructions" to President Truman to obtain a Taft-Hartley injunction against the striking CIO Steelworkers, and (2.) Sen. Maybank's (D. S.C.) new long-term anti-strike injunction bill (See Page 3).

Capitol Hill reports said most of the debate centered on these anti-labor moves, with comparatively little attention being paid to the anti-inflation sections of the law.

The temper of the Congress was reflected in these votes:

1. Adoption by a 42 to 41 vote —with Vice President Barkley breaking the tie—of a rider stripping the Wage Stabilization Board of its disputes settling powers, which would greatly reduce effectiveness of that agency.

2. Adoption of a move cutting off all federal rent ceilings next Feb. 28, an eight-month extension instead of the requested one year.

3. Adoption of a move to kill price ceilings on potatoes—which have been held off the market in a price-boosting drive —and other perishable vegetables and fruits.

The latter action brought an order from Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall lifting ceilings on white potatoes.

Major labor provision acted upon in the Senate concerned the WSB.

Originally Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.) got committee approval for an amendment killing off the present three-party WSB of labor, industry and public members, setting up a new board of supposedly "all public" members and denying that board disputes-settling powers.

On the floor, Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.) proposed a substitute, keeping the present WSB and its powers intact. This was defeated.

Then Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.) presented an amendment to keep the three-party WCB but strip it of its disputes powers, which was adopted by the one-vote margin.

A vote was still pending on the more stringent Dirksen proposal.

Adoption of this amendment, CIO Pres. Philip Murray warned earlier, would cause CIO to refuse to participate in a stabilization program in which it was denied any voice (see Page 12).

Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) last week backed down more than halfway in his attempts to rewrite the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act by amendments to the Defense Production Act.

After vigorous protests from the CIO had been supported by a large number of industrial firms, Fulbright withdrew his proposal to exempt from the Walsh-Healey Act government purchases of goods sold on the open market.

By a voice vote, however, the Senate adopted the third and least harmful of Fulbright's three proposed amendments. This would provide for judicial review of the Labor Dept.'s interpretation of the law.

Fulbright previously withdrew a third amendment which would have required prevailing wage standards to be set on the basis of city, town or other local limits, rather than regionally or by industry as at present.

Senate Cuts Housing Fund, Rent Controls

WHILE the Senate last week bowed before the real estate and landlord lobbies on two fronts, CIO units across the nation were fighting back hard to save rent controls and low-rent public housing.

In a two-pronged assault on low-income families, the Senate first cut the number of public housing units to be built in 1953 to 45,000 units. At least 125,000 units would be needed to bring the program up to schedule.

Then, having thus contributed to a continuance of the acute housing shortage, it voted to end federal rent controls Feb. 28.

The Senate's figure for public housing was nine times that approved by the House, but it wasn't big enough even to take care of the 50,500 units in critical defense areas alone that have been authorized but held up because of a 50,000 limitation this year. Efforts by Sens. Moody (D. Mich.), Kefauver (D. Tenn.) and Lehman (D. N.Y.) to up the total were beaten back.

Meanwhile CIO locals and councils were fighting the powerful real estate interests in local engagements from coast to coast.

IN THE East, the Essex-West Hudson County CIO Council led in fighting against a move to decontrol rents in Rutherford, N. J., the wealthiest suburb of Newark and home of many Wall Street bankers. The attack followed the pattern used by the real estate lobby working for decontrol of suburbs around large cities before concentrating on the metropolis itself.

Exec. Sec. Joel R. Jacobson of the Essex-West Hudson IUC protested to the City Council against decontrol of Rutherford because of the possible consequences to Newark, where the 1950 census shows the vacancy rate to be only 1%. In Rutherford itself, the vacancy ratio is two-thirds of 1%.

In Richmond, Calif., the only city of more than 100,000 in the U. S. where half the population is still living in temporary war housing, CIO Auto Workers Local 560 and the Contra Costa County IUC joined to organize the East Bay Committee for Better Housing. Over 40 organizations are already represented in the group.

The committee's first action was to file a protest with the Housing and Home Finance Agency against plans to tear down a number of war housing units as part of the city's redevelopment program. It pointed out that about 12,000 persons would be made homeless, since no plan has been made to rehouse them in the already badly overcrowded area.

Fair Trade Is Quack Plan, UAW's Montgomery Says

THE FAIR Trade Bill legalizing setting of minimum prices is "bad medicine for consumers and a quack remedy for the economic ills it is aimed at," according to Donald Montgomery, director of the Washington office of the CIO Auto Workers.

Montgomery testified last week before the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The bill has already passed the House.

"While forcing consumers to pay high fixed prices," Montgomery told the Senate group. "It will not solve the competitive problems of small retailers. It will only make them worse.

"Its alleged purpose is to protect small retailers against big retailers. It proposes to do that by making big and little retailers alike sell as the same high prices. It can't even accomplish that purpose completely."

In the long run, Montgomery said, the net effect of price fixing "will be to wake consumers up to the fact that when they blindly buy the big names of national advertising they are being taken for a ride."

Proponents of the bill, he added, count on consumers paying "high fixed prices for glamour and guff" until the time comes when experience forces them to realize they can buy just as good or better merchandise at lower prices than nationally advertised brands.

Montgomery also urged repeal of the Miller-Tydings Act. The U. S. Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional its authority for manufacturers to enter into price-fixing agreements with retailers.

CIO And World Affairs—

'In Helping Others, We Are Helping Our America'

THE REVISED third annual edition of the pamphlet, The CIO and World Affairs, made its bow last week.

A summary of CIO policy statements on labor's position and role in international affairs, it is published by the CIO International Committee, which is headed by Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers.

It stresses the basic CIO position that military preparations alone "make up only a part of the answer to Soviet Communist aggression."

"Totalitarian aggression against freedom," it points out, "seeks to ally itself with the revolutionary and progressive ferment which is stirring two-thirds of the world's population —the underprivileged two-thirds who are hungry, ill and oppressed."

Instead of denouncing these national movements as "Communist," the pamphlet holds, Americans should realize that "even when misguided, they spring from a wholesome desire for individual betterment, national independence and the attainment of human dignity."

The pamphlet discusses such problems as the future of the free world, the United Nations, mutual security, Latin America, labor participation in government agencies dealing with international matters, and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Women seek security.

In an introduction, CIO Pres. Philip Murray tells CIO members why they should be concerned about the lot of workers in other countries.

"Unionism cannot stop at national boundaries," Murray wrote.

"A drop in wages in Paris can mean unemployment in Pittsburgh or Detroit. Anti-labor activities in Buenos Aires can cause chain-reaction effects throughout the hemisphere that could involve all the American people.

"And, of course, Communist infiltration or aggression — which always has the trade unions as a first objective — can at any moment cause a world crisis."

He pointed out that CIO members "know that Communism and dictatorship flourish in the swamps of economic stagnation."

"Devoted as we are to our American democracy," he added, "we have no desire to see the further spread of wicked cynical Communist totalitarianism.

"By helping build the union movements of other lands, by helping their members enjoy a better life, we show that democracy does work. And we prove that Kremlin propaganda — which portrays America as a land of Wall Street imperialism and exploited serfs—is a fabric of Communist lies and slander.

"In helping others, we are helping our America."

The pamphlet emphasizes the CIO's determination to continue the collective struggle for enduring peace.

"We believe that the enormous strength and industrial power of our nation," it says, "should be used in a great mutual effort with the rest of the free world to promote economic prosperity, to extend democratic freedoms, and to ensure a lasting peace."

It reiterated the CIO belief that other nations must be allowed "to work for their own improvement in accordance with their own ideals."

"But that improvement cannot be achieved while workers' organizations and other free institutions are suppressed," it continues.

The pamphlet reflects the CIO's endorsement of the United Nations and the various mutual security and aid programs.

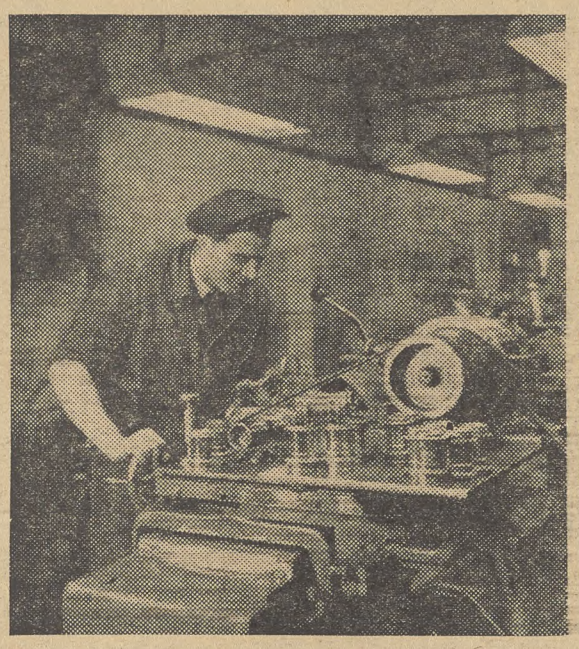
It repeats the CIO's frequent demand that the great mass of people in the countries the United States helps be assured of a share in the prosperity we are trying to build up, so that their standards of living may be improved.

In discussing Latin America, it takes to task "some American corporations" which have been "slow to understand the need to revise out-of-date methods and to recognize the basic justice of much of the prevailing dissatisfaction with the status quo."

"Here, as in other parts of the world," it points out, "our national interests now coincide with the economic, political and social betterment of all the people."

The pamphlet discusses in detail the ICFTU, in the founding and continuance of which the CIO played an important role.

(This pamphlet is an excellent guide for CIO local union and council education classes. Copies are available at 10c each, 50 for $4.50 from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.)



Sturdy unionist: Austrian auto worker.

Free unions are stronger.

The CIO Is For:

1. Strengthening of democratic institutions throughout the world.

2. Improvement in the living standards of people in every land.

3. Support of the United Nations as the best means of assuring world peace.

4. Continuance of the Mutual Security Program, with sufficient funds to make it truly effective.

5. Vast expansion of the Point Four program for aid to backward areas.

6. Assistance to democratic free unions throughout the world, as a bulwark of economic progress and liberty.

7. Labor participation in government agencies dealing with international affairs.

8. Expansion of the influence and effectiveness of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The CIO Is Against:

1. Reactionary imperialism.

2. Communist imperialism, infiltration and aggression.

3. Fascist imperialism, infiltration and aggression.

4. Financial aid to reactionary dictatorships.

5. Suppression of democratic, bona fide trade unions.

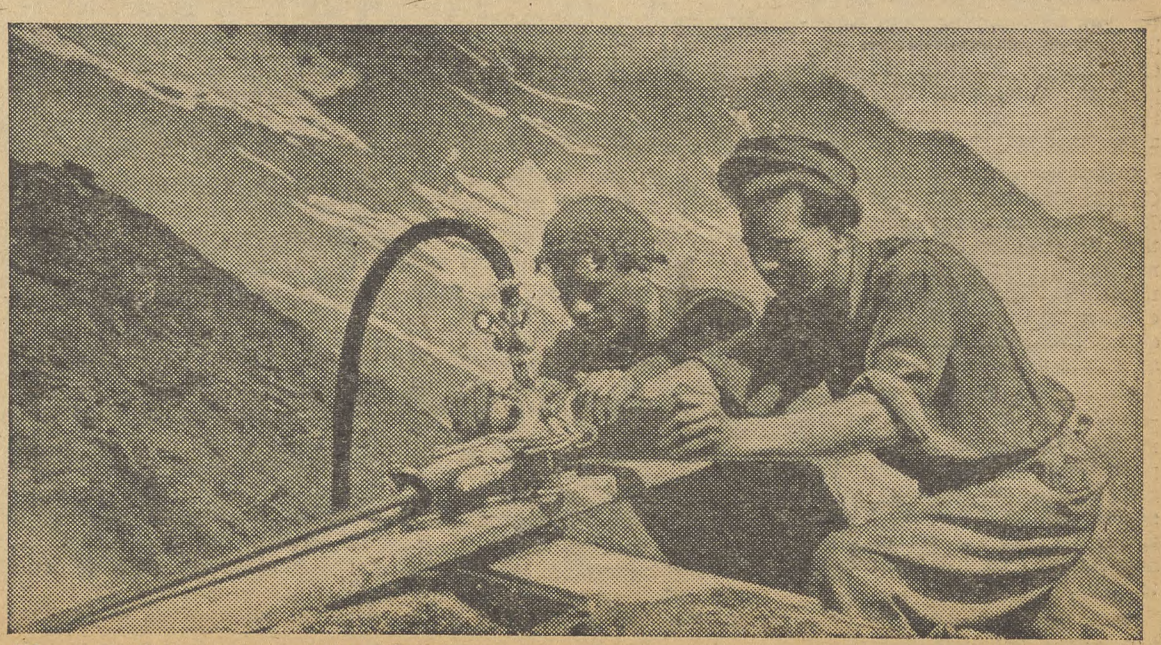
6. False economy in foreign assistance programs.

7. Continuation of international cartels which threaten the peace of the world, restrict production or exploit consumers.

8. Exploitation of peoples at starvation levels by foreign capital.

Proud of his union.

The security is mutual . . .



Through their vigor, a better Europe.

—MSA Photos

CIO In Panama—

Canal Zone Is Ready-Made For Real Democracy

(Last article of a series.)

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

LIFE could be very pleasant for the colored workers in the U. S. Canal Zone in Panama. Right at our back door lies a wonderful—and easy—chance to show the world that we can practice the democracy we preach.

The Canal Zone is just a tiny 10-mile-wide strip of the earth's surface, only 50 miles in length, but it is ready-made for a laboratory experiment in real democracy. We could make it a show place—a sample paradise even—for the workers who live there. And the costs would be paid out of their wages.

The workers pay now, of course, for what they get, but there is no sensible reason why they couldn't have attractive homes, good nourishing food without penny-pinching; higher education for their children who want it, and above all the right to hold their heads up and be treated as though they were just as good as anybody. Now they feel they are Uncle Sam's step-children.

It's hot in the zone, but the tropical climate does simplify some phases of living. Warm clothes and fuel eat up a good-sized chunk of the average worker's wage during the winter months in the States. If the under-paid zone employes had to buy heavy coats, sweaters, coal, etc., they'd never be able to squeeze out a living under present day conditions.

Nature Helps

Many of them have a hard enough time as it is. Those with large families might be even worse off, if it weren't for another advantage of the tropics—the mango, papaya, banana and coconut trees. The nourishing mango particularly, which grows abundantly in Panama, can be given credit for saving some children from actual starvation in hard times, a CIO union official told me.

Compared to a crowded industrial city, the zone certainly has quite a few advantages as a place for workers to live. It is an attractive country with its sunshine, rolling hills, abundant tropical growth, fine paved roads and picturesque canal cutting through its length from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It's quite exciting to catch a glimpse of a ship from some faraway country—Australia or Sweden or Canada or the South Pacific—being pulled through a lock by small electric "mules" or locomotives. Zone workers are proud to be living in what tourist brochures call "the crossroads of the world."

Not too many people are needed to run the canal and the facilities connected with it. The zone is not an overcrowded area. In spite of its small size, you get the impression of spaciousness. There's plenty of ground for roomy homes, gardens, parks, recreation centers, and schools with big playgrounds, tennis courts and baseball fields.

The crowded barracks houses, of course, are a hangover from the early days, but it does strike you as another of the oddities of human behavior to see people packed like sardines into these dark, box-like structures, with so much ground all around unused.

LIVING is still very primitive in the interior of the Republic of Panama, which is cut in half by the Canal Zone. These thatched huts are typical of the homes of thousands of natives who eke out an existence on small farms.

A housing program is under way to get rid of the most ramshackle of the barracks, but it is being done piecemeal with no overall plan to make living in the zone as pleasant as it could be made. The only basic principle evident in this present housing development seems to be a shortsighted "economy," featuring cheap and often shoddy construction, rather than decent living.

This is particularly sad when you think that most of the Local Rate canal workers live all their lives in the zone. They can't buy their own homes, as the U. S. controls the whole area and private ownership is forbidden. Their living conditions are entirely at the mercy of the government. Most of the wages they make go right back into the zone funds, for rent, food and clothes.

You'd think that for the essential work the Local Rate workers do in the zone, the least that the U. S. could do would be to give them as decent a break as possible.

We've spent billions in experiments to discover appalling means for destruction in war. An experiment in human relations among the colored workers in the Canal Zone would be a tiny cost in comparison, and could even be considered of military benefit. For the U. S. regards the Panama Canal as a strategic part of the nation's defenses and in time of crisis would have to rely heavily upon colored as well as U. S. workers there.

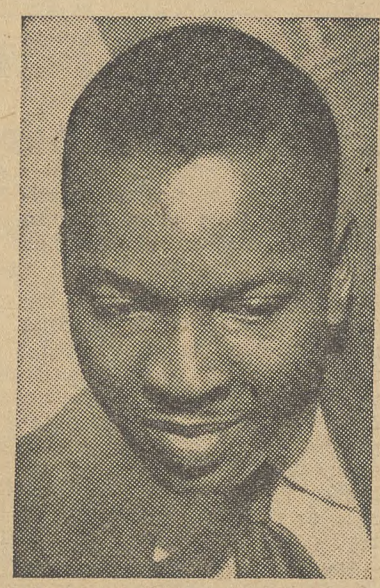
Such an experiment might show that fair and intelligent treatment of the Negro workers would bring out skills and ability among them now being wasted. Furthermore it could pay for itself, for this huge government-owned enterprise is a profitable business. Capital assets of the Panama Canal Co. as of June 30, 1950, totaled more than $724 million.

The Canal Zone Governor's annual report for the fiscal year 1950, the latest published report available, states that toll receipts for that year came to $24.5 million. Nearly 7700 ships of 28 different nationalities used the canal in 1950—those of U. S. registry leading with 51.5% of the total tonnage.

Of these, about a thousand were exempt from tolls—vessels owned and operated by the U. S. and the Republic of Panama, and warships belonging to Colombia—which once owned the zone—are entitled to free passage. Another thousand or so were small vessels under 300 tons, mostly banana boats operating in local waters, which paid lower tolls.

The main part of the traffic, however, was big ocean-going ships, nearly 5500 of which went through the canal in 1950. It cost a tanker (these made up 12% of the transits) with an average tonnage of around 7000 net tons, more than $6000 to go through the canal, at an average rate of 87c a net ton.

Toll receipts for 1950 were the highest on record. They dropped slightly in 1951, but for the first seven months of 1952, they were nearly $1 million over what they were for the same period in 1951.



VOLUNTEER.—A 16-hour day is what Pres. Ed Gaskin of Local 900, CIO Government & Civic Employees, often puts in as a school principal and after hours on union work.

The average daily transits in January, 1952, was 16.68, with an average of 500 for the month. If this high level continues, the Canal Administration said, the total for the fiscal year 1952 will reach another record.

Business Is Good

Apparently the high rate has continued, for a U. S. Civil Service man on duty at the Pedro Miguel locks told me when I was there at the end of April that an average of 22.7 ships a day went through the canal that month. He said that a big ship's transit cost from $7000 to $8000.

In short, Uncle Sam's Panama Canal business is good.

Besides the canal, the U. S. government operates many other facilities in the zone usually carried on by private enterprise. These include the supply of fuel, provisions, ship chandlery and repairs to vessels; handling of cargo and allied operations; and the operation and management of a telephone system, a railroad, steamship line between New York and Panama (net profit, in 1950, $90,963), two hotels—the Tivoli and Washington—(gross revenue for both about $858,000).

It is the Commissary Division, however, which concerns the zone employees most, for it operates the food, clothing and household goods stores, where the workers, both Local Rate and U. S. Rate, do their shopping. In 1950, employes spent more than $19.5 million in the stores.

Since there were 14,500 Local Rate workers, and only 4000 U. S. Raters, far the larger part of this came from the low-paid colored employes, who paid right back to Uncle Sam most of what they made. In 1950, when prices in U. S.-owned zone stores, approximating those in the States, were soaring, the minimum hourly wage of Local Rate workers was 26c. The maximum which few received was $1.40, and the average was 50c. (Since then hourly wages have been increased only 7c.)

The pay of U. S. Rate workers, however, based on rates equivalent or closely similar to those prevailing in federal service in the States, was of course much higher, and they were in a better position to meet the higher prices.

The Governor's 1950 annual report mentions that in July, 1949, 13 Local Rate workers in six occupations were transferred to the U. S. Rate of pay. As far as I could discover, they are the only Local Raters who ever received this concession.

Much has been made of the case of these 13 lucky people. The publicity given to the action has made them quite famous among CIO members in the zone who are pressing for a more wide-spread application of such advancement.

I talked with one of the 13 at the monthly meeting of Local 900's Balboa chapter held Apr. 29. He is manager of the Pacific Clubhouse where the meeting was held. S. D. Callender is an intelligent and nice-looking man with a courteous and friendly manner like so many of those I talked to in the zone. He said he's been manager since the clubhouse opened as a Local Rate center in 1948.

The account Callender gave me of his rise from Local Rate worker to U. S. Rate employe was the only "success story" I came across in the zone. He said he started as a soda fountain attendant in 1926 with $40 a month pay. He now makes $2.22 an hour as manager of the Pacific Clubhouse. At first he also received the 25% additional pay that U. S. Raters get, but this was shortly taken away.

That a few Local Rate workers have been, at least partly, brought up to the pay standards of the favored U. S. Rate workers in the zone seems little to point to, where there must be so many others who deserve similar advancement—accepting for the time conditions as they are at present.

But what about general working conditions in the zone? Aside from the low pay, poor housing, lack of a decent pension system, and the discrimination in favor of the white U. S. workers—are there other serious grievances?

As a whole, the zone's Negro workers have at least been included in the enlightened working conditions such as unions in this country have struggled long years to get. They have a 40-hour, five-day week; paid holidays and vacations; union recognition; some seniority rights; bonus pay for dangerous work; a four-step grievance procedure; and hospital and medical care, with costs checked off the worker's pay.

In some important respects, certainly, democracy in the zone has a real start. It wouldn't be too hard a job to carry through and wipe out discrimination completely—starting with payment of higher wages and construction of good housing.

The zone would then really be a pleasant place to live and to work, and we could repay in part the debt we owe to the fine type colored workers whose lives are given to the service of America in a strategic defense area.

IUE Demonstrates At GE Plants

GENERAL ELECTRIC last week stepped up its campaign of intimidation in an effort to halt demonstrations by 71,000 members of the CIO Electrical Workers against its "chiseling" wage offer.

GE's "offer" of 1c an hour has been rejected by the IUE's GE Conference board.

In at least one case, GE's efforts to intimidate IUE members backfired on June 5. When the union members at the Pittsfield, Mass., plant were told that if they held the demonstration they would be "docked" for the entire day, most of them walked out for the rest of the day.

At the Trenton, N. J., plant the IUE members were threatened with the closing of the plant for two days following the demonstration.

At Syracuse, N. Y., where the workers were laid off a week ago because of surplus inventory, GE management said that if the demonstration were held, they would not be paid for the Memorial Day holiday and that the plant would be closed three weeks in July, instead of the two weeks required for vacation.

Early reports showed that these threats did not halt the demonstrations at the 53 GE plants throughout the country.

"Since the rejection of the company's offer, GE has conducted a campaign of intimidation against its employes," IUE Pres. James B. Carey charged.

"Officials of the company have threatened that the miserable 1c offer will not be retroactive while pointing out that the non-union employes are already receiving the 8c a day wage raise."

"GE Vice Pres. Lem Boulware has hypocritically said that the 1c an hour offer is all that GE should give or is allowed to give under the regulations of the Wage Stabilization Board.

"IUE-CIO's demands recognize the urgent need of the workers at GE for a substantial and decent wage increase. All the demands IUE-CIO has made are completely within the spirit and the letter of the WSB regulations."

INTER-RACIAL leadership training school for CIO members was a little startling to the folks around Tallageda, Ala., in what is regarded as a strong Ku Klux Klan area. But it proved immensely popular with the workers themselves, and turned out to be the largest ever held in the South. Worker-students in group above came from a half-dozen CIO international unions ranging from the largest to the smallest.

GE, Westinghouse Fined $30,000 In Monopoly Case

GENERAL ELECTRIC, Westinghouse and two other firms charged with hogging the country's street lighting equipment business were fined a total of $48,000 in Federal District Court in Cleveland for criminal violation of the anti-trust laws.

The two big firms and the Union Metal Manufacturing Co. of Canton, O., were assessed $15,000 each. The Pacific Union Metal Co. of Los Angeles was fined $3000. Six of their officers were fined from $1000 to $5000 to raise the over-all total to $69,000.

The companies and their officers were accused of agreeing to eliminate competition among themselves and to prevent all other firms from competing in the business of making equipment for street lighting.

THE government charged them with buying up some competitors and refusing to sell parts to others, with allocating sales territories and with fixing prices.

Not only were the companies accused in the criminal action, but with the Holophane Co. of New York were charged in a civil suit which they did not fight. All five consented to a decree prohibiting them from indulging in the same unfair practices in the future.

General Electric is one of the country's industrial behemoths and formerly was headed by Charles E. Wilson, who quit as defense mobilization chief during the steel dispute. Westinghouse isn't quite as large, but the day after the criminal action in Cleveland revealed it had edged into the exclusive billion dollar class.

Another industrial giant, General Motors, came under fire when the Justice Dept. filed suit in Wilmington, Del., for $404,973.

The amount sought represents three times what GE thought it had "saved" when it got a big kickback from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in a land deal. GE wanted property for an assembly plant at Wilmington, according to the charges; the railroad bought a 128-acre site for $285,000 and sold it to GE for a mere $150,000.

The government is suing under the Elkins Act, which prohibits a customer from getting any kind of rebate, kickback or price concession from a railroad and allows the government to collect triple the amount of any concession.

Ohio CIO Meets On World Affairs

An international affairs institute will be held June 11-13 on the campus of Ohio State Univ. in Columbus under the joint sponsorship of the Ohio CIO Council and the American Labor Education Service.

Problems in foreign policy will be discussed by speakers from the CIO, government agencies and the field of education.

In Klan Country—

Bias Tossed Out As Workers From 7 States Attend Alabama CIO School

THE CIO has just chalked up another pioneering advance in interracial relations.

In the heart of what is regarded as Alabama's Ku Klux Klan country—a boys' camp a dozen miles from Talladega—it successfully and uneventfully held the state's first training school on record for both white and Negro workers.

Not only was it the first, but it was the largest CIO institute ever held in the South. More than 75 students spent a solid week preparing themselves for leadership in their unions, working morning, afternoon and evening.

The school was sponsored by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research in cooperation with the Alabama, Georgia and Florida State CIO Councils and the CIO Communications Workers.

It drew worker-students from Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and Tennessee. They came from the Textile Workers, Shipbuilding Workers, Communications Workers, Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, Auto Workers, Packinghouse Workers, Glass Workers, Steelworkers, Clothing Workers, and Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, and the Alabama, Florida and Birmingham, Ala., CIO councils.

The seed for it was sown when the Div. of Vocational Education of the Alabama State Dept. of Education announced what it called a week-long workers' education program. It was to be for white workers only, and the faculty was picked without consultation with the National CIO or the Alabama State CIO Council. One week was designated for the CIO locals, and another for the AFL.

WHEN word got to National CIO headquarters, Anthony W. Smith, assistant director of councils, asked Sec.-Treas. Eugene M. Wells of the Alabama CIO Council to notify affiliated unions that the State's proposed school "does not have the endorsement of the National CIO or the Alabama State Industrial Union Council."

The fact that it was to be segregated, of course, meant it was not in accord with CIO policy.

George T. Guernsey, a CIO associate director of education, sent similar word to the education directors of CIO international unions, asking them to advise their locals of the situation.

Ben Segal, also CIO associate director of education, made a flying trip to Alabama and quickly made arrangements for a school that would be run in line with the principles set forth in the CIO Constitution and reiterated in each national convention.

And in came the students. They spent their mornings during the school week on such things as the problems facing labor during mobilization, international affairs, building stronger unions and labor history.

In the afternoons they divided into workshop groups that tackled such jobs as development of education committees, political action training, parliamentary procedure and public speaking. In the evening they listened to guest speakers and saw movies, then took a little recreation before going to bed.

More Schools Set By CIO

The successful workers' school at Talladega, Ala., is only one of a number planned for this year by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research in cooperation with various state and local CIO councils.

Others scheduled include one for the Upper South at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., June 22-28; Indiana, Aug. 3-9; Oregon-Washington, Reed College, Portland, Ore., Aug. 10-16; Rocky Mountain School, Estes Park, Col., Aug. 17-24; California, Montecito School for Girls, Santa Barbara, Aug. 24-31; and Pennsylvania (with CIO Textile Workers co-sponsoring), Byndenwood, near Reading, Sept. 14-20.

CCL Charges Growing Employer Bias

CANADIAN employers are discriminating against applicants for employment on racial and religious grounds, the Canadian Congress of Labor told the Canadian government last week.

The position of the CCL was made known to Minister of Labor Milton F. Gregg by its National Committee on Racial Tolerance. At a meeting in Ottawa, the CCL group strongly urged adoption by the government of a Fair Employment Practices Act and a fair employment policy.

"Notwithstanding the healthy degree of political democracy which exists in Canada," the committee told Gregg, "there is serious grounds for complaint regarding the treatment accorded to Canadians who belong to racial or religious minorities, or who are foreign-born.

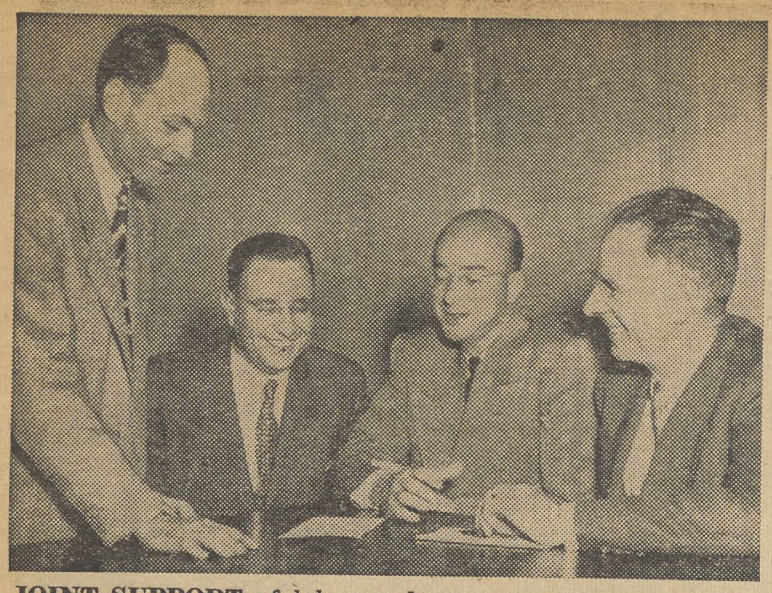
"As a labor organization, the CCL has particularly in mind the difficulties encountered by members of such minority groups in obtaining employment. It is well known that many employers engage in a deliberate policy of discrimination, screening applicants on the basis of race or religion rather than of training or aptitude."

Evidence of descrimination placed before the Senate Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the CCL said, has never been refuted.

Such discrimination has the effect of sapping morale and destroying faith in Canadian democracy of thousands of people who have seen themselves treated as second-class citizens, the CCL continued.

The CCL, with which CIO unions in Canada are affiliated, proposed that a fair employment policy supplement the government's Fair Wage Policy and assure protection against discrimination by employers with government contracts.

The CCL group was headed by Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald and R. J. Lamoureux, committee chairman. Included were A. Andras, committee secretary; Sec.-Treas. Don Secord of the Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers; Bert Hepworth, of the same union, and Kalman Kaplansky, director of the Jewish Labor Committee.



JOINT SUPPORT of labor and management for the East Bay United Fund for 90 community agencies has been pledged in the Oakland, Calif., area. From left: CIO Council Sec. S. M. Pratt, Edward H. Siems, campaign chairman; Dr. Clark Kerr, Labor-Management Committee chairman; and AFL Council Sec. Robert S. Ash.

MEBA Backs Pay Goal With $5 Strike Levy

THE SEVENTH-SIXTH national convention of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association—the CIO's oldest union—pounded out a hard-hitting contract program calling for a "substantial" general wage increase and elimination of a series of inequities.

Meeting in Tampa, Fla., the delegates also demonstrated their determination to fight through strikes against the Isthmian and Pure Oil lines by voting unanimously for a flat $5 strike assessment.

The general increase to be demanded of employers on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts is intended to cover monthly wages, extra compensation for chief engineers and assistants who do not stand watches, overtime, penalty rates, hourly rates for relief engineers and for performing the work of unlicensed personnel.

ON THE Pacific Coast, the union will demand an additional payment for the establishment of a pension fund.

The convention instructed the East and West Coast negotiating committees, in the interest of maximum efficiency and coordination, to work for uniform contract expiration dates in all agreements, to seek language uniformity in all contracts when practical, to establish uniformity of demands prior to opening negotiations, and to synchronize all efforts to obtain contracts.

The convention adopted a strongly-worded resolution attacking the widespread transfer of dry cargo ships to registry under non-U. S. flags—a practice that has cost American seamen of all ratings hundreds of jobs.

IT CALLED government approval of the transfer of some such ships on the promise of their operators to build new tankers "the most beautiful swindle ever perpetrated on the American public, "and ordered a protest to the Maritime Administrator.

A sharp increase in organizing activity was expected to follow the convention decision to launch a membership drive among eligible workers on river craft.

The Smith Bill, which would put unions and employers in a receivership should a labor dispute threaten during a period of national emergency, was roundly condemned. The MEBA voted to join forces with all labor to defeat it.

In his report to the convention, Pres. H. L. Daggett referred to a long list of gains made during the previous year, including establishment of the 40-hour week at sea and the principle of time and a half for overtime.

He lauded the establishment of the MEBA welfare plans as "one of the most constructive gains made," and called for further improvements. He said:

"It has given to our membership and their dependents a sense of security. It has eased the burdens of the widows of many of our members who have been suddenly taken away by untimely death.

"The strengthening of the plans and the extension of benefits available should not be a major objective of the association."

U. S. To Speed Contracts For Textile, Shoe Plants

THE GOVERNMENT last week took steps to ease the unemployment crisis in the textile and shoe industries.

John R. Steelman, acting defense mobilizer, took the action in orders issued to the Defense Dept. and the General Services Administration — and he told these military and civilian procurement agencies to let him know in 30 days how they carried out his directives.

Steelman said that preferential treatment will be given to depressed textile firms no matter where they are located, whereas the shoe order will affect the New England area primarily.

His orders were based on recommendations of the Surplus Manpower Committee, which acted after receiving reports from panels which it set up to get the facts from the two CIO unions involved—the Textile Workers and the Shoe Workers —and the industry.

REP. LANE (D. Mass.) said Steelman's orders "should do much to relieve the suffering and distress in the manufacturing areas of New England."

"It is only fair and just that the government let contracts in areas that are suffering from unemployment," he said. "I feel that this action will be of great benefit to the people of New England."

Steelman ordered that preference be given "in awarding contracts to firms working not more than 80 hours a week in their spinning and weaving operations."

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve and the union's research director, Solomon Barkin, had emphasized to the manpower panel that the government should stop awarding contracts to mills already working two 40-hour shifts.

However, the SMC recommendations approved by Steelman stated that no preference should be given to the industry on the basis of geographic location and that no price differential should be given to any company.

But the Defense Dept. was ordered specifically to step up buying under appropriations available for the remainder of fiscal year 1952 and during the first half of the fiscal year 1953 —which begins July 1—as soon as funds become available.

Steelman's orders for the shoe industry were more far reaching. He said that Defense Manpower Policy Four should be applied to the shoe industry—from which both the shoe and the textile industry had been exempted.

Policy Four provides steps for awarding contracts on a negotiated basis in areas of unemployment.

The SMC recommendations called for "vigorous application of those procurement procedures which contemplate and permit negotiated contracts with firms located in surplus labor areas."

The procurement agencies also were told to help the shoe industry "during periods of normal seasonal lulls and to spread contracts "as widely as possible, among the firms in the men's shoe industry."

Celler Bill To Admit DPs Gets Full Backing Of CIO

THE CELLER bill authorizing the admission of 300,000 displaced persons to the United States as non-quota immigrants during the next three years last week had the full support of CIO.

In a letter to Chairman Cellar (D. N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said the CIO not only favors passage of the bill, but for its broadening to include the admission of displaced persons not covered under the present language.

Murray described the current Displaced Persons Act, due to expire soon, as a "wise and humane measure." Under it, he added:

"The nation has been enriched by the addition of thousands of farm and factory workers, engineers, doctors, technicians and other persons possessing needed and valuable skills. They have fully assumed their obligations as American workers and are rapidly assuming the obligations and securing the rights of American citizenship."

"By the admission of these displaced persons," Murray wrote, "the United States has not only strengthened itself, but has won friends abroad.

"The displaced persons program was incontrovertible evidence that the United States, as a leader of the free world, was willing to do herself what she asked other free nations to do—admit refugees to her shores.

"These considerations apply with equal force to the Celler Bill. Passage of this bill would be proof that we in America are willing to work with other free nations for the solution of the common problems of humanity. It would be yet another resounding example of the type of leadership which the world has come to expect of the U. S. and which we must give."

PAC In Action—

New Jersey CIO Takes Lead In 'Register And Vote' Drive

CIO in New Jersey is putting some meaning behind the PAC slogan: "Your Vote Is the One That Counts."

The Jersey CIO Council has joined with leaders of 14 other important, state-wide organizations in opening a non-partisan "register and vote" campaign.

The registration group, which will be formally organized at a state conference this month, will push voter sign-up and seek liberalization of registration procedures.

Harry Krantz, CIO state legislative representative, is temporary secretary of the voter campaign committee.

Among organizations participating with CIO are the New Jersey Education Association, Americans for Democratic Action, Consumers League, Tenants Council, Urban League, State Council of Negro Women, League of Women Voters, CIO Women's League of New Jersey, State Council of Churches, and representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion.

★

ONE OF CIO's newest affiliates, the Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee, is giving the PAC Dollar drive a push in New Jersey. One-hundred per cent PAC contributions were made by IAWOC Metropolitan agents in Rutherford and Hancock agents in Hackensack.

★

Some 100 Jersey CIO officials will hold a three-day conference this week at Unity House, Forest Park, Pa., with emphasis on the national political situation, registration techniques and PAC financing.

Speakers will include Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president; David J. McDonald, CIO Steelworkers and National CIO - PAC secretary - treasurer; Roy Reuther, PAC director of the CIO Auto Workers; and Mrs. Esther Murray of the CIO-PAC staff.

★

THE MINNESOTA state CIO has completed a series of PAC conventions in five of the state's congressional districts.

The district meetings agreed in supporting Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) as a serious contender for the Democratic nomination for President, in urging an open state primary, and in emphasizing backing for Fair Deal principles.

"A local politician is going to launch an anti-labor campaign. I want something to christen him with!"

★

Joseph Beirne, president of the CIO Communications Workers and a vice president of CIO, has been named to the preliminary platform committee for the Democratic national convention.

★

"What are you doing about registration"?

That's the question the Indiana CIO Council's Legislative News Letter asks local officers.

Citing the "most shackling restraints against labor" contained in the proposed Smith bill, the Indiana Council proposed a drive so that "the total CIO rolls will be qualified to vote" on Nov. 4. Otherwise, it warns, "please do not try to 'pass the buck' onto someone else."

The only PAC buck worth passing is a dollar contribution.

Boyer Is Appointed To FEPC Committee

Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania CIO Council has been named by Gov. John S. Fine as the labor member of the Pennsylvania Industrial Relations Committee. The committee's aim to advance fair employment practices on a voluntary basis.

Defense Goals Fade; Congress Cuts Foreign Aid $1.5 Billion

HIGH DEFENSE officials last week warned of the consequences of congressional cuts totalling $1.5 billion in the President's request for next year's Mutual Security Program.

They said that the nation will be much less safe against the danger of enemy attack six months from now than it would have been if the Dixiegop isolationists had been blocked in slashing the foreign aid program to a dangerous degree.

The reduced authorization means drastic cutbacks in European defense goals. At the same time, the "economy" bloc in the House has voted a serious delay in the building of our own military might through cuts of $5 billion in the budget for U. S. armed forces.

Military experts say that, even under the full military and mutual security program called for by the President's budget, it would take at least until 1954 for the free world just to catch up with the existing might of the Russian bloc. The cutbacks are expected to set the "catch up" date back at least two years.

Moreover, slashes in the foreign aid program may not yet be over. The isolationists have another opportunity to swing the ax when Congress takes up the appropriations bill to implement the authorizing legislation.

It seems likely, however, that Congress will approve the $6.4 billion foreign aid authorization agreed upon last week by the conference committee. President Truman asked for $7.9 billion.

The conferees decided on the total amount to cut simply by "splitting the difference" between the House and Senate bills, Sen. Connally (D. Tex.) disclosed.

THE HOUSE voted $6,174,600,000 and the Senate $6,720,000,000. In each chamber, cuts were made on the floor over and above a flat $1 billion slice made in the House and Senate committees on foreign affairs.

Under the cuts already made by Congress, the Atlantic Pact allies will be unable to produce the 50 combat divisions and 4000 planes they hoped to have by the end of the year. The NATO 1952 goals, approved at the Lisbon conference in February, were based on American aid in the full amounts sought by the President.

One of the few constructive actions taken by the Senate was its approval of an amendment by Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) and 26 other Senators setting aside $150 million in counterpart funds to provide productivity loans to European businessmen willing to break away from restrictive, anti-labor practices imposed by trade associations and cartels.

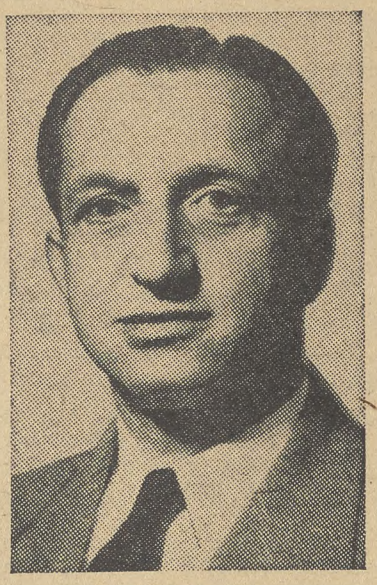
Mike Mann Named CIO Director In New York

MICHAEL MANN, CIO regional director in Chicago since 1945, has been appointed to a similar post in New York and also named a CIO national representative, CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood announced last week.

In New York, he succeeds Walter Harris. The later has become director of the United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, Pennsylvania Organizing Committee.

Mann was born in Ireland and came to this country as a youth. He joined the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union in Chicago and worked as an organizer in that area from 1939 to 1943. At that time he became secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Industrial Union Council and held the post until earlier this year, when he declined to run for re-election. He also was active in Chicago civic circles.

Frank Cronin, formerly regional director in Omaha, Neb., and currently chairman of a joint midwest organizing drive sponsored by the CIO, the CIO Electrical Workers and the CIO Auto Workers, will be in charge of the Chicago CIO office for the time being.



MIKE MANN
Moved to New York.

Migrant Labor Bill Action Urged By Helen Douglas

INTENSIFIED action by labor and other progressive groups to obtain passage of the bill creating a Federal Committee on Migrant Labor before Congress recesses or adjourns was urged by Helen Gahagan Douglas, former California Congresswoman, at the annual meeting of the National Consumers League in Washington last week.

Meanwhile, the Senate Labor Committee approved the migrant labor bill by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and others as the first constructive step toward improving conditions of seasonal farm workers. Such a committee was recommended by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor and has been endorsed by the CIO.

The bill would charge the committee with coordinating the work of Federal and state agencies to combat substandard wages, intermittent work, disruption of family living, bad housing and lack of schooling among migrants.

Mrs. Douglas called upon interested organizations to "prove to the Senate and House that how they act on this bill is going to affect substantially the votes of large numbers of voters in this year's elections."

The migrants, she said, are denied a voice in Congress or state legislatures yet are of more importance to food production than the owners of corporation farms who "turn out crops like Ford turns out cars."

Also urged by the League was the setting of minimum wages for farm workers equivalent to those in industry, extending jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board to include agriculture, and extension of social security and unemployment compensation "to the least protected workers in our economy." (LPA)

UPWA Gains At Campbell

SOME 5000 members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers last week went back to work at the big Campbell Soup Co. plant in Camden, N. J.

Settlement of their 17-day strike was on the basis of a new contract granting a 10c hourly increase immediately, an additional 5c for maintenance and powerhouse employes, and an extra 4% retroactive general increase covering April and May.

Memorial Day was added as a paid holiday, along with a company-paid medical and surgical insurance program, maintenance of membership union security, and union dues payments by all employes. (LPA)

Wood Union Ends Walkout In Northwest

AFTER a month-long strike, the CIO Woodworkers last week reported winning new contract settlements with major operators.

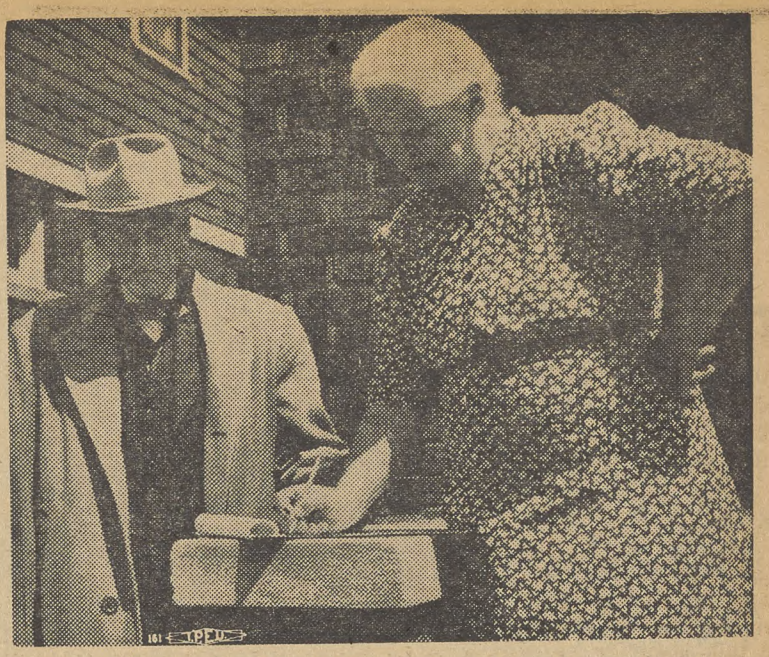
Basic terms were a wage increase of 7.5c hourly, three more paid holidays for a total of six, and two weeks vacation after three years employment (instead of five years).

IWA estimated that the settlement, which is subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval, is worth 13c hourly.

Since April, 1950, the IWA has gained wage and fringe benefit increases of 41.5c an hour, of which 32.5c was in wages.

In the settlement, however, the IWA was unable to get health and welfare insurance payments of 7½c hourly taken off pay checks.

At the peak of the recent strike, more than 40,000 IWA members were out at 700 logging and sawmill operations.



STILL ON THE JOB FOR PAC.—John Kennedy, 80, a retired member of Ford Local 600 of the CIO Auto Workers, still lends a hand for PAC. Here he gets Mrs. Sophie Stasevich's signature to CIO-sponsored petitions for reapportionment of Michigan's Legislature. She's also a former Ford worker.

Industry Opposition To Safety Bills Hit

UNION spokesmen last week blasted management's "sweetness and light" approach to accident prevention at the President's Conference on Industrial Safety at Washington.

A speech by Harry W. Anderson, General Motors vice president, in which he voiced opposition to federal safety legislation, prompted labor's criticism.

Frank Burke, safety director of the CIO Steelworkers, said that he couldn't understand the opposition to the federal mine inspection bill, which was introduced in Congress after more than 110 miners died in a Centralia, Ill., coal mine blast a few years ago.

(The Senate has passed the bill which would give the Dept. of Interior authority to enforce federal mine safety standards. The measure is pending in the House.)

Burke cited the fate of a bill to improve safety regulations in the Michigan metal mines, which was supported by the Steelworkers but which never got out of a state legislative committee because of business opposition.

(While Burke was speaking 400 volunteers were seeking frantically to rescue five men in an iron mine cave-in at Ironwood, Mich. Three were saved and two perished.)

In an opening address, President Truman called on the House to act immediately on the mine safety bill.

"In recent years thousands of miners have lost their lives in accidents that should never have happened," Truman said. "Thousands more have been injured. In a number of instances, mine disasters have occurred after warnings were given by federal inspectors."

Harry Read, executive assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who took part in a panel discussion, said that labor asked Congress for federal safety legislation after it tried unsuccessfully to get management to cooperate in preventing accidents. Vice Pres. John L. Crull of the CIO Communications Workers also participated in the panel.

Baldanzi Dropped From CSC Board

George Baldanzi has been dropped from membership on the National CIO Community Service Committee, Irving Abramson, CSC chairman announced last week. Action was on a motion by Mrs. Bessie Hillman.

Baldanzi, former vice president of the CIO Textile Workers, recently signed up with the AFL.

Another Red Leader Is On Way Out

ANA PAUKER, the ruthless Communist leader of Rumania who reputedly killed her own husband because he deviated from the party line, apparently is on her way out.

It seems she did some deviating herself, according to the party's Bucharest newspaper, Scanteia. At any rate, last week she was denied reelection to her powerful posts on the party Politburo and central committee because she allegedly helped and encouraged "rightist deviation."

However, she continued as foreign minister. The newspaper said she acknowledged "some of her errors" and has pledged to fight for the defense of the party. Hence the Communist central committee decided to "help her see the origin of her deviations," Scanteia added.

There was more than a suspicion in Europe, however, that she was sharing the fate of other Jewish Communist leaders in both Russia and the satellite countries.

A long list of party stalwarts of Jewish origin—many of them veterans in its service—has been purged since the end of the war. The dropping of a leader from a party post has often proved a start down the path to liquidation.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE SUPREME COURT, by a vote of 6 to 3, decided that the President had no authority to take over the steel industry, claiming that an Act of Congress would be required. As we pointed out before, the seizure was only synthetic because industry retained the profits, dividends and what-have-you. It kept the industry going pending adjudication.

The Steelworkers, having no contract, stopped work immediately. Now the steel industry is down in a big way.

John P. Steelman, assistant to the President, called a conference. This came after the union went through all the processes provided for by the Wage Stabilization Board. The WSB made a recommendation which the steel industry spurned, yet it has the gall to talk about arbitration. Arbitration has been held in this case.

There was not one word from the reactionaries on the steel industry's failure to abide by the rules of the game, yet the Steelworkers were ridiculed for respecting every request of the government.

★

WE HOPE the case is now out of legal entanglement. The Steelworkers, under their splendid leadership and with their great fighting membership, will be able to take care of all matters.

It is incredible that they were forced into this position. When the facts are analyzed and accepted, the steel industry is to blame. The Steelworkers should receive the support of every true trade unionist—reactionaries and hysteria notwithstanding.

American workers must arouse themselves and take greater part in organizing the workers, political action, and every other activity our great movement is engaged in. We must protect the gains made and make the necessary progress the people are entitled to. Your union is your greatest strength.

★

At this writing, the textile situation is improving on behalf of the CIO Textile Workers. Any attempt to take the workers out of the CIO will be repulsed. It has been tried before in auto and failed. It has failed now in its objectives and will fail entirely as time goes on.

★

REG. DIR. Loren Houser reports winning a representation election at the Cambridge Woolen Corp., Cambridge City, Ind. by a vote of 36 for the Textile Workers Union and 9 no union. The Fayette County Industrial Union Council deserves credit for this victory along with TWUA Reps. Ralph Cline and Jerry Litney.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers reports a certification election victory at the Cork Insulation Co., in Wilmington, Del. The vote was 97 to 41 for the URW-CIO.

Reg. Dir. Henry Henry reports winning a representation election among the General American Aero-Coach office workers, East Chicago, Ind., by a vote of 47 for UAW-CIO, no union 0. Larue Leonard, staff member for UAW Region 3, carried on the campaign.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports a representation election victory at the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Marion, O. by a vote of 52 for the UAW-CIO and 40 against. URW Int. Rep. Joe Emmons handled the election.

CIO Rep. Gilbert Lewis reports a victorious representation election at the Chrysler Corp. Tank plant, Newark, Del., by a vote of 541 for UAW-CIO, 16 no union. This plant will increase to about 3500 employees in about six months.

★

DIR. JOHN RIFFE, of the CIO Organizing Committee reports that at two plants of the Sherwood Moore Iron Works, Birmingham, Ala., a representation election tally showed a vote of USA-CIO 20, no union 16, challenged 1.

Reg. Dir. Robert McVay reports winning a representation election at the George E. Failing Supply Co., Enid, Okla., by a vote of USA-CIO 90, no union 73, challenged 13. CIO Rep. Rizer assisted the Steelworkers in the campaign.

Pres. Morris Pizer of the United Furniture Workers reports the following representation elections won during the past 90 days: Gem Crib Metal Co., Gardner, Mass., UFWA-CIO 62, no union 46; E. O. Bulman Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., UFWA-CIO 40, no union 13; Schoonbeck Co., Grand Rapids, UFWA-CIO 19, no union 11; Haddorff Piano Co., Rockford, Ill., UFWA-CIO 32, no union 17; Kay Manufacturing Co., Oakland, Calif., UFWA-CIO 25, AFL 0, no union 1.

Pres. Pizer also reported representation election victories at Brockway Smith, Haigh & Lovell, Hamden, Conn., UFWA-CIO 20, no union 1; Nichols & Cox, Grand Rapids, UFWA-CIO 90, no union 1, and Valley City Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, UFWA-CIO 60, no union 34.

The CIO Oil Workers won a representation election at the Granite Oil Co., Quincy, Mass., which added some 36 new members to OWIU Local 366.

The CIO scored another victory, at the U. S. Oil Co., Providence, R. I., when a majority of the employees cast their ballots for the OWIU. Some 22 employees will hold membership in OWIU Local 366.

Strike Plan Gets Results For Gas, Coke

THE NEW "strike commission plan" of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers already is bringing results in better wages and conditions—with less lost time—for chemical industry workers.

The UGCCW program calls for naming of commissions by the international union to assist locals in ending bargaining deadlocks and gaining contracts before a strike, or in settling walkouts under way.

A first successful test for the program came in Cleveland, where a five-week strike at the American Agricultural Chemical Co. plant was ended with an improved contract.

Pres. Martin Wagner of UGCCW named Aubrey F. Bruyea and Stephen G. McMullen, district directors in Canada and New York, respectively, to a strike commission. Already participating for the international union in the situation was UGCCW Intl. Rep. John E. Phillips.

With their assistance, Gas, Coke Local 273 negotiators were able to get a new two-year contract with American Agricultural Chemical providing for a substantial wage increase, an improved hospital and medical program, and a number of other new contract gains. The local approved the settlement the next day.

UFWA Asks 2 Arrests For Scab Attacks

STRIKING CIO Furniture workers last week sought arrests of a plant superintendent and a scab at the Thomasville, N. C., Chair Co., charging them with assault with deadly weapons against pickets.

Charles Prevost, a foreman, and Cecil Marlowe, a scab, were named in warrants sworn out by officials of UFWA Local 286.

They were charged with firing heavy-duty slingshots, loaded with ball-bearings, at pickets in what the union called an effort to provoke violation of a picket-restraining injunction obtained by the company.

Fifteen hundred UFWA members now are in the fourth month of the Thomasville strike—which has been marked by mass arrests of pickets, police intimidation, use of scabs, injunctions and a flat refusal of management to bargain on wages.

"Some tactics," said UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer, "have not weakened the determination of the strikers to fight this battle to the only end which is possible and that is, of course, complete victory."

With the full backing of National CIO and CIO Southern Organizing Drive, the Furniture Workers are asking immediate strike relief contributions for the Thomasville workers. Funds should be sent to the Thomasville Strike Committee, UFWA, 101 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N.Y.

CIO CHAMPION.—Jim Ampey, member of an eight-man boxing team sponsored by the Cedar Rapids local of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, is shown with Golden Gloves tournament outstanding boxer award and other trophies he won in lightweight classes.

CIO Optical Union Gains First Pact At S. C. Plant

LOCAL 208 of the CIO Optical Instrument Workers got off to a good start in its first contract with Tec Optical Products Corp., a Charleston, S. C., subsidiary of a New York firm.

The contract includes a union shop with dues check-off, a 40-hour week, and insurance and hospitalization—including hospitalization for the families of members—completely paid for by management.

Other features of the contract are a rest period in the morning and afternoon, five and a half paid holidays regardless of the day of the week they fall on, seniority rights with super-seniroity for shop stewards; one week's vacation after one year, two weeks' vacation after five years, and job protection during illness.

And on top of all this workers got an hourly increase of 5c, with the union reserving the right to adjust inequities, which may increase pay of some of the workers by 10 to 15c an hour.

The South Carolina firm is a subsidiary of Kono Manufacturing Co., Woodside, Long Island, with which Local 208 has had a contract for 12 years. Local 208's headquarters are in New York City.

The contract was negotiated by Sebastian J. Rebaldo, Local 208 business manager. He was assisted by Lloyd P. Vaughan, South Carolina director of the CIO Organizing Committee; Vaughan's assistant, Joseph Donovan, and other CIO representatives.

APPOINTED — Irving Rosenberg, New Jersey director of organization of the CIO Retail Workers, has been elected chairman of the Newark Housing Authority.

Harry Moore Gets Award

HARRY MOORE, killed in a Florida race bombing last Christmas, will be posthumously awarded a top citation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He will be granted the 37th Spingam Medal, given each year to an American Negro for outstanding achievement. Moore was Florida state leader of the NAACP.

Presentation of the award will be made to his mother, Mrs. Rosa B. Moore, during the NAACP'S 43rd annual convention in Oklahoma City.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Workers, will be among speakers at the NAACP convention, which will be held June 24-29.

In Detroit, Ford Local 600 of the UAW is pushing a pre-convention membership drive for the NAACP.

Murray Warns Of Walkout If Labor Denied WSB Voice

CIO WILL NOT "willingly submit to or cooperate with" the U. S. stabilization program if labor is denied all voice or vote by threatened congressional action turning it into an "anti-labor, pro-industry program."

That was the warning of CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week, as the Senate prepared to vote on the Dirksen Amendment to the Defense Production Act.

Murray termed the Dirksen proposal—which would kill the present Wage Stabilization Board—as "a backhanded effort by the steel industry to use the Congress for its own purposes."

In a letter to Senate Majority Leader McFarland (D. Ariz.), Murray urged defeat of the "anti-labor, pro-industry" Dirksen proposal. And he warned:

"Certainly neither the CIO nor any other respectable labor organization will willingly submit to or cooperate with a stabilization program so designed."

Dirksen's Amendment would substitute for the present WSB a new board made up entirely of public members having no power to recommend settlements in non-wage disputes. The House defeated a similar Lucas Amendment last year.

"I want to make it clear that the CIO feels that this amendment has only one basic purpose: To discredit the President of the U. S. and the existing Wage Stabilization Board and to undermine the recommendations of that Board in the current steel dispute, which have been endorsed by the President," Murray wrote.

"Up until Mar. 20 of this year, there was no dissatisfaction with the Wage Stabilization Board and its policies," Murray said. "Even our former Defense Production Administrator, Charles E. Wilson, has testified before the House Labor Committee that the Board performed its duties faithfully and well up until Mar. 20."

MURRAY recalled that the steel companies had "responded with alacrity" when the President asked them to submit their dispute with the CIO Steelworkers to the WSB. They agreed that "the Board had jurisdiction to issue recommendations on all issues in dispute between the companies and the union," including the union shop.

"Suddenly, on Mar. 20, 1952, all this changed. Having willingly, and even anxiously, submitted their case to the Board, the steel companies and their allies suddenly discovered, after the Board's decision was made on Mar. 20, 1952, that the Board was illegal, that it was improperly constituted, and that is should be abolished. They all cried, 'Kill the umpire!'"

Murray said that the Dirksen Amendment "is the direct expression of this cry."

"Those who support it," he continued, "are simply carrying out the wishes of the reactionary segments of big business which insist upon maintenance of profits far in excess of normal, as defined by this very Congress, while the living standards of their employes continue to decline because of the increase in the cost of living."

"It would substantially wreck our wage stabilization program," he declared.

Emphatic support of Murray's opposition to the Dirksen Amendment was voiced by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers in a message to all members of the Senate.

Reuther called the Dirksen rider "an attempt to impose rigid, inequitable, unjust and arbitrary wage ceilings" and warned its adoption would "force workers to the picket lines by destroying defense emergency machinery for obtaining some measure of justice by peaceful settlement of disputes."

He said congressional enactment of such anti-labor proposals would "promote industrial warfare on the homefront with consequent interruption of production necessary for the national defense."

SPIRITED DEFENSE of record of Wage Stabilization Board was given by Pres. Joseph Beirne (center) of the CIO Communications Workers at a hearing before the House Labor Committee. Shown with him are David Feller (left), assistant CIO general counsel, and Jack Stieber, assistant to CIO members of the WSB.

'The Workers Are Taking A Beating'

"The international situation is such that Congress better take a careful look at the growing feeling in labor's ranks that workers are taking a beating."

That's what CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the Senate Labor Committee, in opposing the Morse industry seizure bill.

"American workers," he said, "are losing confidence in their government's ability to act as an impartial referee when needed. Workers see that it is becoming impossible for the government to serve impartially when such enormous pressure is exerted on it by industry and big business.

"We are spending millions of dollars to win the battles for workers' minds in Europe, while in this country we seem hellbent in destroying the confidence of workers in their government."

Beirne Supports WSB Steel Case Record

THERE is no industrywide bargaining in the steel industry except as the companies agree to it, Pres. Joseph Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers, a former member of the Wage Stabilization Board, last week told the House Labor subcommittee investigating the board.

In fact, he added, there IS no industrywide bargaining in steel. What exists, he explained, is "pattern bargaining."

"What happens traditionally in the industry," he said, "is that no agreements are made until U. S. Steel makes its agreement and then the other companies come to identical terms. This pattern bargaining has absolutely nothing to do with the Steelworkers Union.

"And the pattern which exists in bargaining is imposed by the companies, not by the union."

Beirne defended the board against allegations that its decision in the steel case violated national labor and stabilization policies in any respect—wages, fringe items, working conditions or the union shop. The industry's objections to the union shop he branded as "just phony."

He also rebutted in detail misstatements of fact given the subcommittee by John C. Bane, Jr., Pittsburgh lawyer who represented the industry on the WSB panel in the dispute.

He countered testimony of George C. Armstrong, Jr., former industry member, that the public members are biased in favor of labor by saying that he considered them "biased in favor of industry." But both he and Armstrong, he added, used the word "biased" in the sense of meaning those with whom they do not agree.

Truman Hits Moves To Kill Wage Board

CONGRESS was warned of the consequences by President Truman if it adopts the big industry plan to gut the Wage Stabilization Board, bar any voice in its actions to labor and turn the agency into an instrument for organized business.

In condemning Senate and House committee-approved proposals — notably the Dirksen Amendment—to strip the WSB of its disputes settling powers, Truman warned:

"I want to make it absolutely clear to the Congress what is at stake here. We cannot meet our production goals and keep our economy stable if we fail to provide a sound and fair system of wage stabilization and dispute settlement...

"If the Congress will not provide some forum where labor disputes may be heard and considered, it will, in effect, be encouraging strikes and lockouts."

Truman added that Taft-Hartley 80-day anti-strike injunctions "fall far short of meeting the needs of the defense emergency" and make "no positive contribution toward settlement of the dispute."

The President also condemned the Fulbright amendments to the Walsh-Healey "fair wages" act covering wages and conditions under government contracts.

'If I Were King'—What Taft Plans

THE TAFT-HARTLEY Law is nothing compared to new anti-labor legislation planned by Sen. Taft (R. O.) if he is the next President, says the Wall Street Journal.

The Journal quoted Taft as saying that what is needed is not a change in Taft-Hartley, but new legislation to be called an "anti-labor-monopoly law." Chief provision of the law would be the ban on industry-wide bargaining, as demanded by the National Association of Manufacturers and U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

The paper said Taft would propose that employes in each separate company should be required to "to choose their own bargaining agent. No union official would be entitled to negotiate labor contracts for employes of more than one company. Violations of the law would be treated the same as violations of anti-monopoly laws; a union would be prosecuted and fined."

The business paper predicted current efforts to crack down on unions would meet with success if the Republicans win control of both houses of Congress by "comfortable margins." **(LPA.)**

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Smith Permanent Injunction Bill H.R. 7647	Puts unions under injunctions and court receiverships during emergency periods.	Before House Armed Services Com.	Write immediately to Representatives vigorously opposing bill.
Defense Production Act	Extends price-wage-rent and other controls beyond June 30.	Senate ready to pass weakened bill; House Banking Com. has completed hearings.	Urge representatives to fight for strong stabilization program.
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	House Ways and Means Com. holding hearings. Senate Finance Com. has tabled bill.	Strongly urge members House Ways and Means Com. to support bill.
Tidelands Oil	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	President Truman vetoes "state rights" oil lands bill.	Urge senators and representatives to uphold veto.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Com. voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 16, 1952 | 82 | No. 24

Why We Strike

From a statement of the International Wage Policy Committee of the CIO Steelworkers, adopted at a meeting June 13 in Pittsburgh:

ONE hundred ninety-nine days ago, the United Steelworkers of America entered into contract negotiations with the steel companies in search of economic justice and improved working conditions.

One hundred sixty-five days ago, the old agreements expired. During most of those 165 days, we have worked under out-dated conditions and obsolete wage rates.

Eleven days ago this union went on strike — a strike clearly forced by the steel companies. *We struck in order that steel workers' 1952 wages may be enough to pay 1952 grocery prices; we struck to replace 1947 working conditions with 1952 working conditions.*

Since our negotiations started, this union and its members have demonstrated remarkable patience, despite a barrage of unfair and misleading criticism from members of Congress, from the industry and from large sections of the press. But no amount of propaganda can hide the basic facts of our 1952 economic life from the steel workers or the public.

Over a five-day period, ending June 9, this union participated in collective bargaining talks with the six leading steel companies. We had reason to hope that at long last the executives of this rich and powerful group of companies might come to recognize the essential justice and fairness of our proposals.

We hoped in vain.

The steel companies, into whose coffers profits have been pouring at a tremendous rate since the Korean fighting began, offered a wage increase averaging only 13.3c per hour over the 18-month period starting Jan. 1, 1952. *This is less than the spiralling cost of living has eaten out of steel workers' buying power since our last wage adjustment.*

The steel companies have refused to grant even quarter-time premium pay for work on the Sabbath. They have scornfully refused even to give further study to guaranteed annual wages.

They have refused to grant the union shop. We know not what their reasons be—whether concern for "principles" they do not ordinarily observe, or solicitude for the strikebreakers of another era, for whom the companies still show a strange and unhealthy concern.

Finally, the steel companies hinge their inadequate offer upon the union's unconditional acceptance not only of the industry's refusal to improve day-by-day working conditions but of the industry's demands for surrendering of employes' long-recognized rights. What the industry is hoping to do, under the slogan of "management rights," is to seize from the workers' pay envelopes far more than the inadequate pay increase they have reluctantly offered.

This union of steel workers was not built upon the principle of abject surrender to the overlords of our industry. This union has grown because it has refused to bow down to the manipulators of great corporate wealth.

Our members, for more than 99 days after the expiration of the old contracts, stayed on the job. *Having been forced into a strike action which we did not want, and which we tried to avert, we will stay on strike until our cause is won.*

President Murray, who at every turn of events during these seven long months has expressed the will and hopes of our union, has assured our government that we will cooperate in assuring production of essential military requirements. *We endorse this pledge.*

To our government, we say: "Count on us to produce the essential military products necessary to carry on our fight against the menace of Communist aggression."

To the American public and to the brave men of our military forces, we say: "CIO steel workers support the nation's defense effort with all their spirit. We are on strike because, as self-respecting Americans, we have been forced on strike by a profit-hungry industry which has refused to pay fair wages and grant fair working conditions to its employes."

And to the steel companies, we say: "We, the members of the United Steelworkers' International Wage Policy Committee, reject your totally inadequate 'last offer.'

"We are ready, as always, to bargain collectively. We are ready, as always, to sign a fair new agreement.

'But we are not ready, and never will be, to surrender our just demands. We call upon you, the steel industry, to re-examine your position, and to take constructive heed of the workers' needs.

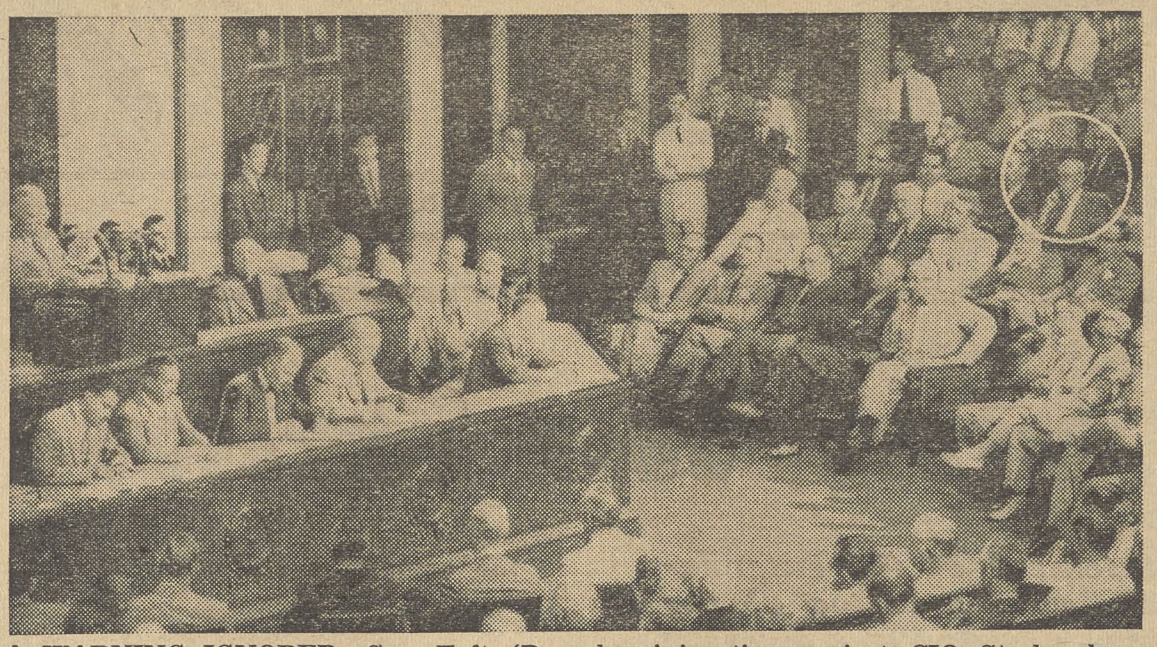
"That is the way to industrial peace in steel."

Truman Gets Answer—

Senate 'Asks' T-H Ban On Steel Strike

(See editorial, cartoon, Page 4)

By GERVASE N. LOVE



A WARNING IGNORED—Sen. Taft (R. O.), at right with hand in mouth, listens glumly as President Truman warns joint session of Congress that use of Taft-Hartley injunction against CIO Steelworkers would be "unwise, grossly unfair and quite possibly ineffective." But Senate "requested" T-H be used by a 49 to 30 vote.

ON SHORT notice, President Truman went before a joint session of Congress last week and asked for authority to let him seize and operate the steel industry, as an alternative to seeking a Taft-Hartley Act anti-strike injunction.

"I hope the Congress will act quickly," he said. "The issue of peace or war hangs in the balance, and steel is a vital element in the outcome."

The use of a Taft-Hartley injunction against the striking CIO Steelworkers, Truman told Congress, would be "unwise, unfair and possibly ineffective" in securing steel production. In addition, he maintained, the effect of an injunction "would be taking sides with the companies and against the workers."

Six hours later, he had his answer—or at least part of it.

The Senate's Dixiegop majority "took sides" with the steel companies and their six-month drive to get a T-H injunction against the steel workers.

The Senate beat down three different proposals to give the president the authority he sought. Then it voted by a 49 to 30 count, with the Dixiecrats teamed up with reactionary Republicans, to approve the Byrd Amendment "requesting" him to obtain a T-H injunction.

THE PRESIDENT sought legislation which would permit him to seize the strike-bound steel industry and allow him to set wages for the workers and compensation for the employers.

"A seizure law if properly drafted," he told Congress, "can achieve the objectives of assuring steel production, treating both parties fairly, and encouraging collective bargaining.

"The key requirement of such a law, if it is to accomplish these ends, is to provide fair and just compensation to the owners for the use of their property during a seizure, and fair and just compensation for the work of the employes."

Collective bargaining would be encouraged by such a law, the President said, because of the possibility the employers would get less than their "normal" profits, which have gone sky-high in the last four years, and the workers might get less than they think they are entitled to.

In the Senate, the request promptly became sort of a shirt-tail to the bill extending the Defense Production Act, which was under consideration (see also Page 5). The half-dozen proposals offered all were introduced as amendments to that legislation.

First Sen. Byrd (D. Va.), an old-line Dixiegop, sponsored the amendment which was finally accepted.

Then substitutes were offered by Sens. Maybank (D. S.C.), Monroney (D. Okla.), Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Morse (R. Ore.). All were defeated.

The Maybank Amendment authorized seizure for an indefinite period, but would not have permitted any changes in wages or employer compensation. It went down to defeat by a 68 to 12 vote.

Monroney's amendment was more in line with what the President asked. It would have allowed seizure of an industry and permitted the government to determine just compensation for the workers and the owners while the facilities were in government hands. It was defeated by 58 to 28.

Humphrey's proposal was limited to the steel industry and the present dispute. It would have permitted seizure; set up a special board to determine compensation for the owners, and allowed the government to set new wage rates within the limits of the recommendations the Wage Stabilization Board made when the case was before it for what most of the country thought was settlement. It was rejected by 47 to 32.

The Byrd Amendment got 18 Democratic and 31 Republican votes. The only Democrat favoring it who was not from a southern or border state was Sen. McCarran (Nev.). Opposing it were 22 Democrats and three Republicans—Sens. Ives (N.Y.), Morse and Tobey (N.H.).

Another anti-labor rider to the Defense Production Act—a proposal for compulsory arbitration—was dropped by its sponsor, Sen. Case (R. S.D.).

MOST rejected amendments have also been introduced as separate bills, and they were expected to come up for hearing shortly before the Humphrey Senate Labor subcommittee.

In the House, meantime, there was one test on seizure legislation. The Banking Committee turned down 15 to 10 a steel seizure amendment similar to one rejected in the Senate. An attempt on the floor to add the Byrd T-H Amendment to another bill was ruled out of order.

The potato that President Truman dropped in the lap of Congress was a hot one. In his address he recounted the steps he had taken to maintain the production of steel in the dispute between the CIO Steelworkers and the industry. He reminded Congress that when he seized the industry on Apr. 8 he formally notified the legislators, pointing out that if they wished to take another course it was up to them. They did nothing.

Steel, he said, is badly needed beyond the limited amount of emergency production the union and the industry agreed to provide for the armed forces in Korea. Giving him the right to seize the industry under the conditions outlined, he claimed, offered the best answer. He said:

"The Constitution protects the owners of property during a period of government operation by requiring that they be given just compensation—and they can appeal to the courts to enforce that requirement.

"The law should give similar protection to wage earners. This means that changes in wages and working conditions during seizure should not be prevented by law.

"If they were, the seizure would mean that workers would be compelled to work indefinitely without a change in wages, no matter how much a change might be justified. It is obviously not equal justice under the law."

But seizure should not, he said, be regarded as a means of determining the the issues between management and the union.

"Those issues will have to be settled by the parties through their own collective bargaining," he stressed.

On use of a Taft-Hartley injunction, the President said:

"The nation has already had the benefit of whatever could be gained by action under the Taft-Hartley Act.

"That act provides for two main things. It provides for a fact-finding board to investigate and report on the issues in dispute. In the steel case, we have already had the facts fully determined and reported by the Wage Stabilization Board.

"The act also provides for injunctions against a shutdown for a total of 80 days. In the steel case, the union already, even before Apr. 8, had voluntarily postponed strike action for 99 days. Insofar as fact-finding and delay are concerned, the practical effects of the Taft-Hartley Act were achieved in this case some time ago.

"OVER and above these facts, however, there are other compelling reasons for not using an injunction of the Taft-Hartley type in the steel case.

"Its effect would be to require the workers to continue working for another long period without changes in their wages and working conditions. This would be grossly unfair.

"The Wage Stabilization Board, the government agency charged with responsibility in these matters, has found—and the companies have admitted—that the workers are entitled to improvements in wages and working conditions."

At A Glance, Here Are Riders Swatting Labor

Here's a digest of major anti-strike riders proposed as amendments to the Defense Production Act, and what happened to them in the Senate:

BYRD AMENDMENT: "Requests" President Truman to get a 80-day no-strike Taft-Hartley injunction against CIO Steelworkers; adopted 49 to 30 with GOP Policy Committee backing.

MAYBANK AMENDMENT: Prohibits strike for 120 days and gives the President ultimate seizure authority, with no changes in wages or conditions; defeated 68 to 12.

HUMPHREY AMENDMENT: Authorizes government to seize steel plants and raise steelworkers wages; defeated 47 to 32.

MONRONEY AMENDMENT: Permits seizure of "indispensable" industries in case of strikes ot seven days notice; defeated 52 to 282.

IVES AMENDMENT: Strips Wage Stabilization Board of disputes-settling powers, curtails power on wage cases, but keeps labor-public-industry three-party membership; adopted 42 to 41.

MORSE AMENDMENT: Also separate bill, authorizes seizure of struck industries for 60 days, with 10-day "veto" power for Congress, defeated 54 to 26.

Here's How Dixiegop Senate Gave U.S. Labor The Byrd

Here is the roll-call by which the Senate, in a 49 to 30 vote on June 10, "requested" President Truman to obtain a Taft-Hartley injunction against striking CIO Steelworkers. Twenty-seven Democrats and three Republicans voted right against the Byrd Amendment, 31 Republicans and 18 Democrats voted wrong.

In the roll call, W stands for a yes or wrong vote, R for a no or right vote, X for paired wrong, Z for paired right, and A for absent.

ALA., Hill (D)	R	NEB., Butler (R)	W
Sparkman (D)	R	Seaton (R)	W
ARIZ., Hayden (D)	R	NEV., Malone (R)	A
McFarland (D)	R	McCarran (D)	W
ARK., Fulbright (D)	W	N. H., Bridges (R)	W
McClellan (D)	W	Tobey (R)	R
CALIF., Knowland (R)	W	N. J., Hendrickson (R)	W
Nixon (R)	W	Smith (R)	W
COLO., Johnson (D)	R	N. M., Anderson (D)	R
Millikin (R)	W	Chavez (D)	R
CONN., Benton (D)	Z	N. Y., Ives (R)	R
McMahon (D)	A	Lehman (D)	R
DEL., Frear (D)	W	N. C., Hoey (D)	W
Williams (R)	W	Smith (D)	W
FLA., Holland (D)	W	N. D., Langer (R)	A
Smathers (D)	W	Young (R)	A
GA., George (D)	W	OHIO, Bricker (R)	A
Russell (D)	A	Taft (R)	W
IDAHO, Dworshak (R)	W	OKLA., Kerr (D)	R
Welker (R)	W	Monroney (D)	R
ILL., Dirksen (R)	W	ORE., Cordon (R)	W
Douglas (D)	R	Morse (R)	R
IND., Capehart (R)	A	PA., Duff (R)	A
Jenner (R)	W	Martin (R)	W
IOWA, Gillette (D)	A	R. I., Green (D)	R
Hickenlooper (R)	W	Pastore (D)	R
KANS., Carlson (R)	A	S. C., Johnston (D)	R
Schoeppel (R)	W	Maybank (D)	W
KY., Clements (D)	R	S. D., Case (R)	W
Underwood (D)	W	Mundt (R)	W
LA., Ellender, Sr. (D)	W	TENN., Kefauver (D)	R
Long (D)	R	McKellar (D)	R
ME., Brewster (R)	X	TEX., Connally (D)	R
Smith (R)	W	Johnson (D)	W
MD., Butler (R)	W	UTAH, Bennett (R)	W
O'Conor (D)	W	Watkins (R)	W
MASS., Lodge (R)	X	VT., Aiken (R)	A
Saltonstall (R)	W	Flanders (R)	W
MICH., Ferguson (R)	W	VA., Byrd (D)	W
Moody (D)	R	Robertson (D)	W
MINN., Humphrey (D)	R	WASH., Cain (R)	A
Thye (R)	W	Magnuson (D)	R
MISS., Eastland (D)	W	W. VA., Kilgore (D)	R
Stennis (D)	W	Neely (D)	R
MO., Hennings (D)	R	WISC., Wiley (R)	W
Kem (R)	W	McCarthy (R)	W
MONT., Ecton (R)	A	WYO., Hunt (D)	R
Murray (D)	Z	O'Mahoney (D)	R

'We Will Stay On Strike Until We Win'

"This union of steel workers was not built upon the principle of abject surrender to the overlords of our industry. Having been forced into a strike which we did not want, and which we tried to avert, we will stay on strike until our cause is won."

THAT DETERMINATION of 650,000 striking CIO Steelworkers to stick it out to victory was reaffirmed last week.

The rank-and-file steel workers who comprise the USA-CIO's International Wage Policy Committee met in Pittsburgh, five days after White House-sponsored bargaining sessions collapsed—because the steel barons still "refuse to do justice with respect to wages, fringes, union security and contract terms."

The steel union policy group told the industry "the responsibility for this strike lies squarely in your hands; in your refusal to play fair and square with the hundreds of thousands of workers who have made this industry great and efficient."

"We are ready, as always, to bargain collectively," the union said. "We are ready, as always, to sign a fair new agreement. But we are not ready, and never will be, to surrender our just demands."

The White House sessions broke up on June 9—just a week after the Sureme Court decision ending seizure, which touched off the long-postponed steel strike.

A "complete deadlock" was reported by John R. Steelman, presidential assistant and acting defense mobilizer, who conducted the parleys. Up until the talks were called off indefinitely, there had been numerous—and erroneous—predictions of an imminent settlement.

But the only agreement reached as the talks ended was that the union and management would cooperate with government defense production officials in allowing a limited amount of steel production to be resumed for specific military needs, such as jet engines and certain types of shells.

Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray said because the union is "mindful of our responsibilities to the defense effort and to the state of national emergency in which our country finds itself, we have given assurance to our government that we will cooperate in assuring production of military requirements essential to our forces engaged in combatting Communist aggressors."

This action was ratified by the USA Wage Policy Committee.

Several follow-up sessions were held by Steelman with defense, union and industry officials in an effort to work out plans for opening a limited number of mills to turn out what Steelman called a "small tonnage" of steel for "critically needed" military items.

But at deadline for this issue of The CIO News, no such final plans had been set, no mills had actually been opened, and the strike which has shut down some 95% of basic steel production continued 100% effective.

Except for particular military needs, according to steel management publications, the industry and consumers have been stockpiling various types of steel during the six-month period from last Jan. 1—when the USA contracts expired—until the present strike began two weeks ago. Steel Magazine reported that most industries have enough steel for consumer goods to continue production for at least a month.

Day after the White House talks—which began on June 5 and continued daily through June 9—ended, President Truman went before a joint session of Congress to ask once again for seizure legislation. He warned that issuance of a Taft-Hartley anti-strike injunction against the steel workers would be "taking sides" with the steel companies.

The Senate proceeded to "take sides" with the industry, voting 49 to 30 to approve the Byrd Amendment "requesting" Truman to issue a T-H strike ban. The Republican Policy Committee and most Dixiecrat Senators engineered the "hit labor" vote. (For details on the congressional situation, see opposite page.)

A biting attack on the congressional hysteria against the steel union was voiced by Murray to the Wage Policy Committee. He charged Dixiegop lawmakers with making a "political football out of the lives of some 650,000 steel workers, their wives and their families." And he said they "either do not care or do not understand the economic situation."

The policy committee members cheered as Murray pledged:

"As far as I am concerned, I am prepared to carry your mandate and the mandate of our last convention to the very end."

The chief spokesman in the White House sessions for the industry, Vice Pres. John A. Stephens of U. S. Steel Corp., claimed that before the talks broke down, the union shop was "actually the sole matter remaining in dispute."

That was just one of the recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board on which Murray had said a contract must be "firmly based." And his detailing of the bargaining situation made plain the parties were apart on several issues, with the industry trying to undercut the WSB proposals on major contract clauses.

Where the board had recommended a 17.5c an hour average increase over an 18-month contract, the companies offered 13.3c which, Murray said, "is substantially less than the decline in the real wages of steel workers since our last wage settlement."

With retroactive pay due to USA-CIO members now estimated to total more than $1 billion, the companies wanted to advance the effective date from Jan. 1—when the contracts expired—to Apr. 1.

The companies offered nothing at all on the union shop—a key union proposal.

They rejected premium pay for Sunday work in the mills.

They based their entire proposal on rejection of union requests on non-economic aspects of the contract and acceptance by the union of inferior working conditions imposed by management.

By seeking to undercut working conditions, the union pointed out, the steel industry hoped to "seize from the workers' pay envelopes far more than the inadequate pay increase they have reluctantly offered."

Murray said the union is "confident that the public will continue to support the Steelworkers in this justified work stoppage."

And CIO councils and international and local unions throughout the nation last week were mobilizing backing for the USA-CIO as it prepared for an apparently long strike.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, urged all affiliates "to lend every support to the Steelworkers in their just fight. The Steelworkers, I am sure, can depend on 100% cooperation and support from organized labor and all liberal-minded people."

The CIO Electrical Workers, headed by James B. Carey, said the steel strike "will affect not only organized labor but the living standards of 160 million Americans" and pledged to the steel union IUE's "full resources toward the success of the strike forced on the Steelworkers."

A similar pledge of backing came from Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Rubber Workers. Many other unions earlier backed the steel workers.

From overseas, the UIL, one of the Italian free labor federations affiliated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, wired the USA-CIO "fraternal solidarity in your unflinching struggle."

THE STRIKE GOES ON — Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray (right) huddles with union aides after collapse of White House steel negotiations in "complete deadlock" was announced by John R. Steelman, acting defense mobilizer (center).

Where Steel Fell Short

CIO Steelworkers in five days of White House bargaining sought a settlement "firmly based" on the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendations, but here's how far the steel companies' proposals fell short on major issues:

	WSB Proposals	Steel Firms' Offer
Wages	17.5c an hour in three installments.	13.3c an hour average for 18 months.
Retroactivity	Until Jan. 1, on the first installment of 12.5c an hour.	Until Apr. 1
Security	Union shop, exact form to be negotiated.	Nothing
Sunday overtime	Quarter time premium pay.	Nothing
Guaranteed annual wage	Joint study under a impartial expert.	Nothing

'Big Steel's Hands Aren't Clean'

THE STEEL industry does not come into the court of public opinions with the cleanest of hands in its present dispute with the CIO Steelworkers, according to Lowell Mellett, nationally syndicated newspaper columnist.

"It comes," he added, "with a bad record of labor relations, one calculated to keep the workers in a mood to fight for what they consider their rights.

"The CIO News carries (see issue of June 2) a graphic reminder to its millions of readers of the struggle the steel workers have gone through to obtain wages and working conditions comparable to those of other industries.

"It is a full-page picture of the battle at the Republic Steel plant in Chicago on Memorial Day, 1937.

"In labor history it is known as 'The Little Steel Strike Massacre.' Ten men were killed, more than a hundred wounded. A Senate investigating committee reported that most of the men killed were shot in the back.

"And this is just one of the many bloody battles, beginning with the frightful Homestead riots, that have marked the history of steel's labor relations.

"It can be remembered also that the steel industry was the last important industry to cling to the 12-hour day, capitulating only to public opinion aroused by the Federation of Churches.

"If the proposed 26c an hour increase, including 'fringe' benefits, sanctioned by the Wage Stabilization Board, seems large it still merely measures the degree to which the steel industry has lagged behind other industries."

They Have Time For Prayer

CIO Steelworkers believe that everybody is entitled to worship—even supervisory employes strike-bound in a steel plant.

Steel union pickets let a Catholic priest and a Protestant minister enter the Inland Steel Co. plant, East Chicago, Ind., to hold services for 2000 supervisors who were in the plant when the strike started.

The clergymen entered the plant under an agreement of Inland Steel with the union which permitted Sunday services to be held in the plant during previous steel strikes.

Steel Strike In Pictures . . .

. . . and "Why the Steel Talks Failed," a statement by Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO Steelworkers.

—See Pages 6-7

Labor Gets The Byrd

In passing the Byrd Amendment, the Senate's reactionary Republican-Dixiecrat coalition went out of its way to kick American labor in the face—and American labor will not soon forget. *(See Voting Record, page 2.)*

The Senate majority of 49-30 was smug in its "victory"—a victory that placed the upper house on record as demanding that President Truman use a Taft-Hartley injunction against striking CIO Steelworkers.

It was a political vote, of course, in a political year—and many of the men who voted for Taft-Hartley and against the steel workers will soon be trying to convince working men and women of their "love for labor." (Incidentally, supporters of Taft and Eisenhower closed ranks in their intra-party feud to present a common front against the union; only three Republicans voted against the injunction.)

So the conservatives have had their inning in the Senate. Without doubt they are proud of their votes for "labor peace."

What these smug conservatives may not understand is the long-range effect of their vote. They have virtually ruled out the possibility of enlisting voluntary cooperation by labor in future disputes affecting basic industries.

What union would in the future be willing to lean over backward to stay at work, after its contract has expired, in the hope of finding a peaceful solution—when the end result will be a kick and a condemnation from a congressional majority? What incentive remains for collective bargaining when industry can rest assured that it has Congress in its pockets, regardless of the merits of the issue?

In endorsing government by injunction, the Senate has cut the ground out from under those who believe that reason rather than punitive action is the fair, American way to settle disputes. The effect of this expression of Senate conservative sentiment will be long felt in American industrial relations.

The Senate majority, while berating President Truman and the steel workers, has failed to meet a challenge for constructive action.

On both Apr. 9 and 10, President Truman appealed to the Congress for legislation that will help the country settle peacefully major disputes like those in steel. And the Dixiegops have come up with only one answer: sock 'em hard with Taft-Hartley, regardless of the rights and wrongs.

This is neither statesmanship nor smart politics—and the voters will remember when the conservatives appeal for votes as "friends of labor."

Still A Bad Bill

Ironically, the House and Senate last week finished work on the McCarran "anti-immigration" bill and sent it to the White House just when President Truman was meeting with members of an 18-nation committee on resettling refugees.

The President told the international group he hoped this nation would "continue to help those refugees who certainly deserve our help."

But such a goal would be blocked by the McCarran bill.

It's a bad bill, Mr. President, and requires a veto.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV June 16, 1952 No. 24

Medicine Man

Reds, Nazis Work Together

This account of the working alliances between the right and the left is adapted from an article, "Ribbentrop Returns," in a recent issue of Free Labor World, official journal of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

RECENT history is full of examples of alliances between extremes. The classic forces of reaction, in achieving the triumph of their dubious aims, have taken the form of Fascism, Nazism, Phalangism, Peronism, etc. (all of which are in fact the same thing under different guises).

They have been helped in their task by the fact that the Communists are always ready to join forces with no matter what kind of social or political movement, provided its aim is that of fighting against freedom, human justice and the principle of human equality.

In Europe, the first example of this revolting collaboration was in Germany. The international trade union movement has not forgotten, nor will it ever forget, the common front of the Communists and Nazis against the Weimar Republic and the free trade unions of Germany.

In present-day Europe there is one flagrant case of complicity between the forces of reaction and the Communists, and that is Franco Spain.

The Cominform supplies the Caudillo from time to time with victims, who satisfy his thirst for blood and also provide him with very good pretexts for convincing the Western Powers that he is playing a great part in the universal struggle against Communism.

The many "specialists" in the "Spanish problem" have not yet discovered the trick, which is however well-known in circles reliably informed on the inside of the Spanish drama.

It happens this way:

When Spanish Communists living in exile in France stray from the party line (which happens often, as the Spanish temperament is always ready to rebel against absolute authority), the party offers them a chance to redeem their sins by making a clandestine entry into Spain and "acquiring a new merit" by carrying out acts of violence and sabotage.

Once these heroic non-conformists are over the frontier, they are denounced to Franco's police by Communist informers. Sometimes they are arrested before they have carried out their "orders," and are only liable for some years' imprisonment.

But if the leaders of the Spanish Communist Party abroad have decided that the non-conformists shoud pay with death for their erring ways, the informers in the pay of the Kremlin and Franco wait for the "fait accompli."

In Latin America there are clear signs of this alliance between opposed politico-social extremes.

Peron, who is advised on social questions by a man named Santini (a former CP member who has maintained uninterrupted contact with the Kremlin), ordered the Buenos Aires press at the end of 1951 to tone down its attacks on the USSR. and the subversive activities of the CTAL (Latin American Branch of the World Federation of Trade Unions).

In Venezuela, the military junta has dissolved the free trade unions and imprisoned their leaders—actions which the ICFTU and the ORIT have repeatedly denounced. Nevertheless, Communist-inspired trade union organizations are still authorized by law.

IN PERU, under the right-wing dictatorship of Odria, the Communist member of Parliament Luna, who was elected with government support, enjoys full freedom to disseminate Communist doctrine, whilst the free trade unions have their activities and rights limited.

Lombardo Toledano (secretary of the CTAL) has advised Mexican workers to support the candidature of Gen. Henriquez Guzman in the July presidential elections. Gen Guzman is a representative of the "cristeros" and a determined opponent of the democratic policy of the Revolutionary Party headed by Pres. Miguel Aleman.

We could fill many pages with concrete examples of Peronist-Communist blocs in the young countries of the West Indies and Central and South America.

However, we think those we have already mentioned will suffice to warn the free world of the extent of the alliance between the extremes which menace democracy and fundamental human rights.

All workers, and especially those of the Latin American countries, must realize that the ICFTU goal of PEACE, FREEDOM and SOCIAL JUSTICE can only be reached by following the straight road of true democracy.

Senate Whacks Inflation Bill, Then Passes It

FUNCTIONS of United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization are explained by Franco Dino Gianfranchi (pointing), Italian union member, at CIO Iowa-Nebraska Summer School at YMCA Camp near Boone, Ia. Listening are Wayne D. Witt (left), Fort Dodge, Ia., of the Chemical Workers; Marilyn Thomas, Lincoln, Neb., a member of the Rubber Workers, and Benjamin Berger (seated), unionist from Israel.

AFTER TWO weeks of turning debate on the economic controls law into a political football against the CIO Steelworkers, the Senate last week finally passed a bill extending price, rent and wage controls—in greatly weakened form — for only eight months.

The bill continues the Defense Production Act which is due to expire June 30. The President asked for a two-year extension.

A majority of Republicans voting on final passage were opposed to even this inadequate continuance of the Administration's anti-inflation program. Not a single Democrat voted against it.

Earlier the Senate rejected several Republican attempts to end price and wage controls before Mar. 1. The mask was really taken off when 27 members of the Senate, all Republicans, tried to kill price controls Sept. 1 while keeping wages frozen.

Sen. Dirksen (R. Ill.) offered this amendment, which only nine of his GOP colleagues joined all Democrat Senators in opposing. Sen. Bricker (R. O.) said that lifting price controls would "help businessmen."

Sen. Ives (R. N.Y.), however, asked Dirksen how he could even think of removing price controls while keeping wages shackled.

THE bias against a fair deal for workers in favor of higher business profits shown in this proposal was reflected in other Senate actions last week. The bill as passed contains a "policy" statement that the government should suspend both prices and wage controls in individual cases where this would not be "unstabilizing."

Just before final passage, the Senate adopted by voice vote another inflationary amendment. It would allow wholesalers and retailers their pre-Korea percentage markups in cases where state anti-trust laws interfere with industry-wide markup allowances set by price officials. Another amendment prohibits price ceilings on goods or services sold by federal, state or local governments.

The Senate earlier knocked controls off the price of potatoes and prohibited the placing of ceilings on any other fresh fruit or vegetable. *(As soon as this amendment was adopted, the Office of Price Stabilization abolished price controls on potatoes. The price per 100 pounds jumped an average of more than $3 the next day.)*

While voting only an eight-month extension of price-wage-rent controls, the Senate continued authority for allocation and consumer credit controls for a full year. CIO has opposed extension of the latter, which includes the discriminatory Regulation X requiring high down payments on home purchases.

In the House, the Banking Committee voted to extend price-wage-rent controls for a full year, and to abolish all authority for the Federal Reserve Board to curb credit. The committee voted down on straight party lines a Republican move to accept the Senate version of the duration of the extension, as well as one of only nine months.

The stage was thus set for an ultimate showdown with the Senate on at least these two matters.

The House committee, however, followed the general inflationary pattern of the upper chamber in stipulating that the support prices for six basic agricultural commodities—corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, tobacco and rice—shall not be less than 90% of parity instead of the present scale ranging from 75% to 90%.

It also refused the Administration request to restore slaughter quotas, voted to keep in the law the Capehart Amendment allowing manufacturers to increase prices with costs until last July 26, and extended the effects of the Herlong Amendment by voiding all price ceilings which do not allow pre-Korean markups to wholesalers and retailers.

Uphold Tidelands Veto, CIO Urges Congress

WHILE SENATE foes and friends of the tidelands oil grab bill jockeyed for a voting time favorable to their interests, the CIO last week called upon all members of Congress to uphold President Truman's veto of the measure.

Nathan E. Cowan, CIO legislative director, declared in a letter to each Senator and Representative that "we are absolutely against making these resources worth $40 billion available for exploitation by selfish interests."

He pointed out that the Supreme Court on three occasions has ruled that the off-shore oil resources "belong to the people of the United States and not to the few states involved."

"LET IT be oil for education not oil for exploitation," Cowan urged, adding: "It would, indeed, be tragic for Congress to forfeit these resources that could be used so advantageously to eliminate inequities of educational opportunity, provide additional school buildings, and improve teacher salaries."

Pres. James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union also wrote each Senator asking them to sustain the President's veto.

Oil lobbyists turned on the heat around the Senate Office Building in an effort to pressure Senators who voted against the bill either to change their votes or at least to be "conveniently" out of town when the vote to override the veto is taken.

The test has been postponed several times because of absentees. Last week it was due to come up Tuesday but was set aside by Senate debate on the President's new request for seizure powers in the steel dispute.

Sen. Holland (D. Fla.), leader of the fight to override the veto, then tried to schedule a vote for Thursday but called it off when he found that two Senators on his side would be absent. The margin is so close that even one vote may decide.

Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.), meanwhile, reintroduced his "compromise" bill to retain federal control of the tidelands for five years but give states 37.5% of the revenues during this period. The Senate earlier rejected this proposal in approving the "states rights" bill, but President Truman indicated in his veto message that he would accept the O'Mahoney measure.

'Substantial' Hike Asked In Rubber Talks

THE CIO Rubber Workers last week opened their campaign for their 1952 economic program by going into negotiations with B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. in Cincinnati, O.

Meetings with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. are due to start in Columbus, O., on June 25, and those with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in Cleveland on June 27.

Representatives of eight Firestone URW locals will meet June 22 in Columbus to talk over the bargaining sessions, while those from 10 Goodyear locals will gather June 26 in Akron, O.

From all three employers the union is seeking "substantial" wage increases based on higher productivity, the advance in the cost of living, and high company profits, according to URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster.

CIO Urges Full Removal Of Home Credit Curbs

A MEANINGLESS "relaxation" of the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation X, which requires high down payments by purchasers of new homes, was put into effect last week.

The action, seen as an attempt to stave off complete repeal of the regulation by Congress which has shown increasing displeasure with its inflexibility, was termed "piddling" by the CIO National Housing Committee.

Leo Goodman, committee director, renewed earlier CIO demands that down payment requirements be eliminated entirely. He pointed out that reduction of the non-veteran down payment from 10% to 5% on homes costing $7000 or less would have practically no affect because there are almost no decent homes in that price range.

Biggest cuts under the new credit terms were made in down payment requirements on higher priced homes. On a house costing $10,000 the old down payment required was $1500 and now it's $1450, or only $50 less, but on homes costing between $15,000 and $22,000 the cuts ranged from $500 to $2250.

MEANWHILE, a House subcommittee on housing investigating the FHA and GI mortgage loan programs held a one-day hearing in Detroit under the chairmanship of Rep. Rains (D. Ala.). It heard Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Workers, and members of CIO families who have been victimized relate "serious abuses" in the handling of the government's insured mortgage program.

Reuther charged that "speculative builders have been given the opportunity to cover their operations under the false front of an alleged cooperative."

He called for enactment of the Middle Income Housing Bill, elimination of abuses in the present FHA and VA inspection systems by the establishment of a federal service of inspectors, and enactment of a requirement that builders provide a warranty for at least two years on both materials and construction quality.

NATHAN Straus, administrator of the U.S. Housing Authority under President Roosevelt, told the hearing that FHA has been "converted into an instrumentality to raise the cost of housing."

Within four days of the hearing, Franklin Richards, FHA administrator, announced his resignation.

On the public housing front, the real estate lobby won a questionable victory in a referendum on the disputed 10,000-unit project in Los Angeles. Although the city voted to cancel its contract with the federal government by a vote of 387,343 to 258,718, the California Supreme Court ruled earlier that the project—on which $13 million in federal funds has already been spent—cannot be terminated.

Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council said that the referendum makes the city's taxpayers liable for the full $13 million in damages to the government for breach of contract. He added that they would be paying this "for the privilege of denying homes to poor families."

A step to correct the poor housing for workers in the atomic energy industry was taken by the CIO Housing Committee in cooperation with the CIO Chemical Workers. Harold Sandbank, housing consultant who helped develop initial housing proposals for Oak Ridge, was appointed to review the effects of the AEC's community policy in existing installations.

First Potatoes, Now There's Pork Shortage Predicted

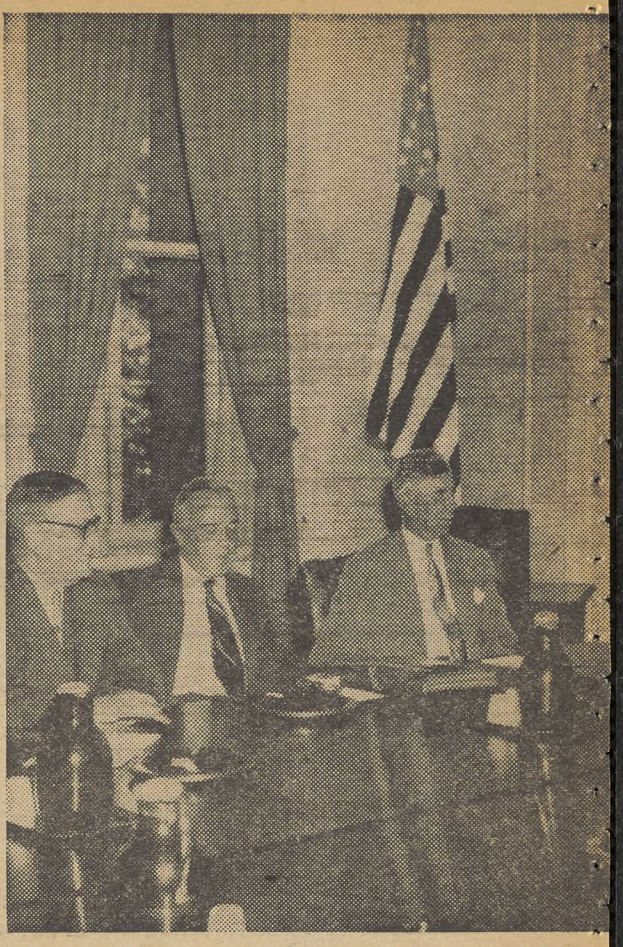
A PORK shortage is on its way, and for the same reason as the potato shortage—failure of Congress to provide price supports, according to the Farmers Union.

Because of the lack of price supports and the resulting low prices, farmers last fall and winter sold many of their young sows for meat instead of breeding them. The resulting estimated 9% drop in the number of little pigs born this spring will produce a serious shortage of pork by the end of this year, the farm group reported last week.

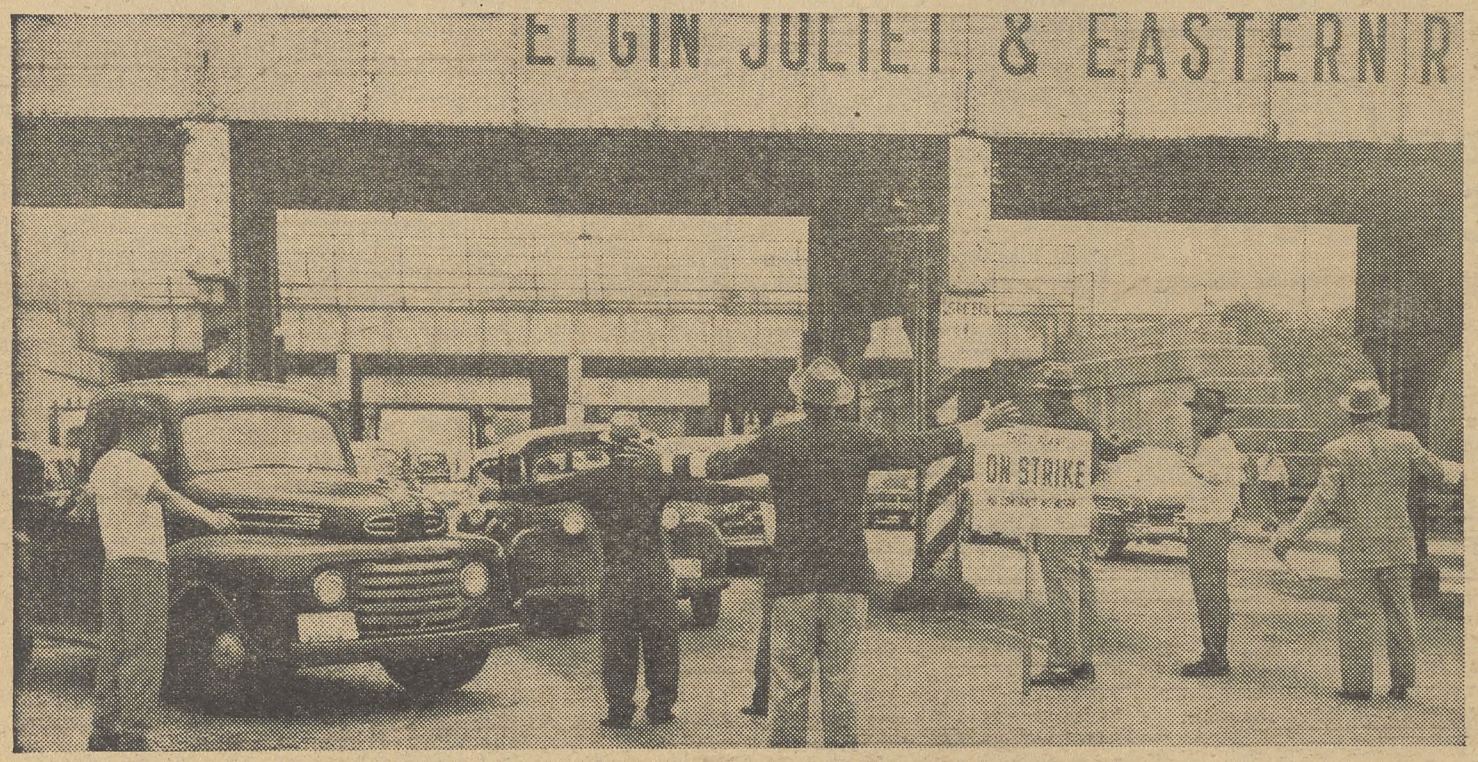
Prices for pork are climbing, but they can't go above 24c a pound liveweight—the price ceiling based on 100% of parity. Consumers will have to pay the full cost of scarce supply in the form of less pork to eat.

The American people paid $135 million more this year for 104 million fewer bushels of potatoes than the combined cost of price supports and the retail price cost of potatoes in 1950, it was estimated.

Sweating it out: Nicholas Melchiorre reads about steel strike outside Lukens plant, Coatesville, Pa.



While in Washington, USA-CIO Pres. Philip Mu



And other Gary pickets, with "No Contract, No Work" sign, block autos from entering world's biggest mill.

Why The

By Philip Murray

I REGRET very much that we ha been unable to conclude a sett ment of the long pending steel di pute. The breakdown in negotiatio is again due to the adamant refus of the industry to meet the needs of t Steelworkers.

The steel companies have refused to justice with respect to wages, fringes, u ion security and contract terms.

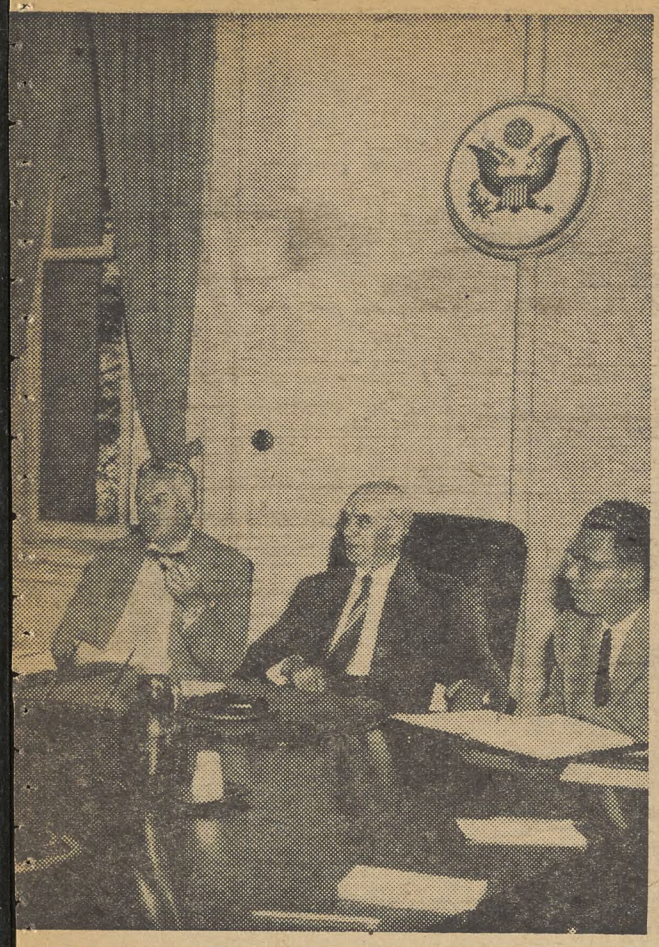
On wages they have offered for the month period since our contracts expi an average of 13.3c per hour which is su stantially less than the decline in the r wages of steelworkers since our last wo settlement.

On fringes they have refused to g any recognition to the payment of meager quarter time premium pay Sunday recommended by the Wage S bilization Board,

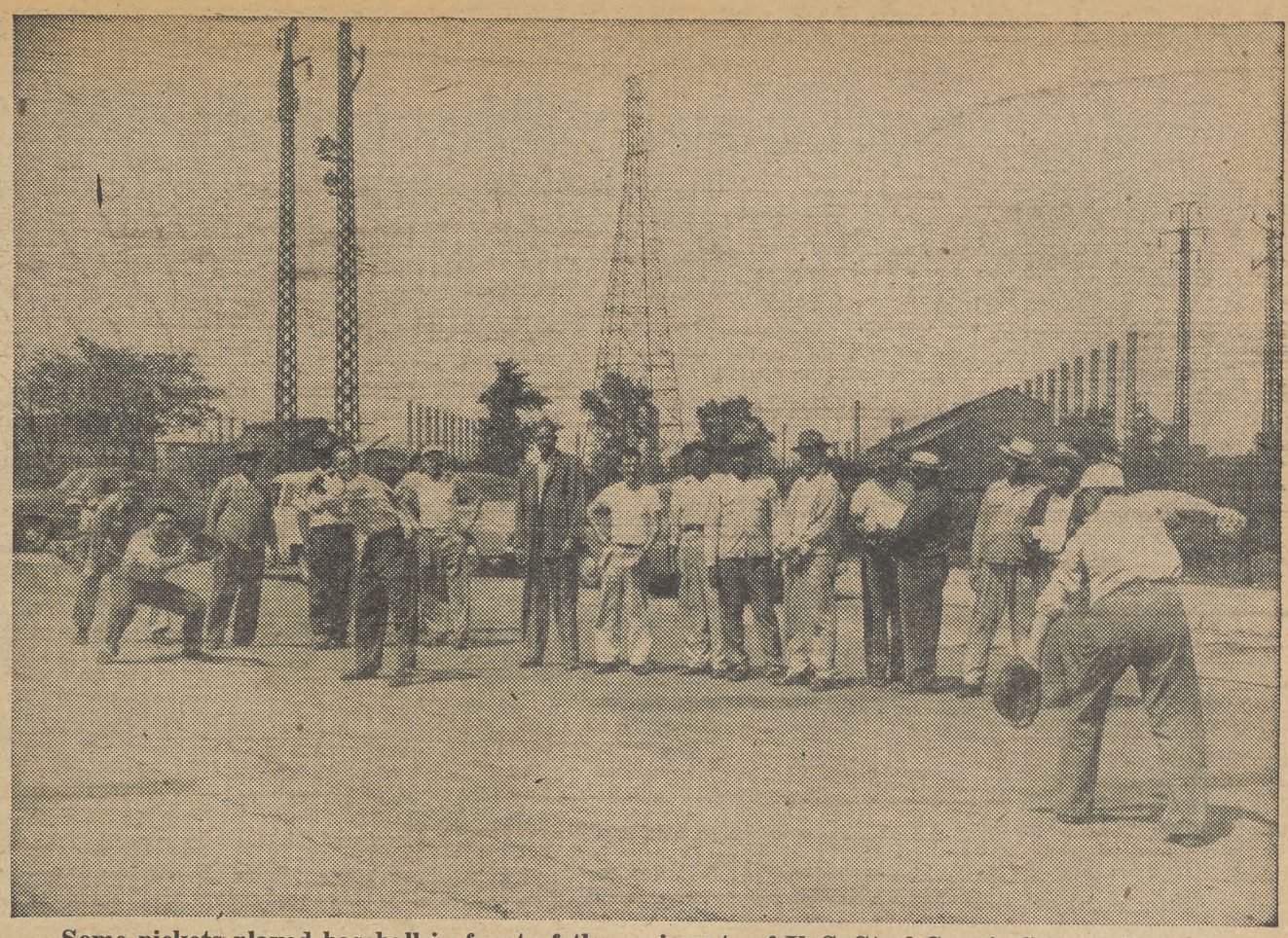
The companies have likewise adaman refused to accord the Steelworkers Uni a responsible labor organization, genu

And some played cards, like pickets at Inland Steel plant, Indiana Harbor.

Hopper cars filled with limestone for open hearths piled up in Chicago.



(right), flanked by aides, talks with management.



Some pickets played baseball in front of the main gate of U. S. Steel Corp.'s Gary, Ind., plant.

Steel Talks Failed

union security. They have asserted objections to this, notwithstanding, that they have accorded similar recognition to many other unions and therefore in principle have accepted the union shop.

The companies have likewise refused to accept the recommendation of the Wage Stabilization Board that the parties jointly undertake a study of the guaranteed annual wage despite the fact that this study involves no financial commitment on their part but merely requires the parties, under the chairmanship of a mutually agreed upon impartial expert, to review this important subject for future discussion.

Finally, they have conditioned their entire offer upon the union accepting the companies' unilateral views with respect to the many important non-economic aspects of our labor contract.

These contracts were last negotiated five years ago and many improvements in the non-economic aspects of the contract are long over-due. The companies' offer will not only deny these improvements but turn the clock back to unilaterally imposed working conditions. Obviously, no self-respecting union could accept such an ultimatum.

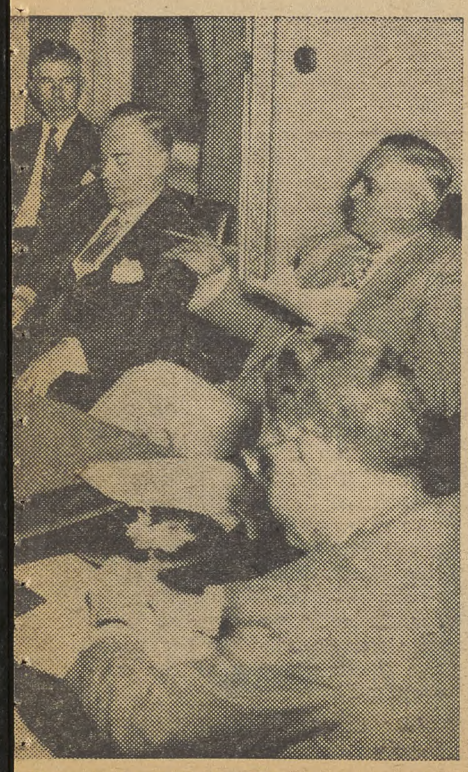
In view of all these circumstances we have no alternative but to continue our present strike. We are seeking acceptance from the industry of the compromise recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board.

My associates and I have striven throughout these conferences, as we have done throughout the past seven months, to arrive at a fair and reasonable settlement of our dispute with the steel industry. It should be clear to all that the industry is not disposed to make a settlement with the union in the similar spirit of fairness and equity.

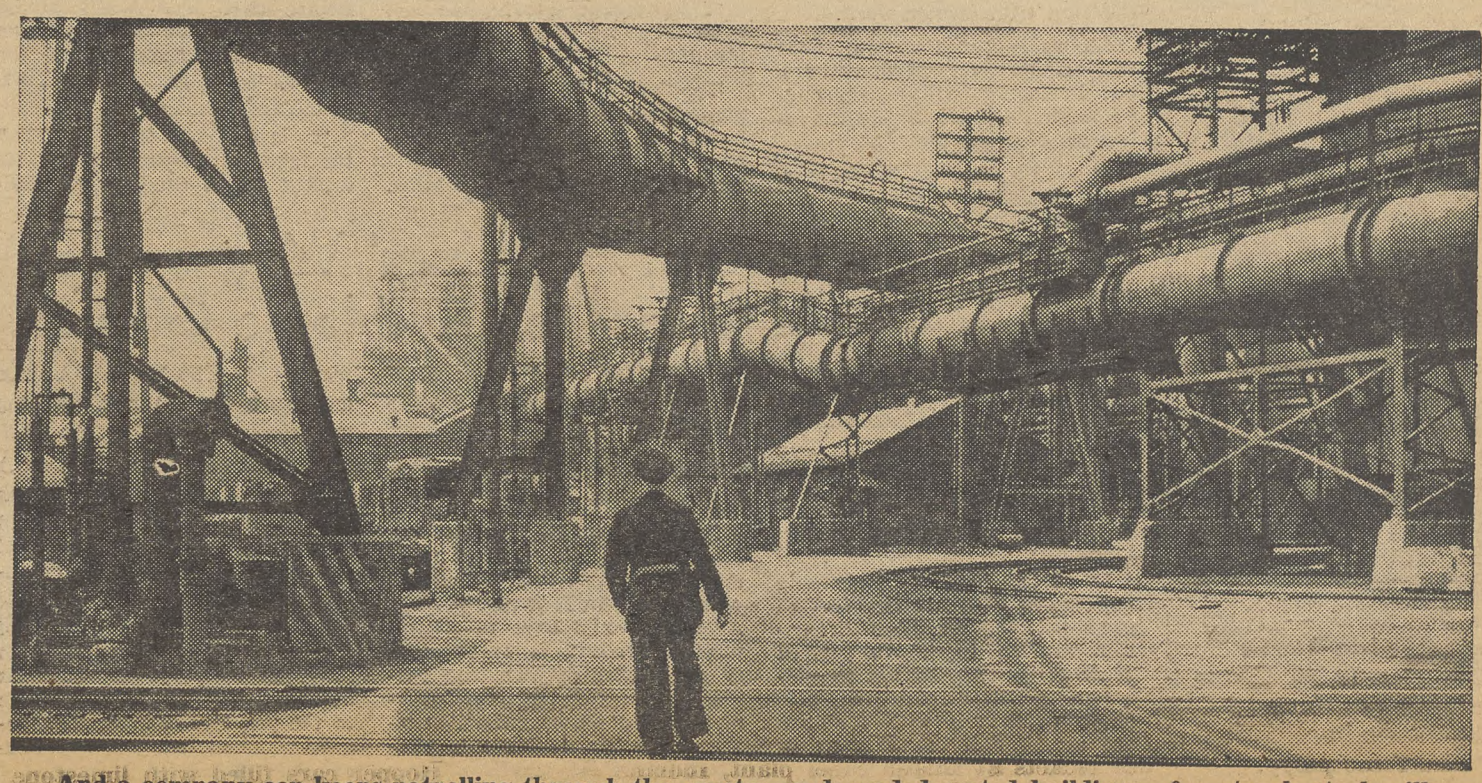
We are confident that the public will continue to support the Steelworkers in this justified work stoppage.

Mindful of our responsibilities to the defense effort and to the state of national emergency in which our country finds itself, we have given assurance to our Government that we will cooperate in assuring production of military requirements essential to our forces engaged in combatting Communist aggressors.

Some strikers, like Albert Suter with daughter Susan, worked in garden.



alks at the White House are ended.



And a company cop keeps patrolling through the empty yards and deserted buildings of a struck steel mill.

Shades Of Old Adam Smith— C. Of C. Hits Runaway Plant Aid

SHADES OF Adam Smith! The U. S. Chamber of Commerce has just discovered that U. S. businessmen lauding "free enterprise" don't practice what they preach.

As they have many times in the past century, the chamber reports, businessmen are elbowing each other out of line in the scramble for tax-paid plants for runaway industries.

The scramble is so frantic to get cities and counties—largely in the South—to float tax-exempt bond issues to construct new plants that both the C. of C. and the Investment Bankers Association are taking a dubious look at such bonds. And they aren't selling very well.

The U.S. Chamber examines the financial aspect of the runaway plant problem in the latest issue of its bulletin, Economic Intelligence (that's what it calls it.)

Ironically, the report was printed alongside an enthusiastic book review on "The Return of Adam Smith." (Smith was the 18th century economist whose views are frequently cited by the "dog-eat-dog" theoreticians of big business. Actually, his views weren't what they are popularly made out to be.)

The C. of C. bulletin reports "many localities, in order to attract new industries, have constructed plants and facilities with money raised through bond issues. Usually the locality raises the money and builds the plant, then leases it to a private corporation."

"This procedure," the business group points out, "of course provides considerable advantage to private corporations since they acquire facilities without having to use their own capital."

Question: Is that what the politicians mean when they cry, "Freedom vs. Socialism"?

The Chamber bulletin then protests that local government construction of runaway plants "is discriminatory and detrimental to free competitive enterprise."

Remember: That's what U.S. big business says it's for.

Then Economic Intelligence tips its hand, recalls a few of the many treasury raids by businessmen in the past.

"In the 1830s," the bulletin says, quoting the Wall Street Journal, "states and municipalities sold millions of dollars in bonds, the proceeds from which were used to subsidize banks and canal companies. Subsequently, there occurred a disastrous wave of defaults.

"Shortly after the Civil War, state and local governments sold bonds to aid the railroads. In time, almost a billion dollars worth of these bonds fell into default.

"In the 1920s towns and cities again loaned their credit to real estate developers. In 1933 close to $2 billion of such bonds were in default.

"Now many localities are approving bond issues to build plants. The long-run consequences of such moves should be seriously considered."

But "there's a fly in the ointment" for runaway plant promoters, reports Irving Fagan for Labor Press Associated. He says:

"Bond dealers are not biting. They are not rushing to take such bonds. In the last four months, communities in Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky have approved $63 million in such industrial bond issues, but only $8 million worth have been sold to date.

"The Investment Bankers Association . . . warned its members against such bond issues, and most members have heeded the warning. So such bond issues are not selling."

TEXTRON—a big new England textile outfit now heading South—has been caught in the squeeze. Bond issues of $6.5 million voted at Meridian, Miss., $2.6 million at Aberdeen, Miss., and $6 million at Elizabethtown, Tenn., for new Textron plants aren't being sold so well.

J. P. Morgan & Co. came to the rescue of Greenville, Miss., taking three-quarters of a $4.75 million bond issue for a new plant for Alexander Smith, Inc., big carpet manufacturer. But the Morgan firm declares it is not in the market for any such bonds.

Alexander Smith's president, William Ewing, says the Greenville deal will put his firm in a much better competitive position. To which a competitor adds:

"I imagine we would be too, if we let the public build a plant for us."

The "no sale" sign on runaway plant bond issues has caused officials of one town, Lawrenceburg, Tenn., to hold up on a $4.5 million deal for Wamsutta Mills.

'Tax Bonanza' Up $312 Million

Here's one form of government assistance to business to which the U.S. Chamber of Commerce offers no "free enterprise" objections:

The "tax bonanza" of fast-write-offs on new plants, with individual taxpayers footing the bill for lost corporation tax revenues.

Two latest reports of the Defense Production Administration reveal approval of certificates totaling $312 million.

Firms getting the largest grants were: Great Northern Paper Co. $30 million, Union Pacific Railroad $19 million, U.S. Steel Corp. $12 million, and Bethlehem Steel Co. $12 million.

"Yes, but you had brains, energy, initiative, and influential friends in Wall Street."

IUE Fights Another GE Runaway Shop Proposal

THE ELECTRICAL industry has taken a leaf from the book of the textile industry—and is threatening to move some of its plants to the South.

The latest such move is planned by General Electric, which has announced that it will construct a transformer plant, which may cost as much as $25 million, at Rome, Ga.

APPOINTED — Norman Greenblatt has been named to Delaware Labor Commission. He's secretary of CIO Steelworkers Local 2209 and State PAC secretary.

The GE plant at Pittsfield, Mass., is the headquarters of the company's transformer and allied parts division. Approximately 7000 persons are employed there—nearly 2000 of them on transformer work.

GE said that the new plant will employ up to 1700 workers, but Pittsfield "will continue to be our main plant for the manufacture of transformers."

The CIO Electrical Workers, which holds a contract with GE, said that if that were so, transformer business would have to increase almost 100%.

"All this is at a time when the company is actually laying off workers in the transformer section at Pittsfield," declared John Callahan, business agent of IUE Local 255 at Pittsfield.

Callahan and other local officers are taking the union's protest against GE plans to the public in Pittsfield, where the GE plant is the main industry.

Local 255 held a membership meeting at which it was decided unanimously to send a delegation to Washington to protest against granting GE tax amortization privileges for the new plant while adequate facilities are available for making transformers.

'Breach Of Faith' Charged On Borg-Warner Contract

THE WAGE Stabilization Board was guilty of a "gross breach of faith" when it refused to rule on the demands of the CIO Auto Workers for company-wide bargaining with the Borg-Warner Co., labor members of the WSB charged in a dissenting opinion.

The UAW-CIO represents more than 12,000 employes of 12 Borg-Warner plants who felt strongly enough about company-wide bargaining to strike for it. After three weeks on the picket lines, they returned to work pending WSB action—which was denied after being held up for nearly seven and a half months.

The WSB declined to act on the ground that to rule would be exceeding its jurisdiction. The public members buttressed their stand by quoting an opinion from Chairman Paul M. Herzog of the National Labor Relations Board that any WSB ruling would be "an encroachment upon the exclusive functions of the NLRB" as set forth in the Taft-Hartley Act.

"It is our considered opinion," the labor members said in their dissent, "that the Wage Stabilization Board has abdicated its functions and duty to make its own decision.

"This board has, indeed, gone so far in surrendering its responsibilities that it has adopted as its own the conclusions of the NLRB about this case without knowing the reasons for that board's conclusions!"

WSB refusal to make a recommendation on the dispute leaves the union "without any forum in which to try the master-contract issue," the labor members pointed out.

"UNDER such circumstances," they said, "this dispute is properly within the jurisdiction of the WSB, and the board should have faced up to its responsibility by issuing a recommendation based on the merits of the dispute.

"Its failure to do so is all the more disturbing, not to say shocking, in view of the fact that it held the case for seven and one-half months before deciding that it was powerless to act. There can be no possible justification for such a long delay . . .

"Only one conclusion can be drawn from the failure of the board to act expeditiously on the jurisdictional question despite its knowledge of this issue and the views of the contending parties at the time that the dispute was certified—and that is that the public members believed that the board did have jurisdiction of the matter.

"To change its position now, entirely and exclusively upon the basis of an unexplained conclusion of the NLRB, is a gross breach of faith with workers who submitted their case to this board with great reluctance, and called off their strike three weeks after certification of the dispute only when great pressure was exerted by the board and other agencies of the government."

The dissent was signed by CIO Labor Members Joseph W. Childs and Benjamin C. Sigal.

U.S. Employes' Wagner Act Approved By House Group

THE "LITTLE Wagner Act" bill which would require practically all federal agencies to deal officially with employe unions has been approved by the House Civil Service Committee.

Sponsored by Rep. Rhodes (D. Pa.), the measure would give unions the right to organize and collect dues in federal buildings. Agencies would have to consult with unions on grievances, safety programs, performance ratings, in-service training, labor-management cooperation, appeals, granting of leave, promotions, demotions, layoffs and pay matters. The FBI and CIA were exempted from the bargaining provisions.

Chairman Murray (D. Tenn.) argued against the proposal as not necessary, but Rhodes and Rep. Withrow (R. Wis.) pointed out that some bureaus follow anti-union policies.

"We have found a number of instances which indicate that in some departments or agencies at least any normal approach to the problem of labor-management relations is absolutely nonexistent," Withrow declared.

MICHIGAN'S Governor G. Mennen Williams (right), is welcomed by Pres. Morris Pizer of the CIO Furniture Workers to the union's seventh convention at Grand Rapids. Behind Pizer is Mayor Paul Goebel of Grand Rapids, who greeted the delegates.

More Jobs, Higher Pay Set As UFWA Goals

STEPS to let the workers share in their increased productivity and to cut high unemployment in the furniture industry were urged by the CIO Furniture Workers at their seventh convention at Grand Rapids, Mich., last week.

The 200 delegates called for breaking through the wage freeze, a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour, a 35-hour week without reduction in pay—to help create jobs for the 30,000 unemployed in the industry—and for extension of UFWA insurance and pension fund protection to every member of the union.

The convention also pledged full support for continuation of its drive to organize the unorganized, particularly in the South, after hearing a report of organizing progress from Pres. Morris Pizer and Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford.

Action on the organizing drive also was taken after speeches by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, and John Riffe, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee.

The convention also called for full support of PAC.

Pizer and Fulford reported that since the convention two years ago, UFWA has become collective bargaining agent for 10,000 more furniture workers, has won 103 of the 158 NLRB elections in which it participated.

Other advances were the chartering of 29 new locals, extension of coverage of the UFWA Insurance Plan to about half of the union's membership, and wage gains averaging 16c an hour, which were kept lower than could have been attained because of the stringency of Wage Stabilization Board regulations.

The delegates acted on proposals for sharing the profits due to productivity increases and cutting the work week after hearing a report by the union's research department.

The department reported that although 45,000 furniture workers lost their jobs in 1951 because of sales slump, furniture manufacturers rolled up profits before taxes $13 million higher than in the boom year of 1950 and more than double those for 1949.

The research report found "some 15,000 unemployed workers were able to find employment during the past eight months of improved activity but over 30,000 workers are still unemployed. There is also considerable part time work because production currently is still about 15% below the peak attained during the last quarter of 1950 and the first quarter of 1951."

Output per man hour in furniture and bedding increased about 40% from 1939 to 1951, the report said.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers warned that "unless labor stops the reactionaries dead in their tracks," the next Congress will witness a barrage of legislation aimed at destroying union gains.

"The kind of Congress we get in November will determine our fate, make no mistake about it," Potofsky said. "It is our duty, nay, it is more than that; it is a matter of our survival as free trade unions what we do about the next Congress."

Rhodes Bill Sets Shorter Textile Hours

A **MAXIMUM** workweek of 35 hours in the textile industry with no reduction in weekly wages is called for in the National Textile Bill just introduced by Rep. Rhodes (D. Pa.).

Pointing out that approximately one-sixth of the industry's 1¼ million workers are now totally unemployed and, with few exceptions, the rest are only partially employed, Rhodes said that the shorter week is necessary because of the great increase in production resulting from increased efficiency, technological advances and added workloads.

"The threatened collapse of the textile industry is more than a tragedy to the working people and their families," Rhodes said. "It endangers the whole economy, our defense effort and the security of the Nation."

CIO Urges Truman To Veto McCarran Immigration Bill

(See editorial, Page 4.)

EXPRESSING concern that labor may be affected adversely by the McCarran "Iron Curtain" immigration bill, CIO last week urged President Truman to veto the measure.

"We are opposed to the McCarran Bill not only because of the many injustices of the present law which it perpetuates, but even more because of the many new injustices which it adds," Nathan E. Cowan, CIO legislative director, wrote in a letter to Truman. "In the latter category are many loosely drawn and unnecessarily harsh provisions for exclusion, deportation and denaturalization."

Pointing out that the bill grants "vast new unreviewable powers over the lives of millions of human beings," Cowan said. "an Administration hostile to labor could easily use these vastly expanded powers to punish or intimidate labor union members or labor union leaders of foreign birth even though they are naturalized citizens."

After Senate and House conferees tried to "sweeten" the proposal by amending some minor provisions but not changing its basic racist philosophy, the measure was given final Congressional approval last week.

THE HOUSE approved it by a vote of 203 to 53 after shouting down efforts by Rep. Javits R.-Lib. N.Y.) and Rep. Yates (D. Ill.) to send it back to conference. The Senate—or, rather 18 Senators, since only that many were on the floor when the vote was taken—then sent it to the White House by voice vote.

Only token resistance was made on the Senate floor. The measure was, however, again assailed as an "anti-alien" bill in a statement read by Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) on behalf of himself and Sens. Humphrey (D. Minn.), Moody (D. Mich.), Benton (D. Conn.) and Pastore (D. R.I.).

Earlier, the first three and Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.) urged the President to veto the bill on grounds that it is an "exclusion" measure. Sens. Douglas (D. Ill.) and Kefauver (D. Tenn.), as well as Benton, also have called for a veto.

Inadequacies of the quota system of immigration were underscored last week by President Truman when he told representatives of 18 countries to the provisional intergovernmental committee for the movement of migrants from Europe that he hopes Congress will pass legislation admitting 300,000 displaced persons as non-quota immigrants over the next three years.

A bill making such provision has been introduced by Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.).

CIO Supports Famine Food Reserve Plan

SUPPORT of a Food & Agricultural Organization plan for the creation of famine food reserves was solicited of Sec. of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan last week in a letter from Dr. Ernst Schwarz, CIO representative. He appeared before the FAO interagency committee that developed the program.

The plan provides for the establishment of a number of emergency food reserve units, to supplement the limited food always available in any famine area, which would be concentrated sources of calories and protein. It has been endorsed by the CIO and by the Intl. Union of Food & Drink Workers Associations, world secretariat of unions in the food and beverages field.

The food reserve plan is being discussed at this month's meeting of the FAO Council. If approved, it will go before the United Nations Economic & Social Council for further discussion.

Dr. Schwarz is executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Latin-American Affairs.

'Fair Trade' Bill Reported To Senate Minus Approval

DELAYING action against hasty Senate consideration of the so-called "fair trade" bill recently passed by the House came from an unexpected source last week.

Chairman McCarran (D. Nev.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee said his group wanted to consider the measure because it would affect anti-trust laws. He asked Chairman Johnson (D. Col.) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to refer the bill to his judiciary group before it went to the floor.

Johnson's committee ignored McCarran's request and voted to report without recommendation the measure by Rep. McGuire (D. Conn.).

The bill would restore the effectiveness of price-fixing laws in 45 states by making manufacturers' price agreements binding on all retailers even if they had not signed them. The Supreme Court last year ruled that only dealers signing such contracts were bound by them.

When the report is considered, the Senate itself will decide whether to refer the bill to McCarran's committee. Both the Justice Dept. and the Federal Trade Commission have warned that the measure would create a big loophole in present anti-trust laws.

Spokesmen for these two government agencies also said that the price-fixing provisions would cost consumers "billions" of dollars a year in higher prices. The House minority report pointed out that a survey of retail prices on 208 items showed that they cost $945.10 in "fair trade" states and only $740.86 in non-fair trade areas.

GADZOOKS!—This is Dorothy Dalton, CIO member who also is on the United States Olympic Team for the 1952 Games in Finland. She's a member of CIO Electrical Workers Local 410 and works in the Westinghouse plant at Bloomfield, N. J.

Old Folks Get Another Vote On Aid Boost

THE HOUSE will get another chance to boost old age pension payments this week. Because the old folks back home wrote so many indignant letters blasting the Dixiegops for their refusal to increase the payments when the issue first came up, the Democratic leaders arranged a second vote. It was set for June 16.

This time the measure will be considered under regular rules with only a majority needed for passage. On the first test, ten more voted in favor than against, but the bill was defeated because it was up under a gag rule requiring a two-thirds margin for adoption.

THE HOUSE rejected the bill May 19 when GOP leaders opposed it after the American Medical Association charged that that measure, which makes no provision for medical care, would open the door to "socialized medicine."

The only basis for the AMA misrepresentation was a section following standard Veterans Administration procedures for medical examinations to prove disability. Private—not government—physicians would be authorized to make such examinations as a means of preventing chiselers from getting such benefits.

Some 4.5 million people now on the rolls stand to benefit from the measure, which would increase payments by 12.5% or not less than $5 a month. When they learned what the House had done, they sent so many critical letters to their Congressmen that even Republicans who voted against it the first time have been pressuring for reconsideration.

Senate Democratic Leader McFarland (D. Ariz.) has prepared a similar bill, which is being cosponsored by 22 other Senators, but his measure omits the section objected to by the AMA.

Too Long To Wait—

Time To Make Bill Of Rights Real, Reuther, Bunche Say

THE URGENCY of ending discrimination was emphasized at the sixth annual Bill of Rights dinner in Washington by a top CIO official and a United Nations leader last week.

More than 300 guests heard CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Dr. Ralph Bunche of the UN Trusteeship Council call for complete application of the principles of the Bill of Rights, which became the law of the land 160 years ago.

Reuther and Dr. Bunche both received awards for their work in furthering the principles of the Bill of Rights from Michael Straight, national chairman of the American Veterans Committee. The dinner was sponsored by the Greater Washington Area Council of AVC.

One of the reasons Reuther, who is also CIO Auto Workers president, received the award was for his work in behalf of proposed Rule 22 to permit a simple majority vote in the Senate to stop filibustering which for years has been employed as an effective means of stopping civil rights legislation.

"Rule 22 has got to be put on the top of the agenda of both politicial parties," Reuther said. "All the noble words (about civil rights) that the parties will put in their platforms are not worth anything unless they back Rule 22."

In a slightly veiled reference to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, Reuther said:

"When you are asked whether you are for FEPC, the answer should not be that you are for civil rights, but it requires education. Education enforced by legislation is the way to accelerate education."

Reuther noted that we don't rely on persuasion to enforce the traffic laws.

"The ticket the cop gives you steps up the speed of the educational process," he said. "If we can be practical about going through the red light, why can't we be as practical about civil rights."

The speech of Dr. Bunche, who was ill, was read by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Aileen Davis.

Dr. Bunche said that the Negro must be thoroughly integrated into American society. However, all this must be achieved in much less than 50 years. Another 50 years would be much too long for anyone to wait to enjoy his democratic birthright, particularly when he has been deprived of it far too long . . .

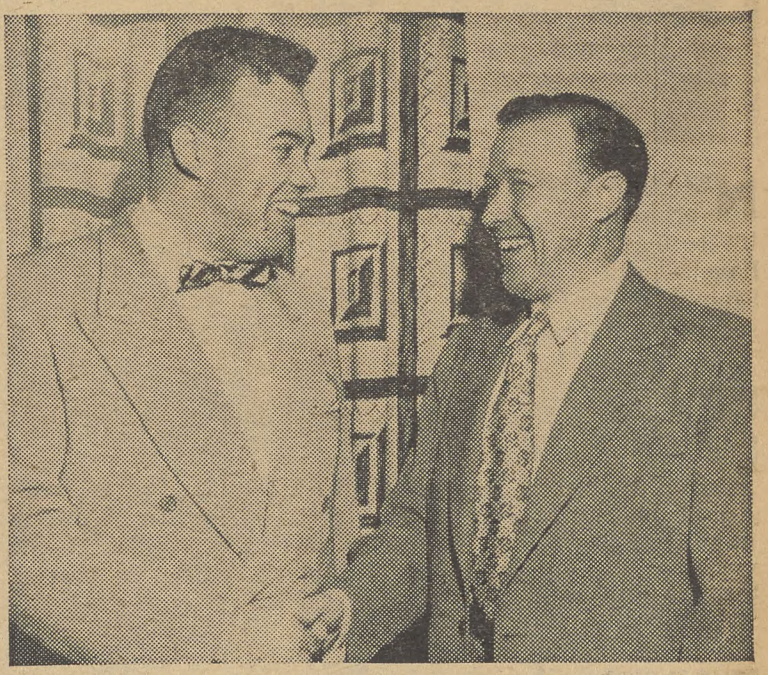
"Democracy, human freedom, the right and the dignity of the individual constitute the foundation stones in our American way of life. To meet this challenge, we in this nation must give a convincing demonstration that democracy is something to live by as well as swear by.

"And where could a better place be found to give this demonstration than right here in the capital of the United States."

Awards for their efforts in behalf of civil rights in Washington went to Don S. Willner, AVC member and lawyer, particularly for his work for integration of the Washington Fire Dept., and Frank Reeves, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for fighting for the right of Negroes to play on "white" playgrounds, combatting police brutality against Negroes, and for aiding the Interracial Workshop.

An award also was given to Alan Barth, Washington Post editorial writer and author of "The Loyalty of Free Men." These awards were presented by Dr. Paul Cooke, chairman of the AVC Washington Area Council.

Other speakers included Judge William Hastie of the Third U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Philadelphia, and Robert Nathan, AVC leader and economist, who raised funds at the meeting for making the AVC Clubhouse a Freedom House for Washington.



CONGRATULATIONS are extended by Dr. Paul Cooke, chairman, Washington Area Council, American Veterans Committee (left), to Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, who received an award at the council's Bill of Rights dinner.

Court To Hear 2 School Cases

The Supreme Court last week agreed to hear two major suits attacking racial segregation in public schools.

The justices agreed to review, in next fall's term, the long-pending suits challenging segregated schools in Clarendon County, S. C., and Topeka, Kans.

Both suits, brought with support of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declare segregation violates the "equal protection of the laws" section of the Constitution.

The Supreme Court, in a 6 to 3 decision, ruled against the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, ordered that union to end discrimination against Negro porters on the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad.

PAC In Action—

'Facts Are Weapons'—And PAC Has 'Em For Campaign

"FACTS ARE weapons." That's the slogan of the CIO Political Action Committee, now arming CIO folks for the 1952 election battle.

It has just issued a two-page roundup of "weapons" available at its Washington office. Included are everything from calendars to books—all spelling out the need for registration, an informed voting public, and 100% voter participation. A brief description of each publication, plus the price and a handy order blank are part of the roundup.

Given special attention is PAC's brand new '52 Fact Series, which briefly and honestly discuss the major issues in the campaign—prices, taxes, Taft-Hartley, corruption and foreign policy among others.

The list—and all the publications—can be ordered from the CIO Political Action Committee, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

IN WASHINGTON, the District of Columbia CIO Council decided to sit out the Democratic presidential primary race between Sen. Estes Kefauver and Mutual Security Director W. Averell Harriman.

It did indorse individual delegates to the Democratic National Convention, including on its list Tilford E. Dudley, assistant director of the CIO Political Action Committee.

NEW YORK CIO leaders fired questions at Harriman and came up with some pointed answers.

Harriman insisted that any candidate for President, who promises both adequate security for America and the free world and cuts taxes and expenditures for foreign aid and defense during the next four years, is being "dishonest."

NEW JERSEY candidates for U. S. Senate and House of Representatives will have plenty of homework during the next few weeks.

They'll be working on a searching questionnaire sent them by the Jersey PAC, which wants to know their views on 55 questions covering nine major subjects and ranging from foreign policy to housing. The Jersey PAC hopes for answers from the senatorial candidates before its June 14 meeting at which endorsements were to be considered.

Al Zack Joins CIO News Staff

Appointment of Albert J. Zack as an associate editor of the CIO News was announced last week by Henry C. Fleisher, editor and CIO Publicity Dept. director.

Zack will assist in CIO television-radio operations.

For the past 4½ years, he has been publicity director of the Ohio CIO Council. A member of the CIO Newspaper Guild, Zack participated in the 16-month strike against the Bowles papers in Springfield, Mass.

Cicero Cops Convicted In Riot Case

FOUR of the men who help run the town of Cicero, Ill., were convicted last week of failing to protect the civil rights of Harvey E. Clark, Jr., a Negro who moved his family into what had been an all-white apartment building.

Three days of rioting followed the Clarks' move. The apartment building was set afire and the Clarks' furniture was destroyed. Village officials made little or no attempt to protect the Clarks or preserve order, although more than 100 persons were arrested during the disorder. Peace was finally restored when five companies of National Guardsmen moved in.

Convicted by a jury in Federal Court in Chicago were Cicero's police chief, village attorney and two policemen.

Chief of Police Erwin Konovsky was found guilty on counts of violating the federal civil rights statute and of conspiring to violate it. He faces up to two years in prison and a $2000 fine.

Sgt. Roland Brami and Policeman Frank A. Lange were convicted of violating the statue. They face possible sentences of a year in prison and fines of $1000 each.

Village Attorney Nicholas Berkes was found guilty on the conspiracy charge. He, too, may be punished by a maximum sentence of a year in jail and a $1000 fine.

Vic Reuther Says—

'Workers In Crisis Countries Need Stake In Democracy'

FOR "THE coldest of strategic reasons," free trade unions of the world are obliged to expose the falseness of Communist claims, Victor G. Reuther, CIO representative in Europe, told the general executive council of the Norwegian Federation of Labor at a recent meeting in Oslo.

"To the misguided and desperate wage-earners of the crisis countries of western Europe, those workers who form the core of communism's fifth column within the frontiers of freedom," he said, "it is vital that we point again and again to the realities of life in Soviet Russia to the forced labor camps and to the one-party dictatorship and the reign of police terror.

"But it is much more vital that we outbid the Communists for the allegiance of these wage-earners in France and Italy by offering them a greater stake in the democratic way of life."

Communism, he maintained, is more than an economic program for better material conditions. It is a military threat that requires a military answer, and also a "fanatical creed and conspiracy which will not be destroyed by better housing and higher wages alone."

"In the crisis countries of France and Italy," Reuther continued, "where the democratic political and trade-union forces lack the strength of their counterparts in Norway, their claims have been disregarded and the accent has been placed on military defense.

The campaign of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to strengthen the free labor movement at the shop level, "where the injustice of the French and Italian economies is concentrated," he added, "is the most hopeful aspect of what is on the whole a dismal and dangerous predicament."

"It is along that line of responsible but vigorous action," he said, "thinking and behaving as trade unionists, that all of us, within our own national organizations, and collectively within the ranks of the ICFTU, can make our unique contribution to the defense of the West."

Reuther praised Norway as "a citadel of strength and hopefulness in a Europe which is deeply divided." Its labor movement, with the labor movement of Sweden, offers a shining example, he said.

Contract Notice Set By UPWA

The CIO Packinghouse Workers served notice last week on the Big Four packers and the larger independents that contracts will be terminated when they expire Aug. 11.

The agreements facing cancellation cover some 120,000 union members. The union at its convention in Denver last month voted to ask for a 30c an hour wage increase, a guaranteed annual wage, the union shop, and a pension and insurance program financed by the employers.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

NEGOTIATIONS in the long pending steel dispute have broken down due to the adamant refusal of the industry to meet the needs of the Steelworkers. The companies have chosen to ignore the facts and figures of the Wage Stabilization Board with respect to wages, fringes, union security and other contract terms.

The industry as well as certain reactionary congressmen are raising the cry to invoke Taft-Hartley action, even though the Steelworkers in an effort to reach agreement voluntarily postponed any strike action far beyond the cooling off period of the Taft-Hartley Act.

I call upon each CIO Council, local unions, international unions and all CIO members to lend every support to the Steelworkers in their just fight to meet the needs of their members. The Steelworkers, I am sure, can depend on 100% cooperation and support from organized labor and all liberal-minded people in this country of ours.

★

THE WRITER will be on the road at the time you read this, attending the convention of the CIO Furniture Workers in Grand Rapids, Mich., meeting with a group of insurance agents in Milwaukee, Wis., and attending the convention of the Communication Workers of America in Cleveland, O. More about these next week.

On June 18, I will be leaving New York by ship to attend the meeting of the General Council of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, being held this year in Berlin, Germany. We need today, more than, ever greater understanding and cooperation of all free people the world over, to overcome the threat of continued Communist agression. Through our combined efforts we must dispel all threats to continued world peace.

★

THE CITADEL of anti-unionism in Wisconsin has fallen. Workers at the Kohler Co. (plumbing fixtures), Sheboygan, Wis., chose the CIO Auto Workers as their collective bargaining agent in an NLRB election by the following vote: UAW-CIO 1831; independent 850; AFL 710; no union 52; void 50; challenged 23.

The Kohler company has opposed unions throughout its 79-year history. In 1934 an AFL organizing attempt was defeated in a vicious strike during which two pickets were killed and many others, including women and children, injured. A company union, formed 18 years ago, has since thrown off management domination. In a secret ballot referendum, it affiliated with the UAW-CIO in April. The company promptly organized a brand-new "independent" union which used the services of the company's attorney.

★

REG. DIR. FRANK BENDER reports that in a representation election at the Atlantic Furniture Products Co., Inc., the workers favored the CIO Furniture Workers by the following vote: eligible 63, UFWA-CIO 32, against 22, challenged 5, void 1. CIO Field Rep. Robert Brylke was in charge of the campaign.

Act. Reg. Dir. Henry Henry reports that after almost a year's delay in a dispute over challenged ballots, the CIO Paperworkers was determined as the winner of a representation election at the Messenger Corp., Auburn, Ind., the vote being UPA-CIO 65, no union 62. UPA Area Dir. Nicholas Vrataric and UPA Rep. Elzie Bush handled the drive.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports a representation election victory for the CIO Steelworkers at the National Lead Co., Baroid Sales Div., Malvern, Ark., by the following vote: eligible 164, USA-CIO 93, AFL Chemical Workers 67, void 2. Spearheading this drive were Allen Bryant, Ed Waldron and Ira Cates, USA staff representatives.

In a representation election at the Utilex Corp., Glenvale Products Div., Malvern, the workers favored the CIO Auto Workers by the following tally: UAW-CIO 42, no union 14, challenged 1. Jack Crump, Competitive Shop Dept., UAW-CIO, and UAW Intl. Rep. William Kimberling conducted this campaign.

★

NATL. DIR. JOHN RIFFE, CIO Organizing Committee, reports the following representation election victories in the South. Reynolds Metals Co., Corpus Christi, Tex., eligible 333, USA-CIO 169, no union 0, AFL 159; Asbestos Co. of Texas, Houston, Tex., eligible 7, CIO Stone & Allied Products Workers 6, no union 0; American Oil Co., Wilmington, N. C., eligible 23, OWIU-CIO 20, no union 3; L. E. Beck & Son, Atlanta, Ga., eligible 15, RWDSU-CIO 7, no union 0.

Reg. Dir. A. R. Kinstley reports that the CIO Packinghouse Workers won bargaining rights for employes of the Malco Meat Products Co., Kansas City, Kan., by the company agreeing to recognize a card check. All 10 eligible workers signed UPWA authorization cards. UPWA Rep. Frank Brown conducted the campaign.

Sec-Treas. Ross Blood, CIO Shipbuilding Workers, reports that in a representation election at the RTC Shipbuilding Corp., Camden, N. J., the workers favored the IUMSWA-CIO by the following vote: eligible 194, IUMSWA 105, no union 85, challenged 2.

Reg. Dir. Nicholas Dragon reports that in a representation election at the Tattersal Produce Co., Phoenix, Ariz., the workers voted unanimously in favor of the CIO by 23 to 0. CIO-LIU 78 Executive Board Member Ann Tinnon and Executive Officer Jack Garrett handled this drive.

Michigan CIO Raps GOP Rule In Legislature; Backs Steel Strikers

By TED OGAR

DOMINATION of Michigan's Legislature by a "Republican party-employer coalition that consistently refuses to meet its obligation to the people" was roundly condemned by the 14th annual Michigan CIO convention.

Striking at the lawmakers' failure to vote improved unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits or to enact a fair reapportionment law, the state CIO charged the Legislature "has repeatedly passed special interest legislation and failed to pass those laws needed for the benefit of all the people."

The council suggested affiliates press for improved benefits through collective bargaining, and push registration, voting, reapportionment and legislative action as keys to improved State laws.

Nearly 900 delegates — the great majority from locals of the CIO Auto Workers—participated in the convention, which was held in Grand Rapids.

The three-day convention opened coincidentally with beginning of the CIO Steelworkers national strike, and first convention action was unanimous approval of a resolution pledging the steel workers "all possible moral, physical and financial aid."

UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, in an address entirely devoted to the steel strike, pledged the Auto Workers' "total resources" to aid the USA-CIO strikers.

The steel corporations won the Supreme Court decision, Reuther said, "but the steel workers will win their just demands before this fight is over."

"The real allies Joe Stalin has in America are the steel corporations and their blind selfishness," Reuther said. "If they had their way, there would be brought about in America the kind of environment which prolifically breeds communism.

"While the boys in Wall Street are making a fuss about fighting communism, they're really aiding it. Phil Murray does more to fight communism in one week than those in Wall Street have done in all their lives."

In contested elections, the Michigan Council re-elected Pres. August Scholle to his tenth term and Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins to his ninth term. The Administration slate of 17 vice presidents also won.

The Council also voted to hold conventions every two years, instead of annually, with political action conferences to be held on the "off years."

Delegates endorsed the national CIO legislative program and adopted a 19-point program on State legislation. This called for repeal of Michigan's "negative and punitive anti-labor laws" such as the Hutchinson and Bonine-Tripp acts, increases in unemployment and shop injury payments, extension of unemployment insurance to cover public employes, passage of a corporation profits tax, and reapportionment of Michigan's congressional districts.

The delegates pledged to intensify the unions' efforts to secure reapportionment of the Legislature through a petition campaign. (Michigan's senatorial districts run in population anywhere from 60,000 to 661,000, each with one seat in the State Senate.)

At the annual Michigan CIO press-radio banquet, awards were presented to 22 winners in the annual labor journalism contest sponsored by the Michigan CIO Press Council. Commentators on 15 CIO radio programs throughout the State received special awards from the Michigan CIO Radio Council.

Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) praised Michigan's CIO publicists for their work in "getting the truth to the people" and urged them to intensify their efforts "to make sure the people of America won't walk into a booby trap next November. Never have I seen such reckless distortions of public issues as I have seen in the past 10 years."

'Everyone Was Swallowed Up'

The "trickle down" theory of prosperity of former President Hoover and his followers was condemned by Gov. G. Mennen Williams to the Michigan CIO convention.

He described the theory as one that "government would take care of the interests of big employers, big finance and big business—and the benefits of their prosperity are then supposed to trickle down to the masses of common people."

Under that theory in the Twenties, Williams recalled, "the rich got richer and the poor got poorer and ultimately the prosperity of everyone was swallowed up in a great depression."

Haywood Gets Thanks From Vienna Mayor

THANKS for the "deep understanding" of the problems of Vienna and the Viennese worker shown during his recent visit to CIO headquarters have been sent CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood by Franz Jonas, mayor and governor of the Austrian capital.

Jonas has just returned home after spending some time in the United States. He and Haywood talked at length during his visit to CIO headquarters.

"You and your collaborators' thorough knowledge of the struggle the people of my home town have been and still are making against the threats of totalitarian dictatorship," he wrote, "have assured me that we can depend on the help of the American workers.

"I shall not miss any opportunity to tell the trade unionists of Vienna that millions of American workers are on their side."

CWA Convention To Act On Big Defense Fund Plan

DELEGATES to the sixth annual convention of the CIO Communications Workers in Cleveland this week are being asked to approve a defense fund that ultimately will reach $12 million.

The proposal is one of a series of important items on the convention agenda and is pointed up by strikes the CWA was forced to call earlier this year in advancing its collective bargaining program.

Some 75,000 members in different sections of the country won wage raises of $4 to $7 weekly after strikes in April. Another 50,000 workers recently gained boosts of $2.50 to $6 a week in nine southeastern states.

Last week some 7500 employes of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., which serves the Washington, D. C., area and nearby states, negotiated increases of $3.50 to $5.50 a week. They are members of CWA Locals 2300 and 2336.

Of the increase, $3 a week across the board became effective immediately. The remainder will be retroactive to June 8 on approval of the Wage Stabilization Board.

The contract also calls for arbitration of all dismissals and demotions, instead of those among only half the employes, as in the old agreement. Differentials for night and temporary work were increased.

Townsend Going To Japan

PRES. Willard Townsend of the CIO Transport Service Employees is going to Japan on behalf of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to help Japanese union members fight off Communist infiltration.

Townsend will leave June 29 for Berlin, where he will attend the meeting of the ICFTU General Council, and then will spend several days in Paris, leaving there July 8 and arriving in Tokyo on July 13.

He will spend four months in Japan helping the trade union movement—which has developed almost entirely since the end of World War II — in its fight against Communist aggression.

Townsend's assignment is one of several moves the ICFTU is making to meet Communist aggression in the underdeveloped countries.

This summer, a mission will start full time work among plantation workers in Asia, and two representatives will be sent to work among Asian miners.

The cost of these ventures is coming out of a special $700,000 fund earmarked to help fledgling uinons in underdeveloped countries build up strong labor movements. The CIO contributed $100,000 to the fund.

IUE Officers Act—

Defense Fund Of $1 Million Set In GE Showdown

THE CIO ELECTRICAL Workers last week got set for a showdown with General Electric, whose "chiseling" 1% wage increase offer incensed 70,000 IUE members working for GE.

The day after demonstrations by IUE members at 53 GE plants throughout the country, IUE's international officers, vice presidents and conference board chairmen authorized "a special national defense fund to insure the successful prosecution of our fight with GE."

This fund will be raised by contributions of $1 a month from each member and will reach a total of more than $1 million.

IUE officers, meeting at international union headquarters in Washington, pledged "full support to all measures necessary to victory in this crucial dispute with GE—up to, and including strike action."

The IUE leaders wired GE Vice Pres. L. T. Boulware a challenge "to hold a secret ballot among all GE employes to determine whether they want to knuckle under to your cheap, chiseling offer of 1%, or whether they want to secure the IUE-CIO program of adjustment of incentive rates, equal pay for equal work and an inequity bonus for skilled workers, other day and salaried workers."

The IUE accused GE, along with other "multi-million dollar corporations," of spearheading "the current anti-labor drive, both in industry and in Congress."

The union, which represents more than 374,000 workers, noted that in more than three months of so-called negotiations, the only offer by GE was a cost of living increase of 1.03%. IUE added:

"It is evident to us that the attitude of the company is part and parcel of the general drive in American industry to weaken, undermine and defeat organized labor."

Tempers boiled over at the demonstrations. Local leaders reported that the attitude of the GE workers was "intense" and "angry."

At the big Lynn, Mass., plant, more than 10,000 first-shift workers left the plant three-quarters of an hour ahead of the regular lunch hour break to join in "one of the most spirited plant gate rallies ever witnessed in the Lynn area," IUE leaders there reported.

In the Westinghouse chain, where IUE-CIO represents 50,000 workers and has turned down an offer of less than 1% as a final settlement, the AFL-IBEW signed off and accepted the company's penny-an-hour proposition.

EVERYBODY OUT—Workers at big Fort Wayne, Ind., General Electric plant, which employs 12,000, quit work to hear negotiations report. They joined in nation-wide demonstration called by CIO Electrical Workers in 53 GE plants, after IUE rejected inadequate 1% wage offer. IUE is setting up a million dollar "defense fund" for showdown with GE and is ready to strike if necessary.

Long Strike Won By IUE At Shawnee

A BITTER 12-week strike of the CIO Electrical Workers at the Sylvania Electric plant at Shawnee, Okla., ended June 7 with the union winning an average wage increase of 15c to 16c an hour.

During the long strike, the company tried to marshal the community against the strikers. A back-to-work movement failed a few weeks ago when workers marched into the plant after the scabs and prevented them from working by heckling them.

"This contract has been won by the militancy and fortitude of the heroic members of Local 744," declared IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Harnett.

"I have seen a lot of strikers, but these Shawnee workers, more than 80% of whom are women, rank with the best I have seen anywhere.

"They knew what was needed in Shawnee and they fought to win it.

"Their victory is a credit to the pioneer spirit of Oklahoma and the determination of the people there that they should not be treated as second class citizens."

The union also won maintenance of membership with dues check-off, seven paid holidays, vacations of a half week after six months' service, one week after one years' service, two weeks after three years' service, and three weeks for 15 years.

Aid Bill Goes To President

AFTER HACKING $1.5 billion off the amount President Truman says is necessary for adequate worldwide defense against Communist aggression, Congress last week passed and sent to the White House an authorization for a $6.4 billion Mutual Security Program next year.

The cuts made slash deepest into military and economic aid for Europe. They are already so severe that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will not be able to reach its 1952 goal of 50 divisions and 4000 planes.

Nevertheless, Rep. Vorys (R. O.) said the Republican-sponsored "economy" drive which cut the authorizing measure was "only the first chapter."

Baldanzi Repudiated In Jersey TWUA Locals

THE EFFORTS of George Baldanzi to lead CIO Textile Workers into the AFL have failed in New Jersey, according to Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council.

Holderman, who is acting state director of TWUA-CIO, reported last week that 20,230 textile workers in the state who belonged to locals "which supported Baldanzi when he ran for president of TWUA-CIO at its Cleveland convention have repudiated him now that he has tried to lead a secession movement into the AFL."

"There can be no greater evidence of the loyalty of textile workers for the CIO than to realize that over 20,000 members who followed Baldanzi while he was in the CIO have flatly refused to follow him out of the CIO," Holderman said.

Baldanzi following his defeat for the presidency of TWUA became director of organization of the AFL textile workers.

Holderman said that of 53 TWUA locals in New Jersey with 29,610 members, 36 locals with 24,595 members have voted to remain loyal to CIO, while only five locals with 1540 members have voted to secede.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Smith Permanent Injunction Bill H.R. 7647	Puts unions under injunctions and court receiverships during emergency periods.	Before House Armed Services Com.	Write immediately to Representatives vigorously opposing bill.
Defense Production Act	Extends price-wage-rent and other controls beyond June 30.	Senate has passed weakened bill; House Banking Com. has completed hearings.	Urge representatives to fight for strong stabilization program.
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	House Ways and Means Com. holding hearings. Senate Finance Com. has tabled bill.	Strongly urge members House Ways and Means Com. to support bill.
Tidelands Oil	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	President Truman vetoes "state rights" oil lands bill.	Urge senators and representatives to uphold veto.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Com. voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

Rug Strikers Holding Firm

THE CIO Textile Workers last week accused major carpet firms of forcing a smaller concern in the industry to withdraw an offer of 10c an hour wage increase.

Jack Rubenstein, TWUA's carpet director, said that the Roxbury Carpet Co., Saxonville, Mass., withdrew an offer which it made two days earlier. He said that the offer was twice what the biggest companies had offered.

"When we actually met, the company withdrew its proposal," Rubenstein said. "We have since investigated, and we have obtained evidence that officials of the larger companies were responsible for the withdrawal.

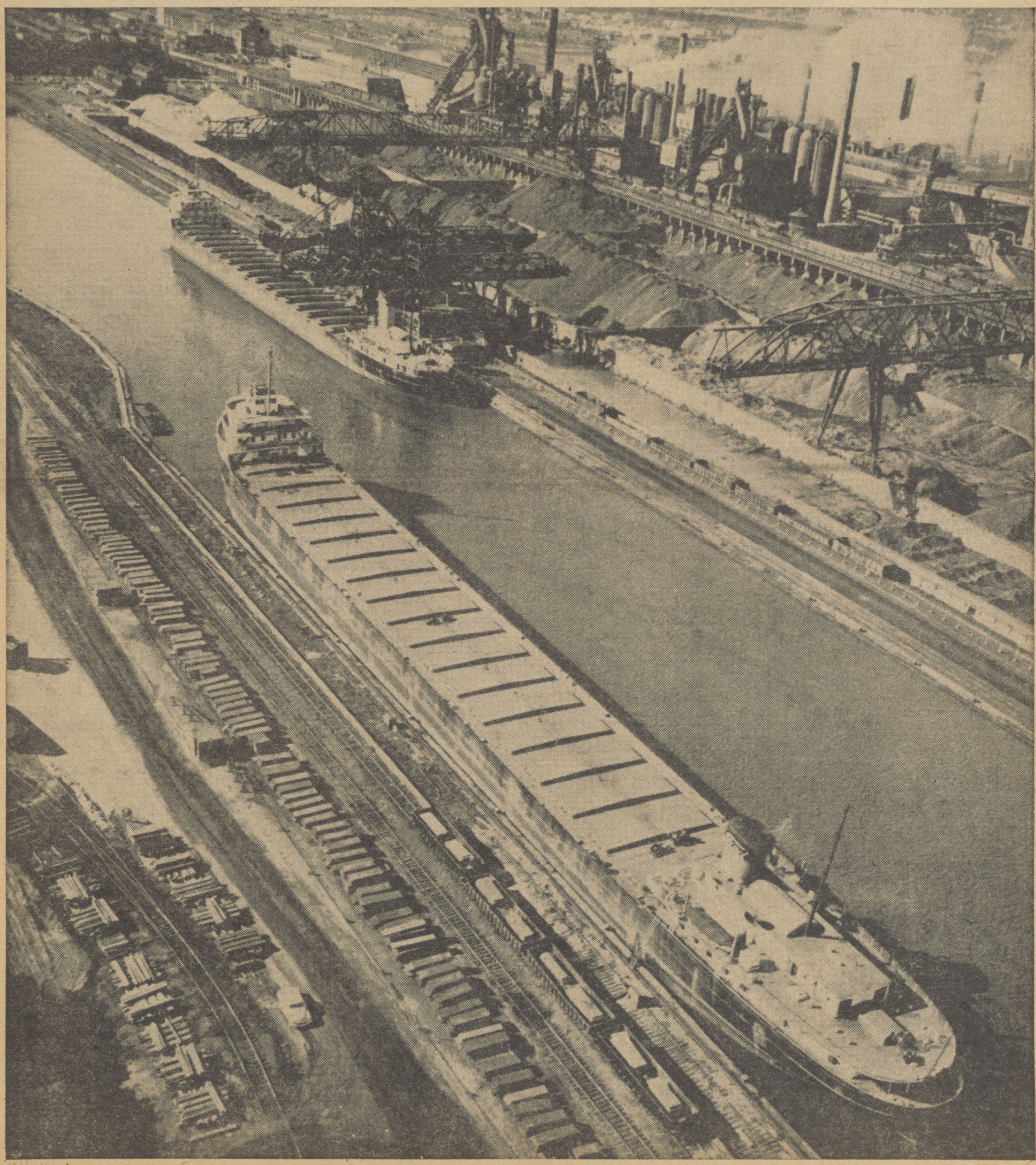
More than 13,000 TWUA members are on strike in five carpet and rug mills, 500 of them at Roxbury.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 23, 1952 | 82 | No. 25



ORE CARRIERS TIED UP—Two iron ore carriers supplying the big Ford River Rouge plant are tied up at Dearborn, with Mesabi iron mines struck and steel mills down in CIO Steelworkers' national strike. Government efforts to get arrangement for a limited amount of steel production for defense purposes continued in Washington, while the House moved to back Senate demand for a T-H injunction. (See story and pictures on page 3.)

Jack Kroll Says—

'Extra Dollars For Better Living' Are At Stake In '52

By GEORGE WARTENBERG

WHAT'S AT STAKE in the 1952 elections are "those extra dollars which make the difference in advancing or retarding our American standard of living."

JACK KROLL

That's what Jack Kroll, National CIO Political Action Committee director, told a special PAC conference in Cincinnati last week.

Stressing the bread-and-butter urgency of PAC, Kroll said:

"Extra dollars go into the pocket of the American worker as Congress passes laws favorable to the general welfare of American families.

"But Congress can also take those dollars out of the working man's pockets by unfavorable tax laws and measures affecting the wage and price level.

"It is those extra dollars which make the difference in advancing or retarding our American standard of living in the future."

Hard work by unionists—talking up politics and issues in the plant, at home and with friends and neighbors—will be essential, Kroll stressed, for victory in November.

The Cincinnati conference—one of a series held throughout Ohio—brought together shop stewards, local officers and members from five Southern Ohio counties. Robert J. Davidson, CIO regional director, was chairman.

Esther Murray, CIO-PAC staff member, pointed to the relatively large attendance of women and suggested that all locals pay increased attention to participation of their women members, as well as wives of union members in all PAC activities.

"If we can get our information on wages and prices over to the family and into the homes, we have won half the battle," she said.

"If the housewife knows the story and effectively participates along with her husband in politics, we would have real strength in winning the support of any community we needed. Our opponents know this and have made special appeal to women while we in the unions, who have all at stake, have neglected to tell our families what the aims and policies of the union are all about.

"Informal friendly meetings of neighbors in the homes for the purpose of discussing some of the vital political and union issues of today might go a far way in achieving this goal," she said.

The Cincinnati conference set a pattern of discussing vital election issues with rank and file CIO members in Ohio. Similar conferences have been held in Canton, Portsmouth and Dayton, and Jacob Clayman, secretary of the Ohio CIO Council, announced that additional conferences will be held in Akron, Youngstown and Steubenville this month.

Funds Cut Again For Public Housing

CONGRESSIONAL foes of low-rent public housing last week once again pared funds for new defense housing and also used a hatchet on the entire public housing program.

Action came despite warnings of spokesmen for the aircraft industry that the nation's critical housing shortage is a major reason for the dangerous lag in U. S. plane production.

Senate-House conferees sliced 10,000 units off the 45,000 authorized by the Senate for construction next year. President Truman had asked for 75,000 units. The House originally cut this to 5000.

Much more serious, however, was adoption of a rider by Rep. Thomas (D. Tex.) which will limit the program to 35,000 units in all succeeding years. The conferees also adopted a modified version of the so-called Gwinn Amendment, which the Senate had rejected on grounds that it would actually kill the program by its unworkability.

The substitute, proposed by Sen. Ferguson (R. Mich.), says that no member of any organization designated by the Attorney General as subversive shall be resident in any public housing project. Whether or not this would have the same crippling effect as the similar proposal of Rep. Gwinn (R. N.Y.) was not immediately clear, even to members of the Appropriations Committee staff.

A Republican drive to knife the program still further when the conference recommendation reaches the floor was indicated when GOP Reps. Phillips (Calif.), Taber (N.Y.), Coudert (N.Y.) and Cotton (N.H.) refrained from signing the report. That left them free to oppose items on which they disagreed.

WHILE the Administration's public housing program was being slaughtered in Congress, an emergency Joint Meeting of the San Diego Labor-Management and the San Diego Defense Mobilization Committees heard industry representatives charge the lack of adequate housing is the main cause of the lag in plane production.

D. C. Wilkins, Jr., manager of industrial relations of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., told the group that 12,000 additional rental units were needed in the San Diego area to take care of the needs of his company's employes alone.

Wilkens said that when his firm found it necessary to expand from 5900 employes to its present 24,460, it had to hire 40,000 to reach that total because of the high turnover due to lack of housing. He said that somewhere between 25% and 60% of all employes hired by the four San Diego plane firms quit and returned East because of the lack of housing.

Prices Hiked On 1000 Items

Pull in your belts, folks. The Inflation Express is going even faster.

This week the Office of Price Stabilization okayed retail price increases on clothing, furniture, radios, television sets and more than 1000 other consumer items.

Increases were authorized as a result of new freight rate hikes. Recently the Interstate Commerce Commission permitted 15% boosts in freight rates, the 12th general increase since World War 2.

It was the second time in recent weeks that the OPS had passed bad news on to consumers. On June 1, grocers were permitted to raise ceilings on scores of food items, an action which the agency said might add $150 million to the nation's annual food bill.

Biemiller Again Runs For Congress

Andrew J. Biemiller, former liberal Democratic congressman from Wisconsin, has entered the race for re-elction next November.

Labor's Political League of Milwaukee, composed of CIO, AFL and independent unions, persuaded him to run again by presenting him with petitions bearing 10,000 signatures asking him to be a candidate.

Big Lobbyists Lose Pal In Sen. Brewster

SOON THEY'LL be calling Senator Brewster (R. Me.) "mister."

That was the decision of Maine Republicans, reached June 15 in a state-wide primary that brought a record number to the polls

Brewster lost his race for the Republican senatorial nomination to Gov. Frederick G. Payne who got 68,485 votes to Brewster's 65,357.

Brewster's defeat removes from the band of Senate labor-haters one of its staunchest members. It also deprives special interest lobbyists of one of their chief supporters.

Brewster's name figured frequently in probes of lobbying and in recent years was linked to wire-tapping and the frenzied activities of Pan-American Airways.

He conducted his campaign on an anti-labor basis, claiming opposition to him stemmed from his support of Taft-Hartley.

Actually Brewster's defeat was caused by the resentment of areas of the state who suffered when price supports were removed from potatoes, according to Maine political analysts.

New York CIO, Kroll Map 'Get Out The Vote' Drive

THE NEW YORK State CIO Council met last week with National CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll to map preliminary plans for getting out the vote in the coming elections.

The council's executive board, local PAC directors, regional CIO directors and local council chiefs participated.

The urgent need for a strong Fair Deal standard bearer was stressed by spokesmen from all areas of the state. Forty-three representatives, a Senator and an entire Legislature will be elected in November in addition to the state's 45 presidential electors.

The area reports left no doubt that a record vote will be necessary to counter gerrymandering by the Republican-controlled Legislature through which the GOP stands to gain at least four congressional districts despite a drop of two in the state's total.

An action conference will be held in July to get the machinery rolling for an unprecedented PAC campaign. The CIO will coordinate its activities with those of other civic groups at the community level.

Cincinnati To Air CIO Video

CIO'S TELEVISION series, "Issues of the Day," is due to go on another station shortly.

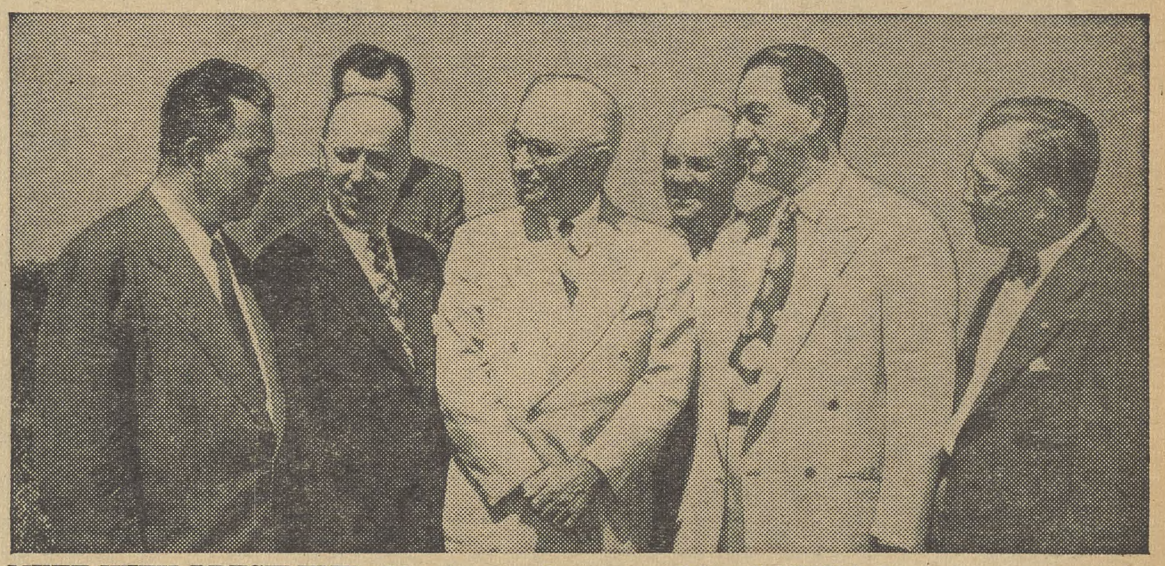
Starting in mid-summer, the 13-week series will be broadcast over Station WCPO-TV in Cincinnati, Ohio. It will be sponsored by the Greater Cincinnati Industrial Union Council of which Walter Grainger is president. Exact schedules will be announced later.

It will be the Cincinnati CIO's second TV venture. Earlier this year it broadcast a 13-week series of interview programs called "What's the Answer?"

Reaction to this initial venture, led the Cincinnati CIO to sponsor the current film series prepared jointly by the CIO Publicity Dept. and the CIO Political Action Committee.

In Washington, where the show is being aired over Station WMAL-TV, arrangements were completed for moving to a new and better time spot. Instead of the late Friday evening time spot occupied until now, "Issues of the Day" will be on Sunday afternoons, starting at 4:45.

Give A Buck To PAC



MEET WITH PRESIDENT—Members and officers of the CIO Utility Workers climaxed a legislative institute in Washington with a brief meeting with President Truman at the White House, at which they "recommended he change his mind and be a candidate." UWUA Pres. Joseph A. Fisher reported Truman "said no, that would be impossible." In group (from left, front) are Patrick McGrath, UWUA New York regional director, UWUA Sec.-Treas. William J. Pachler, Truman and Fisher.

T-H Ax Sharpened For Steel Strikers

THE DIXIEGOP coalition in Congress last week was hell-bent on trying to smash the CIO Steelworkers.

It was sharpening up the Taft - Hartley ax and getting ready to toss its no-strike injunction clause in the back of the steel union.

While the congressional assault on labor shifted from the Senate to the House, the steel strike continued solid with 650,000 men and women out and some 90% of basic steel production shut down.

At the end of the third week of the steel strike, this was the situation in summary:

1. The House was prepared for decisive votes on joining the Senate in "requesting" President Truman to obtain a T-H anti-strike injunction, and on propposals to either abolish or drastically curtail the Wage Stabilization Board.

2. President Truman said that Congress could not force him to move for an injunction against the Steelworkers.

3. USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray warned the House against the T-H proposals, saying they were "a backhanded effort by the steel industry to use the Congress . . . for its own purposes."

4. Price officials hinted a relaxation of their position on steel price boosts.

With final votes pending, the House considered adding to the Defense Production Act the Byrd Amendment "requesting" a T-H injunction, passed by the Senate 49 to 30 two weeks ago.

House consideration came despite a warning by Rep. Spence (D. Ky.), Banking Committee chairman, that it was playing with a "keg of powder" if it tried to force an anti-strike injunction on the steel workers, who delayed the walkout well beyond the 80-day period provided in Taft-Hartley.

"Instead of cooling off," Spence predicted, "it's only going to create more fire."

An effort by Rep. Bolling (D. Mo.) to write a steel seizure amendment—with power to increase wages—into the Defense Production Act was ruled out of order, as such oldtime foes of labor as Rep. Hoffman (R. Mich.) hit the ceiling with Taft-Hartley war cries.

Truman told a press conference Congress could not tell him what to do, because T-H was permissive legislation. The Congress can pass the laws, he said, but it was his duty to apply them.

The President told reporters that use of the Taft-Hartley Law is under consideration, but he said that congressional action—in which the House is expected to join with the Senate—would not have any bearing on his ultimate decision.

The Byrd injunction amendment was just one of the anti-labor riders pending in the House.

Equally important was a move to abolish the Wage Stabilization Board—while keeping intact the wage control sections of the Defense Production Act.

A proposal to kill the WSB was approved by the House Labor Committee, by a reported vote of 16 to 5. At the same time the committee rejected a proposal that "all wage controls should be eliminated."

Abolishment of the WSB was proposed after hearings marked by bitter attacks on CIO members of the board. The committee in its report condemned particularly the WSB's recommendations for a steel settlement (which have been defied by steel management), WSB aprpoval of the union shop in several industries, and lengthy WSB consideration of the Borg-Warner case (in which the board finally turned down the CIO Auto Workers' request for a company-wide contract).

If the House rejects full destruction of the WSB, it may move to restrict its powers—as did the Senate, in adopting the Ives amendment stripping the wage board of disputes settlement powers and limiting its functions in wage cases.

Both the Byrd and Ives riders were condemned as "unwholesome and undesirable" by Murray in a letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn (D. Tex.). He urged that they be "resoundingly rebuffed" by the House.

Murray warned a vote for the anti-strike rider would be "simply and nakedly a vote in favor of big business and against the workers. It is a vote for price and profit gouging. Such a vote cannot and will not be forgotten by the American workers."

Legislative moves to Taft-Hartleyize the steel strike got support from Sen. Morse (R. Ore.) — previously a bitter critic of the steel magnates—and ex-Gen. Eisenhower (see editorial, Page 4). And in the background was Sen. Taft himself. Last week the Ohio Republican again suggested legislation "to prohibit or limit nationwide bargaining in some way."

The "rapacious and predatory" steel industry and its attempts to crush the steel union through Taft-Hartley were cited by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in an offer of strike assistance to the Steelworkers union.

There was no immediate comment from Murray on Lewis' offer of a $10 million "loan" to the steel union.

On the steel price front, Economic Stabilizer Rogert L. Putnam said the industry would get "friendly and sympathetic" consideration of a price increase beyond $3 a ton if it settled with the USA-CIO. He revealed a price boost of $4.50 a ton was the latest discussed.

A union committee led by Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald continued discussions with John R. Steelman, presidential assistant, on reopening of a limited amount of steel production for "essential" military purposes. McDonald said "no agreement has been made for the opening of any mill for production."

Agreement was reached to move finished steel for "urgent" military items from struck mills.

Separate strike settlement agreements covering some 10,000 workers were reached by the USA-CIO with the Midvale Steel Co., Universal-Cyclops Steel Co., Rheem Manufacturing Co. and Rotary Electric Steel Co. while the WSB approved a contract for 5000 steel workers at three Pennsylvania plants of the Barium Steel Corp.

LISTENING IN.—CIO Steelworkers pickets at the main gate of U. S. Steel Corp. plant in South Chicago listen to broadcast of President Truman's special message to Congress warning against Taft-Hartley injunction and asking strike seizure law. But war cry to swat the steel union with T-H was growing.

'Let Me Call You Sweetheart'

The soft soap publicists of Big Steel are still working overtime.

Last week U. S. Steel Corp. management tried the old divide-and-rule tactic in an unsuccessful effort to split the ranks of striking CIO Steelworkers.

According to a lengthy account in the Wall Street Journal, Big Steel Vice Pres. C. F. Hood sent each of the company's 200,000 production employing a glowing letter trying to sell management's last offer. That was the 13.3c and no union shop proposition which steel workers already rejected.

Big Steel might as well have saved the postage.

Steel's 'Class War' Stand Condemned

By its unyielding opposition to the union shop, steel management "reflects a class-war attitude of antagonism toward nonclass war unions which aims not only at preventing their growth but at their ultimate destruction."

That is the comment of The Labor Leader, published by the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists in New York City.

The editorial said unions are "an indispensable part" of society and said "without reservation, thinking, socially informed Catholics must support the CIO Steelworkers . . ."

'Steel Firms Are Striking Against U.S.'

"THE STEEL industry is on strike against price stabilization and against the government."

That's what Robert R. Nathan, Washington economic consultant and World War II government official, says.

Under title of "Who Struck Whom?" Nathan discussed factors in the steel deadlock in an article in The New Leader Magazine. He wrote in part:

"The immediate act which halted steel production was the strike called by the United Steelworkers of America. But, fundamentally, the steel industry is on strike against the government for higher prices and even higher profits.

"It is generally believed in Washington that the steel industry would have settled weeks ago on the recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board had the government permitted a substantially larger steel price increase than was warranted.

"The steel industry refused to come to reasonable terms with the union because the government had refused to surrender to the industry on the price stabilization front.

"The steelworkers have suffered a substantial shrinkage in the real buying power of their earnings because of rising living costs. It would require the January, 1952, and July, 1952 wage increases recommended by the WSB to restore the steelworkers to the purchasing power of their hourly earnings as of the date of their last contract.

"The steel companies have two channels for price relief. First, there is the Capehart Amendment, which allows for higher prices to compensate for higher costs. Also, companies may come in for price relief under the 'earnings standard.'

"The profits of the steel industry have been so high that they cannot possibly qualify for any price increase under the earnings standard. The profits before taxes of the steel industry in 1951 were approximately $2.5 billion. This compares with average annual profits before taxes in the base period of $1.2 billion.

"In essence, the steel industry wants to break the price stabilization program. It does not want to cooperate with the people in preventing further inflation.

"President Truman was correct in saying that the steel industry wants a mark-up on the wage increase. They would like to raise their prices sufficiently to cover all of the increases in the wage cost and to get a profit margin on those higher costs. That is what they have done year in and year out."

"THE STEELWORKERS' CASE" was presented over the CIO Auto Workers' "Meet the UAW-CIO" television show over two Michigan TV stations by USA-CIO Reps. Robert L. Farmer (left) and Arthur J. Menozzi (right), with Guy Nunn, Auto Workers' Commentator. Beginning June 25, "Meet the UAW-CIO" will be telecast at 7:30 p.m. each Wednesday on WWJ-TV, Detroit.

'No Deal' Or Raw Deal?

Next Nov. 5, on the morning after the presidential election, the Republicans will come up with one of two explanations for why they failed again.

If ex-Gen. Eisenhower is the GOP nominee, the "Wednesday morning quarterbacks" will claim: "We could have won if we had nominated Taft."

If Sen. Taft is the GOP nominee, the excuse will be: "We could have won if we had nominated Eisenhower."

Whatever the excuses that are going to be offered, apparently the nation will be spared the "me, too" line of argument—for Taft and Ike now are jockeying to see how close they can agree on how many things that are bad for America.

Whatever the post-mortems the Republicans offer after they get swatted down by the American voters on the next election day, the facts are that the GOP lost the election back in April, May and June of '52—before the nominating conventions.

The Republicans lost the election because they fell hook, line and sinker for the propaganda herrings of the steel industry.

For weeks, the GOP—plus Dixiecrats like Byrd who are indistinguishable from them—have done nothing but pour venom, scorn, hate, contempt and threats upon American working men and women.

Nominally, that scorn and contempt has been directed against the Steelworkers of the CIO, led by Pres. Philip Murray, because they have challenged the price and profit gouges of the steel industry and because they will "never surrender" in the fight for improved wages and conditions.

American workers of all union affiliations recognize that the steel union is fighting their fight. And the political assault led by the GOP against the steel union is part of a war on all of labor.

Through the long months of the steel deadlock, Sen. Taft has been chief strategist of the congressional Dixiegop moves "on the side of the steel companies." If he were the Republican nominee and if he were elected President, Taft already has revealed to the Wall Street Journal, he has ambitious legislative plans for a new crackdown on labor which would make the Taft-Hartley Act, by comparison, look like a dish of strawberries and cream.

Comes now Gen. Eisenhower, whose campaign is one of "out-tafting Taft" in the way of swatting labor.

Eisenhower proclaims he's "strictly a no-deal man"—which must be interpreted as "no deal" for the American people, a "good deal" for his backers, and a "raw deal" for working men and women.

He says, for example, that the Taft-Hartley Act is "the best so far" and he "certainly" would use it against the CIO Steelworkers—which is exactly Taft's position.

No wonder Murray commented that Eisenhower "became a 'me-tooer.'"

Between an Eisenhower who says he doesn't know the answer to important present problems and looks backward to an America of 50 years ago, and a Taft who would restore the unrestrained big business domination of America of the same period, there is no choice for labor.

In 1952, principles and program—building in the people's interests on the gains of the last 20 years—still are decisive in American politics.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV June 23, 1952 No. 25

The Rivals

Not 'Too Old To Work'

The following article on the problem of employment for older workers, by Pres. A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Congress of Labor, appeared in The Canadian Unionist, CCL official journal.

By A. R. MOSHER

ONE OF THE outstanding factors in modern society is the increasing life-span of our citizens. Better standards of living, improved hygiene and sanitation, have considerably lengthened the average life of the population not only in Canada and the United States, but also in Western Europe.

Figures for Canada are usually estimated as one-tenth of the U. S. figure, which means that, within the next eight years, Canada will have 1.5 million persons 65 years of age and over, or one-tenth of the population.

Is it even intelligent to assume that this large section of the population should be deprived of employment, and forced to live on pensions or annuities?

It seems to me that, as a social and economic policy, it is unfair not only to persons over 65, but to the industrially-employed population, if we continue to follow the principle of compulsory retirement at 65.

At one end of the scale we are endeavoring to provide children and young people with an education which will fit them not only to make a living, but to live lives which have purpose and meaning, and which will give them what have been referred to as the "durable satisfactions of life."

During this period of education, which, in the case of some professions, may run into the late twenties, children and young people must be maintained by the gainfully employed.

If, at the same time, we lay down a rigid and arbitrary rule that workers must retire at 65, irrespective of their ability, their health and their own wishes, or any other considerations, we are simply asking the middle group to carry the whole burden, and to produce enough to maintain both the younger and the older sections.

There is another aspect of this problem, namely, the refusal of government and industry to give employment to workers even in their forties.

If anyone over 45 loses his employment, he finds it increasingly difficult to become re-employed, and, ironically, this practice is partly due to the adoption of pension plans. Older workers who are taken on by a new employer are ordinarily unable to make sufficient contributions to a pension plan to provide for retirement at 65.

What we are faced with, therefore, is not only the failure of government and industry to make the fullest use of the available manpower in the middle-age group, but a stringent requirement that no one shall be permitted to retain any useful employment after he reaches 65.

No one will suggest for one moment that a worker whose facilities are impaired by age or other conditions has a right to employment which he is incapable of performing efficiently.

On the other hand, there are in practically every industry a variety of occupations which do not demand the quickness of hand or eye which may be expected of younger workers.

DURING THE WAR, it was found that older workers were able to make a highly valuable contribution to the war effort. They were steadier and more dependable; their record with respect to absenteeism was extremely good, and they were able to perform the duties assigned to them in a wholly satisfactory manner.

Admittedly, the work at which older persons were employed had to be carefully chosen; they were not asked to perform highly skilled work, unless tests showed they were capable of doing it.

It was clearly demonstrated that older persons had remarkable ability to learn new jobs, and that they took a pride and satisfaction in their work because they felt their ability was being recognized and utilized in a worthy cause.

It is noteworthy that, while industry and government lay down a fixed retiring age of 65, persons who are self-employed, running a corner grocery, a bookstore, or a cigar stand may continue to earn a good livelihood, and manage their affairs efficiently, even in their eighties. The same observation applies to farmers.

I am convinced that one of the most wasteful practices of our economic and social order is the compulsory retirement of workers at 65, along with our failure to provide new employment, where this is necessary, for workers in the younger age groups, who often become unemployed through no fault of their own.

Facts On '52

'Tax The Needy And Spare The Greedy'

"TAX THE NEEDY and spare the greedy" — that's what Congress has been doing to the American people in tax legislation for the past 10 years.

The story of how Congress each year is shifting more and more of the tax load on to moderate and low-income families, while writing new loopholes for high-income groups and corporations, is told in the CIO-PAC campaign pamphlet, "'52 Facts About Taxes."

Ever since FDR's veto of an unfair tax bill in 1943 and through President Truman's 1947 and 1948 vetoes of tax bills as "grossly" unjust, the PAC pamphlet says, "the conservative coalition in Congress . . . has been chipping away at the theory that the tax burden should be borne by those best able to carry it."

"Their effort," PAC points out, "has been manifest in the deliberate choice of excise (sales) taxes instead of higher taxes as a source of new revenue, the brazen favortism toward selected special interests such as oil and gas companies, the conscious creation of new privileges by which high-income executives and men of wealth can escape a large part of the taxation to which they are theoretically liable.

"Spokesmen of special privilege have gone before Congress arguing for taxation of the wage-earner, taxation of the low-income families, and 'relief' and 'incentive' for the wealthy.

"The conservative coalition has listened and obeyed. The trend has been away from the long-established doctrine of capacity to pay."

Instead, the PAC pamphlet points out, the Dixiegop coalition in control of Congress is forcing the average income family into "paying the piper" through multiplication of federal excise taxes, stiffest income tax boosts in the lower brackets and a developing campaign by the National Association of Manufacturers,

Committee for Economic Development and other business groups for a federal sales tax placed on top of widespread state and local sales levies.

Taxes are very much of a bread and butter matter. For example, according to a congressional study, "families making less than $1000 a year pay a higher percentage (23.6%) of income in taxes than families with incomes of $5000 and $6000 a year."

Indirect taxes—such as sales and excise levies—mount up for lower bracket families. The PAC pamphlet points out that cigarette and gas excises alone "eat up nearly 1% of the income of low-wage families" but are, comparatively, meaningless to high-bracket groups.

"This helps explain why," PAC says, "even in 1948 when rates were lower, the top 10% of our families by income—only 5 million families—were able to buy almost as much ordinary consumer goods as the 25½ million families making up the bottom 50% by income."

The fact-packed booklet then contrasts the special treatment accorded business firms and high-income brackets.

Take the question of corporation profits: In 1951, corporations earned—after paying taxes—an estimated $17.7 billion in net profits. They paid out $9 billion in dividends.

"Only three times in history," PAC points out, "did corporations have as much left in net profits after taxes as in 1951. Only once in history did corporations pay out more in cash dividends."

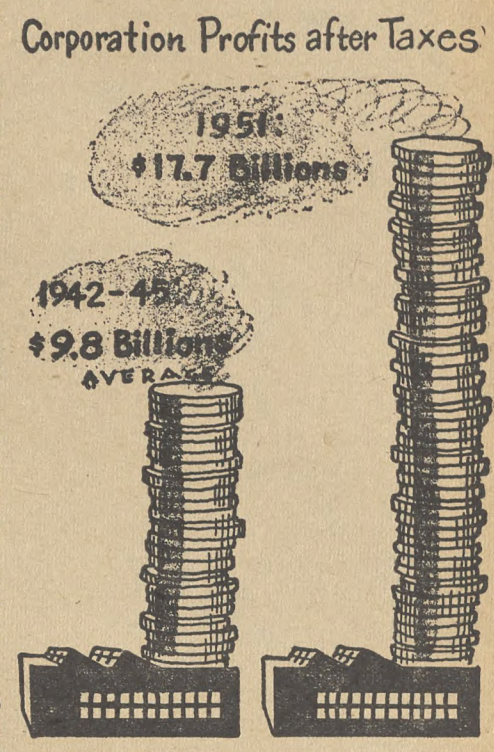
Consequently, business firms "could pay substantially heavier taxes than at present and still earn money, pile up reserves and pay out huge cash dividends," the booklet says.

Yet, what did Congress do? Efforts to tighten the excise profits tax were killed last year in the Senate, many of whose members come up for election this year. The Dixiegops went hog-wild in voting a tax law in which, as The Wall Street Journal has said, "low income individuals get the stiffest percentage boosts."

And the tax loophole scandal is uncurbed. These wide paths to lower taxes include deduction of "free enterprise" political advertising as "business expense," income-splitting privileges, the capital gains device, the depletion allowance ("one of the worst rackets"), fictitious family partnerships, the "stock option" deal for corporation executives, and tax-exempted securities.

The answer is at the ballot box.

"The country needs a Congress interested in a sound dollar and in the general welfare of the people rather than the



special privileges of the rich," the PAC booklet says.

"We still need higher taxes to balance the defense budget . . .

"Equitable taxation neither 'soaks the rich' nor snatches shoes and meat from the poor.

"The principle that should guide Congress in considering new revenue bills is the principle of equality of sacrifice.

"We don't need new taxes wrung from the great bulk of our families earning $4000 a year or less.

"The corporation that can pay higher taxes without serious sacrifice, the upper-middle and high-bracket income families that enjoy most luxuries, are proper subjects of taxation based on the doctrine of equality of sacrifice."

Sure, Taxes Are Heavy But It's No One-Way Street

By Labor Press Associated

THE TAX burden is heavy, and the anti-labor boys harp on "gigantic" government, the "bureaucratic" state. The impression is, of course, that your tax money pours into Washington, to be spent mysteriously, and what do you get out of it?

Well, it's no one-way street. Lots of that money goes pouring back into the states. Here's where the money went in fiscal 1951 for the 12 largest programs, according to a survey by Congressional Quarterly:

Old-age assistance	$825,635,536	Vocational education	$ 26,652,000
Aid to blind	26,195,000	Hospital building	108,204,000
Aid, dependent children	316,476,899	Farm extension work	31,142,000
Highway building	395,821,146	Commodity Credit Corp.	40,766,000
Airport program	30,388,000	Surplus commodities	19,374,000
School lunches	78,245,000	Jobless aid	173,838,000

That's only the 12 major programs. Total federal payments to states and local governments in fiscal 1951 came to $2,280,959,373, or $46 million over 1950.

Nor is this the full extent of the amount of money flowing back from Washington, for it does not include $2,569,138,249 in federal payments direct to individuals and groups within states. Most of this went to veterans for adjustment and vocational rehabilitation, to state national guards, and for conservation payments made by the Dept. of Agriculture.

Do the states that contribute most to the federal treasury in internal revenue payments also get the greatest sums in grants-in-aid? Not at all. In fiscal 1951 the five top states getting most aid were:

California	$202,823,232	Texas	$118,139,549
New York	156,171,464	Pennsylvania	106,814,743
		Illinois	$92,414,746

In fiscal 1951 the five top states in federal internal revenue collections were:

New York	$9,243,924,054	Michigan	$4,156,021,742
Illinois	4,329,996,625	Pennsylvania	3,886,470,430
		California	$3,558,227,340

Behind The Headlines—

Fine Dixiegop Hand In Tax Policy

By IRVING FAGAN
For Labor Press Associated

THE prize political phony of the 1952 campaign is that Roosevelt and Truman are responsible for our present 56c dollar.

The real culprits are Taft, Vandenberg and Millikin, Republicans; Byrd and George, Dixiecrats. They planned it that way, with the blessing of the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and the American Bankers Association.

It's a complicated story, but the essential facts are simple.

President Roosevelt and Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, even before Pearl Harbor, wanted to foot the cost of defense as far as possible by pay-as-you-go. They hoped to pay two-thirds by taxation, one third by borrowing.

Byrd, Taft, George, Vandenberg, Millikin objected, even after Pearl Harbor. They had their way. And that gave us the 56c dollar.

The giveaway was a story in the New York Times of Mar. 8, 1942, that "Senator Taft said that Secretary Morgenthau's new program 'just seems to go too far toward taxation of the wealthy and not far enough in the lower income group.'"

That is what was really eating Taft and Byrd and the others, and that's why the Roosevelt-Morgenthau plan was ditched. Taft, Byrd et al. were protecting the wealthy. And that's how we got the 56c dollar.

The Constitution says all money bills originate in the House. But what has happened in the past 20 years is that a money bill was jammed through the House under a gag rule limiting debate and prohibiting amendments, and the real job passed on to the Senate Finance Committee, which decided how big our debt shall be and how our taxes shall be levied and collected.

Since 1938 that committee has been dominated by Dixiecrats George and Byrd, Dixiecrat-Republicans Taft and Vandenberg and Millikin, who was chairman in the 80th Congress, which gave us the Taft-Hartley Act. George, Byrd and Taft have run that committee for years.

The whole thing can be found in a book, "The National Debt in War and Transition," by Henry C. Murphy, for many years a Treasury Dept. employe.

He shows, by tables, that for the years 1940-46, both inclusive, total expenditures were $391.1 billion; total net receipts, $176.1 billion; total deficit, $215 billion; percentage of expenditures covered by net receipts, 45%.

Hard-pressed and bombed Britain managed to pay 52% and put 48% on the cuff; Canada managed to pay 57%. We paid ony 45%.

So, George, Byrd, Taft, Vandenberg and Millikin, for 1939-46, added to our public debt $50 billion. And that's why we have a 56c dollar.

For when the government has to meet expenses by borrowing instead of taxing, it increases the money supply, and that brings inflation; and the more borrowing, the more inflation, and the more inflation, the less the dollar is worth.

Nor is that all. The Republicans won in 1946, found a large cash surplus, could have cut the public debt. Instead, they put over a tax cut—for the upper-bracket people and the heirs to large estates. Worse, the Senate Finance Committee didn't pass any wartime tax bill until 10 months after Pearl Harbor. Result: A 1943 deficit of $57.4 billion, largest in our history.

No, Roosevelt and Morgenthau are not responsible for the 56c dollar. Responsible are the NAM, the C of C, the American Bankers Association, and their spokesmen in Congress.

CWA Pulls No Punches In Big Convention

TELEPHONE decorated speakers rostrum from which Pres. Joseph A. Beirne (above) presided at Communications Workers Convention. Number is national office's.

CLEVELAND WAS HOT as Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, here demonstrates. Seen with him are some of his escort committee (left to right)—Marie Di Martini, San Francisco; Avrille Hildebrand, N. Y.; Audrey Smidt, Baltimore.

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A FEW YEARS back, when the scattered unions in the telephone industry first formed themselves into the CIO Communications Workers of America, the skeptics predicted that by 1952 Pres. Joseph A. Beirne "will be able to hold his convention in a phone booth."

So the 1952 convention was held last week. If it was in a telephone booth, it was the biggest telephone booth in the country—Cleveland's magnificent Public Auditorium, which has seated more than 13,000 persons on occasion, where CIO, Democratic and Republican national conventions have been held—and Beirne wasn't the least bit lonesome.

Keeping him company were 1300 voting delegates, 400 alternate delegates and some 1500 guests, most of them vacationing CWA members.

They represented some 700 locals holding bargaining rights for nearly 350,000 workers in the communications field who are protected by 121 hard-won contracts with 79 different employers, ranging in size from giant "Ma Bell" down to units with less than 100 members.

FOR A week they aired their problems freely in a magnificent demonstration of democratic unionism. Hundreds of rank-and-file delegates expressed their views—and they pulled no punches—in debate on top drawer convention agenda items like organizing, collective bargaining and the institution of a defense fund.

They patted their national administration on its figurative back when they thought it was due—and they clouted it just as hard when they thought THAT was due. And when they went home, nobody was mad at anybody else.

In the most important subject to come before the convention, the delegates approved a proposal for a $12 million defense fund after first rejecting it.

The turn-down came on June 18 after nearly a full day of debate, during which an amended version also was rejected. The following day it reached the floor on a motion to reconsider.

On a roll call vote, it was finally approved by a count of 133,000 to 101,000.

The plan provides that the locals pay to the international an addition 50c per member per month until a fund of $12 million, or $50 per member, is built up. They will resume payments when it drops below $40 per member continuing until the $12 million is again reached.

The fund will be administered by the international executive board and will be kept in a separate account from other union funds. Each local will be given

HUDDLE—Pres. Beirne and Sec.-Treas. C. W. Werkau (right) talk things over.

an amount ranging from $100 to $10,000, depending on the number of members, to be kept in a special account earmarked for use only for emergency defense purposes.

In his keynote address, Beirne paid high tribute to his fellow-officers and the 12 district directors—the personnel of the international executive board—for their outstanding work during the previous year.

He also lauded the CIO Steelworkers, on strike against the basic steel industry, and defended the recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board, on which he represented the CIO. He particularly warned against distorted versions of the award being presented by industry apologists.

"The significance is that those distortions are a sign of our times," he commented. "The signs can be further seen when the President, acting in behalf of all the people, seized the industry so as to prevent a strike, and the Supreme Court in looking at that constitutional issue for the first time said, 'You cannot do that'."

"The President, accepting as we all should the decisions of the Supreme Court, went back to Congress and said, 'Give me whatever it takes to preserve those who depend on steel in this worldwide conflict we are all in.'

"The sign of the time is that the Congress kicked it around like a political football, and the Senate has already said, 'Use the Taft-Hartley Act.' "

BEIRNE told the delegates there is a prime necessity to get into the political fight this year so as to elect a Congress and a President who will have at heart the interests of the people and not those of "the shysters."

"Our contribution last year to PAC was lousy," he said frankly. "I can't blame the practical politician in Congress. He knows that we go in circles, apparently, because our PAC last year was awful.

"If it is that way this year, then, if you begin to lose things, as we did under T-H, if the Dixiecrats and Republicans get greater in number to carry out their program, then don't go around whining next year. You asked for it."

He urged approval of the defense fund as "the biggest thing we have to decide for the strengthening of an organization we can be proud of." He continued:

"Going beyond that, we have one thing else to do this week for our long-term interest. It goes back to the Steelworkers' fight, that has its roots in the political arena.

"I don't mind saying to you in all honesty and sincerity, with the full exercise of a limited voice today"—he was speaking under the handicap of a sore throat—"that I honestly believe that in the year 1952, American workers can go no place else but to the Democratic Party for relief and leadership.

"I only hope that the Democratic Party as well as the Republican Party will select an enlightened leader around whom the people can rally, once he becomes President—rally to make America stronger than it is.

"Because what is good in its strength for America is good for us as members of CWA, and we can determine long before November whether we fully appreciate the impact of our government on our activities by the success or failure we will have in our PAC drive."

Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, expressed the pride of the CIO in the Communications Workers. He also gave thanks on behalf of himself and CIO Pres. Philip Murray for the role Beirne played as a WSB member in the steel crisis.

He was bitterly critical of the way the newspapers have been handling the steel situation, and warned that they are destroying the freedom of the press.

"It has become 'license' of the press," he declared, pointing out that such newspapers aid communism as effectively as the CIO opposes it.

He urged the CWA-CIO to retain the unity it has built up despite differences.

"WHEN you have some of these hair-splitting debates, remember it is the union that counts," he said.

"You will never have a perfect world. Who wants to be perfect anyhow? I want room for improvement at all times."

Assistant Sec. of Labor Robert T. Creasy, former head of the CWA Long Lines Div. before the present setup was adopted, brought greetings from Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin.

He also spoke on unemployment compensation laws, warning that even in a period of relatively full employment such as the present, thousands of dislocated workers are unable to find jobs.

"The entire field of unemployment compensation, together with the activities of the employment service . . . is a vital part of your economic life," he said.

"It is under attack, and it is your duty to do everything within your power to prevent your members from being mislead by distorted propaganda against it."

The convention adopted a collective bargaining program with stress on wages, elimination of inequities and pensions after discussion in executive session that lasted until after midnight.

It also adopted a budget after hearing a report from the finance committee which was sharply critical of the international executive board for spending more during the last year than was taken in. The additional funds came from a surplus built up in earlier years.

The executive board staunchly defended its course, citing high operating costs during the transition from the old structural setup to the present two-level form adopted at the 1951 convention.

The union pledged its "full support and cooperation" to striking CIO Steelworkers. It also urged all CWA members and locals to give every aid to the CIO Textile Workers—especially in the South—both in its defense against AFL raids and in its efforts to organize the unorganized.

PROBLEMS in CWA are same if one is short, like Ernest Y. Hodkins, Kansas City, Mo., or tall, like F. William Mogford, Toronto.

DISTRIBUTING CWA Literature was hot work: Helga Nesbitt reacted accordingly.

STRIKE SONGS were sung by CWA members from West Virginia with aid of Dist. Dir. Glenn Watts (left). Others, left to right, Leona Billette, Fairmount; Joanne Schreyer, Wheeling, and Barbara Mace and Russell Aylestock, Fairmount.

FIRST pledge for Local 1162 strikers came from Ruth Sears, Oakland, Calif.

Kefauver Got Wild Glad-Hand At CWA

SEN. ESTES KEFAUVER (Tenn.), an active campaigner for the Democratic nomination for President, was given a rousing welcome by delegates to the CIO Communications Workers convention.

The welcome included a hearty handclasp from Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who was appropriately dressed for the occasion in a coonskin cap, the symbol of Kefauver's campaign.

An orchestra played the "Tennessee Waltz" and cheers echoed through the huge auditorium when he walked in, smiling and waving his hand, and again at the end of his address.

His speech was described by Beirne as his "first comprehensive speech outlining his labor views."

Kefauver strongly attacked the Taft-Hartley Act, called for labor legislation fair to both labor and management, urged greater labor participation in international affairs — something the CIO has demanded for years —and warned that the union movement will be shackled even more firmly than now if any Republican is elected President.

"The purpose of collective bargaining," he said, "is to make satisfactory and lasting labor-management contracts. I don't believe that lasting settlements can be made when one side of the negotiations is placed in handcuffs.

POLITICAL action by women was urged by India Edwards, Democratic National Committee vice chairman.

"Unions were originally formed because management was able to push individual workers around. The Taft-Hartley Law was designed to push unions around.

"The steel crisis today again makes it clear that the Taft-Hartley Law leaves the federal government powerless in an emergency unless it is going to intervene on a one-sided basis. Yet we were not able to convince a majority of the members of the Senate of this fact.

"The Taft-Hartley injunction now would, in my opinion, just postpone a settlement of that dispute.

"I think that the members of the United Steelworkers have been remarkably patient for over a period of five months in the face of a rising cost of living, and I personally have confidence in the recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board. I don't believe that an anti-labor injunction will encourage either labor or management to bargain."

Kefauver paid tribute to the CWA-CIO for its growth "in the face of a labor-management law that is one-sided."

"This is what you want to bring home to the people and what we have to do this fall," he continued.

Kefauver expressed pride in the fact that he voted against T-H when it was first proposed, and he was serving in the House, and later for its repeal.

"I recognize and think most people recognize," he continued, "that some legislation was necessary, that we wanted fair and not punitive legislation.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, I think we must put a labor-management law on the books that follows certain principles of mutuality. The law should be written in a spirit of good will, both towards labor unions and towards management."

It is the Democratic party, he declared, that "has tried to do right in protecting the dignity and order" of the workers over the years. T-H, he said, "symbolizes" the attitude of the Republicans.

He expressed gratification that Beirne, a delegate to the Democratic national convention from Maryland, will be a member of the preliminary drafting group of the platform committee.

Mrs. India Edwards, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, urged CWA-CIO members to get into politics actively through the party of their choosing.

"I hope that every man and woman in the hall," she said, "will enter political party work, if you are not already in it, right up to your necks.

"Enter it through your party and through the PAC, and don't forget that you cannot vote unless you register. It is not enough that you and your family are registered. See that every one you come in contact with is registered so that they can vote on Nov. 4."

CWA Aide Sues Ma Bell For Million

GLENN E. Watts, director of District 2 of the CIO Communications Workers, last week filed suit for $1,250,000 against the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of West Virginia — a Bell System firm—in U.S. District Court in Washington.

The suit was in the form of a counterclaim to the company's suit against him for $700,000. That action grew out of a strike against the company last April by CWA Local 2004.

Watts is seeking compensatory damages of $250,000 and punitive damages of $1 million. He charged that the company sued him and threatened him with economic ruin so he would be afraid to discharge his duties and would advise calling off the strike, and had falsely and maliciously held him up to public ridicule and disgrace.

He also accused C. & P. of intimidating, defaming and coercing him for the purpose of obtaining the "collateral, corrupt advantage" of forcing the local to end the strike on terms "dictated unilaterally by the company."

'I Want To Help Others'—

Osie And His Nickels Aided CWA

IT HAPPENED some time ago during a Communications Workers' strike and it came to light belatedly, but it's still worth printing.

It took place in Tonawanda, N. Y., where members of CWA Local 1162 were taking up a payday collection from members of the CIO Steelworkers as they left their jobs at the Bethlehem Steel Co. plant in nearby Lackawanna.

An eight-year-old Negro boy stared for a time at the collectors, then approached Wayne Grey, CWA staff representative.

Why, he wanted to know, were people putting money in those cans? Gray explained that more than 1300 members of the union had been on strike for six weeks, and that the Steelworkers—who are now on strike themselves—were helping them out.

The boy left, came back later with a dime. He proudly deposited it in a jingling can.

Some hours later he showed up again—in a store where the collectors were counting up gifts that totaled more than $500.

"I've been looking all over for you," he told Gray, and handed over 50c.

His name, he said, was Osie Smith, but he wouldn't tell where he got the money.

Then one of the strikers, a girl, filled in the story. She had watched him shining shoes at 10c per shine. Whenever he finished a job he put a nickel in one pocket, the rest of the money in another. The nickel was for him, the rest of it for the strikers.

Why did he do it?

"I want to help others," he said, "because some day I might want some one to help me."

CWA CONVENTION gave high praise to 1400 members of Local 1162, Tonawanda, N. Y., on strike against Western Electric since Apr. 1. Local's delegates were (left to right) Joseph Patti, Joseph Gentile, Pres. Frank Catalano, William Newman and Rudolph Cerjan. More than $3000 was pledged to aid in fight, and a big door collection was taken up.

House Rejects AMA War Cries Votes $5 Old Age Pension Hike

DESPITE opposition by the American Medical Association and die-hard Republicans, the House last week reversed itself and passed a bill to boost old age insurance benefits about $5 a month.

The roll call vote was 360 to 22. This was 105 votes more than the two-thirds majority needed for approval.

The House action was hailed by the Committee for the Nation's Health.

CNH Chairman Michael M. Davis said that the vote demonstrates "that doctors who try to throw their profession into politics under the guidance of public relations counsel are not as wise as doctors who work with the sick in the ways they are trained to do under the guidance of science."

"Public relations counsel" meant Whitaker & Baxter, AMA's high-priced and high-powered publicists.

The bill calls for an increase in benefits for the four and a half million persons receiving old age insurance of $5 a month or 12½%, whichever is larger. The maximum benefits payable to a family would be increased from the present $150 to $168.75 a month.

Persons who become eligible in the future for old age assistance would get the increases, although in some cases the rises would be somewhat smaller than paid to those now receiving the benefits.

As the present fund is large enough to absorb the increases in benefits, the bill does not call for any increase in social security taxes. The bill went to the Senate.

The bill was amended in an attempt to meet charges made by the Republicans a month ago when the measure was defeated by a 150 to 140 majority, which was far short of the two-third vote.

At the instigation of the American Medical Association, the Republicans then hurled charges of "socialized medicine" at the bill.

The AMA's House of Delegates, which met in Chicago two weeks ago, tried to get the Republicans to do another smear job on the bill.

But a deluge of letters of protest—received by the Republicans since they defeated the bill—made them wary of staging a repeat performance.

They got their signal from Rep. Martin (Mass.), House minority leader, who said, "I think that on the whole the Republicans will vote for the bill and let the Senate fix it up."

PENSION BENEFITS BEGIN.—Twenty-five members of the CIO Textile Workers shared in $27,000 in retirement benefits under new program at Lawrence, Mass., mill of American Woolen Co. Marie Uttley, 78 (left), gets check for $1084 from C. A. Wiessner, mill manager, as Arthur W. Brown, TWUA joint board manager, looks on.

Food, Rent Hikes Push BLS Index Near Peak

IT'S NOT NEWS to housewives, but the cost of living is still climbing.

The consumer price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics went up again, for the twelfth time in 15 months. And it's now just a hairline below the all-time high.

The latest BLS report, issued last week, reported the index reached 189.0 over the pre-World War II average in the month ending May 15. That was an increase of .2% during the month, to bring the index just one tenth of a point below the all-time high reached at the beginning of this year.

Rising food prices, which climbed 3.9%, and rent hikes were important factors in the latest index gain.

The BLS index gain meant a 2c hourly wage increase for 1.3 million railroad workers and at least 1c hourly for 100,000 aircraft, oil, textile and aviation workers.

Here are the cumulative figures for the "new" BLS Index:

Period	Index	Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950: June 15	170.2
1943 monthly average	123.6	1951: June 15	185.2
1944 monthly average	125.5	1952: Jan. 15	189.1
1945 monthly average	128.4	Feb. 15	187.9
1946 monthly average	139.3	Mar. 15	188.0
1947 monthly average	159.2	Apr. 15	188.7
1948 monthly average	171.2	May 15	189.0
1949 monthly average	169.1		
1950 monthly average	171.9		
1951 monthly average	185.6		
1952 monthly average	188.5		

New Orleans Tank Plant Strike Voted

WORKERS in the Chrysler tank engine plant in New Orleans have voted 892 to 8 to ask for authorization to strike if need be to win a satisfactory contract.

Under the CIO Auto Workers constitution, strike action can be taken only after a two-thirds vote by secret ballot and authorization by the international.

Norman Matthews, director of the UAW-CIO Chrysler Dept., and Reg. Dir. Russell Letner said New Orleans management has refused to apply wage rates and other working standards provided in the national agreement which covers all other Chrysler plants.

For the first time Chrysler is insisting on a separate, local contract at New Orleans providing 29 to 51c an hour less for New Orleans Chrysler workers in 190 classifications and a greater spread between different classifications.

Ford workers in New Orleans are covered by the national Ford agreement and get the same rate for the same work as Ford workers in Detroit. The UAW-CIO won an NLRB representation election at the Chrysler plant May 5, by a vote of 462 to 1.

Conferences at Detroit on the New Orleans situation have been arranged by the Federal Mediation Service. **(LPA)**

Senate Kills Plans To End Job Patronage

AN ELECTION - minded Senate last week killed proposals to take politics out of the postoffice and three other U. S. agencies.

By majorities ranging up to 29, the Senate turned down proposals to take 21,000 postmasters out of the political patronage system and put them under civil service.

Similar proposals affecting 94 U S. Marshals and 51 key officials of the Customs Bureau also were defeated.

The three government reorganization bills were originally recommended by the bi-partisan Hoover Commission on government reorganization, and were presented with President Truman's endorsement.

The fight against the bills to extend civil service was led by Sen. McClellan (D. Ark.).

A small group of senators, led by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), led the unsuccessful effort to win approval of the measures.

Humphrey attacked "the hangover of spoilism" and said:

"The American people are sick of corruption and the political patronage system."

LIU 78 Ups Pay In Vegetable Sheds

Wage gains ranging from 7½c to 12½c an hour for vegetable shed workers in the Salinas-Watsonville, Cal., area were chalked up last week by CIO Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers Local Industrial Union No. 78.

The new contract, covering 3500 workers, was won after four months of negotiating with 53 shipping firms. The wage increases are retroactive to March 15. The negotiating committee was headed by Pres. J. E. Frost and Frank L. Menezes, district executive officer.

ELLERY FOSTER, former research director for the CIO Woodworkers, has been appointed advisor to the government of India on community development under the Point Four Program.

Ship Union Delays Strike In 10 Yards

THE CIO Shipbuilding Workers have again postponed strike deadlines for 40,000 members in 10 East Coast shipyards to permit work continuance until "full victory" in negotiations or a walkout.

The strike was to have begun June 13 at eight yards of the Bethlehem Steel Co. and two of the Todd Shipyards Corp. IUMSWA Pres. John Grogan announced that the decision to postpone the strike was made at a two-day meeting in New York City of the union's officers, executive board, Bethlehem Atlantic Coast committee and the Todd bargainers.

The union demands include a 20c across-the-board hourly increase, lifting the standard rate for first-class mechanics to $2 an hour, union shop, eight paid holidays and increased vacations.

Swift Named On 360 Price Boost Counts

UNCLE SAM last week charged Swift & Co. with widespread violations of meat price controls.

In federal court in Boston, the concern—one of the Big Four packers—was charged with 360 violations. U. S. Atty. George F. Garrity said that the firm was being charged with more than 100 other violations in actions in federal courts in New Haven, Conn., Concord, N. H., and Sioux Falls, S. D.

Complaints filed in Boston alleged that ceiling price regulations controlling the sale and distribution of meats were "knowingly and wilfully violated" and that false invoicing was used to "accomplish and cover up the alleged violations."

The criminal information was filed on behalf of the Office of Price Stabilization. Swift & Co., its subsidiaries, branches and some of its managers and employes were named.

UFW Officers In New Terms

TWO TOP officials of the CIO Furniture Workers were re-elected on the closing day of the UFWA-CIO's national convention, held in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Pres. Morris H. Pizer was returned to office for his third two-year term and Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford to his second term.

Newly-elected vice presidents are Michael DiCicco, New York, Eastern Region; Samuel Sloan, Chicago, Midwestern Region; Walter Carson, Memphis, Southern Region; and Fred Stefan, San Francisco, Western Region.

3 In Family Gain Pension Benefits Of ACWA Plan

THREE MEMBERS of a family with a total of 140 years' service in the Rochester, N. Y., clothing industry soon will be enjoying together the benefits of the CIO Clothing Workers pension plan.

Already two members of the family, Mrs. Martha Sayles and Mrs. Ida Fenrick—twin sisters who went to work in a Rochester clothing factory 50 years ago—have retired under the pension plan. Whenever they moved to a new plant, they went together.

Mrs. Fenrick said that her husband, Theodore, who has worked in Rochester clothing plants for 40 years, plans to apply soon for retirement under the ACWA plan.

ANGRY WOMEN tenants in the first Michigan housing cooperative get help in their drive for a fair housing deal from James Lincoln (center), administrative assistant to Sen. Moody (D. Mich.), and Leo Goodman, director of the CIO National Housing Committee, at the recent Congressional investigation of the VA and FHA loan programs in Detroit. Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers also testified.

By 3 Votes Senate Kills Seaway Bill

BY A three-vote margin, the Senate last week killed all chance of action on the St. Lawrence Seaway project for this session of Congress.

Action came on a motion by Sen. O'Conor (D., Md.) to return the bill to the Foreign Relations Committee, which had earlier reported it out without recommendation. The vote was 43 for recommittal to 40 against.

Voting came less than an hour after President Truman had made an 11th-hour plea for passage and a day after the CIO, continuing its fight for the seaway, had urged the Senate to beat down attempts to kill the measure by such parliamentary devices as recommittal.

Capitol Hill observers noted 13 senators were absent when the vote was taken and called it a new victory for one of the strongest Washington lobbys. Fighting the bill were railroad groups, big private utilities, some mine companies and seaport lobbyists.

Voting for recommittal were 24 Republicans and 19 Democrats. Twenty-four Democrats and 16 Republicans voted against burying the measure, which had been studied for 30 years and backed by every President of the United States since it was first proposed.

In his last-minute plea for passage, Truman said it would be "one of the nation's worst economic mistakes" to let the project fail "by default."

He warned that Canada would develop the project single-handed. Almost immediately after the vote was announced, Canadian External Affairs Minister Lester B. Pearson said Canada should proceed immediately with an all-Canadian seaway project.

Truman also said:

"If Canada builds the waterway, and they expect to build it, we will pay toll on every ton of steel that comes from the iron deposits in Labrador.

"It has become necessary for us to import nearly all our iron from Labrador, Liberia, and Venezuela. This waterway would prevent our steel mills in the Midwest from moving to the East Coast.

"That situation happened to the textile mills of New England and I don't want to see it happen in the case of the Midwest steel mills."

In a letter to every senator, CIO Legislative Director Nathan E. Cowan noted, "CIO has consistently and energetically supported legislation to advance the project on the grounds that both the power and navigation facilities would expand and stabilize employment in New York State, New England and the Midwest."

Both pleas were rejected and "absentee" senators, plus a powerful lobby, won another round in their long battle against the seaway.

Truman Calls Again For Strong FEP Measure

PRESIDENT Truman last week served fighting notice that there would be no compromise on his civil rights program.

In a two-fisted speech at the commencement exercises of Howard Univ., a Negro institution, the President called for the full force and power of the federal government behind a strong civil rights program.

"I am not one of those who feel that we can leave these matters up to the states alone, or that we can rely solely on the efforts of men of good will," said the President.

It was an obvious challenge to Sen. Taft (O.), Gen. Eisenhower and leading contenders for the Republican presidential nomination. Both of them have positions directly opposed to that of the President. It was also an answer to some members of his own party, who have hinted at a compromise in an effort to placate the Southern Dixiecrat bloc.

Truman summed up his concept of civil rights by saying that all Americans "should be equal before the law . . . enjoy equal political rights . . . and . . . have equal opportunities for education, employment, and decent living conditions."

He derided the "prophets of doom" who said his program would weaken the country. The President contended that, on the contrary, "it had made it stronger."

The nation has made progress in the past five years, Truman reported, but he added, "we still have a long way to go." Only two of the 10 points in the President's 1948 civil rights program have been enacted into law.

Improved race relations, the President argued, could only be achieved by "forward movement" and not by following the doctrine of people who "are so afraid of rocking the boat, that they stop rowing."

Truman also linked civil rights to foreign affairs, saying:

"We should realize that much of the trouble in the world today is the result of false ideas of racial superiority . . . Today, as we reach a fuller understanding of the brotherhood of man, we are laying aside those old prejudices.

"We are working with the new nations of Asia and Africa as equals. Anything less would be a betrayal of the democratic ideals we profess. Better than any other country, the United States can reach out, through our diversity of races and origins, and deal as man to man with the different peoples of the globe."

Listen In! CIO Joins In Radio Forum

THE CIO will be well represented on major radio networks during the next few weeks.

Maurice F. McElligott, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State CIO Council, led off over CBS last Saturday on "Cross-Section U.S.A." with a discussion of how to balance the national budget. At 4:30 p.m. EDT June 28 on the same program over the same network, Milton Plumb, assistant editor of The CIO News, will take part in a round table discussion of the work of the 82nd Congress.

The "Viewpoint U.S.A." program broadcast over NBC at 12 M. EDT July 6 will feature a pre-convention discussion of labor's role in the coming Presidential campaign by Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Robert Nathan's series of weekly 15-minute talks on national affairs, presented on behalf of the national CIO, will resume at 7 p.m. EDT July 5 over the ABC network. It will continue at the same time on following Saturdays.

Civil Rights Issue High In Poll Of Labor

"THE Democrats have no hope of victory if they retreat from their 1948 platform on civil rights or key labor issues."

That opinion of Barney Hopkins, secretary-treasurer of the Michigan CIO Council, keynoted the replies of CIO leaders in 10 states to a questionnaire circulated by The Nation, New York weekly. The Nation published the replies in an article entitled, "The Planks Labor Wants in the 1952 Platforms."

Frank Rosenblum, general secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, summed up CIO's views on specific platform planks this way:—

"Labor wants effective price controls, including rents; expanded social security, including unemployment compensation based on uniformity of payments among the states; equitable taxation, with more relief for low-income groups and with proper excess-profit taxes; repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and restoration of provisions of the Wagner Act; adequate housing for low and moderate-income families; national health insurance; federal aid to education; civil-rights legislation to implement constitutional guarantees for all minorities (anti-poll-tax, anti-lynching and permanent FEPC legislation); repeal of the McCarran and Smith acts and other regulations curtailing the basic rights of individuals and providing for 'thought control'; positive efforts toward a resolution of the basic issues involved in international tensions so that the threat of a world war and its consequences will be eliminated."

Other CIO leaders, answering the questionnaire in much the same words, were Roy W. Atkinson, CIO regional director in Seattle; Elizabeth Nord, Textile Workers, Rhode Island; James F. Christie, Vermont State CIO Council, and George Brown, Oregon State CIO Council.

IUE Contract Aids Upgrading

Union contracts help end discrimination.

Thanks to seniority provisions of the CIO Electrical Workers' contract with Philco Corp. in Philadelphia, some 30 Negro workers have been upgraded to production and assembly jobs in recent weeks in the big plant.

Herbert Hill, a labor relations assistant of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reported upgrading of Negroes in the tube assembly, main television assembly, radio assembly, electric drill and other production departments.

'You Hold The Key'—

Church Handbook Tells How To Fight Bias

HOW EVERYBODY can help improve human rights in his community is the theme of a 82-page paper-bound book just issued by the Women's Division of the Methodist Church.

The book, "You Hold the Key to Human Rights," spells out how communities can improve human rights and group relations.

To encourage the reader to go and do likewise, the Methodist report is filled with examples of how human rights have been improved in the United States and the world.

"You Hold the Key" points to the United Nation's Declaration of Human Rights as "a challenge and a promise for every man, woman and child in the world. For Americans, so directly in the spotlight of world leadership, it is a clear and compelling responsibility."

"Human rights begin with man's treatment of his fellow man. They are enjoyed or denied—in your own communities, in our every-day dealings with our friends and neighbors," the report says.

The UN Declaration points out, says the book, that in addition to personal, economic—(which includes the right to belong to unions), political and social rights, there are "certain rights—and these are the most important—which cut across all categories and are really all-embracing." These are:

"The right to equal opportunity in all areas of life, 'without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status . . .'

"Freedom of opinion and expression, 'including the right to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers . . .'

"The right to education 'directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms . . .'"

"You Hold the Key" says "the most important fact about human rights in the U.S. is that we are constantly striving to "reinforce and expand them." It then goes on to tell about the work of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, on which CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey served.

A major portion of the book is devoted to the mechanism for organizing the community to aid finding out what a community lacks in civil rights and then carrying the campaign to its objective. Getting all groups in the community, including unions, to join in the campaign is stressed.

"You Hold the Key to Human Rights" sells for 50c a copy and is available in quantity at the Literature Headquarters, Women's Div. of Christian Service, Methodist Church, 7820 Reading Rd., Cincinnati 37, O., or the Community Relations Service, 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. —F. R.

Give A Buck To PAC

'Self-Starters'—

Ohio CIO Parley Gives Locals Job Of Studying World Issues

By ROBERT WARMAN

SIXTY Ohio CIO unionists spent three days in Columbus talking over labor's task in world affairs at the state's first CIO International Affairs Conference.

They went home determined to be "self-starters" in translating newly-gained knowledge into political action.

From Jack Kroll, Ohio CIO Council president and CIO-PAC national director, came the warning that labor's interest in world affairs is part and parcel with its interest in national issues. And the place to begin, he said, is in local political action. Kroll told the delegates:

"You have on your own individual shoulders responsibility for what our nation will do in the future, and that will be, to a large extent, what the world will do."

The three-day conference was held at Ohio State Univ. in Columbus, under joint sponsorship of the State CIO Council and the American Labor Education Service. The later organization was assisted by a grant from the Fund for Adult Education, which was established by the Ford Foundation.

Labor participants in the Mutual Security Administration are urging a shift in emphasis in U. S. foreign policy, the conference was told by Robert Oliver, CIO labor adviser to the MSA.

Oliver said the struggle against communism is not one that can be won by military preparations alone, but by helping the world to gain higher living standards.

Oliver stressed the importance of U. S. labor attaches in the diplomatic service. Because they speak the language of the people, they enjoy, he said, a tremendous advantage over the ordinary diplomat.

Renewed high tariff-protectionist demands by some U. S. industrialists were held a threat to recovery in Western Europe by John M. Leddy, director of the State Dept. Office of Economic Defense and Trade Policy.

Leddy said U. S. foreign policy places Europe first because of its great industrial potential. But jacking-up U. S. tariffs, he warned, would be a break on European defense mobilization.

THE State Dept. aide credited the U. S. economic recovery program begun with the Marshall Plan for gains in Western Europe. But he said the cartel domination of much of Europe's economy, with resulting high prices, badly needs correction.

A program for local union consideration of world affairs was presented by George Guernsey, CIO associate director of education. He suggested locals invite foreign trade unionists to local meetings, stress the United Nations and Point Four, emphasize the work of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and encourage reading and discussion of international issues.

The need for intelligence in foreign affairs was pointed up by Orville Jones, State CIO Council education director, who said:

"For the first time, we are building the machinery where workers are taking part in world affairs. When we get strong enough, we may find the answers."

TALKING IT OVER.—Four participants in Ohio CIO International Affairs Conference were (from left): Merlin Bishop, American Labor Education Service and parley co-chairman; Orville Jones, Ohio CIO Council education directors, also co-chairman; Abdel Raouf Abu Alam, Egyptian labor attache; and Joseph Glazer, CIO Rubber Workers education director.

Japanese Labor Will Fight For Rights, ILO Warned

JAPANESE trade unions are planning new protest strikes rather than sacrifice rights won under the allied occupation.

Saburo Oka, president of the Japan Teachers Union, made that prediction to the Intl. Labor Organization meeting in Geneva.

Occupation policies, he said, "broke down the feudalistic practices and liberated workers and farmers." Since the Korean war, he added, there had been an abrupt change in these policies.

"The necessity to control Communist activities during this period led to many restrictive regulations," he added, pointing out Japanese workers were "united in opposition to rearmament because they want to protect their own livelihood . . . fear Japan's reverting to its fascistic prewar status and the resultant denial of democracy."

"Occupation, in its original stage, gave us many forms of freedom, most of which, however, we have already lost, or will shortly be deprived of," he observed, adding:

"Freedom is something not given but something to fight for."

HERE'S PART OF group of Ohio CIO unionists who attended state's first CIO International Affairs Conference, heard PAC Dir. Jack Kroll emphasize voters' responsibility "for what our nation will do in the future, and that will be, to a large extent, what the world will do." Wider discussion of world issues was urged.

CONGRATULATIONS are being extended by Betty Humphreys, member of Local 1, CIO Government & Civic Employees, to George Cargill on his election as president of her union's British counterpart, the Civil Service Clerical Association. Miss Humphreys is studying British trade unions.

Not Like U. S.—

Britain Encourages Civic Employes To Join Unions

THE BRITISH government isn't the least bit coy. It comes right out and says its employes ought to join the labor unions in their fields.

In fact, it even issues a handbook to every new worker explaining the value of unions in promoting good working relations and in negotiating for salaries and working conditions.

This report is sent from England by Betty Humphreys, a member of Washington Local 1 of the CIO Government & Civic Employees, who went to Great Britain on her own to study the labor movement. She is concentrating on civil service unions.

As a result of the government policy, she wrote, civil service unions have 500,000 members in a potential of 700,000, and have prestige as well as strength.

Workers whose pleas for wage increases once were ignored can now take the government to compulsory arbitration, she said —and often upset the refusal of a demand.

Miss Humphreys has been doing most of her research in the office of the Civil Service Clerical Association, the union for the lower grades of government workers, with nearly 160,000 members.

SHE WAS asked to speak at its recent convention in Prestatyn, North Wales, and to attend as a fraternal delegate. In her brief address she emphasized the importance of personal exchange between unions with similar objectives in Great Britain and the U.S.

"Two of the hotter issues of the convention," she wrote, "were equal pay for women (which they have been trying to get since their start in 1902) and a fair scale of pay for their foreign members in Malta and Gibraltar.

"I explained our equal pay scheme in the U.S. and also our work on wage scales in Panama. By these examples I tried to show the advantages that might accrue by greater exchange of detailed information on similar problems."

CIO Urges Prompt Okeh Of P. R. Bill

THE CIO last week urged the Senate to take "prompt, favorable action" on the new Constitution of Puerto Rico. Nathan E. Cowan, director of the CIO Legislative Dept., wrote each Senator:

"The government of the United States consistently has pursued a policy in Puerto Rico designed to vest ultimately in the people of that Commonwealth complete authority and responsibility for local self-government.

"The objective of that policy will have been accomplished when Congressional approval is given to the Constitution recently adopted by the people of Puerto Rico by an overwhleming vote.

"We know from personal association with our membership in Puerto Rico the deep significance and meaning of the new Constitution to the people of Puerto Rico. Speedy approval of the Constitution by Congress will forge an enduring bond of friendship and good will between them and our own people."

CIO Delegation On Way To ICFTU

A CIO delegation led by Allan S. Haywood, executive vice president, left last week by ship for the meeting of the General Council of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The council will meet July 1-5 in Berlin.

Other members of the delegation are Pres. Michel Quill of the CIO Transport Workers, Victor Reuther, CIO representative in Europe, Michael Ross, director of the CIO Dept. for International Affairs, and James Leary, ICFTU representative at the United Nations.

Give A Buck To PAC

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE WRITER travelled to Grand Rapids, Mich. and had the pleasure and privelege of attending and addressing the annual convention of the United Furniture Workers of America.

This union has made great strides in the past couple of years internally and organizationally. Except for a very few who still seem to favor totalitarism, the delegates supported the policies and programs of their national officers. This union stands forthright with CIO policies and the Convention demonstrated that the membership is behind their officers.

I then proceeded on to Chicago where I met with Frank Cronin, director of the mid-western organizing drive now under way. Things are moving along nicely and we expect big things in the near future.

★

From Chicago I traveled to Cleveland, where I attended and addressed the convention of the Communications Workers of America, CIO, and what a convention! This union and its officers have been a great asset to the CIO, they are happy to be a part of our great organization, and they want to build and unite an even stronger union under the banner of CIO.

In addressing the delegation I pointed out the strides made in the telephone industry in the past few years, I discussed some of the problems and issues facing CIO and organized labor today and what our objectives are. The delegates expressed enthusiastic support of CIO-PAC and the tremendous battle being waged by the CIO Steelworkers. Pres. Joseph Beirne presented to the convention a resume of facts and figures of the true steel situation.

As this paper goes to press the writer will be on the high seas en route to Berlin to attend the meeting of the General Council of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. I will be back around July 14, at which time I will give a report on this meeting. In my absence, my assistant, R. J. Thomas, will be in charge of the CIO Organizational Dept.

In light of the present day political and economic situation, we must all work increasingly hard to make our great union stronger.

★

Reg. Dir. Charles Cowl reports that in a representation election held at the Continental Can plant, Auburndale, Fla., the workers favored the CIO Steelworkers by the following vote: USA-CIO 83, AFL 9, neither 22. Credit for this important victory goes to Joe Moore of the CIO Organizing Committee and Intl. Rep. Estes Riffe of USA-CIO.

Natl. Dir. John Riffe, CIO Organizing Committee, reports the following representation election victories: The White Motor Co., Birmingham, Ala., eligible 20, RWDSU 17, no union 0; Whitin Machine Works, Charlotte, N. C., eligible 225, USA-CIO 131, no union 88, challenged 2.

Sec.-Treas. John Lawson, CIO Stone & Allied Products Workers, reports two certification elections: Northwestern-Hanna Fuel Co., Lime Island, Mich., USAPWA-CIO 8, no union 0; The Detour Dock Co., Detour, Mich., USAPWA-CIO 19, no union 8. Intl. Rep. Robert Kurtz was in charge of both elections.

★

Act. Reg. Dir. A. R. Kinstley reports that the Textile Workers Union, CIO, won a representation election at the Mid-West Burlap and Bag Co., Kansas City, Mo., by the following vote: eligible 27, TWUA 17, AFL 1, no union 7, challenged 1. Intl. Rep. Howard Berge directed this drive. The CIO Packinghouse Workers won a representation election at the Armour Fertilizer Works, North Kansas City, Mo., by the following vote: eligible 36, UPWA 25, no union 1. Field Rep. Frank Brown organized this group and handled the election.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that in a representation election at the New Haven Casket Co., New Haven, Conn., the CIO Furniture Workers won by a vote of 14 to 13 no union. Union Rep. John Sullivan handled this election.

Chairman John Green, United Railroad Workers, reports the tug-boat captains of the Marine Div. of the Long Island Railroad, New York, N. Y. voted in favor of the URRAW-CIO by a 2 to 1 majority. As a result of this election, all workers of the Marine Div. are now CIO members.

'Clean Sweep' Won By TWUA

"A CLEAN SWEEP victory" has been won by the CIO Textile Workers in the important textile industry center of Passaic, N.J.

The TWUA has regained full control of the Passaic Joint Board, announced Carl Holderman, State CIO Council president and TWUA acting state director.

Holderman said the AFL Textile Workers — now engaged in an industry-wide raid against the TWUA — "had completely abdicated from their claim of a right to control the Passaic Joint Board and its funds."

He said the AFL union's attorney had signed a stipulation restoring the joint board's funds and property to the Textile Workers.

"This completely shatters the attempts of the UTW-AFL to raid our union," he said. "By signing this stipulation, the AFL recognizes that they have been repudiated by our members and now concede that textile workers have been and will always be loyal to the TWUA-CIO."

CIO Maritime Group Protests To Truman, Backs Super-Liner Deal

THE CIO Maritime Committee has lodged a strong protest with President Truman against the efforts of Comptroller Gen. Lindsay C. Warren to block delivery of the $70-million superliner United States to the United States Lines.

Chairman Joseph Curran wrote Truman that Warren's "expression of authority far exceeds the power heretofore publicly claimed by the Comptroller. If sustained, it would mean that the validity of every subsidy contract (shipping or otherwise) would be subject to the whims of the Government Accounting Office and the Comptroller."

Delivery of the super-liner to the U. S. Lines was scheduled over the past weekend, after Sec. of Commerce Charles Sawyer was advised that the government's contract with the company was legal.

CURRAN, who is president of the CIO National Maritime Union, also wrote Truman that in the dispute:

"Of equal importance is the doctrine that the decisions of GAO and Comptroller General are final and binding on the executive department to exercise discretion in the administration of the law except with the concurrence of the two auditing agencies.

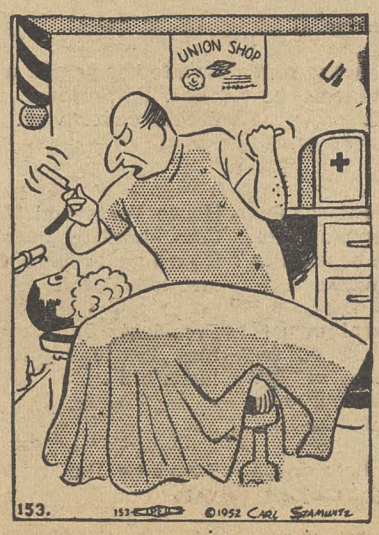
"Thus the auditors inevitably become the government's principal legal and contracting offices.

"It is difficult to believe that Congress intended such a result or that the public, particularly business (including farmers), can afford to concur in the theory advanced by Lindsay Warren and his legal staff.

Curran said that the "normal functions" of the Comptroller General are supported by the CIO and all labor and the commission is not unmindful of his pro-American Merchant Marine work.

Curran also told President Truman the liner United States is "invaluable" as "an instrument of national security.

"Employment of skilled merchant seamen on the ship contributes much to both the economy and the preparedness of our country," he wrote. "If not delivered on schedule our merchant marine will receive a mortal blow."



"The first aid kit? That's for these anti-union carpers who can't keep their mouth shut while I'm shaving 'em!"

IF SUMMER COMES, Fall with its Red Feather campaign can't be far behind. Shown here at a meeting of the new Executive Committee on Labor Participation of the United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston are, left to right (front), Mrs. Margaret Smith, retiring chairman; Letitia Di Virgilio, Children's Aid Association, and Mrs. Hattie Smith, incoming chairman; (rear) John J. Fitzgerald, CIO Auto Workers; Berry Aronson, CIO staff representative with the UCS, and Albert George, CIO Utility Workers.

TWUA Protests Wage Cut Rule By Bates' Arbitrator

THE CIO Textile Workers is going to go to court to set aside part of an arbitrator's decision cutting the wages of 7000 employes of the Bates Manufacturing Co., Lewiston, Me.

Court action was authorized by the unanimous vote of the union's executive council at a meeting in New York City last week. TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve said:

"We cannot legally contest the wage cut, amounting to about 7½c an hour, awarded by the arbitrator, even though we believe it is an outrageous miscarriage of justice.

"However, it is not within the power of the arbitrator, under our contract, to alter any of the contract terms. He could not legally suspend the escalator clause any more than he could abolish paid holidays."

THE arbitrator is Prof. William Simkin of the Univ. of Pennsylvania.

An emergency conference of delegates from all the northern cotton-rayon locals was scheduled to be held in Boston June 22. The union's executive council authorized Rieve; Executive Vice Pres. Mariane S. Bishop, who is also the union's cotton rayon director who helped present TWUA's case to the arbitrator, and Sec.-Treas. William Pollock to speak for it in asking recommendations on the effect of the decision on other pending wage arbitration cases.

During the hearing, TWUA charged that the company, which has five plants in Maine, cited losses in the past three months that were misleading. The company had asked for a 30c hourly wage cut ruling.

The union said that the losses arose from "peculiar circumstances" including large inventory losses due to the decline in the price of rayon yarn and raw cotton.

In a statement issued after the hearing, the union said the Bates firm has been "fantastically profitable," but because of a "few months of slack business, the impartial arbiter has authorized the company to cut wages despite the workers' rising living costs.

During the hearing, union spokesmen disputed the company's claim that its assets are are "dwindling," and charged that they are, in fact, increasing.

TWUA declared that Bates' net working capital, as of last Dec. 31, was at an all-time high of more than $20.7 million and that its earned surplus was $12.7 million.

From 1946 to 1951 while its wage rates were higher than those of some of its competitors, the Bates concern earned $52¼ million before taxes and more than $30 million after taxes.

"There is no sense and no justice," TWUA said, "in a situation in which the owners of industry take the profits but the workers suffer the losses."

Migrant Labor Pact Extended

The Migrant Labor Agreement between U. S. and Mexico has been amended and extended from June 30 until Dec. 31, 1953.

The agreement aims to provide not only for furnishing Mexican labor where needed in this country, but also to halt the flow of illegal Mexican labor—known as "wetbacks"—into this country.

The new agreement contains changes made by Public Law 78, presumably designed to halt the wetbacks, but which CIO warned was full of loopholes.

No New Laws—

Haywood: 'Unionists Have Licked Commies'

By MILTON PLUMB

THE CIO is firmly convinced that no new legislation is needed now to deal with Communist-dominated unions, CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood told the Senate Labor subcommittee last week.

Pres. James B. Carey of the CIO Electrical Workers testified that his union agrees completely with the CIO position on this matter.

Speaking on the basis of IUE's experiences in the defense-critical atomic energy and electrical industries, Carey contended that even in the most strategic areas, the problem can be handled satisfactorily by administrative action.

"We have today an aroused alert trade union movement on guard against communism and informed as to its methods and techniques," Haywood said.

"That is the best assurance that we could have that any further attempt of the Communists to use the trade union movement for their own ends will be defeated."

Haywood traced the history of the successful struggle within the CIO to clean up unions dominated by Communists, which culminated in the expulsion of 11 unions which claimed one million members. He emphasized:

1. While a considerable portion of this membership has since returned to new CIO unions free of Communists, "the campaign to bring these workers back into the American trade union movement has been arduous and expensive" and took a large part of CIO energies over the last two years.

2. The CIO expulsion procedures were thoroughly fair and democratic, providing full hearings and due process, and they have been upheld by the courts.

3. There has been no challenge to the correctness of the CIO determinations as to which unions were Communist controlled.

4. The eradication of Communists from the CIO was accomplished without government intervention.

As a matter of fact, Haywood said, the Communist-dominated unions used provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act making unions generally sueable on contracts in the federal courts in an effort to delay the CIO expulsion action.

"These provisions had been adopted by the reactionary 80th Congress for the purpose of harassing labor unions," Haywood pointed out, "and the Communist-run unions did not scruple at using them in their attempts to harass the CIO."

Haywood added that the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit requirement "has accomplished nothing worthwhile to date, and I see no reason to expect that it will accomplish anything hereafter." He declared that it is "fundamentally unsound in principle" and "raises a grave question of civil liberties" insofar as it relates to belief.

Pointing out that the purpose of a fair labor relations law should be to promote harmonious industrial relations, Haywood objected to the affidavit because it "gratuitously insults unions" and places in the hands of the employer, rather than the government, the decision of whether or not a union is to be penalized for Communist leadership.

An example of the latter operation of the law was cited to the committee by the IUE-CIO. Carey charged that "a small group of profit-blinded business executives" has given "active assistance and encouragement" to a Communist-dominated union in return for savings of millions of dollars "in money not paid out in wage gains and other contract improvements."

The big electrical corporations, Carey charged, "have committed something very close to treason" in actively supporting the United Electrical Workers, which the CIO expelled in 1949 because of Communist domination. He named the General Electric Corp. as one of the firms which "utilize communism" in this way.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), chairman of the subcommittee which has been holding hearings on the problem of Communists in the labor movement, called Carey's charges "very serious" and said he would call representatives of both GE and UE to testify before his committee.

Carey said that GE used the courts to aid UE in its fight with the CIO union and assisted it in National Labor Relations Board elections. He attacked particularly a "collusive agreement" granting UE the checkoff even before the question of the proper bargaining agent had been determined in the courts.

At the same time, GE refused to grant the checkoff to the CIO Electrical Workers and would not permit the IUE to send representatives or distribute election material in its plants, Carey said.

Carey, speaking for the IUE, suggested that the Defense Dept. set up a tri-partite committee of labor, industry and procurement representatives to determine whether unions or employers involved in defense contracts are security risks.

Such a board would be empowered, after hearings, to refuse or revoke defense contracts to employers who bargain with Communist-dominated unions.

Haywood said that the CIO has taken no position with regard to enlargement or extension of the government's administrative procedures in this field.

COMMUNIST CONTROL of the United Electrical Workers, expelled from the CIO in 1949, was denounced by Pres. James B. Carey of CIO Electrical Workers at hearings before the Senate Labor subcommittee. Russ Nixon (with glasses in background), UE's Washington representative, listens while Carey questions UE's right to speak for the workers in the industry.

6-23

Sneak War On Jersey Rent Controls Hit

NEW JERSEY real estate boards are preparing for a wholesale assault on rent control, State CIO Pres. Carl Holderman warned last week.

Holderman named Raymond Preideaux, president of the New Jersey Real Estate Board, as kingpin in the plan to strip tenants of protection against rent rouging and illegal eviction.

The real estate interests are "planning a sudden sneak attack on the rent program," through "quick passage of a local decontrol ordinance before the public becomes aware of the threat," Holderman warned.

He revealed that Preideaux had been travelling the state, advising local realtor boards on techniques of decontrol by local action and suggesting they cultivate local officials and win them over to decontrol on the basis of a private survey of rental vacancies compiled by real estate interests.

He cited as an example of the real estate group's tactics the case of Rutherford, N. J. The CIO official charged that there "a real estate-dominated city council rammed through a decontrol measure in spite of protests from various community groups, and over the strenuous opposition of more than 700 irate tenants who jammed into the public hearings, whereas only two people spoke in favor of decontrol."

Gary Rent Lids Restored By U.S.

Full federal rent stabilization for most of highly industrialized Lake County, Ind., went back into effect on June 12, as the area was certified as "critical."

Rent Stabilizer Tighe E. Woods noted there had been a substantial influx of workers into the large steel plants of Gary, Hammond and East Chicago, causing a housing shortage and a threatened sharp increase in rents.

'Remedial' FEP Bill Passes Senate Subcommittee Test

A "REMEDIAL" and enforceable Fair Employment Practices bill last week received initial Senate committee approval.

The bill—a fusion of measures introduced by Sens. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Ives (R. N. Y.)—was approved by the Senate Labor subcommittee. Approval by the full Labor committee is required before Senate action.

The bill would set up a U. S. "Commission on Equality of Opportunity in Employment."

The five - man commission would be empowered to issue orders to employers, or unions, charged with bias, ordering them to stop discriminating because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry in hiring of workers. The commission's orders would be subject to court review.

The bill was discribed by Labor subcommittee sources as "remedial" rather than "punitives."

Procedures outlined for the anti-bias agency are patterned after the New York State FEPC law, calling for a three-step procedure: investigation and attempts to mediate bias cases by commission investigators on a voluntary basis, formal hearings before the commission, and, if necessary, court action by the commission to gain enforcement of its decision.

One serious loophole, however, is contained in the measure. It would give Congress a veto power over any regulation issued by the commission.

(President Truman pledges no compromise on civil rights program: see Page 9.)

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Smith Permanent Injunction Bill H.R. 7647	Puts unions under injunctions and court receiverships during emergency periods.	Before House Armed Services Com.	Write immediately to representatives vigorously opposing bill.
Defense Production Act	Extends price-wage-rent and other controls beyond June 30.	Senate has passed weakened bill; House floor action under way.	Urge representatives to fight for strong stabilization program.
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	House Ways and Means Com. holding hearings. Senate Finance Com. has tabled bill.	Strongly urge members House Ways and Means Com. to support bill.
Tidelands Oil	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	President Truman vetoes "state rights" oil lands bill.	Urge senators and representatives to uphold veto.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Com. voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 30, 1952 | 82 | No. 26

House Butchers Price Controls, Votes T-H Against Steel Strike

—SEE PAGES 2 & 3

"TURN ON THE HEAT . . . on Bethlehem Steel, not on us!" It was plenty hot, with the temperature around 95, for these card-playing CIO Steelworkers in a picket tent near the Bethlehem, Pa., plant and that coal oil stove is strictly a gag. But there's nothing humorous in the determination of the Bethlehem strikers, nor the skill and detail of their strike organization. (See story and pictures, Pages 6 and 7.)

Now We'll Need Telescopes To Keep Track Of Prices

HOUSEWIVES will have to become astronomers to keep track of higher prices and higher living costs—if what Congress has done to price controls is allowed to stand.

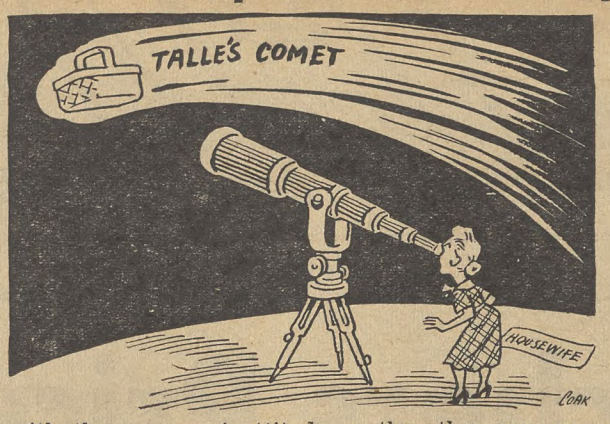
"If we tie the cost of living to Talle's Comet," said Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam last week, "we may never see it again."

"Talle's Comet" was his description of the House-approved amendment by Rep. Talle (R. Ia.) wiping out virtually all present price controls.

Both Putnam and Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall bitterly condemned the House action—in committee of the whole and later roll call votes—to wipe out price ceilings at a time when living costs have passed previous peaks.

Putnam said the Republican-led "minority in control of the House voted for higher food prices, higher living costs, and higher defense costs. It voted for inflation."

"The absenteeism on the one hand and the 'to hell



with the consumer' attitude on the other gave us a bill which is a monstrosity," Putnam declared.

"If the Congress tears the guts out of the stabilization program and lets the cost of living again run riot—as this bill would do—the housewife will find that the high prices she is now paying will look like bargains compared to what will happen. The lobbies would win, but the people would lose."

Arnall revealed that the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index, which was at 189.0 in mid-May, has climbed past the 189.1 all-time record of mid-January.

Arnall warned Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.) that, if the House action stands, consumers "will have absolutely no protection against additional inflation and skyrocketing price increases."

The price chief debunked the "deflation" campaign which business papers have been building up for several weeks, as preliminary to the House price-boosting decontrol drive.

"There are some soft spots in our economy today," Arnall said, "but their prevalence has been greatly exaggerated.

"Basically, our economy is firm, with widespread upward pressures on prices despite the presence of some soft spots. Under these circumstances, inflation remains a very real threat to our national economy."

House Hoots, Hollers And Kills Price Controls

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE DIXIEGOP coalition of reactionary Republicans and more reactionary Southern Democrats that has been running rampant in the House voted last week to kill off virtually all price controls at midnight June 30.

After this contemptuous defiance of the housewife and other consumers, the Dixiegops proceeded to kick American workers and thousands of tenants in the teeth.

They voted to continue wage controls for one year beyond the June 30 expiration date of the Defense Production Act, thus freezing wages while giving control of prices to the greedy, the profiteers, the chiselers and the speculators.

Then they yielded to pressure from the real estate lobby and voted to end rent controls in most communities on Sept. 30 unless their continuation is voted by local governing bodies or by the citizens in a referendum election.

THE effect of the House action is to add millions of dollars to the cost of living while preventing workers from obtaining wage increases to meet price boosts, and adding billions to the cost of rearmament.

The end came on June 26—four days before the Defense Production Act was due to die—after the extension measure under consideration was turned into a shambles by a series of amendments that would have made it meaningless even if controls had been retained.

The amended act was extended by a 211 to 185 vote.

FINAL action was taken on both the amendments and the extension after trial heats during which the House sat as a committee of the whole. This means that no roll call votes were taken and that each action was subject to formal approval when the House again went into regular session.

The Senate previously had passed a bill extending a weakened version of the Defense Production Act to Feb. 28, 1953. Conferees representing the two bodies went into conference. They were expected to report back with a compromise bill setting the price and wage controls death knell for some date between those named in the two versions.

The House during its rampage acted with far less dignity than the average union convention, no matter how wild. Hoots and shouts, catcalls and boos were frequent, and Rep. Cole (R. Kan.) forgot himself so far as virtually to call Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall a liar.

The amendment to end price ceilings on June 30 was introduced by Rep. Talle (R. O.).

IT would remove all controls over the prices of items which are not rationed or allocated. No items are rationed and no rationing is in sight. The only items allocated are some metals, so the effect of the amendment is to kill controls on articles consumers buy and to retain them on what most manufacturers buy.

The tally, on the roll call, was 210 to 182. Voting for it were 56 Democrats — all from the South except for Rep. Fernandez (N.M.) — and 154 Republicans. Opposing it were 141 Democrats, 40 Republicans and one independent.

The hatchet job on rent controls was the contribution of Rep. Wheeler (D. Ga.), and was written into the bill by a vote of 226 to 169.

It would end controls in critical defense areas and other communities now protected by them on Sept. 30 unless positive action is taken in the community to extend them—and the extension may not be beyond Mar. 31, 1953.

Earlier, a proposal to end rent safeguards except in critical defense areas on June 30, offered by Rep. Williams (D. Miss.), was defeated by a standing vote of 119 to 69.

A move by Rep. Barden (D. N. C.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, to kill all price and wage controls on July 31 was defeated by a 150 to 244 vote, although it had been tentatively approved in the committee of the whole.

Other amendments:

Rep. Cole (R. Kan.): Guaranteeing individual wholesalers and retailers customary markups; the Office of Price Stabilization applied markups on an industry basis.

Rep. Cole again: Abolishing the Salary Stabilization Board and transferring its functions to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which filled a similar role during World War II.

Rep. Rogers (D. Fla.): Relieving persons selling goods or services at prices below ceilings of the obligation to report to the OPS.

Rep. Dague (R. Pa.): Protecting competitive positions established within an industry before the start of the Korean fighting in the application of price controls.

Rep. Jones (D. Mo.): Removing wage controls from the newspaper, radio, television, theatre and outdoor advertising industry, which have not been subject to price control.

Cole's attack on Arnall came during a Republican fight to block the reading of a letter from the Price Stabilizer commenting on the Kansan's amendment to allow each individual retailer and wholesaler his individual markup. Arnall said enforcement of such an amendment would be "impossible" because nobody would know what the ceilings should be.

The House, on a party vote, approved reading of the letter.

'Taking Food From Babies'

Now it's the diaper set that's hit by inflation.

On grocery shelves all over the nation, cans and jars of baby meats, cereals and other baby foods cost a penny more last week.

The boost resulted from an Office of Price Stabilization order upping ceiling prices for baby food processors. Action was taken under the industry earning standard issued by OPS under the loophole-ridden Defense Production Act.

OPS also allowed the building material industry to up prices to reflect higher freight rates. Such increases were granted earlier for more than 1000 consumer items.

—Herblock in the Washington Post

"It's A Little Confusing"

'Fair Trade' Bill Hit

CIO LAST WEEK sharply attacked a pending bill in Congress to make price-boosting "fair trade" laws enforceable.

Such action, said Nathan E. Cowan, CIO Legislative Dept. director, would make "consumers the victims of a price-fixing device."

The CIO protest was directed against the House-passed McGuire Bill, which now is before the Senate. The bill sets aside a recent Supreme Court decision and makes it possible for 45 states with "fair trade" laws to re-enforce such legislation.

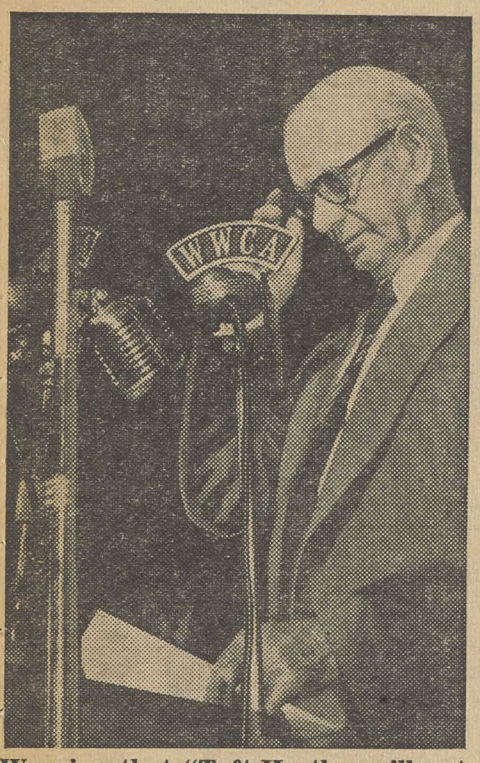
"We do not believe that resale price maintenance, which makes consumers the victims of a price-fixing device, is the right way to give small retailers the protection to which they are entitled," Cowan said in a letter to each Senator.

"The unfair and monopolistic practices of large retailers should be attacked directly under the unfair competition provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act, strengthened, if necessary, to cope with the conditions as they exist."

Cowan pointed out that the Robinson-Patman Act, which the CIO endorses, permits a seller to reflect the lower cost of large-volume sales in lower prices, but that the McGuire Bill would prevent sellers from passing on to customers any part of the lower cost of large-volume operations.

"We object to legalizing this practice whereby manufacturers of identified products fix the prices at which retailers must sell them to consumers," Cowan decared. "We believe that competition between retailers, as well as between manufacturers, should not be stifled but should be encouraged."

'Taft-Hartley Won't Make Steel'



Warning that "Taft-Hartley will not manufacture steel" is voiced by USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray at Gary.

Old timers of the steel industry, retired workers now enjoying pensions won by the USA-CIO in 1949 strike, filled first rows at strike rally of 8000 steelworkers in Gary, Ind., Memorial Auditorium. Old timers cupped ears to hear Philip Murray, cheered when he blasted the steel companies.

"We as free Americans will not work under a Taft-Hartley injunction."

That's what signs and banners proclaimed as 8000 striking CIO Steelworkers jammed the Municipal Auditorium in Gary, Ind., one of the nation's big steel centers.

They cheered as Philip Murray, president of the steel union, said:

"Over on Capitol Hill, attempts are being made to suppress organized labor in the United States.

"Now they seek imposition of the infamous Taft-Hartley Act.

"Taft-Hartley will not manufacture steel."

But the Dixiegops on Capitol Hill went full speed ahead on their efforts to break the four-week-long strike of the USA-CIO and force steel production through court injunctions.

The House joined the Senate in voting a "request" that President Truman move for a T-H anti-strike injunction against the Steelworkers.

The vote came in the midst of general assault on labor and consumers as the House butchered the Defense Production Act. Democratic Leader McCormack (Mass.) described the Dixiegop majority as "drunk with power."

While voting to wipe out all price controls (see opposite page), the House took these two actions aimed at labor:

1. Approved the amendment by Rep. Smith, Virginia, labor-hater, "requesting" T-H action against the steel union—a rider similar to the Byrd amendment adopted 49 to 30 by the Senate. The House vote, in committee of the whole, was 190 to 138; the roll call count was 228 to 164.

2. Adopted 256 to 138 a rider by Rep. Lucas (D. Tex.) abolishing the present three-party Wage Stabilization Board and setting up a new agency dominated by public members and stripped of authority to handle wage disputes.

There was no immediate comment from Truman on the congressional "request," but an aide said there was no change in the President's position that T-H was purely permissive and, while he was considering its use, Congress could not force him to invoke an anti-strike injunction.

Quick To Oblige

The congressional T-H action was just what the big steel companies ordered.

Ten days ago, according to daily press reports last week, U. S. Steel and other of the "big six" firms had vetoed a contract settlement reached by the USA-CIO with Bethlehem—the number two steel producer.

The agreement reached by top union officials with Bethlehem included a modified union shop and wage provisions acceptable to both parties, it was reported. But Bethlehem had to get approval of other producers, and they turned the deal down—prefering Taft-Hartley to a contract settlement of the seven-month-long dispute.

A steel management spokesman said they were waiting for Taft-Hartley.

And the Dixiegops in Congress were quick to oblige.

Joining with Rep. Smith—the author of the permanent injunction—union receivership bill—in pushing the T-H rider to the production act were Rep. Clarence Brown (R. O.), a high Taft campaign leader, Rep. Wolcott (R. Mich.) and Rep. Arends (R. Ill.).

The anti-labor bias ruling the House was indicated in parliamentary rulings of Rep. Mills (D., Ark.), the acting speaker. He ruled that the T-H rider was in order but quickly tossed out an effort by Rep. Walter (D. Pa.) to add protection for steel workers in form of guaranteed retroactivity of the wage settlement.

And then the House went ahead to vote, ignoring the warning of Rep. Multer (D. N. Y.): "Anybody who thinks you can force the steel workers to produce more profits for the steel barons at their expense is mistaken."

While both houses of Congress now have voted for Taft-Hartley—within a few months of the 1952 elections—there were two alternative legislative proposals presented to the Senate.

The Senate Labor Committee last week approved two industry seizure bills. One, by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), was a short-range measure limited to the present steel strike, and would give President Truman authority to seize the steel mills and to raise steel workers' wages. The other, by Sen. Morse (R. Ore), would be a long-range T-H amendment and also would allow wage increases in seized industries.

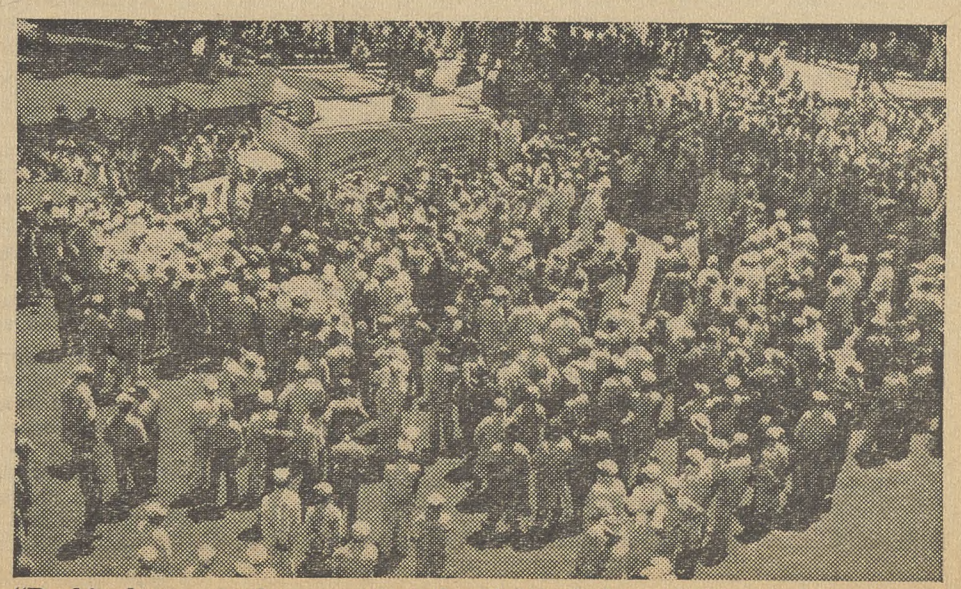
Since the Senate earlier turned down similar proposals when presented as amendments to the Defense Production Act, early action on the two bills was doubtful. The Democratic Policy Committee said it would not press for action on them at this session.

Big Steel Threat

In the steel producing centers, under agreement of the union and management, shipments began of finished steel and some raw steel needed for military purposes. Steel for such purposes as jet engines and aircraft carrier construction was shipped from plants in Pittsburgh, Chicago and Newark.

At the Gary strike rally, Murray said the "big six" steel firms had threatened to "blackball out of business" small producers reaching agreements with the union. The only new USA-CIO settlement was for 5000 workers at five Blaw-Knox Co. plants in the Pittsburgh area. (On the other hand, the company union at Weirton Steel Co. signed on the company's terms—which were the same "last offer" of the steel industry which the USA-CIO had rejected.)

Truckload of steel earmarked for U.S.S. Randolph is passed through picket line at Jones & Laughlin plant, Pittsburgh. Navy Lieut. H. A. Patterson shakes hands with James A. McLaughlin, Local 1843 president.



"Packinghouse workers support the fight of the striking steel workers," says sign on sound truck, and hundreds of UPWA-CIO members at Swift's turn out for rally in Chicago's Union Stockyards to back USA-CIO.

Lessons For November

Three times back in 1950 and '51, Congress "struck out" on the question of inflation—and all of the American people have paid the price for what the lawmakers did and did not do in the form of ever higher prices and lower living standards.

A month ago, the Senate "struck out" again, voting to weaken further the Defense Production Act.

Last week the House Dixiegop coalition—"drunk with power," in the words of one lawmaker—was "striking out" all over the lot.

On the one hand, it gleefully joined with the Senate in demanding that the CIO Steelworkers' strike be broken by Taft-Hartley.

Then the House voted blindly to kill price and rent controls while keeping wage controls—a contemptuous fraud against workers and consumers.

These were acts of total irresponsibility at a time when the cost-of-living is at an all-time high, when factory workers' wages are $13.79 a week below a modest family budget and when still more profit increases for business are predicted.

What happened last week in the House under the Dixiecrat-GOP alliance was well described by Rep. Bolling (D. Mo.) as "a case of the most backward part of the Democratic donkey leading the whole Republican elephant around by the nose."

What happened last week in the House is a lesson for November—another demonstration that politics are a bread-and-butter matter for American workers.

By the way, have you registered and given your buck to PAC?

Crystal Ball Dept.

It's pretty banal, these days, to describe anything as "significant." But no other word can reasonably be applied to the report of the President's Materials Policy Commission.

It is obvious, of course, that even a country blessed with the natural resources of the United States hasn't all the raw materials it once had. It isn't so generally realized that we have been using them at such a rate that we now are a deficit nation, with use out-stripping production.

That is what the Materials Policy Commission concluded after 18 months of study and analysis. Its documentation for such a conclusion is impressive.

The implication for the American worker is apparent: Our vaunted standard of living, the highest in the world, is in danger; so is our security. If employment, living standards and security are to be maintained, more and more of our raw materials will have to be imported.

There is no need to be panic-stricken, but there is definite need, as the commission asserted, for "serious concern." The commission proposed conservation of our own resources and the coordinated development and use of all raw materials by all free nations, a not unreasonable suggestion despite the difficulties involved.

But one thing is certain. Long before such a problem becomes effective—in fact, from the very first day it is subjected to serious discussion—it is absolutely imperative that the spokesmen of American working men and women have a full voice in determining every last detail.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV June 30, 1952 No. 26

Inglorious Fourth

Is Labor A Commodity?

The arbiter's decision in the Bates textile case, cutting wages of 7000 workers by 7.5c an hour, is part of an effort "to drive wages down" in the industry generally, said Solomon Barkin, CIO Textile Workers research director. Highlights from his dissenting opinion as a member of the three-man arbitration board follow:

By SOLOMON BARKIN

THE WAGE CUTS ordered are inexcusable and unpardonable. The logics of the market place have again degraded workers into lifeless commodities. They are denied the benefits of the rising productivity of our industry and the nation.

They are stripped of the ordinary protection against the rising cost of living brought about by the profit hunger of the speculators, and the inflationary price policies of American business.

Must workers in our country remain easy prey to the avarice of the few? Can we allow arbitrators and employers to depress living standards and let workers remain unprotected from the inhuman forces of crass commercialism? Can we permit the government to stand by without concern while groups of workers have their living standards depressed?

This decision will not only affect the lives of the workers of a single company, but will also start a series of wage reopenings in other plants. This determination raises most fundamental questions about our economy and the public responsibility in this area.

Both workers in general and textile workers in particular, as well as the public, must condemn this decision, for it is a throwback to the earlier exploitative stage of industrialism from which this country had seemingly emerged.

This decision is a challenge to those who believe we have uprooted the belief in wage cuts as the answer to industrial problems. Instead of cooperating on a program to prevent a return to competition at the expense of labor, the board majority has resuscitated the ancient dogmas that business profits must remain supreme no matter what the cost may be.

This decision has been awarded in the face of the following facts:

1. The wages of American workers are continuing to rise. Daily, new agreements providing for substantial wage increases are being announced.

2. The wage reductions ordered by the majority members cut down increases designed specifically and deliberately to offset the rise in the cost of living.

3. The company has enjoyed substantial profits. The stockholders received in the period from 1946 through 1951 dividends of $124.13 per $100 share in 1945. The company's net worth at the beginning of 1952 was $24 million higher than at the beginning of 1946. It earned 46c profit per each man hour worked in 1951. The company has been enjoying fabulous prosperity.

This decision reflects the determination of northern capital, particularly as evidenced in this industry but not restricted to it, to drive wages down and to restrain the growth in the workers' living standards and workers' well-being.

This decision affects a Maine company, but the financial interests controlling this company have large holdings in other textile plants located throughout the north and south. For it must be noted that more than half of the southern textile industry and large sectors of other industries in that region are dominated by Boston, New York and other northern financial powers. They had it in their power to establish wage parity between their northern and southern mills as other industries, such as the automotive, synthetic yarn, chemical and others, have done.

The tragedy of this decision becomes particularly manifest against the background of current congressional deliberations on the Defense Production Act. Congress is writing into the law every form of price protection to producers. Industry's rights to tax benefits for expansion in textile capacity are being extended at a time when capacity is already more than plentiful.

This arbitration decision stems from an absolete and outdated economic philosophy. Competition cannot and must not be conducted at the workers' expense. We are in an international conflict to maintain the dignity of man. If our economic market forces challenge this dignity and our faith in constant progress, we must provide the underpinnings which will assure it. The workers should not be asked to bear the cost of competitive forces.

Facts On '52—

'To Live At Peace In A World Of Peace'

"TO LIVE at peace in a world of peace." That's the basic goal of America's foreign policy, the CIO-PAC says in its latest campaign pamphlet, "'52 Facts on Foreign Policy."

Pointing out that we've come a long way from the days when ocean barriers appeared to protect us, the PAC report warned that "in the world of today there is no event that threatens the peace of the world that does not concern each of us."

We can't "go it alone," in these dangerous times, PAC says, for our security is threatened by aggression anywhere.

And aggression, it notes, "is an infectious disease. Unless it is quarantined and resisted it is as murderous a threat as the Black Death of the Middle Ages."

Our intimate ties with the well-being of the rest of the world is not a new development. PAC points out: "Woodrow Wilson warned 35 years ago that 'we are participants in the life of the world. What affects mankind is inevitably our affair.' Franklin Roosevelt had the same thing in mind when he said in 1937 that the United States must help 'quarantine the aggressors' of that period."

Scorching the isolationists of our day, the pamphlet notes "a political leader who pretends that the old isolationism is good enough today, because it appeared to be good enough for his grandaddy, is either a demagogue or a fool."

Discussing the Soviet threat to world peace, the PAC pamphlet notes the Reds' claim to "anti-imperialism." But it cites the record since 1945 which proves the Western democracies have voluntarily recognized the right to independence of 600 million people in the Philipines, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Ceylon and other countries.

During that same period, the Kremlin has enslaved the countries of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Albania and the Baltic states and threatens the independence of Yugoslavia.

The United States has resisted Soviet aggression, the PAC notes, "wherever our power made it possible—and still avoided any provocation that would invite general war."

The record of resistance began back in 1947, PAC recalls, and it cites this record:—

The Truman doctrine of 1947 declaring we would "contain" Soviet aggression and our specific help to Greece and Turkey, which kept those nations free.

The 1948 air lift which broke the Russian blockade of Berlin.

Organization of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949.

Our instant reaction to the attack on South Korea, invaded by a Kremlin satallite.

Noting that "the best place for us to exercise world influence is in the United Nations," the PAC argues against yielding "to the impatient and reckless people who argue that the UN, because it has not worked perfectly, should be abandoned."

Working through the United Nations to preserve peace, the PAC observed that "our program is a hard one—to checkmate the Kremlin without allowing the outbreak of general war."

The pamphlet devotes considerable space to discussing the Korean campaign, which it charges "shortsighted men and crude politicians have tried to undermine."

"The plain fact," says PAC, "is that if the United Nations had failed to fight in Korea, the prestige of the UN and the whole Western world would have collapsed."

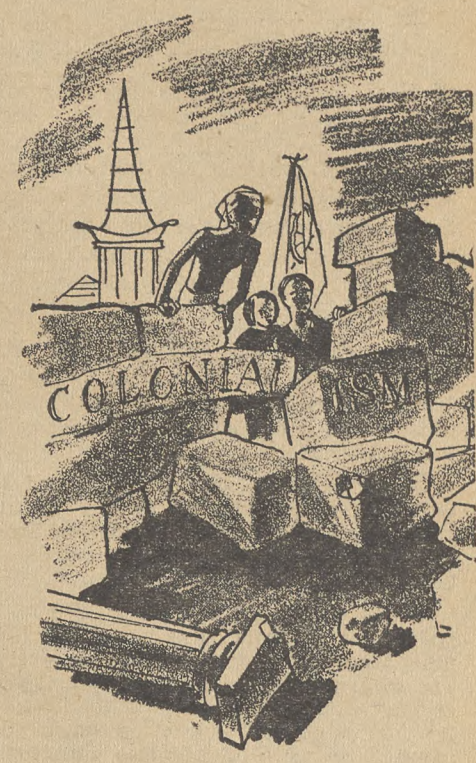
"We fought in Korea because a fight was necessary to warn the Kremlin that aggression would be resisted anywhere and at any time."

In Europe, the pamphlet recalls that "five years ago it seemed that war-weary Western Europe might fall almost without a struggle into the hands of Russia."

This is what such a catastrophe would have meant to the United States:—

- The Reds would control a population of 580 million as against 156 million in the U. S.
- They would match our steel production of 110 million tons a year.
- They would possess coal production of 930 million tons a year as against our 554 million tons.
- They would control—or force us to fight for—overseas areas producing uranium, rubber, tin, dozens of other materials that we need for defense.
- We would stand naked and alone.

But banded together with the other



Western nations into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, PAC contends, "we can fight with a reasonable chance of survival if war is forced upon us."

Detailing the other aspects of American foreign policy, from the Marshall Plan through Point Four, in which the creative aspects of American foreign policy are expressed, the PAC notes that "we seek no conflict with the Kremlin."

But "we can never hope to return to the old isolationist ways . . . There are no shelters in which we can hide from the responsibilities that go with power," the pamphlet notes.

"We need good nerves to live at the beginning of the second half of the Twentieth Century," says PAC, "but we have reason to hope that our foreign policy will be successful."

Book Review—

Record Of How Laws Help End Bias

"EQUALITY By Statute" —which shows that you can legislate against prejudice—could not have been issued at a better time.

Various presidential candidates have taken various stands on FEPC, but they can be roughly divided into two categories—those who think that education of the people will eventually give a better break for Negro workers and those who believe that legislation is necessary to help do the job.

The author, Dr. Monroe Berger, who is assistant professor of sociology at Princeton Univ., has looked history and facts squarely in the face and has come up with this conclusion:

"We have reviewed the advances in minority status and welfare, the changing role of the Supreme Court, the operation of the New York State Law Against Discrimination, and the evidence from sociology, social psychology and psychoanalysis.

"All this indicates that law in our society is a formidable means for the elimination of group discrimination and for the establishment of conditions which discourage prejudicial attitudes.

"Law, we find, has certain potentialities in this area of human behavior. It can codify our society's loftiest ideals rather than its basest practices—that is, the legal machinery can be drawn from the support of discriminatory practices.

"This is, of course, a rather negative function, but there are others more positive. Law can withhold certain privileges from the discriminators. It can put the state's influence and power on the side of those who are discriminated against and give them more effective means for defending themselves.

"Law can also help establish those fundamental conditions of social life which encourage free association of all groups and which discourage prejudicial attitudes.

"Frequently, favorable laws can be wedges for advances in the status and welfare of groups which are made the object of unfair discrimination. In summary, law can affect our **acts** and, through them, our **beliefs.**"

The burden of the book is the operation of the New York State anti-discrimination law. Dr. Berger says the law "offers the best opportunity for an appraisal of such legislation since it has been in operation the longest, has evoked widespread comment, and is administered by an agency with a budget larger than those of similar agencies in other states."

"Although the State Commission Against Discrimination has administered the law cautiously, there is no doubt by now that a measure such as the Ives-Quinn Law (which is another name for the New York act) is appropriate to achieve its end, the reduction of employment discrimination," he declared.

Only three northern states besides New York have similar laws, which proves that progress on a state-by-state basis is slow. What is needed is a Federal FEPC—now that we know from this study that law not only works but breaks down discriminatory behavior. **F.R.**

"Equality By Statute" by Monroe Berger. Columbia Univ. Press, Price: $3.25.

A Job Done... A Job To Do

"The most significant gains Negroes have made in labor unions have been in those affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations," says Dr. Monroe Berger in "Equality by Statute."

"While there is some discrimination in the locals of CIO unions, no national excludes Negroes from membership or segregates Negro members . . . "

Morse Says GOP To Blame For Failure To Vote FEP

THE REPUBLICAN party, a prominent GOP leader charged last week, is responsible for the failure of Congress to adopt an FEPC law.

Sen. Morse (R., Ore.) made this charge in a television interview over Washington Station WMAL-TV.

Morse said civil rights legislation could not be adopted so long as the Senate retains the filibuster.

Responsibility for the filibuster rule, the Oregon Senator said, rests "in the first instance on my party because the stalwart, reactionary leaders of my party entered into a coalition with the southern Dixiecrat-Democrats to adopt a rule that makes it practically impossible to stop a filibuster in the Senate of the United States."

His remarks were made during the course of a TV film presented by the CIO and the CIO Political Action Committee, entitled "Joe Davis, American."

The film tells the story of a Negro university graduate who is unable to get work for which he is trained. Besides being presented in Washington, the film will be shown in Pittsburgh, Dayton, Cincinnati and other cities.

Morse, interviewed by Willard Shelton, Washington correspondent, also knocked down the notion that FEPC legislation can reasonably be left to the states.

"I am rather amused these days," he said, "to hear some of the Taft forces in the national campaign talking about the law of New York and at the same time, out of the other side of their mouths, talk about a voluntary FEPC law, overlooking the fact, of course, that the New York law is a compulsory law.

"Now, of course, if the states of the country would pass a law such as the New York law or a law such as the Oregon law, which is modeled after the New York law, the problem would be solved.

"But it is hopeless to expect those states in which the most serious cases of race discrimination exist to clean their own house and we are here dealing with what I insist is a constitutional right . . . a constitutional right of equality of citizenship and if you are going to have that you are going to have to face it as a national problem.

"Therefore, I intend to continue to support a national FEPC law."

Give A Buck To PAC

'A Strike Today Ain't What It Used T

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

"THIS IS positively the paintin'est town you ever saw," said a worker at local strike headquarters of the CIO United Steelworkers in Bethlehem, Pa.

"Soon as I get home after puttin' in my four-hour picket duty, the wife gives me the eye, so I pick up the brush and paint bucket and get goin' on the porch where I left off. I've painted everything but the tail on the cat."

"Yeh, with all this spit and polish, the town is goin' to look like a bloomin' battleship by the time the strike is over," said a grinder who put in a hitch in the Navy in World War II.

"A strike today ain't what it used to be," said a white-haired drawer in the mills who has worked at Bethlehem Steel for 26 years and has vivid memories of blood and thunder strikes of the past.

"I was just a kid in the big 1910 AFL strike, but my father was working in the mills then and went out with the others. The town was under martial law and you couldn't stand on the sidewalk talkin' to a few fellows without a state cop shovin' you along. They were mighty free with their clubs too and would just as soon bust your skull as look at you.

"Those Cossacks would ride right up on the sidewalks, roarin' and cussin'. There was a lot of shootin' too and plenty were dragged off to jail, includin' my father. They beat him up bad. The strike lasted for months, but was broken finally. The men had to go back to the mills like whipped dogs."

"HECK, they tried the rough stuff in the 1941 strike, for that matter," put in a tall, husky worker who said he was a heater with more than 25 years' service at Bethlehem. He has two sons in the Army, one in Korea.

"The mayor ordered the city cops to break up the picket line and they tried to run us down with police cars and threw tear gas at us. And the Governor sent in the state police then too.

"They not only clubbed the men but struck women and children, and arrested everybody in sight. You weren't ever sure when you walked the picket line that you'd get home that night with a whole skin."

"Don't forget one little difference though," broke in the white-haired drawer. "The '41 strike only lasted four days—and we won it!"

"Don't remind me!" growled the heater. "All we do in this danged strike is wait and wait some more. Go on strike, go back to work; go on strike, off again, on again. It's been going like that for months. Enough to drive a man nuts."

"It might be worse," said the drawer. "What if they pull a Taft-Hartley injunction against us, and we're ordered to wait 80 days more before we can strike again?"

"They might at that," said the heater bitterly. "More waitin'—what a rat race."

"Who says we'd go back?" said the grinder.

"That would depend on what Phil Murray told us to do," said the heater. "If he said to go back, we'd go—and if he said stay out, we'd stay." *(Last week, Murray said: "Taft-Hartley will not manufacture steel.")*

That's right," said the drawer. "Sure is," agreed the grinder.

Waiting around week after week for a settlement of the big strike is indeed getting on the nerves of many of the 17,000 members of the USA-CIO employed at the Bethlehem Steel Corp., at Bethlehem, Pa. The hundreds of thousands of union workers in the other steel plants throughout the country must feel somewhat the same.

The present strike, which finally got going for good June 2, after the U. S. Supreme Court declared the President's seizure of the mills was unconstitutional, was starting its third week when I visited local strike headquarters at 40 West Broad St. in Bethlehem.

Headquarters of USA-CIO District 9, which covers 11 counties in eastern Pennsylvania and two in New Jersey, are also in Bethlehem. District Dir. C. B. Newell's offices are a block away in the Bethlehem Trust Bldg., at Broad and Main, but he doesn't have a chance to spend much time there these days.

You'll find him day or night at the big union hall up the street where Bethlehem Steel's three big locals carry on their activities, now devoted solely to the strike.

It's easy to spot Newell among the strikers that crowd the hall by his gay colored sport shirt. You may catch sight of him listening closely to the remarks of a group of strikers, or walking slowly toward the office to take a phone call, trailed by one or more men still talking to him; or sitting in a meeting. But whatever he is doing, Newell, a dark-haired, good-looking man, always looks calm, cool and unruffled.

He needs to be, for running a strike, even one as peaceful as the present strike is, presents continuous problems and headaches. There's always some kind of bug getting into the strike machinery, which takes time and patience to remove.

A picket line may kick up a rumpus as to whom should be allowed to pass through on maintenance work. The union has agreed to permit those employes needed for work essential to keeping the steel mills in condition to continue on the job. But a question may come up as to what is or isn't essential. The Strike Committee was in session all night over a beef on that score when I was there.

SOME 600 were on maintenance jobs, Newell said. The union members authorized to do such work were examined both by the union and the company and the distribution of jobs agreed upon jointly.

One important operation permitted to continue "at slow bell," Newell said, was the coke works. Gas supplied by the Bethlehem works is used by some 400,000 people in the Lehigh Valley area, including the towns of Bethlehem, Allentown, Quakertown, Easton and others.

The major part of the Strike Committee's responsibilities has to do with relief and welfare activities, as well as assignments to picket duty. The 45-man committee which runs the strike is made up of the executive officers of the three big Bethlehem locals plus grievance committee members, and includes Newell and two of his staff.

A strike, like an army, travels on its stomach, and seeing that none of the strikers or their families go hungry, takes a lot of work and planning.

Picketing, although mostly a routine affair conducted at five assigned gates w out opposition from company or city thorities, is tied into the relief setup being made compulsory for relief bene No picket duty, no relief—except exemptions made for good cause.

From early morning until night steady stream of men climbed consta up the tall flight of winding marble st leading to strike headquarters, to regi for picket duty and other assignments to get a meal or refreshments after th come off the picket line; or to be in viewed for any needed welfare assista

Breakfast was served daily five to at a big white oilcloth-covered table in large room off the main hall, and f 11:30 a.m. until midnight, sandwiches, and coffee were available.

WHEN supplies permitted, a full ner was also served once a day. union's little truck pulling up in fron strike headquarters to bring in fresh plies was a common sight.

The strikers' praise of the union c and their crew of workers in the crow little kitchen was fulsome.

The former Navy cooks, all Bethle strikers, were on kitchen duty when I there. Carl Mantell said he'd been ta to cook by the chef of a famous New hotel who was with him in the Navy. I tell has worked for Bethlehem Stee 22 years, and has cooked for three strikes.

Then there was Calvert Unangst, and Tony Morganelli, both with two y Navy service and six years' work re at Bethlehem Steel. Robert Mallerick other striker on regular KP duty ni is an Army veteran of World War I. was home sleeping. Various other members as needed assist in feeding gry strikers. An average of 400 a come in for a meal. Others who e home with their families, drop in f cup of coffee and maybe a sandwich.

Distribution of grocery supplies for ilies was in its early stages at the tir my visit. Hugh T. Mahoney, secre

Bethlehem Steel strikers signing up at union headquarters for four-hour picket duty.

Strike Aid Curbed In Pennsylvania

Here's the result of state and big business domination of unemployment compensation and relief agencies:

Pennsylvania is trying to bring the old English "poor laws" up to date in an effort to deny assistance to striking CIO Steelworkers.

The State Public Assistance Dept. in Harrisburg last week announced that all steel workers, or others idled by the steel strike who apply for relief first must dispose of any autos, TV sets, war bonds, or life insurance.

All of these were classed as "luxury items" by Robert P. Wray, the state's deputy secretary of public assistance. He said the eligibility ruling "applies to all who apply for relief regardless of whether they are steel strikers, those affected by the steel strike or other needy."

Wray also said the state will get liens against all steel workers owning or buying homes, to regain later such relief as the state pays.

CSC Mobilizes Steel Strike Aid

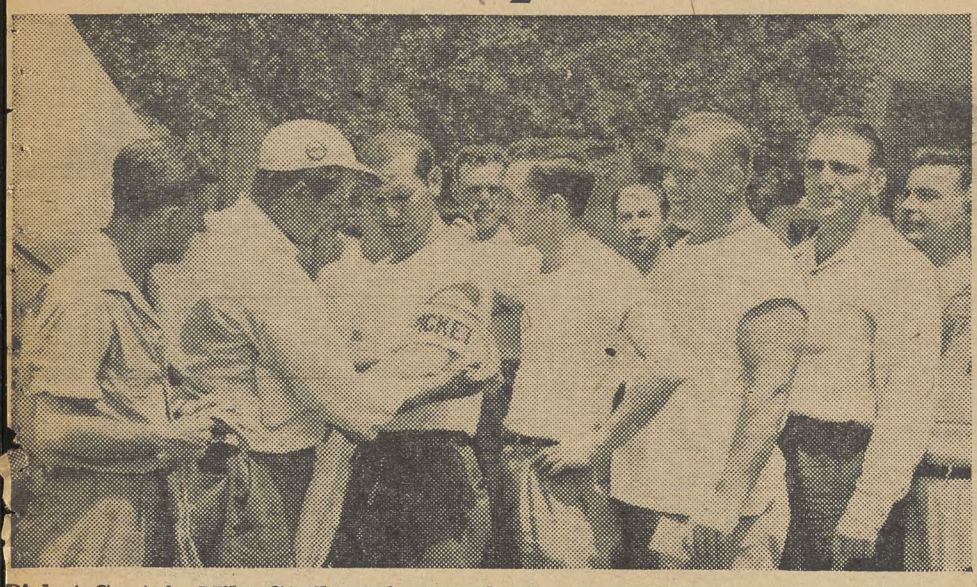
CIO Community Services Committ throughout the nation are organizing give striking steel workers "the most p sonal help of all—food, medical attent shelter and clothing for their families."

Leo Perlis, CIO-CSC national direc said steel strike assistance is the comm tee's major present task.

He told the CIO-CSC training insti at Bear Mountain, N.Y., that strike "resources exist in both the voluntary public agencies which we support by contributions and taxes. It is up to C CSC representatives to marshal those sources in support of the Steelworkers."

After picket duty, strikers chew the fat and drink coffee.

Be'—Story Of A Steel Town On Strike



Picket Captain Mike Stofko tying armbands on pickets.

Union Chef Carl Mantell (left) and KP crew put in long hours in kitchen.

treasurer of the strike fund, a big dark-haired Irishman with a kindly face, took me down in the basement to show me the grocery relief supplies on hand for those who needed them.

A number of big bags already filled stood ready for distribution in a room piled high with canned and packaged groceries. Each relief bag, he said contained 10 lbs. of potatoes, 5 lbs. onions, 2 lbs. sugar, 2 cans evaporated milk, one pound package each of coffee, pancake flour, kidney beans, and one can each of pork and beans, peas, corn and beets.

Small families get one bag, large families are given two.

The union buys the supplies from a friendly wholesaler who delivers them in a truck without a name on it to avoid antagonism of local retail groceries whose owners feel that it takes business away from them to give out food supplies to strikers.

Some local groceries extend credit to families during the strike, permitting them to run up a big bill to be paid off in installments later when the men go back to work. This may cause hardship, particularly to large families who may have to skimp on current expenses to pay the long overdue bill.

MAHONEY understands problems of large families in a steel town, for he was the youngest of 18 children. He was born in Bethlehem 43 years ago of parents both born in Ireland.

He also has a 24-year service record at Bethlehem Steel and has been through four strikes there, beginning with 1941 and continuing through those in 1946, 1949 and now 1952. Hugh speaks with much pride of his father, "Big Tim" Mahoney, now dead, who was a policeman when the 1910 strike took place, and who turned in his badge rather than take action against the strikers.

One of the busiest men in the day-and-night rush of strike activities, Mahoney scarcely has time to sleep. The day I talked to him, he'd been up all the previous night. When urged to go home and go to bed, Mahoney just grinned and said, "I can take it." His job in the plant was much harder, he implied. He is a heater and works under terrifically high temperatures.

BESIDES his official strike job, Mahoney also has his duties as financial secretary of the big Local 2598 with some 6000 members to take care of, as well as other union offices he holds.

Another very busy man who has little time to sleep is John Posivak, chairman of the 11-man strike relief committee. Born in Bethlehem 40 years ago, Posivak worked as a hooker in Bethlehem Steel's rolling mills for eight years. Since 1943 he has been a member of the union's District 9 staff, and is at present chairman of the Political Action Committee. His union activity covers 22 years.

Daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Posivak and other members of the relief committee interview strikers registering for relief at the union hall. Then there are long conferences with city, county and state relief officials; talks with local bankers, savings and loan people, landlords and others concerned with financial obligations of the strikers, such as time payments on autos, furniture, homes, etc.

Posivak said the union was getting good cooperation from all of these for the most part. So far, landlords, stores, banks and loan companies, are waiting for the end of the strike before pressing for payments.

RELIEF authorities are cooperating with the union in handling cases of dire need. To expedite relief, a plan was drawn up at a meeting between union officials and representatives of the State Dept. of Public Assistance for the counties of Northampton (where Bethlehem is located), Lehigh, Monroe and Carbon, under which applicants for relief are given preliminary interviews at union headquarters.

(The fact that a large proportion of the workers at the Bethlehem Steel plant do not live in Bethlehem but are scattered in as many as 196 towns in a radius of 50 miles or more, complicates the relief problem as well as other union activities.)

Posivak and his committee listen to all kinds of troubles in the course of interviewing applicants for relief. Emergencies are bound to occur when 17,000 workers stop getting their paychecks. Some of the things that arise would have happened anyway, but no money coming in, makes a crisis worse.

There was the tense young truck driver for instance, with 16 years' work record at Bethlehem Steel, who came in for an interview while I was talking with Posivak. His wife was in the hospital for a serious kidney operation, and he had an 8½-month-old baby girl at home to look after.

Chief worry of most of the strikers interviewed, however, Posivak said, was about food for their kids—particularly those with large families and low wage rates, (Minimum hourly pay, for laborers, is $1.36.)

So far there have been no evictions for failure to pay rent, Posivak said. If such cases did arise, the relief committee would try to reason with the landlord, and if genuine hardship was involved, pay the rent.

Traditionally in the labor movement, the picket line has been the heart and soul of a strike. Many a struggle for higher wages or union recognition has been won or lost on the picketline.

Keeping scabs from going to work when a boss tries to open a plant on strike becomes a matter of vital importance—even a matter of life and death in some instances where armed force to break the strike is used.

This doesn't apply in the present steel strike. No attempts to open the mills or sneak scabs in are being made. Steel plants are shut down and unused gates locked. No smoke arises from the long line of chimneys that stretch for miles along the highway leading into Bethlehem from the south.

THE battlefront has been switched from the picket line to smoke-filled offices in Washington, New York and Pittsburgh, where government, union and company officials argue long and heatedly over the merits of the union's case—and the price of steel.

This has taken the zip out of the picket line. Yet the union does think it important to continue picketing, for even in its present subdued form, the picket line is a rallying point and a cohesive force that binds the workers more closely together. Also something unexpected might arise.

"You never can be sure what may happen," said a cautious striker.

In Bethlehem, the USA-CIO Locals maintain a regular schedule of four-hour picketing shifts from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m., at five of the plant's main gates. In addition there is a night shift on from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.

Every striker—unless excused for good reason—is supposed to picket two four-hour shifts a week. His relief benefits depend upon his picketing activities. Strikers go to union headquarters on Broad Street for their picket assignments, and picket captains are on duty at each gate.

MIKE STOFKO, whom I met at strike headquarters, was a picket captain, and clearly a man for the job. In his yellow shirt and canvas cap tilted rakishly over his sunburnt red, good-natured face. Mike was a colorful character. Full of energy and ready for any job that came up, he bustled around busily everywhere. Every strike brings out workers like Mike. They are needed.

Like so many other active unionists I talked to, Mike too was born in Bethlehem. He didn't look old enough for it, but he said he'd worked 22 years at the plant.

Ready for the worst, but hoping for the best, the strikers at Bethlehem are all waiting expectantly for the victorious end of the strike, and for the decision that will give them a substantial wage increase, the union shop and other long overdue improvements in the contract.

And while they've been waiting, they have worked out and built up a strong and effective program of activities which illustrates once again the capabilities, intelligence and zeal that lie waiting for a chance among rank and file workers.

Now A World War Trip Can Be Told

Hugh Mahoney, one of the strike leaders at Bethlehem Steel was one of four unionists who left the United States in October 1945 for a tour of war plants and battle fronts in Europe on a trip arranged by the Office of War Information and the British government.

Mahoney said the four men were asked to find out at first hand what concealed gripes the GI's had that they had no chance or inclination to tell their officers. This was the first group authorized to undertake such a mission.

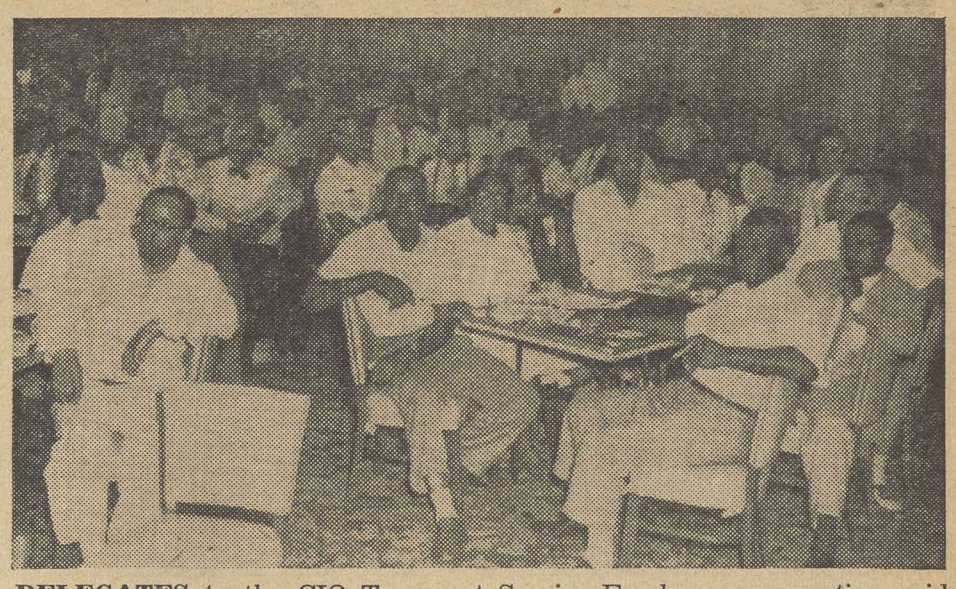
Now it can be told, Mahoney said, that the unionists had a secret meeting with prominent government officials at the White House during the New Year holiday just after their return from Europe, and were able to tell about some important things bothering our soldiers.

As an instance, Mahoney said, they told of some GI complaints about a tank that needed heavier armored protection to stop shells. As a result of this disclosure, steps were taken promptly to cut through military red tape and order this change in the tank's construction made at once.

Relief Chairman John Posivak registers member for welfare aid.

UTSE Tells Gains, Builds For More In Future

MARK 10 YEARS IN CIO: These delegates to the CIO Transport Service Employees convention at Cincinnati last week attended the convention of the union 10 years ago when CIO affiliation was voted. In the front row, beginning second from the left are UTSE Secy.-Treas. Eugene E. Frazier, Pres. Williard S. Townsend, Pres. J. P. Covington; second from right, second row, George L-P Weaver, an assistant to Townsend.



DELEGATES to the CIO Transport Service Employees convention paid close attention to a speaker despite the sweltering heat. The convention marked the 15th anniversary of the union, including the meeting out of which the union grew. The first meeting was called by Willard S. Townsend, who has been the head of the union ever since it was organized at its first convention in Chicago.

By FRED ROSS

THE CIO United Transport Service Employees convention last week marked two anniversaries, took a good, steady look at its past, found it good and geared itself to press on for even greater achievements.

During the 15 years from the time of the Chicago meeting which culminated a year later in the organization of UTSE, the organization has grown from a handful of red caps to a union 18,000 strong, including not only red caps but dining car employes, Pullman laundry workers, other station employes, fertilizer and tobacco workers, and skycaps.

The convention also marked the tenth anniversary of the decision of UTSE to join CIO. This action was taken at the 1942 convention held in the very same Hotel Manse, Cincinnati, where the union met last week.

During its 15 years of struggle, UTSE-CIO has seen the renumeration of red caps increase from the uncertainty of tip payments to a base pay of $1.25 an hour—with many of them receiving higher pay — and their recognition as regular employes of the railroads.

UTSE also has improved the wages and working conditions of other workers it represents—while taking the forefront in the fight for civil rights.

In his report to the convention—the eighth biennial convention—UTSE Pres. Willard S. Townsend reported outstanding gains made since the 1949 convention.

UTSE won in eight elections in miscellaneous plants in North Carolian and Florida.

Other UTSE advances in the past two years included certification by the National Mediation Board of the union as representative of the red caps of the International-Great Northern Railroad at San Antonio and Palestine, Tex., the organization of the carmen, coach cleaners and helpers at the Savannah Union Station by defeating the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, and organization of employes at seven miscellaneous plants in North Carolina.

TOWNSEND urged further advances in the organizing and legislative fields, which were endorsed in resolutions adopted by the convention.

Officers were elected unanimously. Townsend and Eugene E. Frazier were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer respectively. J. P. Covington was chosen again as vice president.

Harold D. Snell, an assistant to Townsend, was elected a vice president to succeed John L. Yancey, who was not a candidate for re-election. Richard Hamme, UTSE southern regional director, was elected to the executive board, replacing Cecil Patrick who did not seek re-election. John Grinage was elected to fill a post on the enlarged board. All other board members were re-elected.

Earl W. Davis, a former vice president, was elected to the board of trustees.

The convention hailed improvements in the Railroad Retirement Act, but called for increasing the minimum monthly pension to $100, lowering the age requirement to 60 with employes receiving full benefits after 30 years of service and increasing the benefit formula by 25%.

Another resolution lauded improvements in the Railroad Insurance Act but urged boosting the benefits by 25%.

The convention adopted a strong civil rights resolution which called for repeal of the Wherry Amendment to the Senate rules which permits a filibustering minority to prevent enactment of civil rights legislation.

The resolution also called for the passage by Congress and state legislatures of FEPC and other civil rights measures, and the immediate establishment by Presidential order of a FEPC with enforcement powers.

The delegates adopted a new constitution, which more clearly defines the duties of the President, cuts the vice presidents from three to two, and increases the board members from seven to eight.

ANOTHER provides that in in the future the international officers shall be elected every four years, instead of every two years.

Speakers stressed that in this "year of decision" UTSE delegates and other CIO members should participate more intelligently and actively in political action.

Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC director and president of the Ohio CIO Council, predicted that 70 to 80% of the resolutions that the convention would adopt would call for legislation on the city, state or national level.

He urged the delegates to know the legislative records of their representatives, senators and state lawmakers.

"We are not getting (information on political issues) down to the rank and file members," Kroll said. He urged the delegates to distribute PAC literature and to learn the issues themselves so that when they ask for PAC bucks they can explain why the money is being collected.

Kroll said they should not be like the steward, who, when asked why he was asking for PAC bucks, replied, "Damned if I know."

R. J. Thomas, assistant CIO director of organization, said that the CIO Steelworkers are engaged in a "political fight" in their efforts to get the Wage Stabilization Board recommendations.

He said that the refusal of steel companies to grant the steel union the WSB recommendations was part of the industry's fight "to convince the American people that nothing will operate unless their man is running things in Washington."

Other speakers included Cincinnati Councilman Theodore Berry, who last week introduced a resolution asking that a three-man committee investigate racial discrimination at Coney Island, a Cincinnati amusement park. Pres. August Scholle of the Michigan CIO also spoke.

Aid Pledged To Steel Strikers

The UTSE convention resolved: "If the odious Taft-Hartley Act is invoked to send the Steelworkers back to work, all of our locals will continue to render such aid to the USA-CIO as shall be required."

Georgia U. Sued By Negro To Gain Law School Study

Horace T. Ward, Negro graduate of Morehouse College and Atlanta Univ., filed suit in federal court in Atlanta last week to force the Univ. of Georgia to admit him to its Law School.

Ward has been trying to get into the Law School since October, 1950. He charged he was denied the right to study there "solely on account of . . . race and color," and claimed such a stand violates the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

Gov. Herman Talmadge, a diehard "white supremacy" advocate, has ordered a last-ditch fight by the State against the suit. Should Ward win, all funds for the university would automatically be cut off under an amendment to the last appropriations act effective when a court of final jurisdiction rules out segregation in any part of the university system.

No Compromise On Fair Deal, Carey Tells UTSE

"THE workers of America . . . will not return to the womb of reaction and conservatism" when they vote in the 1952 elections, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told the UTSE convention.

"We cannot separate civil rights from the issue of peace in this age of revolution," said Carey, who is also president of the CIO Electrical workers.

"The unrest in the Far East, in Africa, is economic, political and ideological. It is a revolution against misery, poverty, and foreign domination. It requires constant re-examination of our foreign and domestic policies.

"For example, we have learned that whatever part of the world that we hope to aid in the development of a sound military program, we must also simultaneously have a positive and creative social program. Our foreign policy must be sensitive to the unrest of the Far East and Africa.

"We must realize that we cannot hope to win the loyalties and friendships of these people and at the same time lend support and comfort to outdated colonialism.

"We must also drive home to the politicians that our racial policies here at home have an impact on our foreign policy in Asia and Africa. We cannot convince peoples of this part of the world of our friendship and yet deny our colored neighbor here at home the protection and opportunities of a domestic society.

"We Americans are traditionally a free and hopeful people. I cannot and will not accept that we are in the grip of circumstances over which we have no control.

"Therefore, the American workers must serve notice on our political parties that we will not be satisfied with, nor countenance, compromising with programs that have contributed to our prosperity and well-being over the last 20 years.

"In the last five Presidential elections the American people have demonstrated their unequivocal belief in a liberal and progressive program."

Carey paid tribute to the contribution of UTSE to the CIO.

He lauded UTSE Pres. Willard S. Townsend for the suggestion that CIO set up the Committee to Abolish Discrimination, which CIO Pres. Philip Murray accepted enthusiastically. Carey is chairman of the committee, Townsend is secretary, and George L-P Weaver is director. Weaver is also an assistant to Townsend.

Carey also praised Townsend for his services on several international assignments, and Weaver who served as assistant to the Administrator of the National Security Resources Board and as Assistant to the RFC Administrator.

Carey also lauded Vice Pres. Earl Davis and Vice Pres. J. P. Covington, Henry White of Tennessee, and other UTSE leaders for their work in behalf of CIO.

BACK TO SCHOOL.—The first labor institute conducted by the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers brought this large group of delegates, instructors and guests to Pennsylvania State College. CIO was represented at the school by R. J. Thomas, assistant director of organization, while UGCCW Pres. Martin Wagner presented certificates to students. Joseph R. Joy, union vice president and director of education and research, was in charge of arrangements with Penn State officials. Diplomas were presented to more than 100 "graduates."

CIO Brewers Gain In St. Louis Fight

TIME AND AGAIN the CIO Brewery Workers have battled for the principle of organizing "everybody from the cellar to the roof."

The majority of the 6000 workers in the big brewing center of St. Louis is backing the CIO union in its current effort to uphold this principle against AFL Teamsters raiding tactics.

According to BW-CIO Pres. Karl F. Feller, the struggle began last April when management of the Anheuser-Busch (Budweiser) brewery at Newark, N. J., precipitated a strike by its inability to say anything but "no" to Local 2's contract demands.

With the aid of the New York City and the New York State and New Jersey CIO Councils, the union was able to stop the flow of beer into the taverns of the area, but the beverage was shipped from the other Budweiser plant in St. Louis.

Nothing could be done—if the Newark strike was to be effective—but to shut down the St. Louis brewery. With the consent of Robert Lewis, business agent and secretary of Brewers' Local 6 and chairman of the St. Louis Joint Board, pickets from Local 2 arrived at the St. Louis brewery.

Nobody went through the picket line, but Lewis, who had been secretly dickering with the Teamsters for affiliating the five St. Louis locals with the AFL union, ordered the men not to respect the picket line.

However, he agreed to call a meeting of Local 6 to hear both sides of the story. He allowed Feller to speak without the privilege of rebuttal. Lewis gained the support of the meeting by misrepresenting the dispute as a contest between the BW international offices and the AFL. The international BW-CIO board ordered Local 2 pickets to leave St. Louis.

With the Local 2 strikers holding firm with the backing of the CIO movement in New Jersey, Anheuser-Busch threw in the sponge at Newark, granting a 10c an hour wage increase, which with another 5c an hour boost approved by the Wage Stabilization Board, brought the scale up from $1.95 an hour to $2.10.

That was important, but even more important was that BW-CIO had beaten back another Teamster raid against industrial unionism as it had been doing—except for a short interval of peace—since 1900 when the AFL gave the Teamsters their first charter.

The 200-man Engineers Local 246 in St. Louis has signed authorization cards to have the BW-CIO continue to represent them, and the Bottlers' Local 187—3000 strong—voted unanimously as an overflow meeting to remain loyal to BW-CIO.

ALTHOUGH Brewers Local 6 voted to join the Teamsters, letters from members to BW international office in Cincinnati report widespread dissatisfaction with the Lewis-engineered decision. There is also a strong possibility that two smaller locals—Firemen's Local 279 and Mill Workers Local 259—will remain loyal to BW-CIO.

Another important result of the Teamsters' tactics is that Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, and Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Congress of Labor have alerted their regional offices to report all efforts of the AFL union to raid Brewery Workers throughout the United States and Canada.

Reports from the regional officers to BW headquarters indicate the raids have failed.

BW is just beginning to fight. It has called a special convention at the Sinton Hotel, Cincinnati, July 14-18, to map out an aggressive campaign in behalf of "organizing everybody from the celler to the roof."

Bittner Honored By Library Gift

The memory of Van A. Bittner has been honored by the Johnstown, Pa., CIO Council, with a donation of funds to buy books for the county free library.

'Horsemeat-leggers' Found Guilty In Chicago Scandal

"HORSEMEAT-leggers," the 1952 version of the bootlegger of prohibition days, won't be tolerated in the Chicago area.

That was the verdict of a federal jury, which last week found two Oak Park, Ill., firms and three individuals guilty—the first convictions in the Illinois horsemeat scandals. The three defendants are also under indictment in several Illinois counties for violation of local laws.

The federal jury found the defendants guilty of relabeling federally-inspected horsemeat as "chucks" or "shanks," to be sold as beef.

Convicted were the K & S Dog Food, Metropolitan Distributing Co., Charles C. Kocmond, Matt Klaersch and Robert Kletz.

Unsuspecting consumers, buying meat labeled "chuck" or "shank," would believe they were getting beef. Instead they would be getting—at beef prices—a product the defendants had purchased for approximately 10c a pound.

Each defendant was convicted on one count. Maximum penalties that could be imposed are fines of $1000 for the firms and jail sentences of one year and fines of $1000 for the individuals.

TWU Warns Of Strike For 40-Hour Week On Buses

NEW YORK CITY faces a possible strike by CIO Transport Workers unless it provides "satisfactory" protection for nearly 9000 bus drivers.

That warning was made last week by Michael Quill, TWU president, in demanding a meeting with Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri and the city Board of Estimate.

This is the situation:

On Juy 1, city-owned transportation systems go on a 40-hour week. The TWU threatens to strike nine private bus lines, employing 8000 workers unless these workers also receive a 40-hour week.

Also on July 1, the city proposes to sell five East Side bus lines, employing some 600 workers, to a private corporation for $1,750,000.

TWU demands the sale include an agreement protecting the rights its members had while working for the city. Specifically, this incudes protection of seniority rights; protection of pension rights, since the workers involved here already contributed $750,000 to the city's pension fund, and the same 40-hour week they would receive if they remained city employes.

In his demand for an immediate meeting with city officials, Quill said the city "faces the possibility of a complete shutdown of its transportation network"—including the city-owned subways, bus and elevated lines and privately owned bus lines as well.

Dayton To Air Video Series

DELEGATES to the Montgomery County CIO Council in Dayton, O., voted unanimously last week to sponsor the CIO's television series in that area.

Acting after a demonstration of two of the series of 13 films prepared by CIO and the CIO Political Action Committee, the Dayton delegates agreed that the program should start early in August. Exact schedules will be announced later.

At the same time, the Montgomery County Council voted to invite CIO Councils in two adjoining counties, Clark and Butler, to join in sponsorship of the series. Clark and Butler counties are in the same television area.

"Issues of the Day" is now on the air in Washington and Pittsburgh and will go on the air in Cincinnati in mid-summer. Other cities will be added later.

Immigration Bill Vetoed By Truman

PRESIDENT TRUMAN last week vetoed the McCarran "Iron Curtain" immigration bill—an action which had been urged by CIO, Americans for Democratic Action and many liberals.

In his veto message, Truman said the "discriminatory policy" contained in the bill "repudiates our basic religious concepts" of the "brotherhood of man."

He conceded the bill contained some improvements in immigration laws adopted piecemeal over the past 154 years.

But, he argued in a 3500-word message to the House, these improvements were outweighed by "many undesirable features."

Opponents of the measure, who had recommended a veto, predicted it would be upheld in the Senate. The House voted to override by 278 to 113.

The 302-page bill, passed by Congress without a roll call vote and with only 18 senators present when the measure came before that body, was roundly criticized by CIO.

In a letter to Truman, urging him to veto the measure, CIO Legislative Dir. Nathan E. Cowan said:

"We are opposed to the McCarran Bill not only because of the many injustices of the present law which it perpetuates, but even more because of the many new injustices which it adds. In the latter category are many loosely drawn and unnecessarily harsh provisions for exclusion, deportation and denaturalization."

The presidential veto message contained two recommendations for congressional action this year:

1. "Enactment of legislation removing racial barriers against Asians from our laws. Failure to take this step profits us nothing and can only have serious consequences for our relations with the peoples of the Far East."

2. Enactment of temporary emergency immigration legislation to admit an additional 300,000 immigrants to this country over a three-year period.

Approving the general purpose of the McCarran bill (to revise and codify a hodgepodge of legislation) the President said he regretted it was "embedded in a mass of legislation which would perpetuate injustices of long standing against many other nations of the world."

The President went into great detail to explain the discriminatory features of the present quota system, which the McCarran bill retained.

"The idea behind this discriminatory policy was, to put it boldly, that American citizens with English or Irish names were better people and better citizens than Americans with Italian or Greek or Polish names," he said.

"The basis of this quota system was false and unworthy in 1924. It is even worse now. At the present time, this quota system keeps out the very people we want to bring in. It is incredible to me that, in this year of 1952, we should again be enacting into law such a slur on the patriotism, the capacity, and the decency of a large part of our citizenry."

TWUA Ousts Six—

Baldanzi 'Strikebreaking' Fails In Carpet Walkout

"STRIKEBREAKING pure and simple" last week was charged by the CIO Textile Workers to George Baldanzi and other ousted former TWUA officials who have deserted to the AFL.

Baldanzi and two associates were charged by the TWUA Executive Council with attempting to break the month-long strike of 13,000 carpet and rug workers.

Named with Baldanzi were Charles Serraino, former TWUA vice president and New Jersey director, and Joseph Peraro, leader of a pro-Baldanzi local in Thompsonville, Conn.

The Textile Workers said they joined with Pres. Anthony Valente of the AFL textile union in attempting to induce leaders of two striking TWUA locals at the Bigelow-Sanford and Mohawk carpet mills in Amsterdam, N.Y., to sign up with the AFL, call off the strike and send the workers back into the mills without a contract.

The Amsterdam local officials turned the AFL down cold.

Of the Baldanzi move, the TWUA council said:

"This is strikebreaking pure and simple.

"IT IS well that those who once saw something to admire in George Baldanzi . . . should know the full extent of his degeneration. He now seeks to destroy the movement which nurtured him for most of his adult life.

"We will carry on our struggle to win justice and security for American textile workers and we will achieve our goals. Those who seek to deter us by strikebreaking and dual unionism will find no reward save the infamy they so richly deserve."

Bigelow-Sanford and Mohawk are two of the Big Four carpet mills struck by TWUA locals early in June. The others are A. M. Karagheusian, Roselle Park, N. J., and Alexander Smith, Inc. — the largest carpet plant — at Yonkers, N. Y. Major strike issue is the union's proposal for a 25c hourly wage increase.

In an earlier trial action, the TWUA council expelled Baldanzi, formerly executive vice president, and five associates who switched to the AFL union. Also expelled were Sam Baron, Baldanzi leader in Canada; Lewis M. Conn, former North Carolina director; Ben Manney, former Passaic, N. J., joint board manager; Emanuel Boggs, former Danville, Va., joint board manager, and Serraino. None of the six appeared at the hearing.

The TWUA council also approved transfer of the union's southern headquarters from Atlanta to Charlotte, N. C.—nearer the center of the southern textile industry—and pledged "all the support within our power" to striking CIO Steelworkers.

VISITING union leaders from Ireland, sent to U. S. to study labor movement by Irish government and Irish Trade Union Congress, called last week at IUE-CIO headquarters. Shown, left to right, are (seated) Sec. Ruaidhri Roberts of ITUC and Pres. James B. Carey of IUE-CIO; (standing) Richard Deasy, National Union of Railwaymen; Sam Kyle and Sec. Norman Kennedy, Irish Amalgamated Transport & General Workers Union; Pres. Edward Mulligan, National Union of Railwaymen, and John Dillon, IUE-CIO executive council member.

TWUA Cotton-Rayon Locals Challenge Wage Cut Moves

Strenuous resistance to employer wage cut proposals has been pledged by CIO Textile Worker locals with 90,000 members in the northern cotton-rayon industry.

Four-hundred delegates from the cotton rayon locals met last week in Boston, to combat the wage cut precedent set in the Bates case, in which an arbitrator ordered a 7.5c an hour reduction for 7000 workers.

Sixteen other New England mills also have demanded wage cuts, with the first proceedings involving 15,000 Fall River and New Bedford, Mass., workers.

The TWUA cotton-rayon council approved a recommendation of Emil Rieve, union president, to demand separate arbitration proceedings with each firm. (For comment on the Bates' decision, see Page 4.)

Frank Bonacci Retires After 50 Years Of Union Work

FRANK BONACCI, CIO regional director at Salt Lake City, Utah, and a veteran of 50 years in the labor movement, will retire on pension effective July 1 because of ill health.

In addition to his union activities, Bonacci has served as a member of the lower house of the Utah Legislature since 1945.

Earlier he had served for the 1937 and 1939 bienniums.

Bonacci was born in Italy and came to the United States in 1896. He went to Canada two years later, worked on the Canadian Pacific Railroad and later in the coal mines of British Columbia and Alberta, and got his first taste of unionism when he joined the Western Federation of Miners in 1903.

Later he joined the United Mine Workers, serving on many committees and holding local offices. After returning to the United States he worked for the Denver & Rio Grande Railway in Utah and became a member of the Machinists.

He went back to the coal mines in 1919 and with others made a long series of unsuccessful efforts to organize the Utah coal diggers, spending many months on strike. The attempts finally proved successful in 1933 after the National Industrial Recovery Act was passed.

Bonacci became a UMW field worker in 1933 and was appointed a CIO representative in 1937. He was named regional director at Denver, Col., in 1942, and the following year was transferred back to Salt Lake City, where he has remained since.

He is a member of CIO Steelworkers Local 2164 in Salt Lake City and lives in Helper, Utah.

Taylor Rules On Dispute

CIO Organizational Disputes Director George W. Taylor recently handed down his first decision in a jurisdictional disagreement between two international unions.

Involved were the Woodworkers, the Paperworkers, and employes of the Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co., International Falls, Minn. The IWA has represented the workers since they left the AFL in 1946, but the UPA has claimed jurisdiction.

Taylor ruled that the IWA was to negotiate a renewal of the current contract, after which both unions are to work out a procedure with the National CIO to permit the workers to decide the affiliation they want.

Cicero Cops Fined $2500 In Riot Case

THREE OF FOUR Cicero, Ill., town officials found guilty of failing to protect the rights of a Negro family were fined a total of $2500 in U. S. District Court in Chicago last week.

Chief of Police Erwin Konovsky was assessed $2000 and Sgt. Roland Brani and Patrolman Frank A. Lange of the police force were ordered to pay $250 each on charges they denied civil rights to Harvey E. Clark, Jr. and his family.

The Clark's effort to move into a previously white apartment building touched off a race riot during which the building and their furniture were damaged by fire. The disturbance was finally quelled by national guardsmen.

Konovsky and Village Atty. Nicholas Berkes also were found guilty of conspiring to allow a mob to try and drive the Clarks from the town.

FEP Bill Passes Senate Labor Unit

The Senate Labor Committee last week approved a modified anti-discrimination bill which combined measures introduced by Sens. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Ives (R. N.Y.).

It would establish a five-man Commission on Equality of Opportunity in Employment which would have the power to order employers to stop discrimination in hiring because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry. The orders would be subject to court review, and would be issued only after efforts to solve a problem by voluntary means.

PAC In Action

Reuther Warns Democrats On Platform Compromise

"WE ARE not loyal to a party, we are loyal to a platform—and CIO does not want the basic New Deal platform compromised."

That was the declaration of Walter Reuther, a CIO vice president and president of the 1,200,000-member CIO Auto Workers.

After a meeting in Detroit with Estes Kefauver, Tennessee senator who seeks the Democratic presidential nomination, Reuther said either Kefauver, W. Averell Harriman, or Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois would be "acceptable" candidates.

Reuther warned CIO "in good conscience" couldn't support Sen. Russell (D. Ga.), Dixiecrat leader who also seeks the nomination.

"If the Democrats compromise the basic New Deal platform and civil rights issue and put Russell on the ticket," Reuther said, "I don't see how the CIO in good conscience could support them."

★

Topeka, Kans., has only 64% of its eligible voters registered, and the city CIO Council is out to move that figure upward.

Joining with other organizations, the Council PAC has assigned from two to ten canvassers to each precinct in a house-to-house drive to register voters.

Each new voter is given an "I'm Registered" lapel button.

Walter C. Bryant, Council president, said "we're going to try to present registration appeal to potential voters in every home in the city. This drive will be strictly non-partisan. All we're hoping for is to bring this city's total registration up to somewhere near what it should be."

★

Some of ex-Gen. Eisenhower's political policies, as voiced in his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination, were denounced by August Scholle, Michigan CIO Council president, at the FDR-CIO Labor Center recently.

"In the case of the steel strike," Scholle said, "Eisenhower tells us . . . that he knew nothing about the facts in the dispute but then claims that inept leadership was responsible for the strike and that the Taft-Hartley injunction law should have been used.

"On the question of FEPC, Eisenhower lined himself up with the Dixiecrats by stating that he was opposed to federal legislation in this field because he was against any laws which coerced people to act. At the same time, the general stated his support for compulsory universal military training, which compels a lot of young men to perform an act which displeases them."

★

The Wisconsin CIO-PAC steering committee has endorsed Henry Reuss, Democratic candidate for the Senate, in his race against Sen. McCarthy.

Also endorsed were William Proxmire, Democratic candidate for governor, and for Congress, Rep. Zablocki and former Rep. Biemiller.

★

CIO-affiliated unions in Canada are preparing an all-out political education campaign for the coming provincial and federal elections.

The national PAC of the Canadian Congress of Labor, with which CIO and some national unions are affiliated, met in Toronto to plan the program.

Henry Weisback, PAC-CCL secretary, reported "our committees were leading in bringing out the trade union votes in every city in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, thus enabling the CCF (Canadian Commonwealth Federation) to pile up large votes in B.C. and winning all city seats in Saskatchewan."

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

(CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, whose column regularly appears in this space, is in Berlin for meetings of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. In his absence, here is a digest of CIO election victories.)

REG. DIR. George DeNucci reports that the Scioto Distributing Co., Columbus, O., agreed to recognize the CIO Brewery Workers and signed a contract with Local 47. Bus. Agent Arthur Poppenhaeger handled the situation.

Acting Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton reports that employes of the Socony-Vacuum Co. oil refinery in St. Louis, Mo., voted in a representation election 306 to 89 to join the CIO Oil Workers. They were formerly members of an AFL federal labor union.

Reg. Dir. Roy Atkinson reports that in a representation election at the Allen V. Smith Co., pea processers at Garfield, Wash., the workers favored the CIO by a vote of 8 to 0 for no union. They had previously been covered by the AFL Teamsters Union, and normally number 20 to 30 people. This campaign was handled solely by CIO Field Rep. John Glenn.

★

CIO Field Rep. Dominic Spasbo reports that in a representation election at the Electro Metullurgical Co., Div. of Carbon & Carbide Corp., Marietta, O., 496 eligible voters favored the CIO by the following count: CIO 393, AFL Plumbers & Pipefitters 21, neither 52, challenged 3, void 3.

Reg. Dir. A. R. Kinstley that in a representation election at the Firo-Flex Co., Wichita, Kan., the CIO Auto Workers won by a vote of 30 to 21 for no union. UAW Rep. John Rinkenbaugh organized the group and handled the election.

Reg. Dir. Kinstley also reports that the Steelworkers won a representation election victory at the Vendo Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., by the following vote: USA-CIO 364, IAM-AFL 255, no union 11, challenged 17. USA Rep. Harry Andrews handled this drive.

★

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports that in a representation election at the Rockwell Register Corp., Bellefontaine, O., the workers favored the CIO by a vote of 64 to 15 for the AFL, no union 21.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that the CIO Steelworkers won a representation election at the Southern States Iron Roofing Co., New Orleans, La., by a unanimous vote.

State Dir. Ernest Pugh reports the CIO Woodworkers won a representation election at the Harris Hardwood Co., Roanoke, Va., by the following vote: eligible 135, IWA-CIO 84, no union 43, void 2, challenged 6.

A Letter Of Correction From Murray To Humphrey

The following letter was sent last week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray to Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) in correction of a recent report in this paper:

I HAVE always been aware that the headlines in The CIO News are generally quite emphatic. Nevertheless, it would be a distinct understatement merely to say that I was greatly surprised when I read the headline on Page Two of The CIO News of June 16 which might imply to a careless reader that your proposed amendment to the Defense Production Act authorizing seizure and a wage increase was one of a number of "riders swatting labor."

Investigation discloses, however, every, that the error was an honest one, made in the rush of going to press. The headline writer, getting the story summarizing the various proposals to end the steel strike, noted that most of them were also anti-labor and, in a typical headline writer's haste, assumed that all amendments listed fell in the latter category.

While I trust that future CIO News headlines will still be forceful, I am assured that hereafter our editorial staff will recognize the varying amounts of force involved between a "swat" and a pat on the back.

You may rest assured that the members of the United Steelworkers of America, and of the entire CIO, have not been confused by a headline. Our members are deeply grateful for the forthright and wholesome battle you are fighting in Congress for fair and impartial handling of all labor matters, and your steel dispute proposals certainly are no exception.

Chrysler Tank Plant Is Struck

About 1100 members of the CIO Auto Workers went on strike in New Orleans last week because the Chrysler Corp. refused to include them under coverage of its national agreement with the UAW.

The workers, employed in the firm's tank engine plant, voted 892 to 8 to walk out if necessary to get the same wage rates and working conditions other Chrysler workers enjoy. Union officials said the tank engine employes would be paid 29 to 51c an hour less than Chrysler workers filling the same jobs elsewhere if the company has its way.

Give A Buck To PAC

New Inquiry On World Oil Cartel Asked

A THREE-WAY investigation of a "giant international oil cartel" reportedly unearthed by a Federal Trade Commission inquiry was demanded last week by Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.).

Hennings said the FTC report has been classified as secret and that President Truman is unwilling to make it public because "it might adversely affect our foreign relations."

However, he added, the President is willing for congressional committees to examine it on a confidential basis.

The Missourian said the 900-page FTC report showed "a giant oil plot" which should be taken up immediately by the Dept. of Justice, the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Senate Small Business Committee. The Judiciary Committee is headed by Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) and the small business group by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.).

THE REPORT was written after a two-year FTC investigation. It purports to show that the Standard Oil Co. of California and the Texas Oil Co., working together through the jointly-owned Arabian American Oil Co., have sought to divide Middle East oil resources and fix prices with the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Royal Dutch Shell Oil Co. and Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., which is British-controlled.

"The unlawful activity of these companies," said Hennings, "is not just an ordinary, garden variety of anti-trust violation, but strikes at the heart of the American free enterprise system.

"It is of greatest importance, therefore, to expose this international intrigue and to free the oil industry from the clutches of this monopolistic monster."

IUE Drives In N.J. Area On Open Shops

THE CIO Electrical Workers are beginning a drive in New Jersey "in the spirit of the original organizational drives that built the CIO" to sign up all open shop electronics and machine plants.

The campaign was planned at a Newark, N. J., meeting of all IUE local union officers and shop stewards and will focus on open shops in Jersey.

The IUE now has some 53,000 members in District 4, covering Jersey and New York.

Milton Weihrauch, District 4 president and an IUE international vice president, said:

"We shall not only complete the unionization of all electronics and machine shops but we shall defeat any unprincipled obstructions, be they AFL raids or anti-union corporation propaganda."

The District 4 conference also backed GE locals after hearing IUE Pres. James B. Carey report on the deadlocked negotiations with General Electric. IUE has taken a strike vote against GE after more than three months of futile bargaining.

MANY DELEGATES to CIO Communications Workers' convention in Cleveland found CIO News booth interesting and informative. Shown viewing it (left to right) are Lillian Gros, Local 2550, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Agnes Yates, Local 2121, Baltimore, and Hazel Shealey, Local 3704, Charleston, S. C.

Liberal Legislative Goals Set By CWA Convention

THE CIO Communications Workers concluded their sixth annual convention, in Cleveland, by adopting a forthright, 16-point legislative program based on the principle of improving the welfare of Americans and extending humanitarian programs at home and abroad.

CWA called for national health insurance, far-reaching reforms in workmen's compensation, federal and state minimum wage laws providing for $1.25 an hour with extension of the federal act to all workers in commerce or industries affecting commerce, broader unemployment compensation laws and a strengthened social security program.

The program also demanded low and middle income housing programs, rent controls, elimination of the poll tax, equal pay for equal work, extension of GI benefits to veterans of the fighting in Korea, adequate Mutual Security Agency appropriations and the providing of aid under Point 4 type programs.

Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, home rule for the District of Columbia, speedy construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project and federal aid to education likewise were urged.

THE CONVENTION was heartened when it received word of the settlement of the 12-week strike of Local 1162 against the Western Electric Co. plant at Tonawanda, N. Y.

The delegates, who had pledged or given the strikers more than $6000 in aid, cheered when told that the settlement included wage increases ranging from 11 to 23c an hour for piece workers and 12 to 22c for day workers, and a strong seniority clause.

Following the speech of Sen. Kefauver (Tenn.), candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, the convention voted the union's "full support" to the "Democratic party and its principles."

Wood Union Out In Canada

MORE THAN 30,000 members of the CIO Woodworkers have been on strike since June 15 in British Columbia, completely tieing up the Canadian province's largest industry.

The union is seeking a substantial wage increase from more than 100 logging, sawmill, plywood and shingle operators represented by the Federal Industrial Relations Group.

The operators proposed a wage cut, but agreed to renew the old contract intact when the provincial conciliation service recommended no wage changes. The union rejected the recommendation, as the industry in making the highest profits in its history.

Tobacco LIU In Lancaster GetsCIONews

THE ENTIRE membership of CIO Local Industrial Union 1780, United Tobacco Workers, at Lancaster, Pa., is now receiving The CIO News on a direct mail basis.

CIO Field Rep. Ben Stahl sent in the order, together with a list of the members who are now getting the official CIO organ at their homes.

All local industrial unions are entitled to receive The CIO News in bundle lots for redistribution to the members, the cost being met by per capita payments. The additional cost for sending it directly to the members is but half a cent per week, plus a small initial cost for each address stencil.

Many local industrial unions find The CIO News of greater value when it is mailed each week directly to the members.

Information on reduced subscription rates for local union membership orders is available from Al Motley, CIO News, 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

11 Senators Ask FTC Inquiry On Power Lobby

CONGRESS was asked last week to order the Federal Trade Commission to take a three-year look into the propaganda activities of the private electric power industry.

An investigation of the industry's fight to turn the country against public ownership of utilities, comparable to the seven-year FTC probe that started in 1938 and bared the secret expenditure of millions of dollars to influence opinion, was asked by 11 Senators in a joint resolution introduced by Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.).

The resolution proposed an inquiry "into certain practices and activities" of private countries in the industry.

Specifically, it would direct the FTC to investigate the amount of money spent by the utilities "directly or indirectly to influence the election of state and federal officials"; attempts to influence teaching in the schools, and efforts to "induce" church, club and other groups to oppose public ownership of power.

In addition, the resolution called for a probe into advertising expenditures of utilities and their financial interests in newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and other media. The investigation would run for three years, with a report to Congress every 30 days.

Magnuson acted on behalf of himself and Sens. Gillette (Ia.), Green (R. I.), Hill (Ala.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Lehman (N. Y.), Murray (Mont.), and Humphrey (Minn.), Democrats, and Sens. Langer (N. D.), Morse (Ore.) and Tobey (N. H.), Republicans.

In a statement, Magnuson pointed out the importance of electric power as the base of American industry.

"The private utilities," he said, "have long regarded their monopoly to supply electric service as an exclusive domain in which they could operate pretty much like private enterprise. The public never shared this view."

But efforts to protect the public interest by regulation have "never worked effectively," he claimed.

"So yardsticks were developed in the form of public power projects," he continued, "not to supplant the private utilities, but to afford effective competition and thus keep the service up and the rates down.

"It is important to recite these obvious facts—as they are not so obvious to the private utilities. At times they seem to forget that they are granted an exclusive monopoly privilege . . . upon condition that they serve the public at the lowest rates consistent with sound operating practices."

COONSKIN CAP and all, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne (right) greeted Sen. Kefauver (left), candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, when he arrived to speak at the convention of the CIO Communications Workers in Cleveland. The convention pledged "full support" to the Democratic party and its principles.

Steel Firms Up Tax Bonanza Gravy To $4.5 Billions

WHILE Big Steel was crying everything from "poverty" to "principles" in refusing to grant employes a 1952-style wage increase, it is still merrily riding the gravy train of quick tax write-offs.

U.S. Steel Corp, leading the industry's fight against the CIO Steelworkers, last week was granted $99 million more in charge-offs under the "tax bonanza" law.

According to the Defense Production Administration, U.S. Steel was given the right to charge off 65% of $99 million out of income taxes during five years, in place of the normal depreciation period of 25 years. The money will provide for transportation of iron ore from Venezuela to its plants in this country.

Bethlehem Steel added $9 million to its tax charge-offs, getting the DPA nod for 70 and 75% on plants in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

All told, tax bonanza certificates amounting to $20 billion have been issued. Of this amount, steel has certificates totaling $4.5 billion, more than any industry and more than twice as much as its nearest competitor, the railroads.

URW Strikes In Canada Over Pensions

MEMBERS of the CIO Rubber Workers striking against the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. at Hamilton, Ont., for pensions, higher wages and other contract improvements last week were assured the "fullest support" of the Canadian Congress of Labor.

Donald McDonald, CCL secretary treasurer, accused the company of "attempting to put into effect a management policy on pensions which was laid down at the recent annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association."

"At that meeting," he said, "H. J. Clawson of Montreal urged Canadian employers to use all their efforts to prevent the establishment of industrial pension plans in Canada along lines now paid by many industries in the United States.

"There is a natural alliance between the Firestone Co. and the major automobile companies which are major customers, but it appears that support for the position taken by Firestone extends considerably beyond that."

Pensions under the Canadian equivalent of this country's social security laws are lower than in the U.S. and are not paid until the age of 70 is reached, as against 65 here. The URW is seeking $125 a month at the age of 65, as in the Firestone contract covering plants in this country, with the full cost to be borne by the employer until the pensioner becomes 70.

Pension, Welfare Reopenings Asked

The general executive board of the CIO Rubber Workers last week urged the industry voluntarily to reopen negotiations this year on pension and health and welfare plans.

Most of the plans were signed in 1950 and remain in effect until 1955 unless reopened by the employers. The URW executive board urged all locals to make an "extraordinary effort" to gain liberalization of them because of the higher cost of illness and increased living costs of pensioners.

Senate Unit Stalls Action On Buchanan

THOMAS C. Buchanan, an outstanding member of the Federal Power Commission and its chairman since January, last week was denied the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee's approval for appointment to another term.

Chairman Johnson (D. Colo.) said the committee voted 9 to 4 against reporting the nomination either favorably or unfavorably.

The Oil & Gas Conservation Commission of Johnson's home State and the Kansas State Corporation Commission both opposed approval of Buchanan because of his opinions in natural gas cases, which have favored the great mass of consumers rather than the big producers.

So did Sen. Martin (R. Pa.). Buchanan, a Democrat, served eight years on the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission before his appointment to the FPC four years ago. His term expired June 23.

Draft Ruling On Seamen Hit

The CIO Maritime Committee has condemned the decision of Selective Headquarters to stop seeking deferment of draft-age merchant seaman.

Hoyt Haddock, committee secretary, said there is a shortage of 2000 three-year seamen to man the 1720 U. S. merchant ships now in service.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	WHAT TO DO
Smith Permanent Injunction Bill H.R. 7647	Puts unions under injunctions and court receiverships during emergency periods.	Before House Armed Services Com.	Write immediately to representatives vigorously opposing bill.
Defense Production Act	Extends price-wage-rent and other controls beyond June 30.	House passed bill to end most price controls July 1, but to continue wage controls a year; Senate passed weakened bill.	Urge conferees to fight for strong stabilization program.
Unemployment Compensation S. 2504 H.R. 6174	Provides federal supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers.	House Ways and Means Com. holding hearings. Senate Finance Com. has tabled bill.	Strongly urge members House Ways and Means Com. to support bill.
Tidelands Oil	Forfeits federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states.	President Truman vetoes "state rights" oil lands bill .	Urge senators and representatives to uphold veto.
Senate Cloture S. Res. 41 S. Res. 105	Provides for breaking a filibuster by majority vote.	Senate Rules Com. voted out Wherry measure requiring two-thirds vote.	Urge members of Senate to support S. Res. 41 or S. Res. 105 in place of Wherry substitute.

(Address all Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)
(Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.)

Senate Votes Island Bill

THE SENATE last week joined the House of Representatives in approving a commonwealth constitution granting Puerto Rico full local governmental powers.

Approval by the Senate was by voice vote after lengthy debate, after Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) said ratification would demonstrate "the fact that the people and government of the United States want no part of colonialism."

Three of four proposed amendments were rejected, with the Senate approving only a rider giving Congress power to approve any future amendments to the island constitution.

Carson Nominated

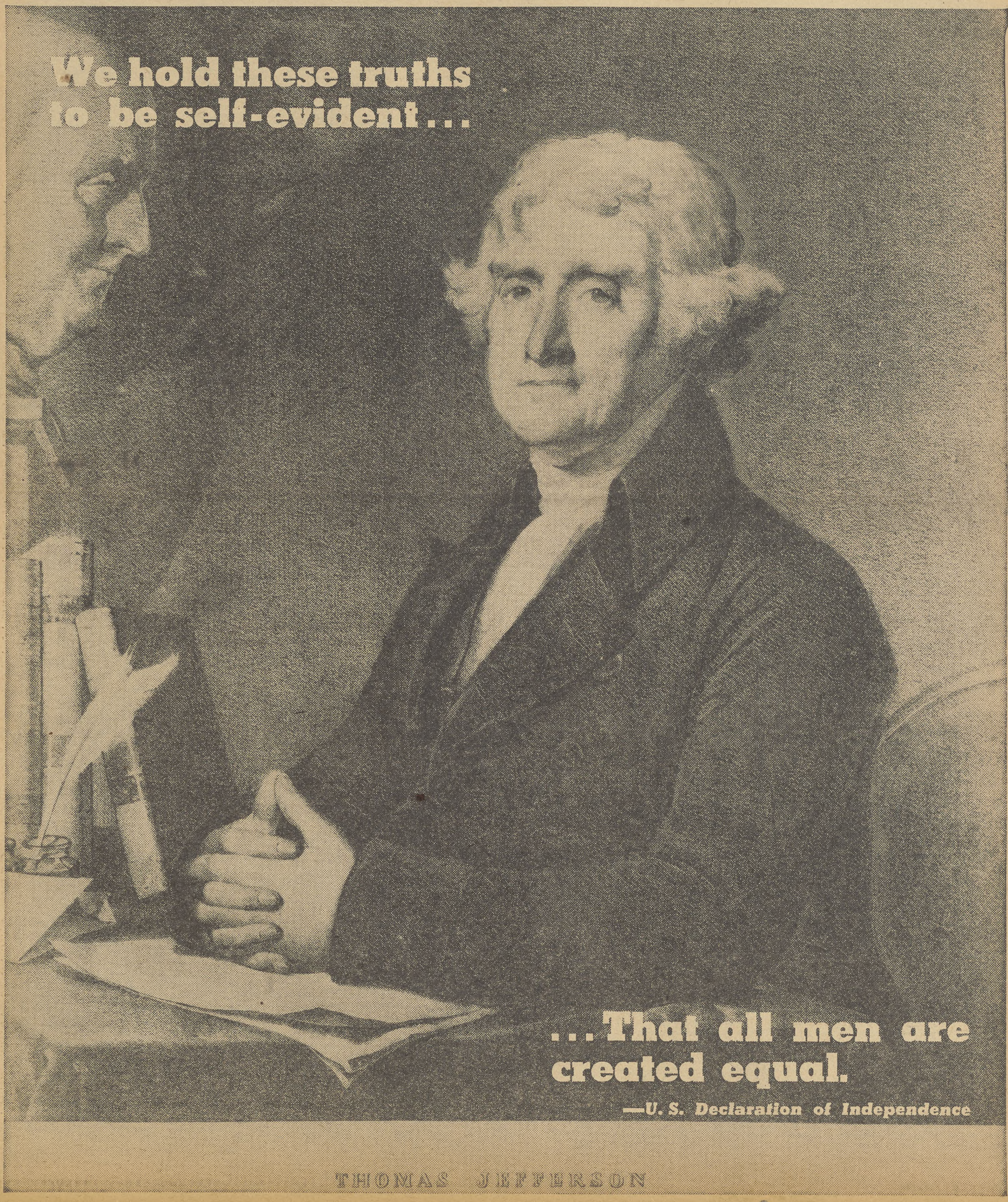
President Truman has nominated John H. Carson for a full seven-year term on the Federal Trade Commission. Carson's present three-year term expires this fall.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 7, 1952 | 82 | No. 27



'No Compromise'—

Big Six Steel Firms Balk At Union Shop Settlement

BULLETIN

The CIO Steelworkers late on July 3 filed "conspiracy" charges against the Big Six steel firms, charging they are restraining collective bargaining.

The action, filed with the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, declares that the six major steel firms have a compact to refuse to approve agreements won by the union on the basis of the WSB recommendations, said USA-CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg.

THE "BIG SIX" steel companies last week took a "no compromise" stand toward settlement of (1.) the industry's strike against the government for a whopping price increase and (2.) the five-week strike of some 600,000 CIO Steelworkers.

The union has dented the industry's solid front against a wage settlement with the union shop—but it hasn't broken it.

Some 35 steel producers have signed with the USA-CIO, the largest recent settlement being Pittsburgh Steel Co., the nation's 14th ranking basic steel firm.

But U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic and the other big firms were holding out—waiting for the Taft-Hartley injunction which an obedient Dixiegop-controlled Congress "requested" President Truman obtain against the steel strikers. Truman so far has ignored the "request."

Frankest expression of big steel's no settlement stand came from Charles M. White, Republic Steel Corp. president, who said there is "no possibility of compromise" with the Steelworkers over the union shop.

(White is one of the tough spokesmen for the steel industry. He was president of Republic on Memorial Day, 1937, when 10 steel workers were killed in the South Chicago massacre. White also has said: "There are worse things than a strike . . . It is a helluva good way to work it.")

White's position reflected the stand of other big firms, led by U. S. Steel Corp., which earlier vetoed an agreement tentatively reached by the union with Bethlehem.

U. S. Steel itself continued its "sweetheart letters" to its 175,000 employes, with Vice Pres. C. F. Hood writing gloriously of "freedom of choice."

USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray challenged Hood to debate the union shop before a rally of steel strikers at Duquesne, Pa., but the company official had no reply.

DESPITE THE companies' advertising assault on the union shop, they have already granted it to almost half of the USA-CIO's 1.2 million members.

Murray reported that more than 500,000 steel workers—principally in fabricating plants, which often are direct subsidiaries of the basic industry—now have the union shop.

In the basic industry, the union has won contract settlements with some 35 firms and covering more than 52,000 workers which include the union shop and wage and other contract improvements based upon the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendations of three months ago.

After the pact with Pittsburgh Steel, in which Murray led USA-CIO negotiators, the union reached settlements during the past week with Harrisburg, Pa., Steel Co., the Newport Steel Co. in Martins Ferry, O., and the Copperweld Steel Co. at Warren, O.

The Pittsburgh agreement provides a 12c hourly wage increase, retroactive to Apr. 1, a modified union shop, six paid holidays, three weeks vacation after 15 years service, and increases in night shift differentials. The Harrisburg wage increase was 15c hourly.

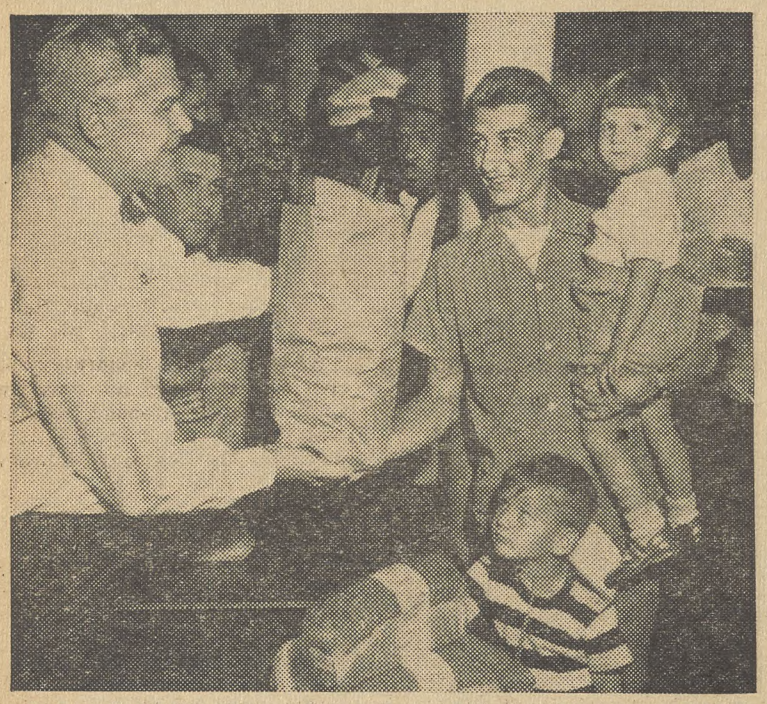
PRESSURE by the industry for over-ceiling price rises continued. Weirton Steel Co., which went through the motions of signing with its company union, filed for a $5.50 a ton price increase. Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall said he would turn it down, that all the industry is entitled to is $3 a ton.

The Senate last week adopted a resolution asking an end to the steel strike and the immediate resumption of collective bargaining.

It was introduced by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.). It asked the industry and the CIO Steelworkers "to agree upon interim conditions which would make possible the immediate resumption of production pending settlement of the issues in dispute."

Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) and Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) joined Humphrey in sponsoring the resolution, which noted that "arms and material are vital to the security of the U. S. and the free nations associated with it."

FIRST IMPORTANT BREAK—Philip Murray (right), CIO Steelworkers president, and Avery C. Adams, Pittsburgh Steel Co., sign contract giving 10,500 steel workers an immediate 12½c hourly wage increase, modified union shop and other WSB recommendations. USA-CIO called the settlement "an important break in the solid front put up by the basic steel industry."



FOOD PACKAGE is handed to George Eberle, striking member of CIO Steelworkers Local 1843, in union hall at Hazelwood, Pa., by USA Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald. Eberle holds daughter, Judy, 3, while son Tommy, 5, gazes intently at McDonald.

'Fat-Bellied' Barons Lambasted By Murray

"THE FAT-BELLIED citizens who control the steel industry . . . are apparently living in the hope that someday they'll be able to crush you," Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO Steelworkers told a strike rally in Youngstown, O., last week.

The steel industry, he said "has made for itself a record that is indeed damning. No responsible group of people could have contrived a more malicious method of deceiving the people than have the leaders of this industry."

Murray recalled that in the last three disputes—1946 and '49, '52—the mulishness of the steel moguls compelled the President to put the cases in the hands of impartial boards. In all three cases the Steelworkers accepted the recommendations but the steel industry shouted "No" and forced a strike.

"I ask you," he added, "what do you suppose might have happened to your union if you had adopted the same attitude toward the rest of the American people that this industry has adopted?"

The industry's entire offer, he said, hinges on worker acceptance of the employers' privilege, unilaterally, to wipe out job descriptions worked up in joint studies and to arbitarily rewrite job descriptions to suit the companies.

Through these two gimmicks alone the industry could virtually take back the full amount of any "wage increases" it might agree to, Murray pointed out.

(LPA)

WSB Short-Changed After Powers Slashed

HOUSE economizers have slashed the Wage Stabilization Board's budget so fiercely its activities would be short-changed into "an exercise in futility," according to Vice Chairman Benjamin Aaron.

The House approved a $7.5 million budget for the board compared to the $15,930,000 sought for the full fiscal year. Congress, in extending the Defense Production Act, gave the WSB only another 10 months of life after cutting its powers drastically.

The House decision on the budget, unless changed in the Senate, in effect will kill wage stabilization, Aaron said. It will be impossible, he explained, to continue any effective program with $7.5 million.

The amount requested would have permitted only continuance of the present staff of about 1580 persons in Washington and the regional offices, Aaron said. The House-recommended figure, he added, will force a staff cut to 640 persons.

It means, he continued, that the board is faced with two alternatives: to refuse to handle the 1800 voluntary requests submitted each week for permission to make wage adjustments that require approval, or to end all other activities.

"It is inconceivable," Aaron went on, "that Congress wants to create a situation in which a citizen has no place to go for authorization to make a wage adjustment not permitted by the self-administering regulations.

"This would mean that the board would have to ignore the requirement of the Defense Production Act that wage stabilization be administered in such a way as to correct hardships and inequities.

"If the board decided to continue to handle voluntary petitions, it would be necessary to abandon the function of advising labor and management of what is permissible under wage stabilization policies and issuing interpretations of board regulations.

"The former service was performed 1,240,000 times during the last fiscal year, and over 20,000 interpretations were issued. It would also be necessary to eliminate all enforcement activities. The unscruplous employer could with impunity ignore the law.

"Even if all these activities were eliminated, the board still would have to effect additional savings of from $2.5 to $3.5 million. This could be done only by reducing the servicing of petitions. At present, the board has a backlog of 13,000 petitions. We have been criticized for delays in processing such petitions."

(See price-wage story and House roll call votes, Page 8.)

TWUA Wins Test Election In Silk Mill

THE CIO Textile Workers have won an organizing election in a Pennsylvania silk mill in the first test since the AFL textile raid began.

The victory covered the Plaza Silk Mills in Beavertown, Selinsgrove and Middleburg, Pa. The vote in the National Labor Relations Board election was 213 for TWUA to 147 for no union.

"This election is significant," said TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve, "because the propaganda of the forces led by George Baldanzi was extensively used against us by the employer.

"This is the first election we have engaged in since the dual-union movement began. It proves that the secession problem is pretty much behind us, and we are again going about our real business of organizing the unorganized."

CIO Challenges GOP On T-H, Civil Rights

By BOB SENSER

THE CHAIRLADY was young and sweet. "I can't resist the temptation," she said coyly, "to point out to you, Mr. Reuther, that we hope more CIO members will vote Republican this November."

Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers shot back: "The formula is very simple: you earn our votes and you'll get them."

An audience of 100 roared and clapped approval.

This exchange took place last week in Chicago at a pre-convention hearing where the Republicans were mulling over what to include in the 1952 platform.

Two top CIO officers—Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Vice Pres. Reuther—told the GOP how it could earn the support of more people.

Carey and Reuther worked as a team testifying jointly before three GOP sub-committees on civil rights, on foreign policy, and on labor welfare.

At the hearings Reuther wore a neatly designed tie which, in red and white lettering on a blue background, said: **"Register—Vote."**

In a 16-page statement submitted to four platform subcommittees, the CIO asked that the Republicans enact a constructive platform that will "deal honestly and effectively with the domestic and world conditions of 1952."

Planks suggested by the CIO, in line with its legislative program, call for:

- "Modernized and strengthened" federal civil rights laws, including FEPC.
- Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law because it violates the "basic human rights of the wage earners of America."
- "A bold program of industrial expansion" for immediate and long-range needs. ("If private industry fails to provide the necessary expansion, the government must.")
- Better anti-inflation laws, free of "loopholes for any special interest" but not " a system of controls which places the burden of sacrifice solely on the workers."
- "A fresh start" in public housing for low-income groups.
- A federal budget on a "pay-as-we-go basis." (But "we must tax the standard of luxury of the few before we tax the standard of living of the many.")
- A "broad national health insurance program."
- A minimum wage of $1.25 an hour.
- "Supplies, funds, and technical assistance" for underdeveloped countries.
- The highest possible degree of federal aid to education.
- Expansion of the Social Security system, and "decent and uniform" workmen's compensation.
- Equal status for women without loss of present protections.
- "No return to isolationism . . . no abdicating the leadership which has been placed in our hands" by the rest of the world; acceleration of our military buildup and that of our allies, and continued aid to western Europe economic recovery.
- Immigration laws which "give shining proof of our faith in human freedom."
- Preservation of the rights of all the people in tidelands oil, prevention of waste of natural resources, and participation in the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power development.
- Rejection of the "hysterical procedures and denial of basic individual rights . . . foisted upon our society on the specious plea of internal security."
- Continued opposition to totalitarianism in all forms.

Reuther called on the GOP to denouce the one-sided anti-inflation law just passed by Congress. He said that the law "hitches prices to an elevator and puts wages deep down in a deep freeze."

"The labor movement in America is not going to sit by idly and accept this situation," he warned. "We wouldn't be a free labor movement if we did."

A hard-hitting declaration on civil rights headed not only the CIO's official statement but also both Carey's and Reuther's testimony to the platform subcommittee on civil rights.

Carey called civil rights the "most important and most serious question facing the country. Reuther said that it "transcends in importance any other issue" in the coming political campaign.

The CIO's statement, read by Carey, emphasized: "If we are to stand as the world's leading champion of human rights, we must put our own national house in order. To do less is to make a contribution to powerful enemies of freedom."

Reuther struck at Senate Rule 22 as the main roadblock to passage of civil rights legislation.

"Unless we eliminate Senate Rule 22," he said, "all the other talk about civil rights is just pious political fly-paper to attract votes, because no such laws will pass when one third of the Senate plus one can block action."

After criticizing politicans who want FEPC left up to the states, Reuther said:

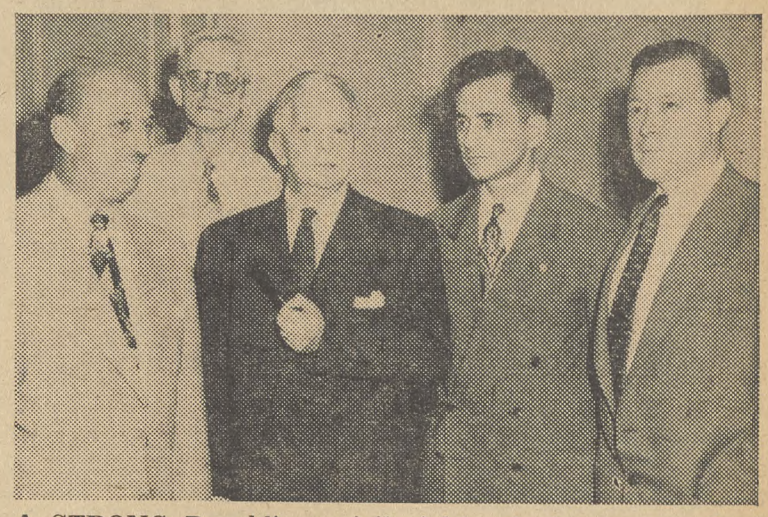
"Let the states try first? Well, we are sitting here today precisely because the states have not done anything about fair employment."

Throughout their testimony Carey and Reuther challenged the Republicans not only to write a good platform but to live up to their pledges.

Carey reminded the platform-writers of the GOP:

"We'll be participating in the coming campaign more actively than we ever have before."

END OF T-H, strong civil rights plank, national health plan endorsement and disavowal of reactionary alliances were urged on Republican platform committee in Chicago by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (left) and CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right). Shown between them is Paul Sifton of CIO Auto Workers Washington office.



A STRONG Republican civil rights plank was urged at Chicago hearing by (from left) Sec. Francis Shane of the USA-CIO Civil Rights Committee, Harry Read for National Catholic Committee on Race Relations, Exec. Sec. Walter White of the NAACP, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and UAW-CIO Pres. Walter Reuther.

CIO Urges 'Bold Policy, No Return To Isolation'

THE CIO urged Republican platform builders in Chicago last week to come forth with a "bold foreign policy that will take the offensive" in the fight against communism.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey made a formal presentation to the GOP convention's foreign affairs subcommittee. Then he and CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther both offered proposals informally.

"In this world struggle our course is clear," said Carey. "There is no return to isolationism for America. There is no abdicating the leadership which has been placed in our hands.

"There is no half-way commitment, no bargain-counter collaboration, that can provide that leadership. . . .

"We must continue, indeed we must accelerate, the build-up of a military power in our country and among our allies that is capable of crushing aggression whenever and wherever it appears. . . . We must be prepared to pay our full share of the cost based on our resources. . . .

"To all peoples of the world who are joined in this determination to preserve liberty and to lift the age-old yoke of poverty from the backs of men, the United Nations provides the one hope that the struggle against tyranny can be won without war."

Sen. Nixon (R. Cal.), asked Carey whether the CIO "supports" the U. S. State Dept.

"By and large," Carey answered, "We must support the present foreign policy." He went on to criticize the way some people have attacked Sec. of State Dean Acheson.

Carey pointed out the CIO has found fault with some points of the Administration's foreign program. "For example, we think that a man like Reuther would be a better representative of the U. S. than some of the diplomats we're sending abroad these days," he said.

Nixon quickly asked: "You mean like (Philip) Jessup?"

"Yes," Carey fired back, "And men like the AT&T's Walter Gifford in the Court of St. James."

When Reuther took the platform, he looked at Nixon and said:

"We have been and are critical of some of the policies of the State Dept. The real tragedy is that too often Democratic and Republican voices have blasted away not at the State Dept. weaknesses but at its virtues——it's foreign aid program for example."

'Nothing Can Stop Fair Deal'—HST

PRESIDENT TRUMAN said last week nothing could stop the "forward progress" started by the New Deal and continued by his Fair Deal Administration.

An then he ad libbed to his opposition, "Put that in your pipe and smoke it."

The President made these remarks in a "preview" campaign speech dedicating Bull Shoals Dam, a hydroelectrical and flood control project on the White River in Arkansas.

Truman—aiming at the Dixiecrats—said the South made its greatest strides during the past 20 years of Democratic control.

"Remember these things this year, when you see and hear the storm of political propaganda that will be put out to try and turn back the clock," he said.

"We don't want to turn the clock back. We want to keep moving forward. That means we have to keep on fighting the pull-backs and the reactionaries.

"The New Deal and the Fair Deal have done a lot for the whole country, but I believe that they have done more for the South than any other part of it. I know that the New Deal and the Fair Deal have done more for the South than any other administrations in this country's history."

The President noted that "about a million people in Arkansas and Missouri are now getting power from rural electrification cooperatives.. There are a lot of people who would like to put them out of business, but I am not going to let them."

What Congress Has Done

If somebody at the plant where you work disconnected the fire alarms, cut off the sprinkler system and sold the fire extinguishers for junk, you wouldn't notice the difference—until the fire broke out.

So it is with what the Dixiegop-controlled Congress has just done to the Defense Production Act.

At a time when the flames of inflation are climbing (check your grocery bill on that), Congress has jimmied the fire alarms, cut off the sprinklers, sold the fire extinguishers and smashed the fire engines of the government's inflation-fighting force.

The Defense Production Act extension as finally voted by Congress doesn't go quite as far as the House bill, but it is still—as CIO President Philip Murray said of the latter measure—"a palpable fraud" which will "freeze wages but leave the profiteers free to rob the American consumer."

Consider: The new law prohibits controls on a wide range of foods, extends to food wholesalers and retailers new profit guarantees, sets state price-fixing laws above OPS ceilings, and opens the way to kill off rent controls Sept. 30 in most cities through the "local option" loophole.

Then the law continues wage controls but kicks out the present Wage Stabilization Board, setting up a new agency under the Senate's thumb and stripped of "jurisdiction with respect to any labor dispute."

"This," as Murray said, "is one of the most monstrous measures ever conceived." And, as President Truman warned, it opens "a dangerous gap in the mobilization program."

The lawmakers have taken their stand—for higher prices, higher rents and lower wages. Now the people must give their answer—at the polls. This means hard work now . . . for PAC . . . for a full registration . . . for a big vote on Nov. 4.

A Billion Well Spent

One of the last acts of the false "economy"-minded Congress cost American taxpayers $1.4 billion, but it was taken on one appropriation bill that all patriotic Americans were happy to see passed. Even most of the "economy" bloc did not oppose it, although a handful of holdouts in the self-named "wrecking crew" offered token resistance.

The measure was a deficiency appropriation, most of which will be used to meet June payrolls of the Armed Force. The extra money was needed, Defense Dept. spokesmen said, because the country now has more men on its defense payrolls than had been planned on. This "overstaffing"—perhaps the first in the government to which the "economy" bloc has not objected—resulted from lower casualties in Korea in recent months than had been anticipated.

The few Dixiegop holdouts who voted against the measure acted consistently with their earlier votes which butchered the mutual security program and cut next year's military appropriations by more than $5 billion beyond the point essential for adequate defense.

American taxpayers—no matter how pressed—will look with scorn upon any lawmaker who tries to buy their votes with lower taxes at the possible cost of countless lives in the future.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

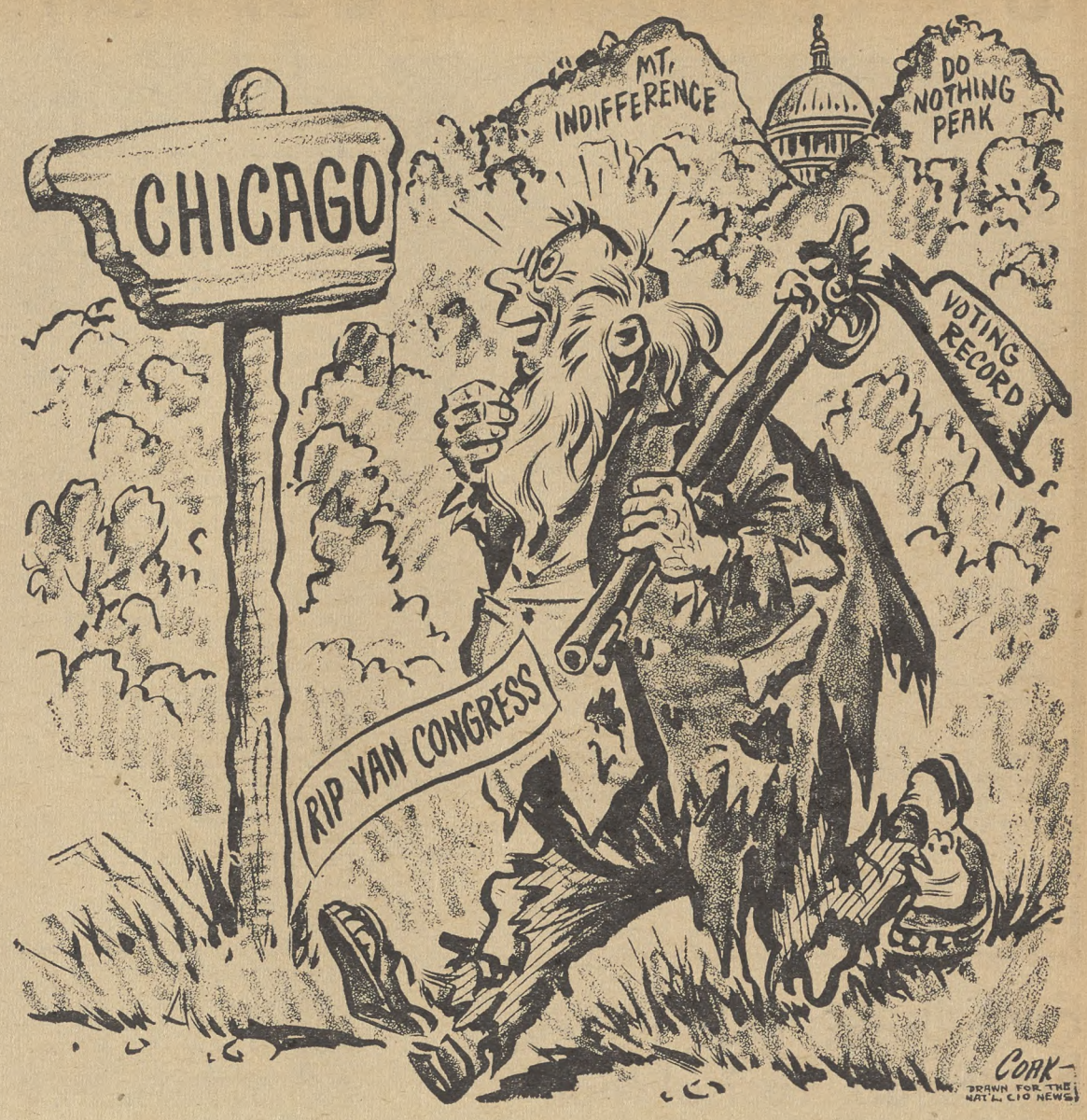
Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV July 7, 1952 No. 27

Down From The Hill



A Lesson For 'Ma Bell'

"CWA IS HERE to stay," writes Jack Barbash as the first assumption and summary offered by way of "gratuitous advice" to Bell telephone system management in his new book tracing the story of the CIO Communications Workers of America.

Declaring flatly that "the Bell system union policy has not worked, and no scapegoat is available from outside the telephone industry," Barbash suggests that "if company policies were premised on the theory that CWA could not last, that theory can be abandoned. There is firm evidence of CWA's staying powers."

"Unions and Telephones: The Story of the Communications Workers of America" devotes nearly the first half of its 246 pages to telling the story of the growth of unionism in the telephone industry prior to the formation of the CWA-CIO. Such background is essential to a full understanding of the present organization, which Barbash clearly shows evolved democratically from earlier movements.

Beginning with the grant of the first basic patent in telephones to Alexander Graham Bell in 1876, the pre-Wagner Act story traces the drift of the AFL Electrical Workers into the new industry through the peak of IBEW activity in telephones during World War I, followed by precipitous decline and company unionism.

The company union was "the major vehicle for the Bell System's systematic elimination of union influence in the telephone industry," Barbash declares. He cites among the other causes which prevented the growth of a permanent organization of telephone workers prior to 1937 "the lack of an industry approach of the IBEW to the task of organizing and maintaining unions of telephone workers."

With the advent of the New Deal, independent employe associations, emerging from the now illegal company organizations, banded together "in self-defense" into a loose confederation, the National Federation of Telephone Workers. At its formation in 1939 it represented 42 organizations with 165,000 members.

By militant leadership—carried over into the CWA when it was formed—the NFTW made considerable organizational progress and directed a number of successful strikes, which reached their climax in the first nationwide telephone strike in 1947.

Joseph A. Beirne and C. W. Werkau, present president and secretary-treasurer of the CWA-CIO, first were elected to those positions in the NFTW in 1943.

The stubborn opposition of the Bell System to engage in industry-wide bargaining in the 1947 strike situation revealed a structural defect in the organization. This led to the formation of the Communications Workers of America as an independent national union, replacing the earlier loose confederation of autonomous unions in NFTW.

"We were trying to make a federation of unions do the job which can be done only by one union in the telephone industry," Beirne said right after the 1947 strike had proved ineffective.

Ten days before the first working convention of the CWA, another major event affecting telephone unionism took place. This was the formation of the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee with Executive Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood as its chairman.

The CIO committee took over at the outset the American Union of Telephone Workers, led by John J. Moran, former NFTW president, and the Association of Communications Workers, led by Ernest Weaver. Both men now hold high positions in the CWA-CIO.

There was, however, strong sentiment for the CIO within CWA. This led to a referendum in 1949 and by a vote of 71,312 to 34,419—more than two to one—the membership of CWA voted to affiliate.

"The development of CWA to its present stature is a great achievement," Barbash concludes. "To put the whole matter in shorthand terms, what CWA is and stands for today represents the outcome of the democratic process in action."

Barbash, staff director of the Senate Labor Subcommittee, says, "CWA is a fairly young union to have much of tradition and history, but it has packed even in its brief existence a whole lifetime, as labor history goes, and as I have understood CWA's struggle for survival, its members have a good deal to be proud of." —M. P.

Unions and Telephones: The Story of the Communications Workers of America. Harpers: $2.50.

U. S. Labor—The Inheritor Of Jefferson

Here are some highlights of a speech by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who is also president of the CIO Electrical Workers, to the Univ. of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs at Charlottesville, Va.:

By JAMES B. CAREY

AMERICAN TRADE unionism is, in many ways, more the inheritor of Jefferson's spirit and principles than any group in the United States of our time . . .

Jefferson's hatred of oppression, his devout belief in the equality of man and his God-endowed freedom, his assertion of the divine right to rebel against tyranny—all are principles that have come to the bloodstream of our modern American world more directly from Jefferson than from any other of our founding fathers.

Our hatred of oppression, our belief in equality and freedom, the right to rebel against tyranny—whether it be of the political or economic kind—these are the reasons today why men and women band themselves together in trade unions. And we have the right to form these trade unions because of our Jeffersonian heritage, and the heritage of previous ages of rebellion that came to a focus in Jefferson's philosophy.

But we of American labor realize an even more intimate connection with Thomas Jefferson and his philosophy of government.

(Carey told how a prosecuting attorney and a presiding judge both belonging to the Federalists—the reactionary party of the day—crushed the first American trade union, the shoemakers of Philadelphia, when they struck after Jefferson failed in his efforts to liberalize the federal judiciary.)

The first trade union in America, the first union to stage a strike and win a strike, also became the first union in America to be destroyed by a court decision. And the court decision was intimately tied into the political struggle between democracy and reaction, between economic justice and the concentrated power of wealth and privilege . . .

I have recounted this history of organized labor's initial and losing fight against oppressive reaction for two reasons:

FIRST, it establishes that the very origins of the American labor movement—even under the nation's first liberal administration—met a crushing defeat at the hands of reactionary forces that the administration could not control.

SECOND, the basic issues that split the Jeffersonians of the Democratic-Republican Party from the Federalists, the same basic issues that destroyed America's first trade union, continue today to be the basic issues confronting organized labor.

Essentially it has been the same fight for labor—organized and unorganized—since Jefferson in his First Inaugural Address, 150 years ago, said:

"Take not from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."

Essentially, down through these 150 years, it has been a continuing battle that labor has fought—the same battle that Jefferson fought and Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman have fought. It has been the battle both *for things* and *against things.*

For things, it has been a battle to extend democracy, *to make democracy* economic as well as political. It has been a battle to *make real and living* Jefferson's vision of the equality of all men, their equal opportunity, their right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." It has been a battle to keep Jefferson's ideas from becoming mere text-book sentiments—revered, sanctified phrases better memorized than put in practice.

Against things, it has been a battle for 150 years against special privilege and exploitation, against poverty in the midst of plenty, against the brutal wielding of economic and political power by a wealthy minority. It has been a battle against corruption in business and government and against the curtailment of civil liberties promised the American people in Jefferson's "Declaration of Independence" and in the Bill of Rights.

Jefferson said, "Take not from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned." . . .

Last night this Institute, sponsored by the University which Jefferson founded, listened to a man who symbolizes almost everything the Federalists stood for—and almost everything that Jefferson devoted his life to fighting.

For 186 years, from the birth of our Republic, the common man, the workers, and organized labor have had to wage war against what Senator Robert Taft stands for today . . .

When I say that the presence of Senator Taft in these halls profaned the memory and heritage of Thomas Jefferson, I do not engage in personalities. Taft and his supporters, the men of extreme reaction, the men of privilege, profiteering and power-grabs, symbolize the full fruition of the forces that would destroy the structure of democracy that Jefferson designed.

The wide-open split today between the completely-reactionary and the not-quite-so-reactionary wings of the Republican Party—something that never happened before in the 20 years of the ferociously attacked New Deal and Fair Deal—is proof of what Taftism stands for.

Today Republicans are at each other's throats over a single issue: Taft's fanatical insistence on reversing the victory that Jefferson won over the Federalists in 1801.

Free, Independent Unions Backed By ILO Conference

THE TRIRTY-FIFTH Intl. Labor Organization conference concluded its sessions in Geneva, Switzerland, by passing a strongly-worded resolution maintaining the right of labor unions to function without political interference.

"It is essential," the resolution said, "for the trade union movement in each country to preserve its freedom and independence so as to be in a position to carry forward its economic and social mission regardless of political changes."

The "fundamental and permanent mission" of organized labor, it asserted, is the economic and social advancement of the workers.

The resolution was sponsored by labor representatives on the ground that a declaration of broad principles was needed because unions in many parts of the world are threatened by destruction or absorption in a political party.

Employer representatives opposed it in committee. They denied its statement that an independent labor movement is "essential" for good labor-management relations, claiming that such relations sometimes exist where there is no labor movement. However, they abstained from voting against it.

George P. Delaney, of the AFL, the U. S. labor representative and a conference vice president, charged "a certain section of management" with a "careful and studied campaign to discredit the ILO and to defeat the end of U. S. participation in" it.

"Some European employer representatives," the New York Times reported, "have said privately that they feel the United States employer representatives are still more interested in fighting American trade unions and the New Deal than in building up resistance to communism."

Delaney's advisors included Dir. Michael Ross of the CIO Dept. for International Affairs; CIO Research Dir. Stanley J. Ruttenberg, and Thomas R. Owens, legislative representative of the CIO Rubber Workers.

Ship Union Affiliates

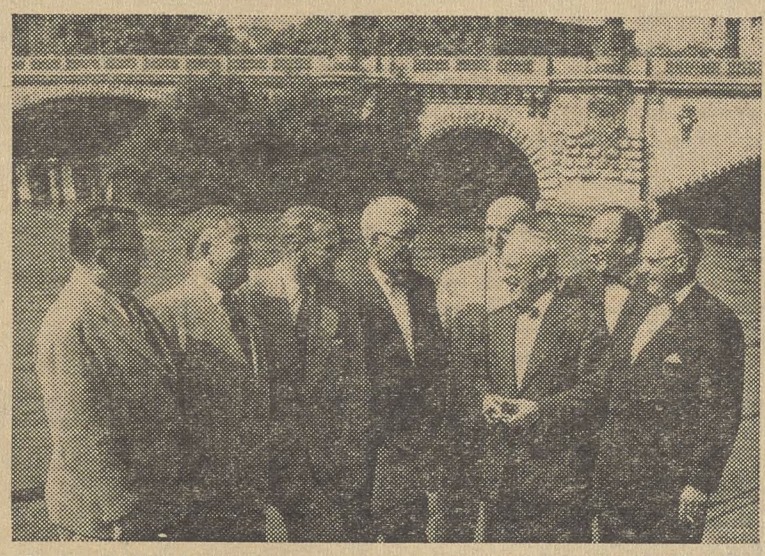
The executive board of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers has voted for the union's affiliation with the International Metalworkers' Federation, of which the CIO Steelworkers and Auto Workers are members.

And Bridal Veil Had Union Label, Too, No Doubt

Two CIO members, first brought together through their union, were married by another member of the CIO in Buffalo, N. Y.

The bride is Joan Gillam, vice president of Eleetrical Workers Local 511 at Sylvania Products Co. and her husband is Gus Helm, former president of the Sylvania local and now a member of Auto Workers Local 501.

Performing the ceremony was the Rev. Alan Peabody of the Riverside Salem Evangelical and Reformed Church. He's a member and past president of Local 528, Government and Civic Employees. **(LPA)**



U. S. WORKER representatives at Intl. Labor Organization conference in Geneva, Switzerland, are shown in an outdoor huddle. Left to right, Pres. James C. Turner, AFL Operating Engineers; Sec.-Treas. Joseph D. Keenan, AFL Building Trades Dept.; Dir. Michael Ross, CIO Dept. for International Affairs; AFL Rep. George P. Delaney, U. S. worker delegate and a member of the ILO Governing Body; Sec.-Treas. George J. Richardson, AFL Firefighters; Thomas R. Owens, CIO Rubber Workers legislative representative; CIO Research Dir. Stanley J. Ruttenberg, and Intl. Rep. Paul K. Reed, Mine Workers.

Labor Draft Proposals Hit By Joint Group

THE LABOR-Management Manpower Policy Committee is "opposed unequivocally" to a labor draft to meet the needs of defense mobilization.

Its position was made known last week when it laid down a set of employment principles to aid employers and communities in meeting the manpower needs of defense plants.

It also urged employers to hire workers on the basis of their qualifications and "without regard to non-performance factors such as age, sex, race, color or creed."

The committee is composed of 24 representatives of organized labor and the management of industrial and agricultural enterprises. It was set up a year ago in the Office of Defense Mobilization to make recommendations on how the country can best meet the manpower problems of rearmament.

The CIO is represented by Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council and Mrs. Katherine Ellickson, CIO associate director of research.

"We are convinced," the committee said, "that the manpower job can be done through a voluntary manpower program such as is incorporated in this statement, and we therefore urge labor and management and all the regional and area labor-management manpower committees to exercise their every effort to carry out the intent of the principles."

The committee emphasized that it was merely recommending a set of principles, not establishing a "code." Its stress was on voluntary acceptance of its proposals to solve the manpower problem on a voluntary basis.

Among other principles it recommended were:

Restriction of hirings to the number of workers required for the job.

Cooperation with federal-state employment services for greatest use of "human resources."

Fullest development of local recruiting programs before going to other labor market areas.

Cooperation with community and civic groups on problems of housing, transportation, child care and schools affecting the recruiting or retention of manpower.

Wetback Fund Is Sabotaged

THE SENATE has sabotaged the program for stopping the flow of illegel Mexican "wetbacks" into the U. S.

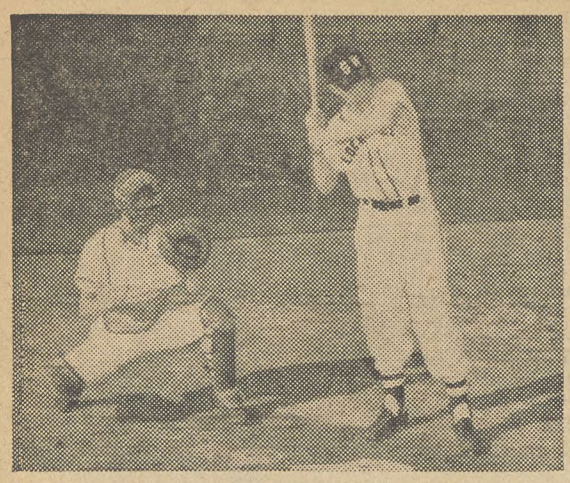
It refused to vote funds for enforcing the program.

The Senate not only defeated an amendment by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) to appropriate $2.5 million—said to be the minimum amount needed for enforcement for a year—but also rejected a proposal by Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.) to allocate $2 million.

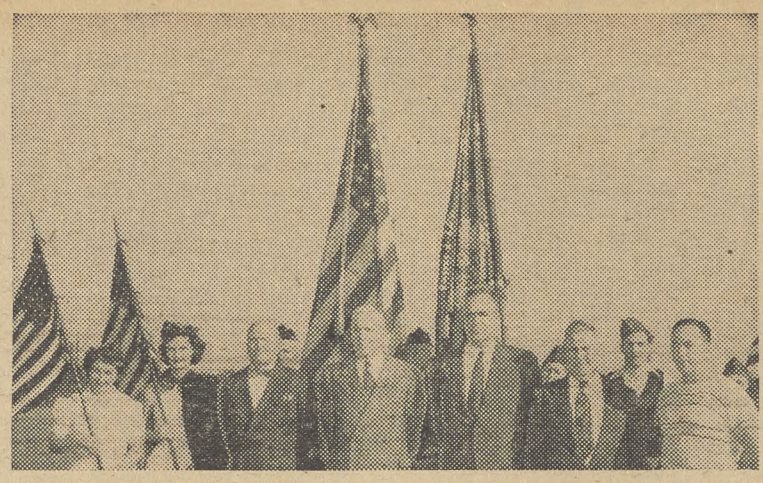
The Humphrey proposal was defeated 65 to 11, and Magnuson's recommendation was snowed under 62 to 17.

Both proposals were opposed by Chairman McCarran (D. Nev.) of the Senate appropriations subcommittee, which drafted the legislation to finance the State, Commerce and Justice Depts., and the federal courts for the new fiscal year. The border patrol is operated by the Justice Dept.

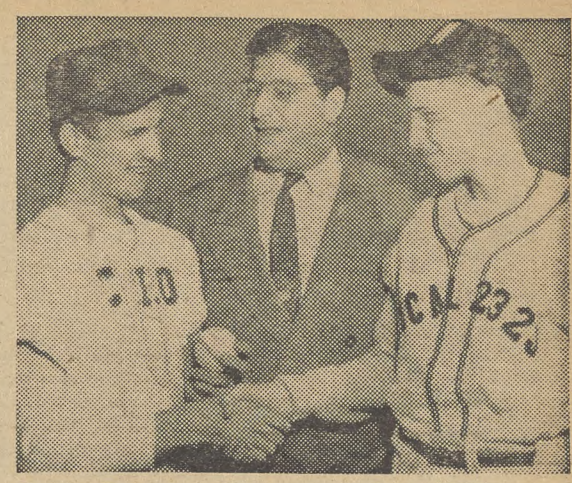
It's A Grand Old Game For CIO Teener Teams



Showing their stuff in Chester, Pa., Teener League are Batter Don Ryan, USA-CIO, and Catcher Jerry Schupp, TWU-CIO.



Just like the majors, the Teener League opens up with VFW color guard ceremonies. Mayor Ralph Swarts of Chester is second man from left.



Capt. Douglas Watson (left), TWU, and Capt. Richard Webb, USA, shake hands before John Moreno, league secretary.

Steelworkers' team in Chester youth league, shown above, is sponsored by Local 2323. Coach C. Clendenning is at left rear.

Transport Workers' entry (above), sponsored by Chester Local 212, typifies community activities of hundreds of CIO unions.

'Fan Dancer' Drive Against CWA Fails

ONE MORE "revolutionary" organizing gimmick went down the drain last week—along with a quarter of million dollars of AFL money.

An eight-week show—strip teasers, fan dancers, marionettes, comedians, acrobats and imitation Dagmars—featured a six-month organizing drive of the AFL Electrical Workers. Objective: To woo the 18,000 employes of the Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. away from the CIO Communications Workers. The campaign was a flop and last week IBEW pulled out of the territory.

Hitting the road out of Chicago, the show, billed as a "revolutionary new labor tactic" costing $18,000 a week, made one-night stands across Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska.

The shows were aimed at rank-and-file telephone workers. Largest of these to attend was 16—in Omaha.

They played to full houses—or almost full ones—but the audience was made up mainly of IBEW building trades electricians, other AFL people, local telephone company brass — invited by the IBEW—businessmen from the communities—and observers from CWA.

It was all high class stuff, featured Beatrice Kay, Joan Blondell and other stars. Joan did a strip tease. The IBEW had tried to get Gypsy Rose Lee, but she was strip-teasing elsewhere. There was Jane Manners—6 ft. 2 and much like Dagmar.

There were marionettes, comedians, acrobats. Just like television.

The show was main feature of IBEW's campaign, second drive in this territory in a year. They spent an estimated $250,000 on the campaign, much more on the first try. The Northwestern campaign was Number Five in six straight CWA wins against IBEW.

Last week, when they did a fade-out, Dan Tracy, IBEW president, wrote to employes in Northwestern, said they weren't taking action before the NLRB, said they recognized their responsibility to consider the welfare of the employes and wouldn't interfere with CWA bargaining now under way.

Commenting on the withdrawal, CWA said:

"Tracy's letter tries to hide the fact that the IBEW campaign was a flop. They didn't hesitate to interfere with the bargaining a year ago. The fact is they didn't get enough cards signed up to petition for an election. That's the real reason they pulled out."

Reason given by CWA for IBEW's failure:

"We met their campaign with down-to-earth trade unionism, doing a job for our members, settling grievances, negotiating, union-building on a broad front."

Give A Buck To PAC

CIO Files In Michigan For Redistricting

A QUARTER MILLION voters have signed petitions to give the electorate a chance to vote for ending disproportionate representation in the Michigan Legislature.

The petitions calling for putting the question on the ballot in the November election were filed last week by the Michigan Committee for Representative Government at the secretary of state's office in Lansing.

The Michigan CIO Council, which belongs to the committee, has been very active in the petition drive.

If the voters approve of the redistricting plan, every vote will have the same weight as any other vote. Under the present system there are 60,000 people in the 32nd senatorial district and 10 times as many in 18th senatorial district, but in each case only one senator is elected. In some house districts there are six times as many peopeople as in other districts.

'You Pays Your Money And . . .'

HEADLINE in the daily press, June 27: "Taft . . . Charges Gallup Poll Misleading Public."

HEADLINE in the daily press, June 30: "Taft Asserts He'd Win By Five Million; Hurja Survey Gives Him 30 States."

Hate Drive Will Boomerang In Elections, ADL Predicts

"THE COMING presidential campaign may match the 1928 Hoover-Smith campaign in published and whispered defamation."

That is the prediction of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, in its annual study of racial and religious bigotry in the U.S.

Widespread use of smear literature in the campaign to date was cited by the ADL as evidence of the existence of "a vast enterprise of prejudice that feeds upon domestic strife and international stress."

It warned the two major parties to "crack down hard on the purveyors of hate literature, who are trying to climb on one of the political bandwagons."

"Fortunately," ADL said, "appeals to religious prejudice have generally boomeranged, although too many recent campaigns in the South have been a case of which candidate could outhate the Negro.

"But generally, bigoted politics is losing politics, thanks to the common sense and good will of the average American."

Herman Edelsberg, Washington representative of ADL, predicted the smear campaigns would boomerang again in 1952.

"Never in all the history of our land," he said, "has there been such widespread recognition of the peril of uncontrolled prejudice, bigotry and group tensions; and never have so many people and organized groups taken so active a part in coping with these problems."

The survey showed:

1. Efforts by Communists "to injure racial and religious minority groups by posing as their friends, but actually working to exploit" them.
2. Succesful operation of a network of professional bigots.
3. A switch from Jew-baiting to anti-Catholic themes.
4. A concerted wave of attacks on public schools.

Senate Approves GI Voting Bill

Men and women of the armed services and their families will get a better chance to vote in the November elections under a bill unanimously voted by the Senate and sent to the House.

The measures allows GIs, U. S. defense workers overseas, and U. S. exchange students in foreign countries to use a federal absentee ballot if they are from states where absentee voting procedures are not adequate.

Cost Of Living, Taxes Top Issues

Ohio workers have their own ideas of the important issues in the 1952 campaign.

In a poll taken at a series of weekend PAC conferences in the state's industrial centers, workers are listing these issues as most important:

Cost of living, taxes, Taft-Hartley and foreign policy.

Lowest on the list, and considered not important at all, are corruption and "socialism," the battlecry of reactionary politicians.

FULL SUPPORT for CIO's legislative program was pledged by Archibald S. Alexander, former Assistant Secretary of the Army running for Senator from New Jersey. Meeting with Alexander (first from right) and Joel R. Jackson and Hugh Caldwell, Essex-West Hudson CIO Council PAC director and president; Mrs. Esther Murray, National CIO-PAC; and Carl Holderman, State CIO Council president. Alexander has CIO endorsement in his campaign.

Connecticut Labor Pushes Biggest Registration Drive

By HAROLD SENIOR

CONNECTICUT labor reached midpoint in its 1952 voter registration program—one of the biggest in the nation.

The names of 400,000 workers have been checked to determine whether they are registered or not.

The project is non-partisan and is being sponsored by Connecticut's major labor organizations—the Connecticut State CIO Council, the Connecticut AFL, the AFL Machinists and the railroad brotherhoods.

It is considered the biggest registration project of its kind ever conducted by labor organizations anywhere in the country.

It involves a new technique to determine who is registered and who isn't—a technique resulting from a study made and financed by the State CIO Council early last winter.

The new technique involved a check of all names in all the city directories for Connecticut, covering 90% of the state's population.

A mark was put alongside the names of all persons in worker occupations. These names were then typed on special triplicate printed forms, giving the address and the place of employment or occupation, and the ward and district number. Wives' names also appear. The names, 400,000 of them, were then checked against voting lists and the triplicate forms were marked to indicate whether or not the individual was registered.

The slips for persons registered will be retained for a "get-out-the-vote" campaign.

John Glynn, a member of the labor-management institute staff of the Univ. of Connecticut, on leave of absence was employed to supervise the clerical project.

To do the huge job of checking city directories and voting lists and typing out slips, 50 Univ. of Connecticut students were engaged on a part-time basis.

Whether the completed first

half of the registration project proves worth the time, effort and heavy financial expenditure put into it, depends on how successfully labor does the second half of the job.

This second half and harder part is to get the unregistered people registered.

It has been found that about 40% of the 400,000 people whose names have been checked are not registered. It is clear that labor has a big job ahead, between now and November, if it is to make voters of the 160,000 individuals who are eligible to vote but are not on a voting list, CIO officials agreed.

The state labor organizations have already set up a program to carry the work forward. In some local areas the work is under way.

Hartford is one of the areas where notable progress has been made, according to Patrick J. Ward, CIO Auto Workers field representatives assigned to political action.

Ward reported that in Hartford and surrounding towns the labor organizations have set up a ward and precinct organization.

The first step was to call a meeting of CIO, AFL and IAM leaders. These leaders then went back to their organizations and called separate meetings.

Each union set up ward and precinct organizations.

Then all three groups met together again and joined their organizations into one organization, broken down into units to cover the different wards and voting districts.

An effort will be made by the state labor groups to help set up organizations like the one in Harford in every community in Connecticut where there is substantial union membership

State CIO Council Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff is a member of a State "Get 'em Registered" Committee.

GOP Candidate Violates Hatch Act, Newark CIO Says

CHARGES that the Republican congressional candidate from New Jersey's 12th district was violating the Hatch Act have been leveled by the CIO-PAC in his home town.

The Essex-West Hudson CIO Council's Political Action Committee contended that Alex J. Matturri, GOP candidate, was violating the federal "clean elections" law by maintaining membership on the Newark Housing Authority and the Essex County Rent Control Advisory Board while seeking federal office.

Calling for Matturri's immediate "resignation or removal" from the two posts, Joel R. Jacobson, CIO-PAC director, cited letters from two governmental officials in support of the PAC position.

Charles H. Barnes, acting law officer of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, cited earlier court decisions in similar cases prohibiting such actions. Tighe Woods, rent stabilization director, notified Matturri two months earlier that "it would be a violation of the Hatch act for a member of the local rent advisory board to be a candidate for a federal office."

Jacobson noted that "CIO-PAC is not making any judgment of Matturri's candidacy, at this time, but it does appear to us that if Candidate Matturri expects the voters to place him in a position to legislate in the future, he might well begin to respect the laws which are on the books right now.

"If Matturri does not resign immediately from his positions on these two local boards, he should be removed immediately."

UAW Auxiliaries Join In Detroit's 'Ballot Battalion'

MEMBERS OF Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO Auto Workers are helping to fill the ranks of Detroit's "Ballot Battalion."

The "Ballot Battalion" is a non-partisan community drive, with labor participation, to get one million registered voters in Detroit. Roy Reuther, UAW-PAC coordinator, is vice-chairman of the group.

Catherine Gelles, UAW Women's Auxiliaries international secretary, reported:

"As an example of what our Auxiliaries members are doing in the campaign to get out the vote, we have canvassed neighborhoods where special registration headquarters have been set up.

"Our campaign has included everything from ringing doorbells, driving persons to and from the booth, assisting at the booth to baby-sitting, in spite of the thermometer reading around 100 degrees."

A campaign by CIO-PAC and other labor groups in the Detroit area to make registration more convenient has been successful.

Detroit election officials opened four additional registration centers. They have agreed to open an additional 37 registration stations in every neighborhood for the eight-day period prior to the July 7 registration deadline.

ACWA Members Get $40 Million Vacation Pay

VIRTUALLY all men's and boys' clothing plants shut down last week as members of the CIO Clothing Workers headed for resorts on two-week paid vacations.

ACWA-CIO estimated that the value of the paid vacations for 395,000 union members at $40 million. The vacationeers will receive an extra day's pay for July 4.

ACWA-CIO Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky hailed the life insurance, and health, accident, maternity, hospitalization, surgical and pension benefits prevailing in the union's contracts.

'All-Out Crusade' Urged By Reuther On Civil Rights

"AN ALL-OUT crusade" during the 1952 Presidential campaign "to square American democracy's day-to-day practice with its noble promises in the field of civil rights" has been urged by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers.

Reuther issued the call for the crusade at the 43rd annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at Oklahoma City. Other speakers and a resolution called for intensified political action to improve civil rights.

Reuther said that in the Soviet Union's psychological warfare against the Western powers it has no more powerful weapon than bigotry and racial discrimination in the United States.

"Acts of racial tolerance by home-grown bigots are worth more than to Joe Stalin than 100 infantry divisions," he said.

As long as segregation and discrimination continue in this country, Reuther continued, "we cannot give moral leadership to the struggle against Communist tyranny . . . More than any other issue, the civil rights issue will demonstrate in the immediate period to come whether America has the moral strength to carry out effectively the position of world leadership which we must assume if the fight for democracy is to be won."

Reuther said the first step in realizing the civil rights program must be the revision of "the vicious Senate Rule 22 permitting unlimited debate" which is "the main roadblock to the enactment of fair employment practices legislation and other civil rights measures."

Walter White, NAACP's executive secretary, warned Republicans and Democrats that repudiation of the civil rights program will bring down the wrath of millions of independent voters.

Important among these independents, he declared, and "more determined than most on this issue is the Negro vote now nearing 2,000,000 strong in the South and holding the potential balance of power in no less than 17 northern states with 281 votes in the electoral college . . . "

Wisconsin CIO Opens Guns In Registration Campaign

THE 90,000-member Wisconsin State CIO has opened its guns for the 1952 election campaign.

The State CIO-PAC meeting in Madison, endorsed Henry Reuss, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator against Joe McCarthy. The PAC also endorsed William Proxmire, a former CIO member, for Governor on the Democratic ticket.

Registration drives are being spearheaded in Wisconsin cities by the CIO. In Janesville the community has 100% registration. Most of the work was done by the Janesville local of the CIO Auto Workers. In Milwaukee a major registration drive is underway.

The state CIO has started an educational program in order to fight for reapportionment on a population basis. Wisconsin legislative seats have not been redistricted since 1921. A referendum on this question is on the November ballot.

Bill Abbot, state CIO legislative director, warned the Legislature that the CIO is making a campaign issue out of the tax situation in Wisconsin.

He said the 1951 Legislature refused to raise revenue by taxing the railroads, banks and insurance companies.

"As a result," he added, "The budget is unbalanced for the first time in history, and we are subsidizing the railroads to the tune of one million dollars per year.

"The CIO will not stand for any further taxation of wage earners. We insist that the deficit be made up by taxing those who can afford to pay, the banks and railroads."

Prices To Zoom Under New Controls Law

PRESIDENT Truman last week signed the pale wraith of an economic controls bill from which practically all the sturdier muscle had been hacked by reactionary congressional butchery.

He signed it because six hours after he laid down his pen, the Defense Production Act, which the new law revised and extended, would have expired, leaving the economy with no safeguards except the dubious good will of the greedy.

Prices are almost certain to soar under the extension.

"The Congress has opened a dangerous gap in the mobilization program," the President said the following day in a sharply worded statement.

"Unfortunately . . . the new law weakens our ability to hold down prices and stabilize our economy.

"At a time when our defense production is still expanding and necessarily contributing to inflationary pressures, the Congress has weakened price controls, has limited the effectiveness of rent control, and virtually cancelled selective credit controls."

As a result, the President asserted, his administration is being forced "to take a serious gamble with inflation."

"This law," he continued, "gives the American people only very limited protection against the dangers of inflation . . . "

He said the extension bill was "the target of every favor-seeking lobby of the special interests in this election year.

The people should be "grateful," he said, to Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.), and Rep. Spence (D. Ky.), chairmen of the Senate and House Banking Committees, for their fight "against great odds" to keep the bill from being a "total loss."

The new law fortunately bears little resemblance to the mangled legislation that emerged from the House after a Dixiegop field day, but it still opens the way to price and rent increases while curbing wages.

Many of the worst features of the House version were removed by House-Senate conferees in a 16-hour marathon session on June 27 and 28. The Senate passed the compromise by a voice vote a few hours after the harried conferees completed their task. The House approved it by a vote of 192 to 142 on a roll call during an unusual Saturday night session.

The compromise version that President Truman signed:

EXTENDED the amended Defense Production Act for 10 months instead of the two years sought by the Administration.

Killed the present Wage Stabilization Board, replaced it with a similar tripartite board whose members shall be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and deprived it of authority to act in labor disputes.

Extended wage controls to Apr. 30, 1953.

Exempted farm workers and employes of enterprises with eight or fewer workers from wage controls, and permitted wages to rise to $1 before being controlled.

Exempted professional engineers, architects employed by other architects and certified public accountants employed by other CPAs from wage controls.

Extended price controls to Apr. 30, 1953.

Exempted from price controls all processed fruits and vegetables, which account for about 11% of the average household budget; also exempted rates, fees and charges of states, territories and possessions, a gesture toward state-owned liquor stores.

Ended rent controls on Sept. 30, except where local governing bodies take definite action to extend them to Apr. 30, 1953.

Killed Federal Reserve Board regulations on down payments and installment payments on housing, and permitted their restoration only when the annual rate of home construction passes the 1.2 million mark—about 100,000 above the present rate.

Extended authority for allocations and priorities to June 30, 1953.

REQUIRED that farm price supports on crops under price control be maintained at no less than 90% of parity.

Prohibited the establishment of price ceilings on fluid milk which conflict with those established by a state regulatory body.

Prohibited reimposition of restrictions on installment buying, which were suspended recently.

One of the House amendments killed in conference, sponsored by Rep. Talle (R. Ia.), would have ended price controls on June 30 on all materials not rationed or allocated.

How Your Congressman Voted On Prices, T-H, Wages

Here are three key roll calls by which the House of Representatives created "a palpable fraud" in extension of the Defense Production Act.

They cover the three key questions of wiping out price ceilings, "requesting" use of a Taft-Hartley injunction against the CIO Steelworkers, and is junking the Wage Stabilization Board. All votes were on June 26.

Column No. 1 details the roll call on the Talle Amendment. This would have wiped out virtually all existing price ceilings. It was approved by a 210 to 182 vote.

Column No. 2 details the roll call on the Smith Amendment, which proposed breaking the steel strike with a T-H injunction. It was adopted by a 228 to 164 vote.

Column No. 3 details the roll call on the Lucas Amendment, which would kill the present WSB, set up a new agency with a majority of public members. It was adopted by a 256 to 138 vote.

In all three tabulations, R is a vote against the amendment, W is a vote for the amendment, X is a vote paired against the amendment, Z is a vote paired for the amendment, and A is absent or not voting.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
ALA., Andrews (D)	W	W	W
Battle (D)	R	W	W
Boykin (D)	W	W	W
deGraffenreid (D)	R	R	R
Elliott (D)	R	R	R
Grant (D)	W	W	W
Jones (D)	R	R	R
Rains (D)	R	R	W
Roberts (D)	R	R	R
ARIZ., Murdock (D)	R	R	R
Patten (D)	W	W	W
ARK., Gathings (D)	W	W	W
Harris (D)	W	R	W
Hays (D)	R	W	R
Mills (D)	R	W	R
Norrell (D)	W	W	W
Tackett (D)	A	A	A
Trimble (D)	R	W	R
CALIF., Allen (R)	W	W	W
Anderson (R)	W	W	W
Bramblett (R)	W	W	W
Doyle (D)	R	R	R
Engle (D)	R	R	W
Havenner (D)	R	R	R
Hillings (R)	W	W	W
Hinshaw (R)	W	R	W
Holifield (D)	R	R	R
Hunter (R)	W	W	W
Jackson (R)	W	W	W
Johnson (R)	W	W	W
King (D)	R	R	R
McDonough (R)	W	W	W
McKinnon (D)	R	R	R
Miller (D)	R	R	R
Phillips (R)	W	W	W
Poulson (R)	W	W	W
Scudder (R)	W	W	W
Shelley (D)	R	R	R
Werdel (R)	W	W	W
Yorty (D)	R	R	R
COLO., Aspinall (D)	Z	Z	Z
Chenoweth (R)	W	W	W
Hill (R)	W	W	W
Rogers (D)	R	R	R
CONN., McGuire (D)	R	R	R
Morano (R)	R	R	W
Patterson (R)	R	R	W
Ribicoff (D)	R	R	R
Seely-Brown, Jr. (R)	R	R	W
Sadlak (R)	W	W	W
DEL., Boggs (R)	W	W	W
FLA., Bennett (D)	R	W	W
Herlong (D)	X	X	X
Lantaff (D)	R	W	R
McMullen (D)	R	W	W
Rogers (D)	W	W	W
Sikes (D)	W	W	R
GA., Brown (D)	R	W	W
Camp (D)	R	W	W
Cox (D)	W	W	W
Davis (D)	W	W	W
Forrester (D)	W	W	W
Lanham (D)	R	W	R
Preston (D)	R	W	W
Vinson (D)	Z	X	X
Wheeler (D)	W	W	W
Wood (D)	W	W	W
IDA., Budge (R)	W	R	W
Wood (R)	W	W	W
ILL., Allen (R)	W	W	W
Arends (R)	W	W	W
Bishop (R)	W	R	W
Busbey (R)	W	W	W
Chiperfield (R)	W	W	W
Church (R)	W	W	W
Dawson (D)	R	R	R
Gordon (D)	R	R	R
Hoffman (R)	W	W	W
Jenison (R)	W	W	W
Jonas (R)	W	W	W
Kluczynski (D)	R	R	R
McVey (R)	W	W	W
Mack (D)	R	R	R
Mason (R)	W	W	W
O'Brien (D)	R	R	R
Price (D)	R	R	R
Reed (R)	W	W	W
Sabath (D)	Z	A	A
Sheehan (R)	W	R	W
Simpson (R)	W	W	W
Springer (R)	W	W	W
Vail (R)	W	W	W
Velde (R)	W	W	W
Vursell (R)	W	W	W
Yates (D)	R	R	R
IND., Adair (R)	W	W	W
Beamer (R)	W	R	W
Bray (R)	R	R	R
Brownson (R)	W	R	W
Crumpacker (R)	R	R	R
Denton (D)	R	R	R
Halleck (R)	W	W	W
Harden (R)	W	R	W
Harvey (R)	W	W	W
Madden (D)	R	R	R
Wilson (R)	W	R	W
IA., Cunningham (R)	W	W	W
Dolliver (R)	W	R	W
Gross (R)	W	R	W
Hoeven (R)	W	W	W
Jensen (R)	A	W	W
Le Compte (R)	W	W	W
Martin (R)	W	W	W
Talle (R)	W	W	W
KANS., Cole (R)	W	W	W
George (R)	W	A	W
Hope (R)	W	W	W
Rees (R)	W	W	W
Scrivner (R)	W	W	W
Smith (R)	W	W	W
KY., Bates (D)	A	A	A
Chelf (D)	W	W	R
Gregory (D)	W	W	W
Golden (R)	W	A	W
Morton (R)	W	R	W
Perkins (D)	R	R	R
Spence (D)	R	R	R
Watts (D)	R	W	R
LA., Allen (D)	A	A	A
Boggs (D)	R	W	W
Brooks (D)	W	W	W
Hebert (D)	R	R	W
Larcade (D)	W	W	W
Morrison (D)	R	R	R
Passman (D)	W	R	W
Willis (D)	W	W	W
ME., Hale (R)	R	W	W
McIntire (R)	W	W	W
Nelson (R)	X	R	W
MD., Beall (R)	R	W	R
Devereux (R)	W	W	W
Fallon (D)	R	W	W
Garmatz (D)	R	R	R
Miller (R)	W	W	W
Sasscer (D)	A	A	A
MASS., Bates (R)	R	W	W
Donohue (D)	R	R	R
Furcolo (D)	R	R	R
Goodwin (R)	W	W	W
Herter (R)	R	W	W
Heselton (R)	R	R	R
Kennedy (D)	R	R	A
Lane (D)	R	R	R
McCormack (D)	R	R	R
Martin (R)	W	W	W
Nicholson (R)	W	W	W
Philbin (D)	R	R	R
Rogers (R)	R	W	W
Wigglesworth (R)	R	W	W
MICH., Bennett (R)	R	R	W
Blackney (R)	W	W	W
Crawford (R)	W	W	W
Dingell (D)	R	R	R
Dondero (R)	W	W	W
Ford, Jr. (R)	W	W	W
Hoffman (R)	W	W	W
Lesinski (D)	R	R	R
Machrowicz (D)	R	R	R
Meader (R)	W	W	W
O'Brien (D)	R	R	R
Potter (R)	W	W	W
Rabaut (D)	R	R	R
Shafer (R)	W	W	W
Thompson (R)	W	W	W
Wolcott (R)	W	W	W
Woodroff (R)	W	W	W
MINN., Andersen (R)	W	W	W
Andresen (R)	W	W	W
Blatnik (D)	R	R	A
Hagen (R)	W	R	W
Judd (R)	R	W	W
McCarthy (D)	R	R	R
Marshall (D)	R	R	R
O'Hara (R)	W	R	W
Wier (D)	R	R	R
MISS., Abernethy (D)	A	A	A
Colmer (D)	R	W	W
Rankin (D)	W	W	W
Smith (D)	R	W	W
Whitten (D)	W	W	W
Williams (D)	W	W	W
Winstead (D)	W	W	W
MO., Armstrong (R)	W	R	W
Bakewell (R)	R	R	W
Bolling (D)	R	R	R
Cannon (D)	W	R	R
Carnahan (D)	A	A	A
Curtis (R)	W	R	W
Irving (D)	R	R	R
Jones (D)	R	R	W
Karsten (D)	R	R	R
Magee (D)	R	R	R
Moulder (D)	R	R	R
Short (R)	W	W	W
Welch (D)	Z	Z	Z
MONT., D'Ewart (R)	W	W	W
Mansfield (D)	R	R	R
NEB., Buffett (R)	W	W	W
Curtis (R)	W	W	W
Harrison (R)	W	W	W
Miller (R)	W	W	W
NEV., Baring (D)	R	R	R
N.H., Cotton (R)	R	W	W
Merrow (R)	W	W	W
N.J., Addonizio (D)	Z	Z	Z
Auchincloss (R)	W	W	W
Canfield (R)	R	R	R
Case (R)	R	R	R
Eaton (R)	W	X	W
Hand (R)	R	R	W
Hart (D)	R	R	R
Howell (D)	R	R	R
Kean (R)	R	W	W
Osmers (R)	W	R	W
Rodino (D)	R	R	R
Sieminski (D)	R	R	R
Widnall (R)	W	W	W
Wolverton (R)	R	R	R
N.M., Dempsey (D)	A	A	A
Fernandez (D)	W	W	W
N.Y., Anfuso (D)	R	R	R
Buckley (D)	R	R	R
Butler (R)	R	R	W
O'Brien (D)	R	R	R
Celler (D)	R	R	R
Clemente (D)	R	R	R
Cole (R)	W	W	W
Coudert (R)	R	W	W
Delaney (D)	R	R	R
Dollinger (D)	R	R	R
Donovan (D)	R	R	R
Fine (D)	R	R	R
Gamble (R)	W	W	W
Greenwood (D)	R	W	W
Gwinn (R)	W	W	W
Hall, E. A. (R)	W	W	W
Hall, L. W. (R)	W	W	W
Heffernan (D)	R	R	R
Heller (D)	R	R	R
Javits (R)	R	R	R
Kearney (R)	W	W	W
Keating (R)	R	W	W
Kelly (D)	R	R	R
Keogh (D)	R	R	R
Kilburn (R)	W	W	W
Klein (D)	R	R	R
Latham (R)	W	W	W
McGrath (D)	R	R	R
Miller (R)	W	W	W
Multer (D)	R	R	R
Murphy (D)	R	R	R
Ostertag (R)	W	W	W
O'Toole (D)	R	R	R
Powell (D)	A	Z	Z
Ross (R)	R	W	W
Radwan (R)	W	W	W
Reed (R)	W	W	W
Riehlman (R)	R	W	W
Rooney (D)	R	R	R
Roosevelt (D)	R	R	R
St. George (R)	W	W	W
Taber (R)	W	W	W
Taylor (R)	W	W	W
Wharton (R)	W	W	W
Williams (R)	W	R	W
N.C., Barden (D)	W	W	W
Bonner (D)	W	W	W
Carlyle (D)	A	A	A
Chatham (D)	W	W	W
Cooley (D)	W	R	W
Deane (D)	R	W	R
Doughton (D)	W	W	W
Durham (D)	W	W	W
Jones, H. C. (D)	W	W	W
Jones, W. W. (D)	W	W	W
Kerr (D)	R	W	W
Redden (D)	W	W	W
N.D., Aandahl (R)	A	A	A
Burdick (R)	A	A	A
OHIO, Ayres (R)	R	W	R
Bender (R)	R	W	W
Betts (R)	W	W	W
Bolton (R)	R	W	W
Bow (R)	W	W	W
Brehm (R)	W	W	W
Brown (R)	W	W	W
Clevenger (R)	W	W	W
Crosser (D)	R	R	R
Elston (R)	W	W	W
Feighan (D)	R	R	R
Hays (D)	R	R	R
Hess (R)	R	W	W
Jenkins (R)	W	W	W
Kirwan (D)	R	R	R
McCulloch (R)	W	W	W
McGregor (R)	W	W	W
Polk (D)	R	R	R
Reams (IND)	R	W	W
Schenck (R)	W	W	W
Secrest (D)	R	R	R
Vorys (R)	W	W	W
Weichel (R)	W	W	W
OKLA., Albert (D)	A	A	A
Belcher (R)	W	W	W
Jarman (D)	W	W	W
Morris (D)	A	A	A
Steed (D)	A	A	A
Stigler (D)	A	A	A
Wickersham (D)	A	A	A
ORE., Angell (R)	R	R	R
Ellsworth (R)	W	W	W
Norblad (R)	R	W	W
Stockman (R)	W	W	W
PA., Barrett (D)	R	R	R
Buchanan (D)	R	R	R
Bush (R)	W	W	W
Chudoff (D)	R	R	R
Corbett (R)	R	R	R
Dague (R)	W	R	W
Denny (R)	W	W	W
Eberharter (D)	R	R	R
Fenton (R)	A	A	A
Flood (D)	R	R	R
Fulton (R)	R	R	R
Gavin (R)	W	W	W
Carrigg (R)	W	R	R
Graham (R)	W	W	W
Granahan (D)	R	R	R
Green (D)	R	R	R
James (R)	W	R	W
Kearns (R)	W	W	W
Kelley (D)	R	R	R
King (R)	W	R	W
Lind (D)	R	R	R
McConnell (R)	W	W	W
Morgan (D)	R	R	R
Mumma (R)	W	W	W
O'Neill (D)	R	R	R
Rhodes (D)	R	R	R
Saylor (R)	W	R	R
Scott, Hardie (R)	R	W	W
Scott, Hugh (R)	R	R	R
Simpson (R)	W	W	W
Sittler (R)	W	R	R
Van Zandt (R)	R	W	W
Walter (D)	R	R	R
R. I., Fogarty (D)	R	R	R
Forand (D)	R	R	R
S. C., Bryson (D)	W	W	W
Dorn (D)	W	W	W
McMillan (D)	W	W	W
Richards (D)	A	A	A
Riley (D)	W	W	W
Rivers (D)	W	W	W
S. D., Berry (R)	W	W	W
Lovre (R)	W	W	W
TENN., Baker (R)	W	A	W
Cooper (D)	R	W	W
Davis (D)	A	A	A
Evins (D)	A	A	A
Frazier (D)	A	A	A
Gore (D)	A	A	A
Murray (D)	W	W	W
Priest (D)	R	W	W
Reece (R)	X	A	A
Sutton (D)	A	A	A
WYO., Harrison (R)	W	W	W
TEX., Beckworth (D)	A	A	A
Bentsen (D)	R	W	W
Burleson (D)	W	W	W
Combs (D)	Z	Z	R
Fisher (D)	X	W	X
Ikard (D)	W	W	W
Kilday (D)	W	W	W
Lucas (D)	W	W	W
Lyle (D)	X	X	A
Mahon (D)	W	W	W
Patman (D)	W	W	W
Poage (D)	W	W	W
Rayburn (D)	SPEAKER		
Regan (D)	W	W	W
Rogers (D)	W	W	W
Teague (D)	A	W	W
Thomas (D)	R	W	R
Thompson (D)	A	A	A
Thornberry (D)	R	W	W
Wilson (D)	W	W	W
UTAH, Bosone (D)	R	R	R
Granger (D)	R	R	R
VT., Prouty (R)	W	W	W
VA., Abbitt (D)	W	W	W
Burton (D)	R	W	W
Fugate (D)	R	R	W
Gary (D)	R	W	W
Hardy (D)	R	W	W
Harrison (D)	W	W	W
Robeson (D)	W	W	W
Smith (D)	R	W	W
Stanley (D)	W	W	W
WASH., Holmes (R)	W	W	W
Horan (R)	W	W	W
Jackson (D)	R	R	R
Mack (R)	W	R	W
Mitchell (D)	R	R	R
Tollefson (R)	W	R	R
W. VA., Bailey (D)	R	R	R
Burnside (D)	R	R	R
Hedrick (D)	R	R	R
Kee (D)	R	R	R
Ramsay (D)	R	R	R
Staggers (D)	R	R	R
WIS., Byrnes (R)	W	W	W
Davis (R)	W	W	W
Hull (R)	R	R	R
Kersten (R)	W	W	W
O'Konski (R)	W	R	R
Smith (R)	W	W	W
Van Pelt (R)	W	W	W
Withrow (R)	R	R	R
Zablocki (D)	R	R	R

Wage Talks Open

CIO Rubber Workers on July 7 will open wage negotiations in New York with U. S. Rubber, the largest of the Big Four rubber companies.

Bargaining covers 35,000 workers in 19 URW locals.

WATERMELONS and how to tell a ripe one didn't show on the curriculum for the CIO School for the Upper South at Monteagle, Tenn., but self-styled experts gave instruction at a field day. Students in the dissecting laboratory are, left to right, Ray Jackson, Clothing Workers; Bill Carey, Woodworkers; A. R. Hickman, Local Industrial Union 1784, and Carol Graham, wife of the CIO-PAC delegate, Robert Graham. CIO members from five southern states attended the school.

McCarran Bill Wins Over Veto

BITTER ATTACKS by several liberal Senators on the McCarran "Iron Curtain" immigration bill failed to prevent Congress from over-riding President Truman's veto of the measure.

The bill was enacted into law when the Senate voted 57 to 26, one more vote than the two-thirds needed to defeat the veto. The House previously voted 278 to 113 to nullify the President's action.

Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) called the bill "racist, restrictionist and reactionary."

He added that the measure "plays straight into the hands of the Communists."

"Don't slap at, don't insult, the millions of fine citizens who have come to us from countries of eastern Europe," he pleaded. He apparently was referring to the perpetuation of the 1942 quota system which foes of the measure claimed would discriminate against eastern Europeans and others.

Lehman begged his colleagues not to "make second-class citizens" of naturalized Americans and subject them to "the fear of deportation."

Sen. Pastore (D. R. I.) said heatedly the quota system was "born in bigotry, created in hate and reaffirmed here today." He declared that the bill would "perpetuate and reestablish bigotry" for a long time to come.

Absenteeism in the Senate during the debate was deplored by Sens. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and Benton (D. Conn.)

The conservative New York Times could not stomach Congress's action.

In an editorial entitled "Victory for a Bad Bill," the newspaper declared that congressmen who acted to override the veto "voted to retain a quota system which as Mr. Truman said, 'discriminates, deliberately and intentionally, against many of the peoples of the world'; to shut out many who need a refuge against Communist tyranny; to subject our own citizens returning from abroad to what Mr. Truman called 'serious risk of unreasonable invasions of privacy'; to empower the Attorney General to deport aliens who have a 'purpose' to do something wrong; to impose different requirements on native born citizens of foreign parentage from those imposed on other citizens; and to restrict or eliminate judicial reviews of certain cases in which citizenship has been denied by legislative action.

"This legislation is unfair and unwise. It is hard to understand how so many legislators with fairly good voting records stood for it."

Truman Refugee Plea Shelved

Hope for action at this session of Congress on President Truman's request for special legislation to admit 300,000 refugees to the U. S. in the next three years was shelved by the House Judiciary Committee last week.

A subcommittee headed by Rep. Walter (D. Pa.) recommended a bill to carry out the President's recommendations, but the full committee shipped it back for further consideration.

One representative commented "the committee buried the bill without benefit of clergy."

Humphrey Raps Demo Vote Record

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) castigated his Democratic colleagues and the State Dept. for their support of the McCarran "Iron Curtain" immigration bill despite President Truman's veto.

"When my party helps to emasculate the controls bills, refuses to do anything about 'wetbacks,' and helps to pass such an immigration bill, it's got a lot of explaining to do to the people," he said.

He was particularly incensed by the State Dept.'s indorsement of the measure, which Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) noted just before the Senate vote.

"The State Dept. ran out on its principles and I hold it responsible," Humphrey said. He added that the department "knuckled under" to McCarran, who is chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee handling State Dept. funds.

CIO Backs Farmers On Kansas Flood Plan

THE CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, after a study of the flood problem in the Kaw River Valley of Kansas, has joined forces with farm groups in the area to oppose a Pick-Sloan dam in the Blue River.

The CIO group also endorsed the Dept. of Agriculture plan for harnessing flood waters in the Blue River Valley which last summer poured into the overburdened Kaw to help lay waste thousands of acres of rich farm lands and devastate the Kansas City area.

The Blue flows into the Kaw from the north about 125 miles west of Kansas City, where the Kaw—also known as the Kansas—meets the Missouri River.

The Pick-Sloan plan calls for construction of a dam on the Blue at Tuttle Creek, just above its meeting with the Kaw. With three smaller dams that would be necessary, it would cost more than $100 million, flood 90,000 acres of irreplaceable farm land, send 160 farm families in search of new homes and wipe out several small farm villages.

The Dept. of Agriculture alternate plan is of the watershed management type. It calls for about 160 small detention dams in the hills above the Blue Valley, terracing on farms, more grass and cover crops, grassed waterways, to slow down drainage, strip cropping, contour plowing and similar practices.

It would cost about the same as the Pick-Sloan plan, but the farmers themselves would pay some $30 million. The work would require about the same period of time and the effect on flood control would be about the same—but the 90,000 acres and the homes and villages of the people who own and work them would be preserved.

The CIO committee met in the Swedish Lutheran Church in Garrison, Kan., which would be inundated if the Tuttle Creek dam is built. It conferred with representatives of the Blue Valley Farmers Association, Kansas Farmers Union, Kansas Grange and Kansas Farm Bureau.

Congress authorized the Tuttle Creek dam in 1939, but the farmers have managed to block appropriations for it. This year the House made no appropriation, but the Senate authorized $10 million, and the bill is now headed for conference.

THE committee sent a telegram to Senate conferees—those from the House have not been named—urging the Dept. of Agriculture plan.

"We strongly recommend," it added, "in the interest of the promptest and most effective flood prevention at Kansas City and elsewhere in Kansas, that all appropriations for Tuttle Creek dam be denied pending congressional consideration of Agriculture program and pending congressional study of recommendations of the President's Missouri Valley Authority."

The telegram was signed by Anthony W. Smith, committee secretary, and Nathan E. Cowan, CIO legislative director.

Other committee members who attended were Pres. Joseph Fisher of the Utility Workers; Reg. Dir. Chester Dusten of Portland, Ore.; Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler of Los Angeles; Pres. Clarence Palmer of the Utah State CIO Council; Sec.-Treas. William Butler of the Colorado CIO Council; Sec.-Treas. Rodney C. Jacobson of the Minnesota CIO Council; Reg. Dir. A. R. Kinstley, alternate for Sec.-Treas. James Davis of the Missouri CIO Council; and Wayne Gray, alternate for Vice Pres. Thomas Jones of the Communications Workers.

Southern CIO Students Meet At Highlander

STUDENT unionists from five southern states and 10 different unions attended the seventh annual CIO School at Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn.

The 38 students came from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee, and the CIO Rubber Workers with 10 students had the largest delegation.

From two leading educators, the worker-students heard warnings that organized labor must help defend the free public school system from attacks by extreme right wing groups.

Willard Goslin, ousted former superintendent of schools at Pasadena, Calif., and now at George Peabody College in Nashville, Tenn., and Harold Benjamin, also of the Nashville school, gave similar warnings.

Goslin pointed out that if the nation gets a second-rate school system, workers' children are stuck with it, while Benjamin protested the attempts of small groups to dictate to teachers.

Other sessions at the school featured discussions of the steel strike, impact of the Tennessee Valley Authority on the South, and religion and organized labor.

K-F Pensioners Get Medical Benefits

The CIO Auto Workers have reached agreement with Kaiser-Frazer Corp. adding company-paid medical - surgical - hospital benefits to all retired employes and their dependents.

The agreement also raised temporary disability payments for regular employes from $30 to $36 a week, with 26 weeks coverage.

SOLVING PROBLEMS of striking Steelworkers is job of CIO Community Services Committee, Dir. Leo Perlis (seated) explains at session on strike relief during recent training institute at Bear Mountain, N. Y. Standing is Andrew W. L. Brown, CIO Auto Workers Community Services Dept., who was chairman of the meeting.

INTERNATIONAL incident was narrowly averted when East German cop tried to stop Henry C. Fleisher (right), CIO publicity director and editor of CIO News, from taking photos on inter-zone bridge in Berlin.

HAND ON PISTOL, cop leaves Fleisher and runs over to O. Englund, of Swedish white collar workers' union, who also was taking snapshots. Russian soldiers watched from East zone as he grabbed at Englund's camera and later attempted to wrestle him across the border line into Red territory.

HIS GRIP on Englund broken by German labor editor (in light suit in previous photo), cop heads back to his own side of bridge, hand still on holster. Communist resort to force took place on tour of Berlin during ICFTU meetings.

ICFTU Council Plans Free Union Drive

By HENRY C. FLEISHER
(By Radio from Berlin)

EXPANSION of free trade unionism and maintenance of liberty in the face of Communist pressure accented the opening sessions of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trades Unions General Council in Berlin.

Meeting at Praelast Schoenberg, one of the few modern auditoriums in the bomb-scarred, beleaguered city, approximately 80 delegates from every continent buckled down to five days' study of many problems.

Included were wages, prices, productivity, labor in colonial areas, the Schumann Plan and North Atlantic Treaty Organization problems, and ICFTU help to educate and organize workers in underdeveloped areas.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president and director of organization, in a major speech focussed attention on CIO concepts of militant trade unionism.

"The union which ignores the problems of prices, wages and productivity, which does not place these matters first on its working agenda," he said, "cannot in the long run provide service and progress for its members and for the community in which it lives."

Some people abroad, he said, may believe that the CIO was born "with a silver spoon in its mouth" and gets its economic advances handed on silver platters. In actual fact, he continued, CIO unions "have fought their way to acceptance by the corporations."

Haywood said CIO unions know that new machinery, new processes and higher output can produce higher living standards —but labor insists on a fair share of productivity's fruits.

He cited the strike of the CIO Steelworkers as the latest struggle of a CIO union for fair sharing of the wealth. The convention was expected to send a message of greeting and support to the steel union before adjourning.

CIO delegates played leading roles in the convention. Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers was appointed to the committees on standing orders and colonial problems.

Michael Ross, director of the CIO Dept. for International Affairs, was named to the Schumann Plan committee and CIO European Rep. Victor G. Reuther to the NATO committee. Henry C. Fleisher, CIO publicity director, was to report publications committee recommendations.

Haywood on July 4 was to join German trade union leaders in placing a wreath on the grave of a victim of Nazism.

The Fight For Codetermination

By VICTOR G. REUTHER
CIO Representative in Europe

THE STORY of the fight for a progressive and uniform general codetermination law in Germany is told in the steadfast struggle and solidarity of the German trade unions.

It is a story of a fight for a democratic Germany, with a voice for labor in industry, carried on with strong determination to win over the opposition of conservative and reactionary forces in control of the German federal government.

The pendulum can swing one way or the other.

The story begins with the granting of political sutonomy to West Germany. Since that time labor has been in constant conflict with the government.

Labor has had to battle reactionary employers on the one hand and reactionary elements in government. To a large extent these elements have had an upper hand. Price controls have been lifted, shooting prices skyward and cutting real wages.

And in the field of codetermination, the government has sided completely with management.

In the face of these events, the unions launched in 1950 a fight for codetermination in the basic industries, such as iron, steel and the coal mines.

Tension mounted in the wake of broken promises and intimations that the rights accorded by the occupation authorities covering codetermination in the steel industry would be abrogated as soon as the federal government recovered full sovereignty. This spurred a strike vote among metal workers and miners.

The government initially took no action because it was sure the Allies would enjoin the strike. But the Allies failed to act largely because of the intervention of American unions.

THE GERMAN government thus found itself bound to negotiate a "Law for Codetermination in Basic Industries" covering steel and coal. The pledge was made that a similar law extending codetermination to all industries would eventually be enacted.

The major criticisms leveled by the DGB against the federal draft were that:

1. Works councils were divorced from trade unions, becoming the official organs of the plant.

2. The provision of Allied Control Council Law 22 and various state laws whereby the works council would cooperate with the trade unions was completely left out.

3. It covered only private industry. Public service and administrations were excluded.

4. The right of codetermination in wage matters, working conditions and job classifications was taken from the works councils.

When the draft law of the federal government was submitted to the Bundestag for a second reading, the executive board of the DGB met on Apr. 1 to line up local union support for a program of action.

Ten days later, Pres. Christian Fette of the DGB outlined his plan for "guerilla warfare." He proposed progressive work stoppages in large cities hitting at vital industries, transportation and utilities, and large mass demonstrations.

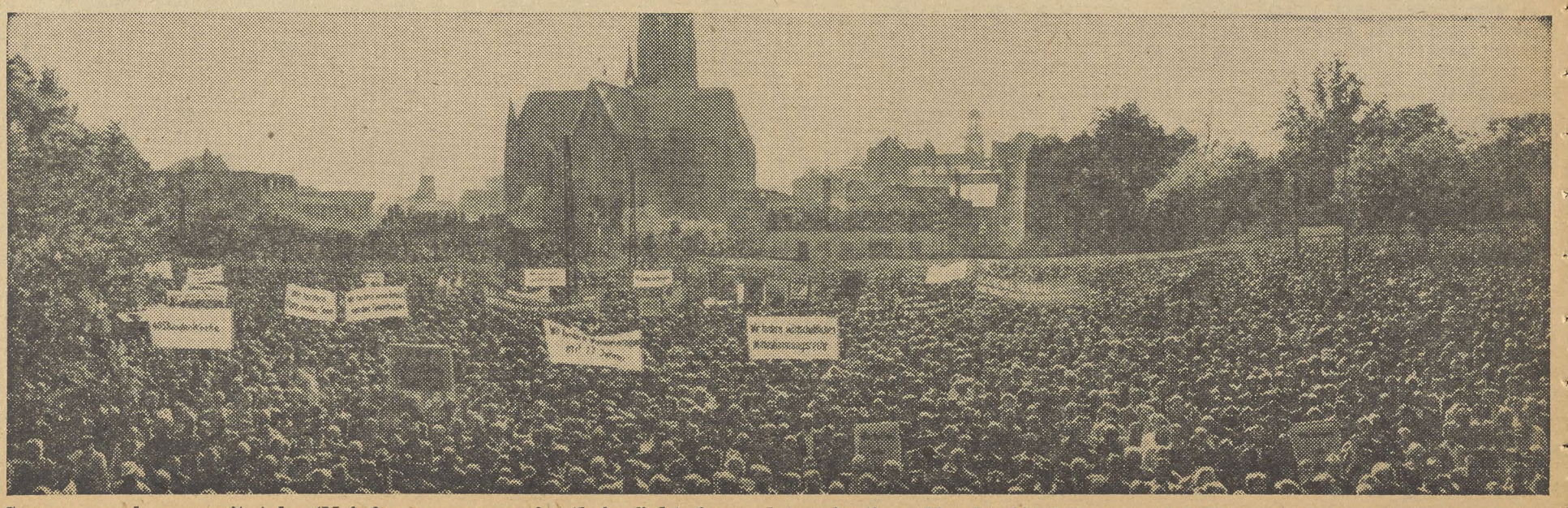
The first of the dramatic mass meetings were held on May 15 in Dusseldorf, Cologne and Brunswick. The next day meetings were held in Hamburg and Mannheim. More than 100,000 persons were massed in Hamburg; 80,000 in Frankfurt, and 50,000 in Dusseldorf and Munich.

These were followed by mass demonstrations in Berlin, Frankfurt, Bochum, Bielefeld and Reutlingen, Kassel and Lubeck.

A 30-minute strike of all workers in Bavaria, Munich and Nuerenberg was joined by workers in Oberhausen, Geldern and Kleve on May 26.

Other demonstrations were held in many other cities.

The magnitude of the DGB campaign and the impressive determination of all of the German workers are indicative of the stakes involved.



German workers won't take 'No' for an answer in their fight for codetermination. Nearly 100,000 were at DGB protest meeting in Frankfurt.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

(CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, whose column regularly appears in this space, is in Berlin for meetings of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. In his absence, here is a digest of CIO election victories.)

SEC.-TREAS. Martin Grayson of the CIO Lithographers, reports three representation election victories for the ALA. At the Bradford-Robinson Co., Denver, Colo., Rep. William Etter and Local Pres. George Lentz headed the successful election campaign.

At the Storm Printing Co., Dallas, Tex., where the vote was ALA-CIO 6, no union 1, Etter directed the drive. A consent election was won in the lithographic department of the Bon Marche Store, Seattle, Wash., through the capable direction of Intl. Rep. Ace Burnett.

National Dir. John Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee reports the following representation election victories in the South: Willis Hines Lumber Co., Inc., Kinston, N. C., eligible 52, CIO Woodworkers 37, no union 12, challenged 2; Montague Betts Co., Lynchburg, Va., eligible 53, CIO Steelworkers 33, no union 17; William & McKeithan Lumber Co., Pollockville, N. C., eligible 115, IWA-CIO 110, no union 0; Harris Hardwood Co., Roanoke, Va., eligible 135, IWA-CIO 84, no union 43, void 2, challenged 6; Shaw Warehouse, Birmingham, Ala., eligible 18, CIO Retail & Wholesale Union 8, no union 6; Solomon Manufacturing Co., Leeds, Ala., eligible 174, CIO Clothing Workers 83, no union 63, challenged 3.

★

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that Phillips Petroleum Products Pipeline Co. employes working from Borger, Tex., to Denver, Colo., favored the CIO Oil Workers by a vote of 10 to 1 for the AFL. George Perks of the Oil Workers local in Denver deserves the credit for this victory.

Act. Reg. Dir. Frank Cronin reports a representation election victory in three plants of the Harrison Sheet Steel, Chicago, with the CIO Auto Workers polling 255, AFL Teamsters 100. Intl. Rep. Charles Fortune handled the organizing campaign. At the U. S. Rubber Co., Chicago, the UAW-CIO won by 28 to 1 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports that in a run-off election at the Iowa Battery Works, Sioux City, the UAW-CIO defeated the AFL by a vote of 185 to 181. Intl. Reps. Robert Roberts and Marshall Hughes handled the drive.

Reg. Dir. William Taylor reports the CIO Electrical Workers won a representation election at the Magnavox Co., Paducah, Ky., by a vote of 251 to 39 for the AFL and 6 for UE. Intl. Rep. Larry Williams handled the campaign.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett reports the following IUE-CIO representation election victories: Seeger Refrigerator Co., Evansville, Ind., IUE-CIO 15, UE 7, IBEW-AFL 6; Electric Equipment, Detroit, Mich., IUE 13, IBEW-AFL 0; Machine Products Co., Minneapolis, Minn., IUE-CIO 11, no union 2; Hertner Electric Co., Bedford, O., IUE-CIO 32, UE 21, challenged 1.

★

Reg. Dir. Joe Walsh reports a 68 to 4 representation election victory for the CIO Furniture Workers at Washington Cabinet Industries, Milton, Pa. Union Reps. Neil Hickey and Willard Harrison directed the drive. The CIO Textile Workers won an important representation election at three plants of Plaza Mills, in Selinsgrove, Middleburg and Beavertown, Pa., by a vote of 213 to 147 for no union. Union Rep. William McCraig was in charge.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports these victories: Excello Co., Lima, O., UAW-CIO 292, no union 41, with UAW Dir. Joe Tomasi assisted by Walter Seymour handling the situation; United Dairy Co. stations at Athens and Waterford, O., where the Dairy Div. of the CIO Retail & Wholesale Union won by a vote of 30 to 11 against.

Reg. Dir. A. R. Kinstley reports that in a representation election at Hill's Rendering Co., Iola, Kan., the CIO Packinghouse Workers won by a vote of 7 to 3 for no union. UPWA Rep. Frank Brown directed the drive.

Reg. Dir Irwin DeShetler reports that LIU-CIO 78 won a representation election at the Giberson Shed, Brentwood, Calif., by a vote of 169 to 33 against. Local Rep. Don Bolt and CIO Reps. Ken Gillie and James Spangler deserve the credit for this win.

Sec.-Treas Ross Blood reports that the CIO Shipbuilders won a representation election at the Regan Forge and Engineering Co., San Pedro, Calif., by a vote of 40 IUMSWA to 18 IAM-AFL.

'Fair Trade' Bill Voted

THE SENATE last week passed 64-16 and sent to the White House a price-boosting "fair trade" bill.

The bill would overthrow a Supreme Court decision against fair trade laws in 45 states. The laws permit a manufacture and a retailer to sign a minimum price agreement which then becomes binding on all the retailers in the state. The high court ruled that merchants who did not sign such agreements were not bound by the law.

Sen. Morse (R. Ore.) predicted that President Truman will veto the measure. With Congress scheduled to adjourn July 5, he could kill the bill by a "pocket veto" by letting it lie on his desk without signature for 12 days.

N.Y. Tenement Fire Deaths Bring New Demand For Housing Bill

AROUSED by New York City tenement fires—one of which killed seven members of one family — a number of House Democratic members from New York last week mapped an action program against firetraps.

This program was developed at a Washington meeting with CIO representatives:

1. Reps. Multer and Dollinger reintroduced the middle income housing bill that would enable cooperatives and other nonprofit organizations to build new housing on money borrowed on long term, low interest rates. (The bill was defeated by the Senate in 1950.)

2. The nine congressmen issued a statement supporting the bill as a long-range means of eliminating the 50,000 fire-trap dwellings.

3. The Public Housing Administration was urged to fireproof housing built under the Lanham Act to provide temporary housing for those now living in unsafe tenements.

4. Rep. Celler said that he would seek to have the platform committee of the Democratic convention support the middle income housing bill.

5. Chairman Rains (D. Ala.) of the House Banking and Currency subcommittee will be asked to conduct a hearing in New York City to determine what can be done under existing statutes to eliminate substandard and dilapidated tenements.

The latest New York tenement fire resulted in newspaper exposes revealing that a half million persons live in tenements and other flimsy buildings in the metropolitan area. Leo Goodman, secretary of the CIO Housing Committee, arranged a display of the newspaper stories at the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the committee, the New York State and City CIO Councils, and New York City CIO regional office.

Besides Multer, Dollinger and Celler, other representatives at the meeting were O'Toole, leader of the New York City House Democratic delegation; Edna Kelly, Klein, McGrath, Rooney and Heller. A number of legislative representatives of CIO international unions were present, including Gardner Jackson, CIO Electrical Workers, and Elizabeth Christman, Clothing Workers.

Rep. Javits (R.-L. N. Y.) last week introduced a low income housing bill which would make available a federal loan fund of $3 billion at 3% over a six-year period and mortgage money guaranteed by the FHA to cooperatives, other non-profit groups and long term investors.

EVERYBODY'S HAPPY in this discussion of unions and labor legislation between Ted F. Silvey, secretary of the CIO Community Services Committee (seated), and five delegates to the National YMCA Youth and Government Assembly in Washington. Silvey is a member of the YMCA's National Board. Left to right, standing, Ted Nicklaus, Amarillo, Tex.; Jim Eismont, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Robert Ellis, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Milton Jones, Columbus, Ga.; Neil Sims, Douglas, Ga.

Unions Publish Tacoma Daily

Six newpaper unions is Tacoma, Wash.—on strike or laid off for 10 weeks—have begun publication of the Tacoma Reporter, a tabloid daily.

The Seattle-Tacoma local of the CIO Newspaper Guild joined with AFL crafts in publishing the paper. The first issue was sold out.

AFL Pressmen have been on strike since April, while other crafts have been idled.

AMA Tosses In Sponge, Ends Long Fight Against Co-op

A 20-YEAR fight waged by a local society of the American Medical Association against an Elk City, Okla., cooperative hospital ended last week when the AMA threw in the sponge.

It was a complete victory for the co-op hospital, founded in 1931 and engaged in open warfare with the County Medical Association ever since.

Under the terms of the agreement, the County Medical Association admitted to membership all doctors on the hospital staff. All of them are fully qualified physicians. Then the American College of Surgeons approved the hospital.

Action came only after the hospital instituted legal action against the medical society. After long legalistic delays, trial date was set and deposition of witnesses taken.

At this time, leading doctors of the Medical Society indicated a desire to settle by mutual agreement, rather than before a judge.

The agreement which was worked out included a joint statement which read: "The settlement can best be described not as a victory for either side, but as a great triumph for the health of the people of Beckham and surrounding counties. . . . The health of the people of Western Oklahoma has an importance which far transcends the differences existing between the parties."

Power Lobby Inquiry Urged By Tennessee CIO

"THE PRIVATE power industry in America must be cleansed," declares a resolution of the Tennessee CIO Industrial Union Council inserted in the Congressional Record last week by Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.).

"We as citizens of Tennessee, have personally experienced the growth and achievement of TVA," the resolution says, "know that low cost power is vital to a full production economy. The assurance and provision of an abundant supply of power at lowest possible cost is a public responsibility."

The Council called upon law enforcement bodies and Congress to "expose, punish and publicize unethical, immoral or illegal practices" and demanded an immediate investigation "of all expenditures of moneys by power monopolists for propaganda, lobbying, political activity, or corruption of public servants or institutions."

Senate Ups Old Age Aid

THE SENATE has added several improvements to the House-passed revision of the Social Security program.

One improvement would boost public assistance payments to the needy aged, blind and totally disabled by $5 a month, and $3 a month for each dependent child.

The Senate also raised to $100 a month the amount of money persons on the old age insurance rolls can earn without forfeiting their claim to benefits. The present limit is $50, and the House had already raised it to $70.

The House finally passed the bill after defeating it earlier. The about-face was due to a change of heart by the Republicans, who refused again to follow the advice of the American Medical Association to defeat the measure after being deluged by letters protesting their earlier action.

The measure went to a conference committee where an attempt was being made to iron out the differencs.

Congress Fizzles Away And Goes Whoosh

By MILTON PLUMB

LIKE MANY other duds this year's Fourth of July firecrackers, the 82nd Congress has fizzled out on the American people's expectations.

Despite all the hissing, sizzling and costly political pyrotechnics connected with its performance, it died out with a disconcerting phoof instead of going off with a bang.

Because the Dixiegop reactionary coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans which ran the 82nd Congress was held together only by a desire to obstruct all Fair Deal proposals, its record has been totally negative. It has been a "do-nothing" Congress at a time when the nation can't afford do-nothing lawmakers.

The state of world affairs throughout its year and a half of existence demanded a Congress with vision, courage and integrity. Instead, coalition control and the lack of strong Democratic leadership produced a Congress that has not taken wholeheartedly even one positive action for the common welfare.

L-L

Special interest lobbies found that the Dixiegops made ideal servants of their own selfish ends. The coalition, blinded by its partisan desire to embarrass the President, veered completely away from the Administration program and played directly into the hands of big business and special interest groups.

In its actions on nearly every major bill, the Congress showed a shocking disregard for the welfare, and even the safety and security, of the nation.

Many factors contributed to its shortcomings. But the basic cause was simply the failure of American voters to go the polls in sufficient numbers in 1950, a non-presidential election year. The actions of the 82nd "Horsemeat" Congress have been the penalty that has had to be paid as a result.

A second major cause was the dominant political motive behind the Dixiegop coalition. The alliance, as Sen. Morse (R. Ore.) has disclosed, came about through a deal between the Dixiecrats and the GOP leadership, whereby the former agreed to support Republican efforts to embarrass the Administration in return for a promise that the minority party would prevent a showdown on civil rights.

"There's been some talk, sir, that you lost face in your recent campaign against organized labor."

Another contributing factor—although it was more a symptom of the bankrupt coalition rule than a basic cause—was the Dixiegop effort to cover up legislative failures by staging a record number of useless investigations.

These coalition political operations consumed much time as well as a record amount of the taxpayers' money. Most investigations had nothing to do with pending legislation, but they cost several millions of dollars, exceeding by about a million even the previous all-time high set by the investigation-mad Republican 80th Congress.

Typical of the waste was the long rehash of U. S. Far Eastern policy 10 to 20 years ago by Sen. McCarran's committee looking into the Institute of Pacific Relations. The group spent hundreds of thousands of tax dollars, and was itself accused of using "methods like the Communists," which it supposedly was attacking.

The McCarran Committee, like others, served the Dixiegops' ends by keeping headlines and congressional attention focussed on a one-sided view of the Orient of the past. That gave the coalition "wrecking crew" a freer hand, as well as a cover-up, for its current legislative actions endangering Europe under the false guise of "economy."

In such an atmosphere, it is not surprising that absenteeism in the 82nd Congress reached the highest point in history. The do-nothing program was a paradise for loafers, and liberal Congressmen understandably — although inexcusably—were prone to stay away in disgust.

The votes 10 days ago on many crucial sections of the economic controls law show that less than half of the House was present and at least 100 were absent on nearly all of them. Only 18 Senators were on the floor when the Senate passed and sent to the White House the "iron curtain" immigration bill which will impose inestimable hardships and discriminations on literally millions of persons.

And only three Senators were present when—for the first time in history—the nation witnessed the shocking spectacle of a registered lobbyist being admitted to the floor of the Senate to advise and conferring with Sen. Holland (D. Fla.) during his remarks on the tidelands oil "steal" measure.

The latter action was typical of the general subservience of the 82nd Congress to special interest pressures. A few of the many lobbies that had outstanding success in their maneuvers against the public interest were:

The gas and oil interest, which got Congress to pass a "States rights" tidelands oil grab bill, vetoed by the President, which would have enabled them to "rob" the people of natural resources worth $40 billion.

The Association of American Railroads, which successfully killed off this country's last chance to participate with Canada in developing the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project, despite agreement by all military experts that it is needed for defence.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards and other landlord and mortgage interests, which succeeded in virtually killing rent controls and all but scrapping the defense housing program.

The drug lobby and big chain stores, which got Congress to vote a price-fixing bill that would cost consumers at least $2 billion a year in higher prices.

The meat and packing lobbies, which won and maintained a ban on livestock slaughter quotas, thereby boosting the price of meat and bringing back widespread blackmarketing of beef.

The many agricultural lobbies, which killed price ceilings on fresh fruits and vegetables and prevented action on a sound migrant labor law so that big corporation farms could continue to exploit illegal Mexican "wetbacks."

The American Medical Association, which prevented action on all public health measures, killed a pending proposal for aid to medical education, and succeeded on the first round in persuading the House to kill a bill for a small increase in social security payments to the old and disabled.

The steel industry, which persuaded Congress constantly to meddle on its side in the dispute with the CIO Steelworkers, to slap down the Wage Stabilization Board when it dared to try to recommend a fair settlement, and to deny the President adequate seizure powers while urging use of the discredited Taft-Hartley Act against the union.

Behind these lobbies in nearly all of their drives against the general interest for private gain stood the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. Together, they made up the real important policy-makers of the "Horsemeat" Congress.

The most dangerous shortcomings of the Congress, however, were probably its failure to understand the serious world situation and take all the steps necessary to insure national survival. It cut military appropriations for U. S. forces by $5 billion beyond the point regarded by competent authorities as the absolute minimum for safety.

At the same time, it butchered the administration's foreign aid program so drastically that even Gen. Eisenhower called the cuts "uneconomic." It took this step despite warnings that the action leaves this country in much greater danger of attack.

The Congress, giving in to Dixiecrat pressure, struck another blow against U. S. prestige abroad by voting to shelve the long-overdue bills to confer statehood on Alaska and Hawaii. It also gave the Communists added ammunition for their misleading propaganda attacks on American democracy by burying all civil rights legislation and bottling up a bill to give home rule to the District of Columbia.

Rep. Bolling (D. Mo.) summed up the 82nd Congress aptly as "a case of the most backward part of the Democratic Party leading the whole Republican elephant around by the nose."

American voters next November will have a chance to show they have a much more sensitive sense of smell than an elephant.

What It Did . . .

PRICE CONTROLS: Passed a "fraud on consumers" economic controls bill that guarantees still higher profits through further inflation of prices to business while keeping wages frozen. The inflated prices brought on by the Capehart, Herlong and Butler-Hope Amendments enacted in 1951 are estimated to cost consumers more than $35 million.

HOUSING: Virtually wiped out the public housing program by reducing the number of units authorized from 75,000 to 35,000 for all succeeding years, despite urgent needs of defense workers. At the same time lifted federal rent controls from all but areas declared "critical."

TAXES: Passed a "tax-the-needy, spare-the-greedy" tax law that places big tax increases on low incomes and lets incomes over $50,000 and corporations off with small hikes. After voting only a 5% increase in the normal and surtax rates of corporation profits (individual income taxes under $50,000 went up at least 11%), it gave the corporations back most of this hike by making an unprecedented "gift" exempting them from paying the higher rate during the first three months of the year.

BUDGET: Despite record tax hike on poor and needy, Congress wrote so many loopholes into the tax law that it didn't raise enough to balance the budget and the government went in the red for the first time since 1946. It used phony cries of "economy" and grandstand hatchet slashes on key appropriations bills to cover up the fact that its favoritism to the rich and corporate interests meant it couldn't balance the books.

IMMIGRATION: Passed over President Truman's veto "Iron Curtain" immigration bill which imposes new restrictions on aliens and citizens alike, subjects them to thought control, and will work undue hardship on millions.

TIDELANDS: Voted to give to three states, and through them to the oil and gas interests, rich natural gas and oil deposits belonging to all the American people and worth more than $40 million. In doing so it rejected proposals that the income from this resource be used by the federal government to improve educational facilities in all 48 States.

. . . And Didn't Do

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM: Failed to provide adequate funds to permit the U. S. to live up to commitments made at the Lisbon Conference for the building up of military and economic resources of friendly nations abroad. At the same time, slashed appropriations for U. S. armed forces to a point where military leaders say American security is threatened.

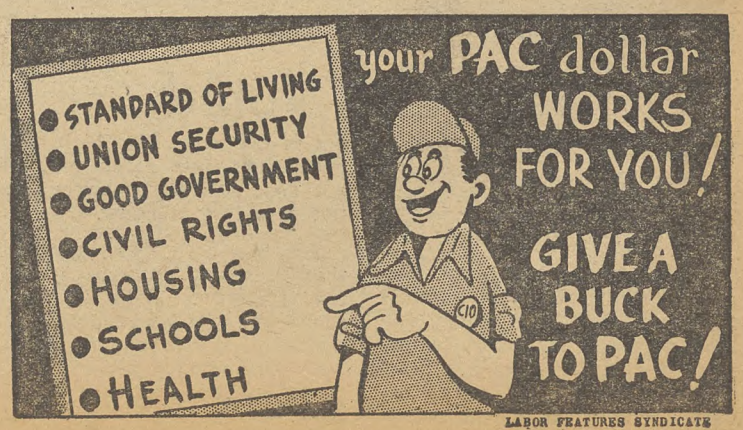
ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AND POWER PROJECT: Passed up what is probably its last opportunity to participate with Canada in developing the St. Lawrence Seaway, despite the fact that the joint project would have cost taxpayers nothing and brought untold benefits to the nation.

MONOPOLY: Took no steps to check widespread growth of monopoly which both the Federal Trade Commission and congressional committees warned was one of the dangerous results of defense spending. Continued many legislative loopholes benefitting big corporations despite corporation profits after taxes last year of nearly double the average for 1942-45.

CIVIL RIGHTS: Took no action on FEPC, anti-lynching, anti-poll-tax or anti-filibuster proposals, and shelved proposals for statehood for Hawaii and Alaska and home rule for the District of Columbia on racist grounds, despite the fact that Congress knew Communist cold war propaganda would make effective use of its failure to act.

LABOR: Did not repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, which the American people repudiated when they elected the 81st Congress to replace the 80th which enacted it, but voted instead to recommend that the President use T-H against the CIO Steelworkers, despite the fact that the union voluntarily postponed its strike longer than the 80-day period specified in the law.

FLOOD CONTROL AND CONSERVATION: Did nothing to promote the Missouri and Columbia Valley Authorities, despite serious floods along the former and a critical Northwest power shortage caused by a dry spell along the latter. Instead, merely poured hundreds of millions of dollars more into the patchwork program of emergency repair and piecemeal dam construction.



WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 14, 1952 | 82 | No. 28

Murray Demands U. S. Smash 'Big Six' Steel Conspiracy

IT COMES IN HANDY—Little Kenneth Toozko, 4, tries to reach for his father's check as Louis Toozko, a striking CIO Steelworker, rolls jubilantly on the ground. Toozko was among 1000 USA-CIO strikers at the Crucible Steel Co.'s Harrison, N. J., plant who received two-weeks vacation pay, which came in handy in the sixth week of the nationwide strike. Last week the USA-CIO fired a double attack on the conspiracy of the "Big Six" steel companies which has blocked major contract settlements. It asked NLRB and Justice Dept. anti-trust action.

The steel strikers swung a double punch last week at the Big Six steel companies.

The CIO Steelworkers demanded the government crack down on the "veto" by major producers which has blocked fair settlements between the union and many steel firms.

Here's what the union did:

1. Through Pres. Philip Murray, asked Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery to direct the Justice Dept. Anti-Trust Div. to take "prompt and vigorous action" to break up a "combination and conspiracy" of the country's six largest steel producers to block settlement of the walkout.

2. Filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board accusing each of the same six companies of violating the Wagner Act by similarly entering into a "conspiracy and combination" to prevent collective bargaining with the union by both themselves and other producers.

Named in both instances were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, and Inland Steel.

This double-punch action brought a resumption of negotiations at Pittsburgh. The first meeting was held July 11, and sessions were continuing the next day at deadline for the CIO NEWS. The meeting was held at the request of industry representatives to discuss resuming iron ore production, but a union spokesman told a reporter that he might "assume" that all issues in the basic steel dispute were being discussed as well.

Murray, in making his request of McGranery, pointed out that the industry is shut down "due to the inability of the employes, represented by the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, to negotiate new collective bargaining agreements."

The fault, he maintained, is entirely that of the six industry leaders.

"It is my belief," he wrote, "based on the facts

(Continued on next page)

GOP Scuttles Civil Rights As Ike Beats Taft

—SEE PAGE 3

73,000 Phone Unionists Get 10c In 2 Big Contracts

—SEE PAGE 12

Steel Union Strikes At 'Big Six' Conspiracy

(Continued from Page 1)

available to me, that new collective bargaining agreements could be reached, and would have been reached, between the union and several of the companies but for a combination and conspiracy which the six largest steel companies have entered into to prevent any of them, or any of the smaller steel companies, from separately reaching agreement with the union."

Murray cited two main charges to the Attorney General:

1. "The six largest steel companies have entered into a combination and conspiracy to prevent any of those companies from reaching separate agreements with the union."

2. "These six companies have prevented and are preventing other companies which desire to consummate agreements with the union from consummating such agreements."

Murray continued:

"This conspiracy and the acts committed pursuant to it have prevented any one of the separate companies from settling the dispute with the union. If genuine collective bargaining were to take place between the unions and the several companies, the dispute, or a major portion thereof, would be promptly settled.

"The continuance of the present steel strike is a direct and immediate result of the unlawful combination and conspiracy between the six major companies, under which each of the companies is given a veto power over the collective bargaining of each of the other companies.

"You will appreciate that any combination which prevents a steel company and the union from putting into effect an agreement which is satisfactory to them, and thus deprives the nation of steel production, has an even greater impact adverse to the national welfare than it would have in normal times."

The bargaining sessions which took place in Washington June 5 to 9 at the behest of President Truman, Murray wrote, made it "additionally clear" that the six firms would not settle any disputed issue "unless other companies, many of whose employes are not represented by the union, consented to such agreement."

He cited the National Steel Corp., whose principal subsidiary is Weirton Steel, and the Armco Steel Co. as such firms.

"The union has at all times been prepared," he continued, "to meet with the representatives of any one of said companies and to reach and to put into effect an agreement which is mutually satisfactory.

"The purpose of the conspiracy between the companies is to prevent this from happening."

Murray accused the Big Six of threatening smaller companies, not parties to the conspiracy, with "economic warfare" to deter them from settling with the union.

"The companies party to the conspiracy," he explained, "control the major portion of steel production in the United States.

"They are the only producers of certain materials used by other small companies in the industry and they compete with these other smaller companies in the sale of steel products.

"By virtue of their dominant position in the industry, their tie-in with major sources of industry financing, and their control over essential materials, the leading companies can conduct economic warfare against the smaller companies.

"They have used the threat of such warfare to prevent any of the smaller companies from engaging in collective bargaining with the union in an effort to settle the current dispute . . .

". . . There are smaller companies in which the differences as to a new contract now existing between the six major companies and the union do not exist.

"In these cases both the union and the companies are in agreement as to the terms of a new contract. The companies, however, have been economically coerced by the larger companies into refusing to settle the current dispute with the union on such terms."

The NLRB charges were substantially the same as the accusation filed with the Justice Dept. They were filed by Arthur J. Goldberg, union general counsel, with George J. Bott, NLRB general counsel, and with NLRB regional directors in the areas where the firms have their headquarters.

The conspiracy and combination with which the Big Six are charged before the NLRB, the union maintained, is a direct violation of the duty of each company to bargain collectively in good faith as provided in Sec. 8(a) (5) of the National Labor Relations Act as amended. This also involves a charge of violating Sec. 8(a) (1), which protects employes from restraint or interference in the exercise of their rights.

The union asked that the NLRB, through Bott, issue complaints against the six companies and promptly seek an appropriate restraining order or injunction forcing the firms to end their violations of the law.

Bott began an investigation of the union's charges as a prelude to taking action.

The very day the union went to the NLRB, President Truman accused some steel companies, which he did not name, with "a conspiracy against the public interest." The result, he added, has been to prevent many producers from settling individually with the union.

And because of the conspiracy, he declared, he will not invoke the Taft-Hartley Act against the steel union.

'Nobody Is Strong Enough To Lick Us,' Murray Says

"The union is going to win this fight. Nobody is strong enough to lick us."

That prediction by CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray brought a roar of approval from 11,000 steelworkers at a strike rally last week in Duquesne, Pa.

Only time stands between the Steelworkers and victory in their fight for a 1952 contract, he said.

Murray accused Big Steel of "hypocrisy" and "misrepresentation" in their propaganda warfare against the union.

Waving copies of Big Steel's newspaper ads, which claimed only the union shop issue was at stake, Murray noted the industry had union shop agreements with the United Mine Workers and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

But Big Steel refused to sign such contracts with the Steelworkers, Murray noted, calling the union shop "un-American."

"I wonder if, when the miners' contract expires, it is the purpose of the steel industry to take the union shop provisions out of the new agreement?" Murray speculated aloud as the strikers cheered.

USA-CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes told the rally the steel companies "have already lost the fight."

"It is only a matter of time," he added.

How The Big Six Steel Firms Conspired To Block Pacts

The CIO Steelworkers, in charges filed with the National Labor Relations Board, has accused the country's six largest steel producers with conspiring and combining to prevent collective bargaining with the union, a violation of Sec. 8(a) (5) of the National Labor Relations Act as amended.

The charges were made against U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Jones & Laughlin, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, and Inland Steel. Pertinent parts of the charge, identical in each case, follow:

ON MAR. 28, 1951, the Union received an invitation from the six companies for a joint collective bargaining session in New York City on Mar. 31, 1952.

The union has since learned that this joint meeting was called pursuant to an agreement between the six companies to the effect that none of the companies would be permitted to negotiate an agreement with the union unless this agreement was satisfactory to each one of the other companies entering into the agreement.

Meetings with the representatives of the six companies which had entered into this agreement failed to produce a settlement in the meetings which were called by the companies for Mar. 31 and in subsequent meetings, after the President had seized the industry, between Apr. 9 and 14.

Additional joint meetings were held in Washington on May 3 and 4, and on June 5 through June 9.

At each of these meetings the six major producers who had entered into this agreement refused to bargain with the union except on the premise that any agreement reached would have to be satisfactory to each one of the six companies.

In the bargaining sessions which took place in Washington between June 5 and June 9, it was additionally made clear to the union that the representatives of the six companies would not reach agreement with the union on any issue in dispute unless other companies, most of whose employes are not represented by the union, consented to such agreement.

These other companies are the Armco Steel Co. and the National Steel Corp. (whose principal subsidiary, the Weirton Steel Co., is not organized by the United Steelworkers of America).

The effect of this agreement between the six companies whose employes are represented by the union and the two companies, most of whose employes are not represented by the union, has been to prevent any one of those companies from meeting with the union to determine whether terms of settlement agreeable to the union and the particular company can be negotiated in collective bargaining, as required by the NLRA as amended.

Although the union participated in the joint collective bargaining sessions in an effort to reach an agreement, it did so without knowledge of the conspiracy herein set forth.

The union has at all times been prepared to meet with said companies and to reach and put into effect any agreement which is mutually satisfactory to the company and the union.

Meetings between representatives of the companies engaged in this conspiracy have taken place in New York City as recently as June 20 and in Cleveland, as recently as July 2. These meetings took place in pursuance of the conspiracy and at these meetings the companies participating in the conspiracy examined various proposals which had been tentatively agreed upon between the union and individual companies and resolved that since those proposals were not acceptable to each one of the conspiring companies, none of the companies would be permitted to agree to such proposals with the union.

The companies have further combined and conspired to prevent other companies, which are not parties to this conspiracy, from bargaining with the union.

THE COMPANIES party to the conspiracy control the major portion of steel production in the United States. They are the only producers of certain materials used by other smaller companies in the industry and they compete with these other companies in the sale of steel products.

By virtue of their dominant position in the industry and their control over essential materials the leading companies can conduct economic warfare against the smaller companies. And they have used the threat of such warfare to prevent any of the smaller companies from bargaining with the union in an effort to settle the current dispute.

The result of the conspiracy between the major steel companies has been, therefore, not only to prevent each of these companies from engaging in collective bargaining with the union, but also to prevent other smaller companies, not party to the conspiracy, from settling the current dispute with the union.

Thus, there are smaller companies in the industry in which the differences as to a new contract now existing between the six major companies and the union do not exist. In these cases both the union and the companies are in agreement as to the terms of a new contract. The companies, however, have been economically coerced by the larger companies into refusing to settle the current strike with the union on such terms.

The continuance of the present steel strike is a direct and immediate result of the unlawful conspiracy between the six major companies, under which each is given a veto power over the collective bargaining of each of the other companies.

Steel Ad Barrage Costs $50 Million

The steel companies' "saturation barrage" of full page anti-union newspaper ads has cost some $50 million—and the American people will pay the bill.

Forbes, a management magazine, gave the estimate of $50 million as to what the 63 steel companies have spent in their newspaper, radio and TV campaign to bamboozle the public. It estimated the cost of full page ads at a half-million dollars a day. And another $1 million has been spent on five million pieces of direct mail.

Actually, the public will foot the bill for the steel propaganda barrage, since the companies can charge it off on their income tax as "a cost of doing business."

(LPA)

Its' A Secret In Steel Towns

The steel industry carried the fight against the steel union into the newspapers again last week in a series of full page ads, but apparently kept it secret from Bethlehem employes in the East.

At any rate, the ads ran in a large number of papers in many cities. They did not, however, appear in newspapers in Bethlehem, Pa., the company's headquarters; Baltimore, where its Sparrows Point is located; Johnstown, Lebanon or Williamsport, Pa., sites of other plants, nor in Harrisburg and other Pennsylvania cities whose papers circulate widely in Bethlehem Steel communities.

Nobody bothered to explain.

Chicago Story: One Machine vs. Another

(By a Special Correspondent)

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago—The Republican party launched its drive for a 1952 victory in an atmosphere of personal bitterness almost without precedent in its party history.

It nominated—on the first ballot and after a bit of fast political footwork—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, a professional soldier, whose political lieutenants now call him "Mister."

And it presented to the American electorate a 6000-word platform which represented approximately halfway progress from the dinosaur age to the spirit of modern America.

Eisenhower's quick victory over the old guard Taft machine came as something of a surprise even to his confident backers, whose most optimistic estimate had been 580 Eisenhower votes on the first roll call.

When the clerk intoned "Virgin Islands—one vote for Eisenhower," the end of the official roll call, the vote stood this way:

Eisenhower 595
Taft 500

Gov. Warren of California had 81 votes, Harold Stassen of Minnesota 20, and Gen. MacArthur, the fading soldier, 10.

Stassen's Minnesota backers immediately changed the 19 votes they gave their one-time governor, in the race for what he could get out of it, to Eisenhower. That was the margin of victory.

Other states, quick to desert the sinking Taft ship, rushed to change their votes.

For Taft, senior senator from Ohio and co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act, the convention spelled finish to 12 years of presidential ambitions.

Taft fought for the nomination in 1940 and lost to Wendell Willkie, fought in 1948 and lost to Thomas Dewey, fought this year and lost to Eisenhower—and three strikes are out.

Eisenhower's convention victory means he'll run on a platform noteworthy for:

1. Bitter accusations alleging the Democrats to be responsible for everything from the First World War to the high cost of living.

2. A complete retreat from the GOP's civil rights stand of recent years for "adequate enforcement" by means of federal legislation of the "right" to non-discriminatory employment "in all the Republic." Southern opposition—plus negative stands by both Eisenhower and Taft—forced the retreat.

Almost from the opening gavel, the Republican convention was marked by bitter wrangling.

On one side was the tough old guard of Sen. Taft—the hard core of primitive Republicanism in the isolationist Midwest and the "rotten borough" South.

On the other was a coalition of Eastern and West Coast "internationalist" Republicans.

Eisenhower, while frankly admitting ignorance on most domestic issues and experiencing obvious discomfort in dealing with things political, had the expert backing of the Dewey machine.

Even before the nomination roll calls, the Eisenhower coalition and handed Taft three terrific lacings—despite old guard control of the convention machinery.

They walloped Taft in the first showdown rules test on the opening day, and twice walloped him again by voting to throw out his rotten-borough delegations from Georgia and Texas and to seat pro-Eisenhower factions. Then they tightened the rules to reduce power of Southern GOP elements in the future.

They gave Taft one consolation—the platform specifically named the Taft-Hartley Act, favored its "restoration" and recited its alleged virtues for "the working man" and unions. It didn't mention any of its benefits to employers who don't like unions.

With Taft in ironclad control of convention machinery—but not the delegates—practically every speaker was a Taftite, and McCarthy-like assaults on Democrats as connivers with treason were frequent.

That's another problem Ike will have to deal with in the future.

GOP In 6000 Words Hands Labor Bum Deal

By BOB SENSER
Special Correspondent

THE REPUBLICAN National convention last week came up with a platform that lambasted the New Deal and the Fair Deal—and then offered the American worker and his family a Bum Deal.

To explain this, superstitious people can point to the place where the hearings of the platforms "Labor and Welfare" subcommittee were held: In the Conrad Hilton Hotel's Meeting Room 13.

But it was a different kind of number jinx that kept the platfrom from being improved. Delegates were so busy making tabulations in the race for the presidential nomination that they scarcely paid any attention to Sen. Millikin (R. Col.) as he droned out the 6000 words written by the platform committee.

But, listening or not, the 1206 delegates gave their unanimous endorsement to a program which praised the do-nothing GOP record in the "awful 80th Congress" and put the Republicans:

●—Against rent control, except for "defense production" areas where there are "critical housing shortages."

●—Against repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

●—Against "the president's seizure of plants and industries to force settlement of labor disputes."

●—Against "all-powerful federal socialistic valley authorities."

●—Against national health insurance.

●—Against federal aid to education. (Here the platform writers forgot the voting record of "Mr. Republican" himself.)

●—Against "injurious price and wage controls."

●—Against the federal government keeping the off-shore oil reserves.

The Republicans were in favor of some things too. Among these was a proposal for "a more efficient and frequent mail delivery service."

They also came out in favor of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii (a perennial plank regularly ignored by most Republicans in Congress) and added statehood for Puerto Rico.

They likewise favored extension of some social security benefits (ignoring the record of many GOP lawmakers who have consistently voted to the contrary); called for "equal pay for equal work regardless of sex" but failed to mention race, religion or nationality; and called for a "thorough study of universal pay-as-we-go pension plan," an obvious attempt to woo Townsend Plan backers.

The platform was silent on many pressing workers' problems which the CIO had pointed out in pre-convention hearings.

Completely ignored in the platform were:

● The pressing need for public housing.

● The need for increasing the federal minimum wage from 75 cents an hour to a more realistic figure. CIO had urged $1.25 an hour.

● The plight of thousands of migratory farm workers.

Biggest retreat came in the field of civil rights. CIO had urged the GOP to "make a real pledge of human rights and carry it into effect."

But the platform draftees chose instead to offer a flimsy plank.

The Republicans declared the protection of civil rights was the "primary responsibility of each state," but that the federal government "should take supplemental action," especially for "just and equitable treatment in the area of discriminatory employment practices."

Carefully designed to mean whatever any candidate wanted it to mean, this plank drew the backing of southern Republicans, who hailed it as a victory over those who wanted enforceable FEPC. It was also backed by New York delegate Harold Burton, leader of the pro-civil rights caucus, who said it could be interpreted as meaning just what the southerners said it didn't mean.

Further proof of the extent of the GOP retreat on this issue comes from comparison of this plank with the 1944 and 1948 platform. In 1944, the platform proposed a strong FEPC. In 1948, the platform asked "enactment and just enforcement" of a law against job bias.

There was no mention, in the current platform, of Senate Rule 22—the rule which permits a filibuster and thus effectively blocks all civil rights measures.

When the pro-civil rights delegates announced their support of the "mean-anything-or-mean nothing" plank, a vote on the entire platform was taken immediately.

Chairman Joe Martin ruled the platform had been adopted unanimously.

The only banner at the convention that made any reference to labor was a sign in the Ohio delegation. It said: "Bob Taft—A Real Friend of Labor." Three times the Ohioans tried to wave it on the convention floor. Three times it fell off its long pole. Finally they left it down.

Truman Pledges No-Quarter Fight On Dem. Platform

PRESIDENT Truman will give no quarter in fighting for a strong federal civil rights program in the Democratic Party platform.

His stand was reported by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, who said that the President promised to fight for the program he outlined last month at a speech at Howard Univ., Washington. Truman then called for FEPC, a federal anti-lynching law and a poll tax ban.

Reuther acted as spokesman for a committee of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights which is seeking the inclusion of a compulsory civil rights plank in the Republican and the Democratic platforms. The group already has appeared before the GOP Platform Committee and will appear July 17 before the Democratic committee.

Hate Mongers Busy In Background

PROFESSIONAL hawkers of hate were busy on the fringes of the Republican National Convention in Chicago.

But they were so unpopular with police, party officials and the delegates themselves that they couldn't distribute much of their literature.

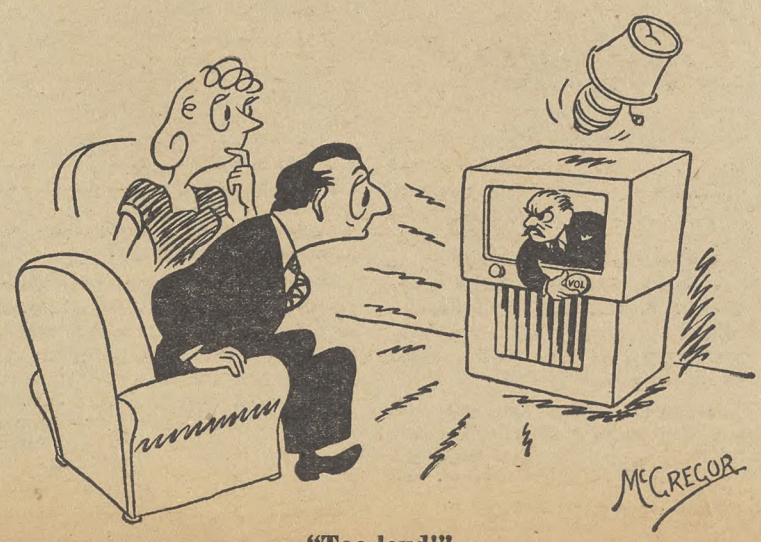
They had done their most systematic work, however, in the weeks before the convention. At least five groups of professional bigots mailed propaganda to all 1206 GOP delegates. Included in these mailings were anti-Semetic slurs directed against Gen. Eisenhower.

One of the hate groups, led by Gerald L. K. Smith, St. Louis bigot, held a big rally near the convention headquarters just before the sessions got under way. Smith's stooges attracted 400 persons to a "Draft MacArthur rally."

Smith himself carefully stayed out of sight, letting his top associates—Opal Tanner, Don Lehbeck, Renata Legamt and Fred George—run the show. They carefully avoided any racial or religious slurs at this rally, concentrating on blasting the Truman administration for "internationalism."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur was urged to make a public statement denouncing the backing of Smith and other bigots, like Joe Kamp, Robert H. Williams and the Rev. Gerald Winrod, who have latched on to him as their candidate.

MacArthur made no such direct statement.



"Too loud!"

How Cabbie Picks Winner, While Bertie Bats Zero

Here's some sage political advice for Chicagoans:

It was given a visiting CIO'er last week by a Chicago cab driver.

"I always decide who I'll vote for by reading the Tribune," he said, referring to the arch-reactionary paper of Col. Robert McCormick.

"Then I vote for whoever they oppose. That way we get good guys in office."

He paused a moment, then added, "Guess lots of folks must do the same. I can't remember when they ever backed a winner."

P.S.—The Tribune was backing Taft.

The Real Monopolists

For months the high-priced press agents of the big steel companies in their full page ads, the "me too" editorial writers of 99.44% of the daily press, and the labor-hating members of Congress have been trumpeting charges of "labor monopoly" to the heavens.

But the real monopoly in the eight-month-long steel deadlock is the combination that goes back 50 years to Andrew Carnegie, J. P. Morgan and Judge Gary—and it is a power that has grown stronger with each decade, despite all anti-trust laws to the contrary.

That monopoly is the tight alliance of industrial, financial and political power represented by the huge steel companies.

Here are some of the ways the steel monopolists have operated in contempt of the American people and of the steel workers:

- An unconcealed and arrogant demand for unjustified steel price increases of $12 a ton—a demand which amounts to nothing less than attempted extortion.
- An "I-am-the-king" defiance of all efforts of the government, first through the Wage Stabilization Board and later in White House sessions, to gain a fair steel settlement.
- And, now, a "blackball" veto by the Big Six steel companies of any and all basic steel producers or fabricators who independently seek to reach agreements with the CIO Steelworkers.

This stand of steel management is just what USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray called it: a "combination and conspiracy against the public interest."

The facts of the Big Six steel conspiracy were in public view before the union requested corrective action by the Justice Dept. and the National Labor Relations Board. These facts demand that the government act.

Two Meetings In Berlin

Berlin, the bomb-scarred first city of Germany, was host to two meetings early in July. One was the General Council of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, representing most of the union members of the free world; the other was the "World Peace Council," whose delegates all parrotted the same Kremlin line of propaganda.

Berlin, though surrounded by the Soviet occupation forces and all but cut in two by Russian directives, is a strong union town. Its people, having lived through the hell of Nazi dictatorship and war, have had some experience —both pre-war and post-war—with dictators and dictator-propaganda.

In the ICFTU, they saw friends bringing hope and strength for the principles of democracy, of independence, of economic progress through strong trade unions.

In the World Peace Council, they saw the phony propaganda of an international movement that says "peace" when it means "war."

The abyss between the two meetings was more than one of politics—it was a separation between honesty and insincerity; between the constant hope of free men for a better life, and, on the other hand, a scheme to spread false and divisive lies about the democratic world.

The ICFTU, meeting at Berlin, offered challenge to the totalitarians and set forth a constructive program for free peoples. It is the moral obligation of democratic unions throughout the world to rise to the needs of the time—to translate those blueprints into the actuality of a better life, of rising living standards, of human dignity.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV July 14, 1952 No. 28

Loaded Dice

The Other Issues In Steel

(From Steel Labor, official organ of the CIO Steelworkers)

DON'T LET ANYONE tell you the United Steelworkers of America and the steel industry are in complete agreement on all the "economic" issues in the current dispute.

They're not!

And don't be kidded by industry propaganda that the sole point at issue is the union shop.

It isn't!

The industry has been trying to "sell" that line to the American people and to its own workers. It's typical of the deliberate misrepresentation that has marked the industry's campaign throughout the steel dispute.

Of course, the union shop is an important issue.

It should be!

But—despite the industry's propaganda—there are other issues involved, issues the industry fails to tell the people about.

And, perhaps, most important of all, are a couple of other "bread and butter" issues involved that every working man and woman in America should know about.

For instance:

Should the steel companies—after all these years of operating under union agreements—now have sole power to rule on a man's seniority, which affects him every day while he's on the job and it is so important when it comes time to retire and compute his pension?

Should the steel companies be permitted to impose vicious speed-ups?

Should management be permitted to cut crews and cut rates at will, combine jobs, eliminate rest periods and overthrow other local conditions that have been accepted for many years as a matter of right?

And while all this is taking place, should the Steelworkers' Union be shackled in its bargaining with the industry while the workers themselves are left with no recourse but to "take it and like it"?

It would have to be a weak, vacillating union that would bow down to management on those terms. And we've never heard anybody accuse the Steelworkers of being weak and spineless!

It is the management rights clause which, Big Steel piously says, it merely wants to "clarify."

What does the corporation really have in mind? R. Conrad Cooper, U. S. Steel's big gun in the industrial engineering field, let the cat out of the bag in his testimony before the WSB.

He said the union "should withdraw any of its proposals that run to abridgment of the company's management functions."

The core of his argument was the desire to speed-up, combine jobs and cut wages. And management, he indicated, wanted no interference from the union.

MANAGEMENT wants the union to use its no-strike clause to protect management in chiseling which management itself did not dare to undertake before there was a union. What it would like to do is kill off the effectiveness of the union in fighting to protect Steelworkers, but it wants to keep the union around in order to shoulder the blame while it undermines wages and working conditions.

The industry would like to have the public believe that clarifying the management right clause is a perfectly innocent gesture. But it's a hard-rock, money-in-the-bank proposition with U. S. Steel.

First, the corporation wants to give Steelworkers a raise that would run to no more than 10%.

Then, under its "management rights," it would have the union roll over and play dead while it whacks off crew members, imposes speed-ups on those left, and installs a company-dictated incentive system.

In other words, U. S. Steel—and apparently the rest of the industry follows blindly along—wants a management rights clause that would completely undercut every other important contract section affecting wages and working conditions.

Steelworkers think these issues carry more than enough importance to justify the strike they have been waging.

You see, there's more—much more—to this fight than a union shop, important as that factor may be.

'Subtle Suppressions' Used Against Free Speech

"WE ARE in the midst of a period of Renewed Struggle and Subtle Suppressions," Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of Harvard Law School concluded after examining the state of freedom of speech in the U. S. during the past 35 years.

Chafee capitalized the words as a chapter heading in his booklet, "Thirty-Five Years With Freedom of Speech." The booklet contains his lecture at Columbia Univ. under the auspices of the Roger N. Baldwin Civil Liberties Foundation.

Chafee said that the present period began in 1945. He compared it to the period beginning in 1917, when he first became interested in free speech, and ending in 1920, when widespread raids were made against alleged subversives by Atty. Gen. A. Mitchell Palmer. He said:

"We still do have criminal trials, with an even greater scope than in 1920 because of the Smith Act and the new McCarran Act crime of facilitating a totalitarian dictatorship; but there is even more suppression today through proceedings which have no juries, no substantial supervision by judges, and vague definitions of wrongdoing."

He was referring not to the McCarran "Iron Curtain" immigration act which Congress recently passed over the President's veto, but to another law—to which CIO also objected—which provides for outlawing of organizations by a five-man board.

"Run rapidly over some of the current methods of suppression and see what persons do the deciding and penalizing instead of jurymen," the law professor said.

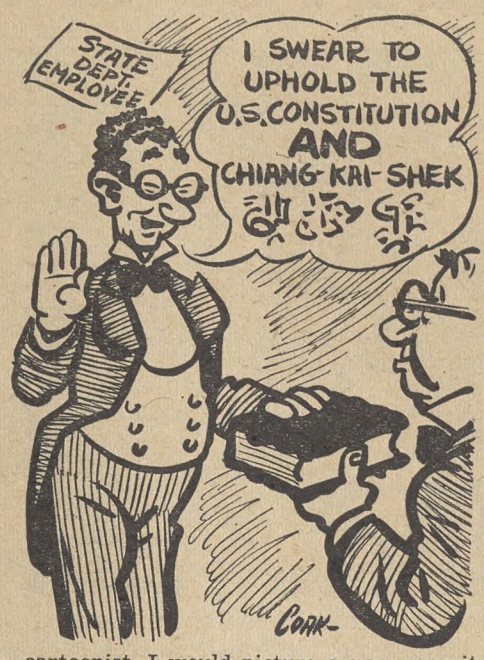
"In the legislative investigation, the denouncing and the ousting from jobs is done by legislators with an eye on re-election and party axes to grind. Loyalty programs in federal and state government are run by administrative officials, who can drive men out of their careers and often make it hard for them to get any private work."

Chafee concluded "anything which is found to be 'subversive' can be penalized in some way or other, and 'subversive' is rapidly coming to mean anything which the powers that be don't like."

He denounced the practice of glorifying the spy and the renegade. "The renegade has to make a good story in order to obtain immunity from his own admitted misconduct," he declared. "Hence there is great temptation to exaggerate or falsify the behavior of his former associates."

Chafee said he is "disturbed by the strong tendency to establish an American party-line."

"It is becoming a tenet of the American party-line," he explained, "that there is only one right policy in the frightful angle of Chinese affairs. If I were a



cartoonist, I would picture a new recruit to the State Dept. holding up his right hand and swearing to defend the Constitution of the United States and Chiang Kai-Shek."

The very last two paragraphs of the 34-page book stated "it is very fruitful to keep discussing, in season and out of season, the great advantages of open discussion. Of all the arguments against restriction on speech, the strongest of all is that it gives us a better country to live in, with fewer suspicions, animosities, informers, heresy trials, and more scope for initiative and originality.

"Although freedom cannot be maintained by expositions alone, in the end they maintain the main strength of liberty," Chafee continued. "A people sooner or later gets as much freedom as it wants. This want is partly created by prophets off and on the bench, but partly by constant discussions from plain citizens like us. The best safeguard against the inroads on freedom of speech lies in the ferment in the thoughts of the young and of those who will not let themselves grow old."

Chafee praised Charles Evans Hughes for his liberal influence on behalf of free speech on the Supreme Court and as a lawyer.

And in telling how Hughes aided in liberalizing the Supreme Court, the Harvard law professor mentioned a ruling in favor of the CIO in Jersey City. The decision told Mayor Hague that he could no longer ban meetings which he did not approve.

Thirty-Five Years With Freedom of Speech by Zechariah Chafee, Jr., University Professor of Law, Harvard Law School. American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. 25c postpaid, quantity prices on request.

Behind The Headlines—

'Know-Nothings' Are On Rebound

By IRVING FAGAN

For Labor Press Associated

THE OTHER day a Senate Committee slapped a rider on an appropriation bill to forbid the use of any funds "by any international agency that directly or indirectly promoted one-world government or world citizenship."

That move was a reflection of the increasing "know nothing" sentiment in this country—a sentiment that is reaching into the schools and the colleges, cowing educators and hurting your children.

For that rider was aimed at the United Nations, and especially at its educational arm—the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The rider was the reflection of a rising tide of isolationism.

BEHIND IT are self-appointed guardians of our schools, who favor the "thought control" methods of the totalitarian nations.

These self-appointed guardians charge that teaching about UN and UNESCO is un-American, is subversive, is atheistic, and Communistic. If they had their way, our school children would be taught nothing about international relations.

The American Association for the United Nations used to run an annual essay contest in the high schools. In 1951 such contests were conducted in 2700 schools; this year, in 2600. Some school officials had suddenly found the contests "controversial."

In Houston, Tex., for example, the school board barred the essay contest as "un-American." A group of private citizens took over and held the contest at the YMCA. Nobody was corrupted.

Super-duper patriots forced the abandonment of the essay contest in the Los Angeles high schools. Earlier they had charged that anything that had anything to do with UNESCO was harmful to this nation, that UNESCO would destroy this country's sovereignty, and one speaker even said UNESCO was "more dangerous than communism."

The Univ. of Florida arranged a seminar on teaching the role of UNESCO, but reports got around about "subversive" motives, and the seminar may not be held.

The principal of a Pawtucket, (R. I.) high school suspended "UNESCO Thinkers," a student club, because he suspected UNESCO itself "had atheistic and communistic leanings."

At least one publisher has been bulldozed into withdrawing a social studies text dealing with UN.

The facts are that neither the Soviet Union nor its satelites are in UNESCO; that Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Moslems take part in its work; that UNESCO has not sponsored nor propagandized for world government; that UNESCO believes the teaching of national history should be put ahead of the teaching of both local and world history.

These people now attacking UNESCO do not really believe in democracy. They do not believe in education. What they want is indoctrination—thought control.

Today it is UNESCO. Tomorrow it may be labor unions. Watch out for these thought-controllers in your community.

Wage Gains To 14c Won By UWUA

Wage increases ranging up to 14c hourly have been reported by the CIO Utility Workers in recent major contract negotiations.

The 14c figure was reached at the Consumers Power Co. in Michigan, after a state fact-finding panel investigation, and after a strike vote at the West Penn Power Co. At Boston Edison, an arbitration panel awarded a 9% general increase.

"Before you squawk, 'I smell something burning,' please change your clothes."

Benton Hits McCarthy For 'Spirit Of Fascism'

SEN. McCARTHY represents "the spirit of fascism" and is engaging in "blackmail" tactics.

Those charges were leveled against the Wisconsin Republican last week by Sen. Benton (D. Conn.), who has been engaged in a running battle against McCarthy's smear tactics.

Benton's charge came after McCarthy introduced a bill to bar interstate shipment of educational films by script writers with records of Communist front activities. It would forbid the State Dept. to purchase such films.

Obviously aimed at Benton's firm, Encyclopedia Britannica Films, Inc., the bill resulted from what McCarthy called a random check of 17 script writers for educational films and the "discovery" that eight of them had a "fantastic record of Communist activities."

BENTON snapped that the bill was an attack on freedom of the press and freedom of speech. He accused McCarthy of trying to "blackmail" newspapers which oppose him "by threatening their advertisers."

Benton said the Senate was witnessing "a new form of direct blackmail and intimidation in the greatest deliberative body in the world."

He then went on to show the educational film, on which McCarthy charged the scrip writers had been employed, were made by, and purchased from, Western Electric Corp. — a Bell System subsidiary — and that one of the script writers was a Columbia Univ. employe of Dwight Eisenhower, university president on leave.

Benton asked sarcastically whether McCarthy meant that Western Electric, American Telegraph & Telephone Co., its parent, and Eisenhower constituted a nest of Communists.

The Senate Elections subcommittee, which has been weighing Benton's resolution calling for McCarthy's ouster from the Senate for this "pattern of fraud and deceit" put off a decision for many weeks at least.

As a result of McCarthy's counter-charges, the subcommittee now intends to probe Benton's past, despite Benton's point-by-point refutation of McCarthy's charges and his demand that the Justice Dept. determine whether he, or McCarthy, committed perjury in testifying.

'Rightists Do Dirty Work For Commies'

COMMUNISTS rely on extreme rightists, superpatriots, the ignorant and the prejudiced to aid them in fifth column "dirty work" in the U. S., according to Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review.

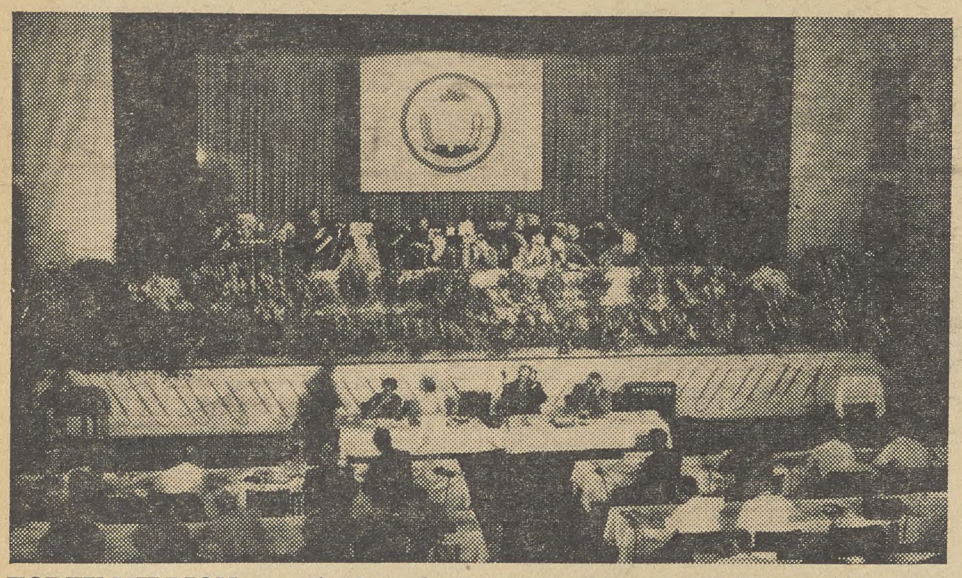
Cousins told the American Library Association, meeting in New York City, that "profound uneasiness and insecurity" caused pressure on libraries and indiscriminate attacks on schools, the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

He warned that threats to these institutions will increase.

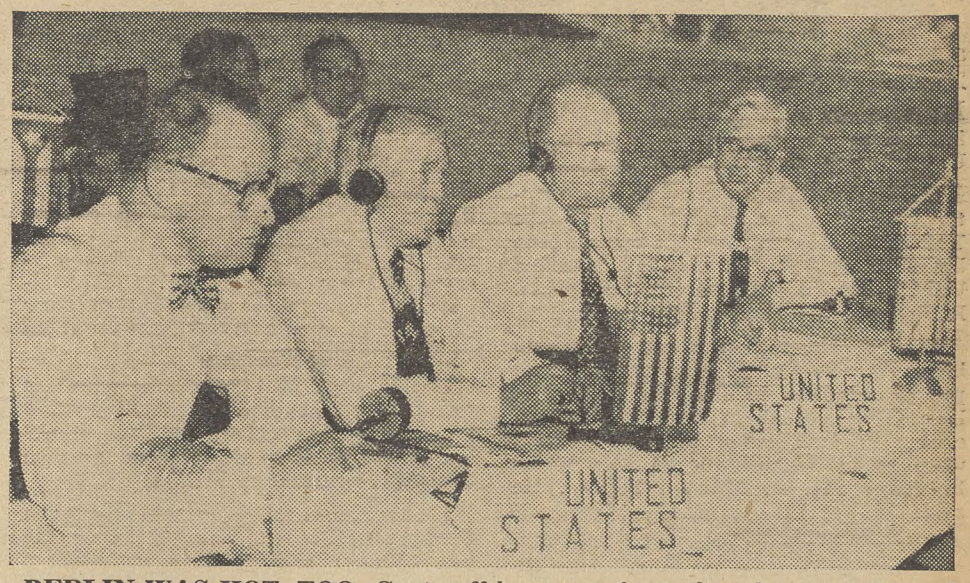
"Communist strategy calls for collaboration with the extreme right wing," he said. "It counts on the right wing to do its dirty work, and counts on superpatriots to destroy the American middle ground, to deprive America of its strength which is its confidence in our government, our community, our neighbors and ourselves."

Meeting In Berlin—

ICFTU Builds For Growth In City Of Ruins



FORTY MILLION organized workers were represented as General Council of Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions met in western sector of Berlin. Shown presiding is Sir Vincent Tewson, ICFTU chairman, with J. H. Oldenbroek, ICFTU general secretary, at his side.



BERLIN WAS HOT, TOO: Coats off because of weather, here are four of the CIO group. Left to right, Victor Reuther, CIO European representative; Exec. Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood; Pres. Michael Quill, Transport Workers, and James J. Leary, on leave with ICFTU office.

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

INTO BERLIN—a city of ruins, division and challenge—the world's free labor movement came during the first week in July to map a course of "organizing the unorganized" and beating down the Communists' world-wide challenge to democratic institutions.

The meeting was the first session of the General Council of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. To it came some 70 delegates and observers from every continent for five days' discussion of "ways and means"—the ways and means to build stronger labor unions in every free nation.

It was a working meeting—with little difference of opinion over the challenge to workers to build and improve their organizations—both in the heavily industrialized areas and in the so-called under-developed areas, where exploitation and hunger have long held sway.

Berlin is a city where that challenge to democracy cannot be ignored.

Many Refugees

A hundred miles or more inside the Soviet zone, the city is divided into western and Soviet-controlled occupation sectors. From each day's newspapers, from the mouths of refugees who flow in an endless stream into the former German capital, from the sight of hordes of Communist police across the sector borders, Berliners—and visitors—get a constant ration of first hand stories of life in the totalitarian world.

And wherever the eye roams, one finds grisly memorials—in wrecked and twisted buildings—of the results of a war launched by another dictator state, Hitler's Nazi regime.

At many labor meetings, delegates are apt to plod between hotel room and meeting hall with little concern for the local sights. In Berlin, that just isn't possible. Every delegate was conscious, during every minute of his stay, that in this city devastated by war, the sparring battles of a new crucial cold war are being fought—with words and pressures taking the place of military weapons.

That thought was in the mind of Sir Vincent Tewson, British chairman of the ICFTU, when he declared in his keynote address:

"We have practical work to do in this outpost of democracy . . . We seek an end to road blocks and barbed wire, so that the ordinary decencies of human relationships may be enjoyed. We seek to raise living standards everywhere.

"We shall achieve our aims by making the ICFTU an even greater inspiration to the workers of the world."

And referring to the Russian "peace" propaganda campaign, Tewson said:

"Those who created the fear in men's hearts now mouth the slogans of peace and freedom. Here in this land . . . they could give a sign of the sincerity of their slogans by freeing the fathers, sons and sweethearts who are still held as prisoners of war on Soviet territory and who long to return to their own families."

Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice-president and head of CIO's delegation at Berlin, dwelt on the same problem of Soviet threats to democracy.

Haywood promised the delegates he would tell the working people of America of the "incredible heroism" of the free people of Berlin. He promised to return to Berlin at some future date, and predicted that the workers of the city "will not forever have to live in the midst of a totalitarian sea."

There was unanimous agreement among the delegates that constructive programs, rather than mere anti-Communist policies and slogans, will provide a foundation for free world strength.

Lengthy Program

So, during the five-day meeting, the ICFTU's general council adopted these general programs:

1. A statement on wages, prices and productivity that stresses need for unions to roll up their sleeves to win higher standards of living for workers everywhere, by insuring fair division of the benefits of production among employers, workers and consumers of the products of industry and agriculture.

2. An intense "organize the unorganized" campaign, particularly in areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America where unions now are weak. The campaign will be financed by the special $700,000 regional organizing fund collected by the ICFTU during recent months.

3. A warning that unions everywhere must place new stress on education, publicity and publications to get their message across to members, potential members and the general public.

4. Renewed endorsement of programs—both political and military — to strengthen democratic institutions, build a strong common front of the free peoples, and insure that growing military power does not weaken the economic status of free peoples or prevent the development of higher living standards.

The ICFTU, in addition, "noted with deep regret" the repressive policy of the French government in Tunisia, and "strongly protested" the violation of "democratic and trade union" rights in that North African area.

The ICFTU also issued a counter-blast to the Communist-sponsored World Peace Council, meeting not more than four miles away in the Soviet sector of the city.

The free union group denounced "malicious, slanderous charges of germ warfare" spread by the Soviet Union and its satellites. It voiced labor's "determination to fight by the side of the United Nations in Korea for the victory of liberty and democracy over totalitarian aggression."

Liang Yung-Chang of the anti-Communist Chinese Federation of Labor—with headquarters in off-shore Hong Kong—had angry words of criticism for Communist policies in Asia.

He charged that the "germ warfare" accusations were "forgeries" and a "prostitution of science." The real germ warfare, he said, "are the germs of falsehood spread by the propaganda artists of the Kremlin."

Throughout the session, speakers from big countries and small took part in the discussions on every major item. It was, in clear fact, an "undominated" meeting; and it focused attention on the need for "undominated" unions to move ahead rapidly in the face of big and complex problems.

Speakers were agreed, for instance, that in seeking to build the unions of southeast and southern Asia, the ICFTU's aid—in finances and "organizer-teachers"—should help the local unions, not run them. On that point, speakers like A. Ali of Pakistan and those of the CIO and of members in other "metropolitan nation" unions were in full agreement.

CIO delegates played a major role in the meeting. Executive Vice-Pres. Allan Haywood, who headed the CIO group in Berlin, led frequent delegation meetings to work out "CIO policy" on the questions up for discussion.

Committee Posts

Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union was a member of the Council's Standing Orders Committee—a European equivalent of a combined program-and-resolutions committee. Michael Ross, CIO international affairs director, served on the Prices-Wages-Productivity Committee, and worked with Quill on the Standing Orders group.

Victor Reuther, CIO European representative, reported to the Council on the work of the ICFTU education conference; served on the committee on North Atlantic Treaty Organization problems; and played an active part in the committee on problems of colonial areas.

Henry Fleisher, CIO News editor, attended the meeting of ICFTU union editors and publicity directors, and worked with the delegation throughout the week. Also attending the Berlin meeting were James J. Leary, veteran CIO official now working for the ICFTU in the New York United Nations office; and Miss Rosemary Ruane, secretary to the CIO international affairs director.

Throughout the week, the CIO group worked in close cooperation with the more than 50 delegates present. The Council delegates represented over 39 million union members, about 75% of the total membership.

Most important absentee among the affiliates was the American Federation of Labor. ICFTU Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek, expressed regrets that the AFL was not represented.

CIO Honors Anti-Hitler Heroes

CIO DELEGATES to the ICFTU meeting in Berlin marked the Fourth of July in tribute to the men who gave America the Declaration of Independence and to the anti-Nazi Germans who gave their lives for freedom during the Hitler era.

The scene was a grim little shack in the Plotzensee prison yard—a building where 2000 anti-Nazis met death during the 12 years of Hitlerism. The spot has become a shrine for German democrats since 1945.

Before movie cameras and mikes of the Berlin radio, CIO Executive Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood placed a giant wreath of red, white and blue flowers on the floor of the prison shack.

It bore the inscription: "In honor of the victims of dictatorship, who fought for liberty. The American CIO, July 4, 1952."

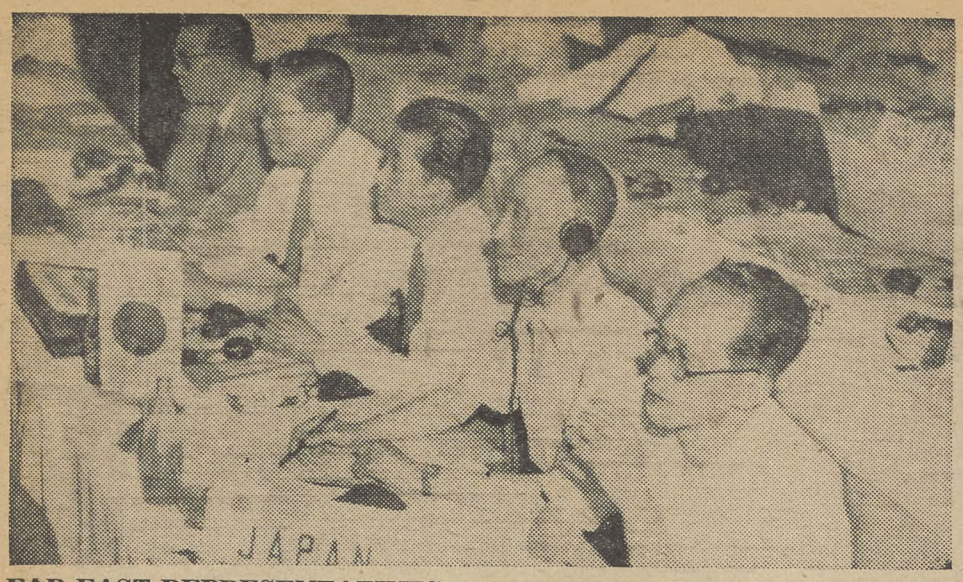
Then Ernest Scharnowski, leader of Berlin's democratic unions, placed a companion wreath beside it.

Speaking in solemn tones, Haywood said that "it is entirely fitting that I, as an American, should honor this Fourth of July at this spot in Berlin . . .

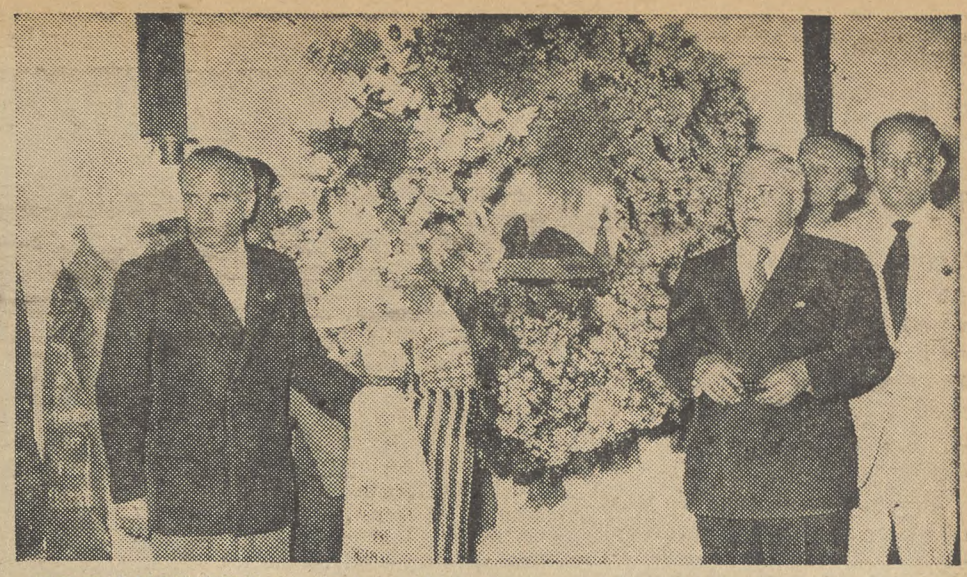
"The principles of liberty, of democracy, of Independence belong to every people throughout the world. Brave men like William Leuschner (a German union leader who was executed there in the July 1944, after the bomb plot against Hitler's life) who died fighting dictatorship, fought the same good fight as our 18th century Americans."

Haywood said the spirit of liberty and independence "knows no national boundary. No Iron Curtain, no repression, no police state can bind them or stifle them."

"At the grave of these heroes of independence and freedom, I pledge once again the strength of the democratic workers of America to the cause of freedom . . ."



FAR EAST REPRESENTATIVES were numerous and took active part in discussions. Shown are five delegates and observers of Joint Council of Japanese Trade Unions, representing more than three million workers who are fighting strongly against repressive labor legislation at home.



JULY 4 TRIBUTE to victims of Nazis was paid in joint ceremony by CIO and German unionists on spot where foes of dictatorship were murdered. Left to right, Ernst Scharnowski of West Berlin unions; CIO Exec. Vice Pres. Haywood, and Ludwig Dietrich, Berlin union official.

Red Berlin: City Of Cops, Slogans, Beaten People

Suppose, for instance:

1. That you couldn't phone Chicago's south side from the north side?

2. That cops stood along New York's 42nd St. at every corner, sometimes letting you walk by or drive by, and sometimes not; that those same cops wouldn't let you take pictures of them and might search your clothes and handbags — without a warrant—for "incriminating" material that could get you in the hoosegow?

3. That St. Louis newspapers were illegal in half the city, and possession of one copy of them led, directly or indirectly, to your arrest?

4. That money used in downtown Boston wasn't recognized in South Boston and East Boston — and that each South Boston dollar was worth only 25c in the center of the city?

5. That you couldn't go from Los Angeles out into the countryside without a pass—and that if you lived in certain sections of L.A., the chances are you'd never get a pass?

Take all five situations—multiply them by a hundred others — add the terrible destruction caused by war—and sprinkle on the fact that you're surrounded by a hostile military force.

At that point, you may get some idea of how a typical Berliner in the western, democratic half of the city lives—or tries to live.

There are whole blocks on end in Berlin where nobody lives, because there's nothing standing but ruins—a weird combination of building skeletons, piles of bricks and rubbles.

In other blocks, you'll find two or three apartments able to be occupied—in buildings that once must have been occupied by 30 or 40 families.

There's practically not a single spot in the built-up areas of the city where you can forget for a moment that this one-time capital of Hitler's Nazi empire took a terrible beating. It should be a warning to aggressors that the crime of war does not pay.

Yet seven years after World War II, the Soviet Union has embarked on a cold war course, which, if it ever turns to world-wide hot war, may provide even more destruction, all over the world.

Cut off from the western zone of Germany by a strip of Soviet-occupied territory of more than 100 miles, western Berlin is an island in a hostile sea.

Trade and industry in the western sector of the city are limping; one out of three wage-earners among the western sector's 1.8 million population are idle and without much hope of work.

But the spirit of hope and determination runs strong, and there is real appreciation for American help — without which western Berlin would collapse into economic chaos in a matter of weeks.

City One In Theory

Divided as it is into western and eastern sectors, Berlin in theory at least is one city. You drive across a square like the Potsdammer Platz—where East and West meet in a mixture of propaganda signs and blaring loudspeakers—and in a moment move into a different world.

It's a world of slogans—Communist slogans. Slogans are strung across buildings; they're stencilled on houses and fences;

You see lots of police — the East German People's Police, an outfit which seems to collect the same type of toughs who 15 years ago would have joined the SS; in fact, say western Germans, there are lots of ex-Nazis in the police outfit.

It's a drab area; the people on the street look grim and beaten down.

How do East Berliners react to this life of rationing, of secret police, of increasing isolation from western life and democratic ideas?

A West Berlin trade union leader, a veteran in the anti-Nazi movement, had this to say:

"These people from eastern Berlin are silent, but the Communists haven't won them over. It's like Nazi times; the ordinary man and woman try to see nothing, hear nothing, do nothing—in order to keep from going to jail.

"Sometimes old friends come over to the western sector, and we spend an evening talking. And when they get up to leave, they say 'it's so good to be able to talk in peace without worrying about what we say or who will hear us.' "

—H.C.F.

'We Won't Rest On History, We Will Help Forge The Future'—Haywood

Following are excerpts from a major speech by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice-president, at the ICFTU General Council in Berlin. He stressed the need for unions to rely on their own strength, rather than favors from governments, to win a fair share of national income for the workers. Haywood said in part:

ON BEHALF of the six million members of the CIO and, I am sure, of every free trade union in the United States, I bring you these words of our warmest friendship and fraternity.

Berlin is a symbol of freedom and independence. It will live forever in the minds of mankind everywhere as a symbol of the free and brave human spirit. It is entirely fitting that the ICFTU should be meeting in this great city.

The problem of prices, wages and productivity is not a subject just for the professors of economics. It affects and it must affect every phase of trade union work, for our trade unions exist primarily to build a better life for working men and women.

We Had To Fight

The union which ignores the problems of prices, wages, and productivity — the union which does not place these matters first on its working agenda—that union cannot in the long-run provide service and progress for its members and for the community in which it lives.

The CIO is less than 20 years old. But during these few years, our unions have made tremendous progress for the workers of America. They have increased wages, improved living conditions, and given American workers a new sense of human dignity.

But I ask that you understand one simple fact.

America is not a land of millionaires. It is not a land where workers automatically get a decent life and a fair share of our worldly goods. We have had to fight for what we get.

Some of our friends in other countries, I think, believe the CIO was born with a silver spoon in its mouth. The fact is that the CIO was born in an atmosphere of hunger and poverty —yes, and desperation.

We organized, and we went on strike, we challenged the great corporations, and we resisted the nightsticks and the tear gas of the police. Our members were wounded and killed in this fight.

Today the trade unions of America have fought their way to acceptance. But, friends and fellow delegates, keep this fact in mind: the CIO does not curry the popularity of corporations and politicians.

We know that when we are popular with our members we will win the respect of our foes. We win the confidence and the support of our members by our constant fight on these major problems of prices, wages, and productivity.

How do we approach these problems?

We do not oppose economic progress—in fact, we encourage it, but on one point we stand firm as the Rock of Gibraltar. We insist that economic progress must be for the benefit of the many, not for the few.

We insist that through the collective bargaining processes, there be a fair distribution of the products of our economic system between the workers and the corporation.

We have met with considerable success in that task—the real wages of American workers have never been higher, despite the price increases of the post-Korean inflation.

During the past few years productivity has become a household word. As a trade unionist, I had lived a majority of my life without ever hearing it. But as our industrial society becomes more complex, productivity problems have risen to a place of prime importance.

Our unions know that to fight the introduction of new productivity machinery is as futile as to tilt at windmills.

Our Fair Share

We want new machinery; we want new processes; we want new capital investment; we want more production — for only through effective use of new machinery, can we produce the material needed for a higher living standard.

But, say we, the fruit of that new productivity of new machines and new processes must be fairly shared among workers and consumers.

Do we fight for that belief? Do we accept the employer's judgment as to what is our fair share?

I need not answer that. It is being answered today by the strike of 650,000 heroic Steelworkers fighting for higher wages and greater security—in essence, for a larger share of the increased productivity in steel.

Against them stand the united forces of capital and corporation power. The steel barons are rich, powerful, and arrogant—but the steel union under the great leadership of our president, Philip Murray, will win this strike.

Our unions, as you can see from the history of American labor and from this strike of the Steelworkers, live by action—not by words or theories.

We refuse to rest on the great events of history. We are determined to help forge the great events of tomorrow — events which are steps in the forward movement of workers everywhere.

Joint Session Of Union Groups Due

The Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions, holding its 11th triennial congress at the Hague while the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions was meeting in Berlin, accepted an invitation from the latter to discuss common Schumann Plan problems of a session in Brussels.

The invitation came after the IFCTU passed a resolution renewing its proposal to the ICFTU for an alliance without a merger, and proposing the formation of a joint committee to "study the problem of cooperation."

The two groups have cooperated in some endeavors, but have been unable to do so in others. The IFCTU is the oldest international labor organization, having been founded in 1920. At the 1952 congress were 232 delegates representing about 3.5 million members in 14 countries.

Arbitration Agreed On Aircraft Pay

THE CIO Auto Workers and North American Aviation last week agreed to submit to binding arbitration a four-month pay dispute.

The dispute involves approximately 28,000 workers in plants at Inglewood, Downey and Fresno, Calif., and Columbus, O. North American produces all of the nation's F-86 Sabre Jet Fighters.

Agreement on arbitration was reached at Washington, where UAW and company representatives had met several days with federal mediators.

It also was agreed that the raise be retroactive to last Apr. 28, and to include in the base pay 12c an hour, a cost-of-living bonus the workers now receive.

The sole condition that the union attached to the company's proposal to submit the case to arbitration was that the company agree to include the employes at the Fresno plant in the company-wide bargaining structure. UAW won bargaining rights at this new plant last April.

This decision was made by the UAW Policy Committee, which at the same time authorized strike action requested by local union officials at the North American plants.

UAW Vice Pres. John W. Livingston emphasized that substitution of arbitration for collective bargaining in determining wage rates is contrary to the "historic position of the union."

The UAW committee said that it took such action because of its "reluctance to cause the curtailment of . . . the steady flow of Sabre Jet Fighters to our forces in Korea."

"Destruction of its collective bargaining freedom is the last, and only, step which the UAW-CIO will not take in its effort to maintain the steady flow of Sabre Jet Fighters to our forces in Korea," the union committee warned.

"North American Aviation, Inc., producers of the Sabre Jet, has traded upon this sense of responsibility on the part of the union. It has maintained such a position of rigidity in its resistance to the demands of the union that negotiations are already in their fourth month.

"The union can legally strike. But the union is reluctant to cause the curtailment of this vital military project."

The company's proposal was that the parties agree to allow President Truman to establish a special fact-finding arbitration board.

The UAW's action came after union and management representatives had been meeting several days with federal mediators in Washington.

The union is asking that North American wages be brought up to those paid in auto plants under UAW contracts. The company is having some of its work done in auto plants, where the higher rates are paid, according to the union.

WARM WELCOME was given delegates at opening session of CIO Newspaper Guild convention by Larry Howes (right), president of the Portland, Ore., host local. Awaiting their turns to speak are Mayor Dorothy McCullough Lee of Portland and ANG Pres. Harry Martin. Flower in outline is symbol of Portland Rose.

Guild Meets In Portland, Votes $25,000 To Aid Steel Strikers

DELEGATES to the 19th annual convention of the CIO Newspaper Guild last week unanimously voted a contribution of $25,000 to the striking CIO Steelworkers.

Action of the convention, held in Portland, Ore., was taken on recommendation of the international executive board as one of the first pieces of business.

The resolution also carried out the recommendation of ANG Pres. Harry Martin, voiced in his opening speech, to notify the Steelworkers that "all of our resources are at their disposal."

"The Steelworkers are fighting for all of us and for the survival of all trade unions," he declared.

TO PRESIDE over the convention, Martin returned to the United States from Paris, where he is chief of the Mutual Security Agency's European Labor Information Div. In his keynote address, he reviewed the fight against communism in Europe, and declared:

"The success of the Communist threat to the West lessens with every passing day."

He described some of the work the MSA has done in trying to help build up the economies and armed strength of European nations, and told of its role, along with that of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in the battle against the Communists.

"Give us a little more time," he predicted, "and I will say to you without hesitation that any army which starts trouble in Europe will be stopped in the heart of that continent, and will be thrown back into the shadows of the darkness from whence it came."

Martin also urged Guild members to participate more widely in political action, but recommended that the union simply publicize the records of political candidates instead of openly endorsing them. To refrain from political action, he asserted "would be suicide for the Guild as a trade union."

He rapped the Taft-Hartley Act as an instrument that has been used against the Guild.

A resolution on civil rights, calling for fair play in congressional investigations, was approved by the delegates. It demanded full protection of the rights of all persons "no matter how repugnant their beliefs may be," and an end to persecutions for "speech or advocacy as contrasted with overt acts."

In his report to the convention, Exec. Vice Pres. Ralph B. Novak told the delegates that when reason and logic fail in negotiating contracts, they must be prepared to use economic force.

Ronald Regan, president of the Screen Actors Guild, in a banquet speech urged Guild members to fight with his group in a common front to preserve freedom of expression.

The delegates voted unanimously to subscribe, for the convention period, to the Tacoma Reporter, a daily publication being issued by locked-out Tacoma, Wash., Guild members and other newspaper craftsmen.

Internal political peace settled on the Guild when the Free Guild caucus, which had been anti-administration, voted to dissolve and its members moved en masse into the administration-supporting Pro-Guild caucus. Edward Easton, Jr., of New York, a member of the dissolved group, was elected chairman of a committee to unite the two factions.

Big Steel Taps 'Tax Bonanza' As Small Firm Contracts Lag

BIG STEEL, which does not see fit to grant its employes the recommendations of the government's Wage Stabilization Board, does not hesitate to get "tax bonanzas" from the government —at the taxpayers' expense.

A U. S. Steel subsidiary, Orinoca Mining Co. in Venezuela, headed the newly announced list of certificates for rapid tax write-offs issued by the Defense Production Administration during the week of June 20.

During the week before, U. S. Steel got a rapid write-off on 25% of $20,888,539 to be spent to improve its coke production facilities at Clairton, Pa. DPA rejected that application for a tax bonanza on June 14, 1951.

The value of the two projects totals $175,488,539.

Up to June 26, DPA granted rapid tax write-offs on new or expanded plants valued at $20.5 billions.

Among other rapid write-offs granted during the two weeks in June to steel corporations and related companies were:

Humboldt Mining Co., Humboldt, Mich., iron ore, $8,062,000; Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Calumet, Minn., iron ore, $1,060,720; Hanna Ore Milling Co., Virginia, Minn., iron ore, $275,000 and $922,000; Bethlehem Steel Co., Lebanon, Pa., precision parts for military end items, $1,240,000, and Republic Steel Corp., Port Henry, N. Y., iron ore, $300,000.

THE SENATE Small Business Committee has pointed its finger at the military for the decrease in the percentage of defense contracts going to small business since the Korean conflict began.

Committee investigators found that for the year ended June 30, 1950, 24.4% of the military dollar went to small business firms, but that the amount has been dwindling since.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, small business firms got only 20.9% of the defense dollar, and for the first nine months of the fiscal year which ended June, 1952, they got only 18.4% of that dollar.

The committee reported that the lack of coordination was most strikingly demonstrated in the failure of the Army and the Navy to work jointly with the Small Defense Plants Administration in earmarking contracts.

This "inexcusable" omission, the report said, "amounts to flouting a congressional intent." The committee recommended that the head of the Office of Small Business in the Munitions Board should be designated as vice chairman, and similar heads in the Army, Navy and Air Force should be similarly raised; wider use of pooled efforts of small firms, and allowing small contractors enough time for bidding.

Big Business Is Doing O.K.— Profits Double In 8 Years

THE NATION'S corporations have been doing fine despite "creeping Socialism," according to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The SEC report showed corporations increased in net worth, and net profits based on net worth after taxes. Data from 1354 identical companies showed that their net sales in 1942 were $65 billion, and in 1950 were $123 billion.

Net profits after taxes were $3.1 billion in 1942, or 4.7c on each dollar of sales. In 1950 net profits were $9.3 billion, and 7.5c on each dollar of sales.

Their net worth was $32 billion in 1942 and almost $56 billion in 1950. Return on net worth after taxes was 16.7% in 1950, compared with 16.8% in 1947 and 17.9 in 1948. In 1942 the figure was 9.6%.

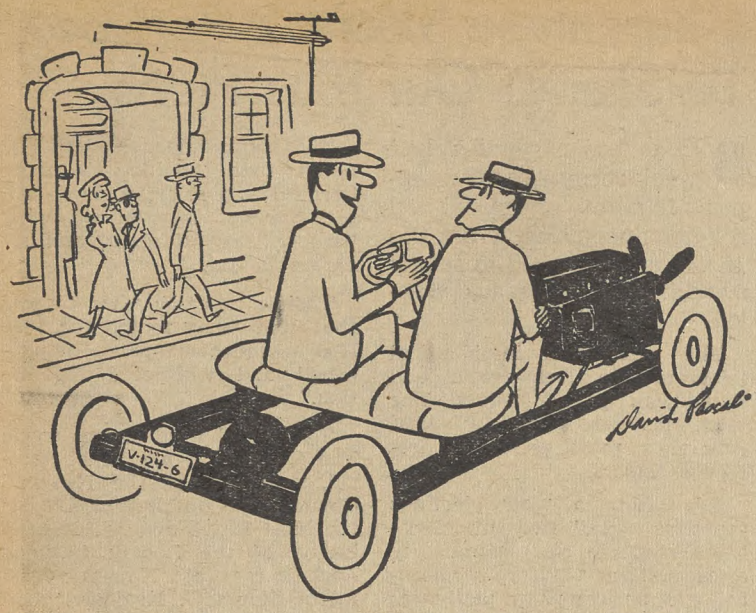
For 977 manufacturers, net sales in 1942 were $54 billion, and in 1950 were $101 billion. Net profits, after taxes, were $8.2 billion compared with $2.6 billion in 1942. Return on net worth after taxes was 18.3% in 1948, and 17.3% in 1950. In 1942 and 1945 it was 9.6%. Net worth climbed from $27 billion to $47 billion.

In the "trade" category, reports of 150 companies showed net sales in 1942 of $8.5 billion, and $17.5 billion in 1950. Net worth climbed from $2.5 billion in 1942 to $4.3 billion in 1950, and return on net worth after taxes gained from a low of 9.4% in 1943 to 20.6%.

Corporations issuing public reports paid out $234 million in cash dividends in May. This was 10% over the May 1951 figure.

For the first five months of 1952, cash dividends were 6% above the same period last year.

Dividends paid by the oil refining companies jumped 28% over 1951. Finance companies did better by 27%, but food, beverages, and tobacco payments dropped almost 50%. The government attributed the changes in these groups to changes in regular dividend payment dates. **(LPA)**



"So I says to the salesman, 'Look, Bub, why should I pay all that just to get fancy fenders, pretty dashboard . . .'"

150 Yanks, Canadians Join In School At FDR Center

AMERICAN and Canadian union members shared classrooms and recreation at two weeks of summer school conducted at the FDR-CIO Labor Center of the Michigan State CIO Council at Port Huron, Mich.

The Americans are members of the CIO, the Canadians of the Canadian Congress of Labor, with which CIO unions are affiliated in Canada. About 150 students attended each session, approximately divided between the two nationalities.

During the school the two groups celebrated their national holidays—the Canadians marking Dominion Day on July 1 and the Americans Independence Day on July 4.

The school was under the direction of Howard Conquergood, CCL education director, and William McDonald, education director for the CIO Auto Workers Region 7. Don Stevens, Michigan CIO Council education director, is institute director, with Henry Nickelberry, UAW education and political action representative, acting as UAW co-director.

Guest speakers included Roy Reuther, UAW political action director, and George Burt, UAW Canadian director.

U.S. Names 115 duPonts In Trust Suit

UNCLE SAM has discovered that the fabulously wealthy duPont family is a small-sized army.

But that did not stop the government from filing a motion in U. S. District Court in Chicago naming 115 members of the family in an anti-trust suit against E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Del., General Motors and U. S. Rubber.

A federal judge earlier had ruled the family could not be named class defendants in the suit.

The government charged in the suit, which was brought in June, 1949, that the three corporations made secret rebates and divided fields of manufacturing among themselves to eliminate competition.

The suit, which is a civil action, asked that the duPont family members and the duPont firm be ordered to sell controlling stock in General Motors and U. S. Rubber.

J. O'Connor Dies; Veteran Of UPWA

James O'Connor, secretary of CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 214, North Bergen, N. J., and a veteran of the North Jersey labor movement, died June 26 in Christ Hospital, Jersey City.

O'Connor was respected and revered by his fellow union members for his unselfish devotion to the union and the long hours he spent in its work.

Store Union To Hold Two-Day Conference

Local 1-S of the CIO Department Store Workers will hold a conference July 19-20 at the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y. Richard Pastor, the local's education director, assisted the school staff in planning the program. The local represents employes at Macy's, New York City.

CWA Backs Civil Defense

PRES. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers last week called on the union's 690 locals to cooperate fully in "Operation Skywatch," the civil defense aircraft spotting program.

The program is scheduled to get under way July 14 in 27 states.

"Since speed is of utmost importance, prompt handling of calls over specially designed circuits and swift repair if they get out of order can assure quick detection and capture and destruction of enemy aircraft which tries to cross our border," Beirne wrote CWA locals.

"Civil Defense officials tell us that these summer months with their long daylight hours can make attacks more likely to occur."

Beirne urged CWA locals to recruit additional volunteer personnel from among their members to take a direct part in the project.

Limp To Adjournment—

$5 Social Security Boost, 35,000 Housing Units Voted

AS THE 82d Congress limped toward adjournment last week, it voted to raise Social Security benefits about $5 a month and boost public-assistance payments $3 to $5 a month.

Approximately eight million people will benefit from the action, once turned down by the House because the American Medical Association falsely claimed the measure was "socialized medicine."

Under the social security section, about 4.5 million now receiving old age or survivors insurance benefits will have their payments increased by $5 a month or 12.5%, whichever is greater.

Workers retiring in the future, or their widows, or other dependents, will receive $5 increases. The bill also permits retired persons to earn up to $75 a month, instead of the present $50, and still receive benefits.

Final adjournment of Congress—with only a handful of members present—came last Monday after lengthy sessions over the holiday weekend.

In other last-minute actions, the Congress:

1. Approved 35,000 low-rent public housing units for the coming fiscal year. This was a distinct slap in the face for the real estate lobby which had twice succeeded in getting the House to insist on a maximum of 5000 units.

Proponents said the final action meant the principle of public housing had been saved. Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) put it this way:

"This is not only a question of appropriations, it is also a question of good faith toward hundred of thousands of people in our country in the low-income brackets—people for whom the problem of housing is among the most urgent and pressing of any that they confront."

Sen. Tobey (R. N.H.) had branded the real estate lobby's move to limit construction to 5000 units as "a program of slums for the many and crumbs for the few."

2. Allowed President Truman's veto of the tidelands oil bill to stand, when proponents of the measure were unable to muster enough votes to override the veto.

Proponents gave up when they found themselves five votes short of overriding Truman's second veto of this attempt to hand valuable off-shore oil lands (which the Supreme Court has repeatedly ruled belong to the federal government) to the various states.

3. Sent to the President a watered-down mine safety bill. The measure would encourage joint inspections by state and federal authorities but would permit a federal inspector to close a mine where there is imminent danger of loss of life through fire, explosion, flood or accident. Exempt are strip mines and those employing 14 or less.

The United Mine Workers called it "better than nothing" and the Senate, which had adopted a far tougher bill than the House, agreed to the compromise.

Mine owners had fought even the weak House measure, claiming the bill would enfringe on state's rights.

Proponents pointed to the West Frankfort, Ill., disaster, which took 119 lives in December, 1951, and other mine accidents, which annually take a terrible toll of lives.

House sponsor Rep. Price (D. Ill.) read the record of 12,171 violations of the presently unenforceable federal mine safety regulations and revealed that 7435 of these were repeat violations, where mine owners had failed to correct violations when federal inspectors reported them.

4. Voted a $45-a-month combat pay bonus for men serving on Korea's front lines, and made it retroactive to June, 1950, when the fighting started.

5. Voted nearly $2 billion less for foreign aid than Truman had asked. It was a billion below what Gen. Eisenhower had said would be "a safe minimum."

6. Conceded victory to Truman in the final fight of the session—a billion-dollar battle over atomic expansion.

Congress voted nearly $3 billion for secret atomic energy projects. This sum was approximately twice as much as the House had earlier voted in its economy-at-any-price mood.

Maybank Didn't Get That Dam

Some said "dam." Others cried "pork barrel."

But whatever the name, it kept Congress in session 48 hours longer than the members had wanted to stay around Washington—what with election battles coming up.

Sen. Maybank (D. S. C.) bore the major responsibility for the delay. He wanted a $4 million dam built in his home state. Opponents called it just another "pork barrel measure."

The Senator insisted the dam was needed to provide enough water to cool atomic piles at the new AEC plant.

For 48 hours the lawmakers squabbled. Then they compromised. The AEC will make a study of the need for the dam.

Correction On Paired Votes On Controls

INADVERTENTLY, the three-way House roll call on prices, wages and Taft-Hartley published in the last issue of The CIO News incorrectly explained symbols listing votes of absent congressmen paired for and against the amendments.

The three issues were the Tulle, Smith and Lucas Amendments to the Defense Production Act. In all cases, a right vote was against the amendments.

In all three tabulations, R is a vote against the amendment, W is a vote for the amendment, Z is a vote paired against the amendment, X is a vote paired for the amendment, and A is absent or not voting.

The correct votes of the congressmen affected follow:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
COLO. Aspinall (D)	Z	Z	Z
FLA. Herlong (D)	X	X	X
GA. Vinson (D)	Z	X	X
ILL. Sabath (D)	Z	A	A
ME. Nelson (R)	X	R	W
MO. Welch (D)	Z	Z	Z
N.J. Addonizio (D)	Z	Z	Z
Eaton (R)	W	X	W
N.Y. Powell (D)	A	Z	Z
TENN. Reece (R)	X	A	A
TEX. Combs (D)	Z	Z	R
Fisher (D)	X	W	X
Lyle (D)	X	X	A

Anti-Union Textile Firm Found Guilty Of Contempt

THE U. S. Second Court of of Appeals, New York City, has decided to give Michael Bergin, manager of the Israel Putnam Mills, Inc., Wilsonville, Conn., another chance.

The court recently found Bergin guilty of civil contempt of its order, issued in January 1950, to bargain in good faith with the CIO Textile Workers.

But it held in abeyance for 30 days its decision on the charge of criminal contempt while it gave the firm a chance to clear itself on the civil charge brought by the National Labor Relations Board.

TWUA said that the Putnam Mills pays its 50 to 75 employes about the legal minimum of 75c an hour to rework used fabrics. Plants in this category usually pay close to the standard woolen industry minimum of about $1.265 per hour.

Stalling occurred before and after the court order to bargain. Bergin told the court that the firm was so poor that it could not even afford to buy paper on which to write a contract.

During 1950 the firm met with the union three times, but insisted that it could not enter any kind of an agreement.

After two conferences with Bergin in 1951, the workers struck in July. The strike was called off a month later after the Connecticut Mediation Board arranged a meeting at which nothing was accomplished.

In letters to the NLRB, Bergin said that the court order did not apply because he couldn't afford to deal with the union. But a TWUA accountant found that the corporation's books displayed unusual bookkeeping practices which made it possible that the firm was concealing its assets.

PAC In Action—

2 Big Steel Locals Boost Dollar Drive

PAC's DOLLAR drive got a recent boost in the Cincinnati area when every Steelworkers local union in District 25 pledged to follow the lead of Locals 310 and 1728.

These two locals—each with more than 1000 members—have set 100% records in their voluntary PAC buck drive, Al Whitehouse, district director, reported.

A district-wide meeting of 400 officers and committeemen of Cincinnati area USA-CIO locals unanimously adopted a political action resolution which warned that election of reactionary forces in November would result in "more repressive, anti-union legislation."

★

PRESIDENTS of Milwaukee County CIO locals met to map political strategy for the fall battle.

First in a series of meetings, the Milwaukee session stressed the need for making every CIO member aware of the important issues in the campaign, and the truth about each issue. Plans for an all-out registration campaign were also high on the agenda.

★

RODNEY C. Jacobson, secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota CIO Council, will be a candidate for state treasurer on the Minnesota Democratic - Farmer - Labor party ticket.

Jacobson received the unanimous endorsement of the DFL state executive committee and only one opposing vote was recorded when his name was presented to the much larger central committee.

The State CIO executive board, which was meeting at the same time as the DFL executive board, also acted quickly on a frank request from William E. Carlson, U. S. Senate candidate on the DFL ticket, for CIO backing. It voted to set up a statewide CIO Carlson-for-Senator committee to work with the candidate and help him in every way possible.

Carlson's opponent, Sen. Thye, has a voting record which Minnesota CIO considers "just as vulnerable as the voting record of Joe Ball," anti-labor Senator defeated by Hubert Humphrey in 1948.

★

THE MISSOURI CIO Council has endorsed Stuart Symington for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator.

In backing Symington, the Missouri CIO pointed to his background and training as a Washington administrator. His last Washington job was as clean-up administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

★

THE INDIANA CIO-PAC reports 100% success for the four candidates it recommended to the State Democratic convention.

At a statewide PAC conference, Indiana PAC voted to back the candidacies of Henry Schricker for U. S. senator, John Watkins for governor, Spencer Walton for lieutenant-governor and Tom Calahan for secretary of state. All are Democratic nominees.

★

NEW JERSEY State CIO-PAC uncovered important information from its 55-point questionnaire to congressional and senatorial candidates.

For example, Sen. Smith (R.) is opposed to repeal of Taft-Hartley. But his Democratic opponent, Archibald S. Alexander, thinks it is "wrong in principle and in detail."

Alexander further pledged, if elected, to "sponsor legislation based on the proven ability of labor and management to settle their differences around the conference table."

As a result, Alexander received the unanimous endorsement of the State PAC.

Soldier Vote Bill Killed By House Group

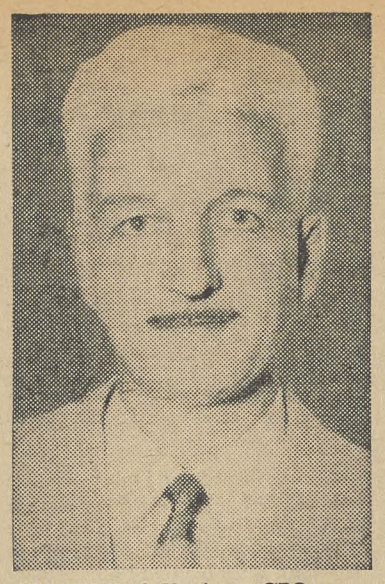
U. S. SERVICEMEN lost their chance for a guaranteed vote in the 1952 elections, as Congress adjourned last week with the GI bill buried in a House committee pigeonhole.

Intent of the bill, repeatedly urged by President Truman, was to make sure all servicemen, plus federal employes living abroad, did not lose their right to vote because of red tape in their home states.

Adopted unanimously by the Senate, the bill would have required all states to accept absentee ballots in presidential and congressional elections from these citizens.

Some of these servicemen and federal employes can vote now, but an estimated 650,000 come from states where registration requirements will prevent their voting in the presidential election.

Thus the House had killed their chances of voting in 1952, unless a special session is called later this year, which is highly unlikely.



NAMED full time CIO consultant for the Denver Area Community Chest, Clarence G. Van Deren (above) has long been an active member and officer of Communications Workers Local 8412 and is a trustee of the Denver CIO Council.

'Shocking' School Fund Cut Reported

IN 259 CITIES, the amount of money spent on the education of the average child was less in 1951 than in either of the two prior years, in terms of uniform purchasing power, Dr. Earl James McGrath, U. S. commissioner of education, reported last week.

In the same period, every person in the country had an increase of $55 in income after taxes, he said in commenting on the "shocking" condition.

"The nation's need for responsible citizens in the crucial years ahead calls for the most effective education within our means," he said.

"It must be provided now. We cannot afford a further reduction in educational standards in our public schools. The actual educational investment in each boy and girl attending school last year dropped by $6 in terms of uniform spending power as shown by the Consumers' Price Index, 1950-51 base."

Churchmen Warn 2 Parties To Stamp Out Bias Pleas

BOTH major parties last week received strong appeals to stamp out racial and religious prejudices from the 1952 campaign and to set up machinery to police any violations.

The plea came in identical telegrams to Democratic and Republican party leaders. The telegrams were signed by six of America's most prominent religious leaders.

Advocating a "fair elections practices code," they urged establishment in each community of committees "to keep a watchful eye on campaign activities and to call to the attention of political leaders any instances of appeals based on religious or racial prejudice."

Almost immediately, Frank McKinney, Democratic national chairman, pledged that his party "will not inject racial prejudice or religious bigotry" into the campaign. "The Democratic party will not condone any such activity in behalf of any of its candidates. It will vigorously condemn and disavow any such activity should it develop," he said.

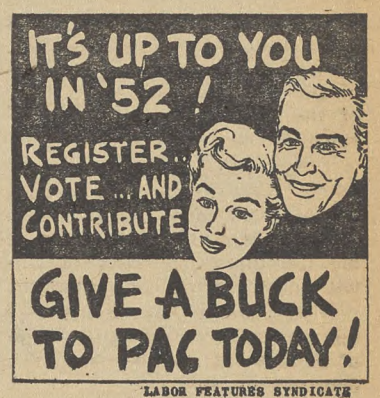
McKinney praised the idea of non-sectarian committees to combat such prejudice and added he was "sure the Democratic National Committee will join completely in cooperation and support.

There was no answer from Republican top brass meeting in Chicago at the GOP convention.

The six religious leaders had noted that "nothing is more harmful to a self-governing people than confusion of issues by base appeals to racial and religious bigotry."

Their plea came after reports that 1952 "may match the 1928 Hoover-Smith campaign in published and whispered defamation."

Signing the telegram were: The Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, president of the National Council of Churches of Christ; the Most Rev. Edwin V. O'Hara, bishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Kansas City; Rabbi Simon G. Kramer, president of the Synagogue Council of America; Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College and a prominent Catholic layman; Dr. Arthur S. Fleming, vice-president of the National Council of Churches; and Jacob Blaustein, president of the American Jewish Committee.



Unionism Is 'Better Buy,' Guild Tells Co-op Outfit

CONSUMERS Union of the U. S., Inc., a cooperative founded to do a good turn for the public by telling which commodities are the "best buys," isn't so friendly with its employes.

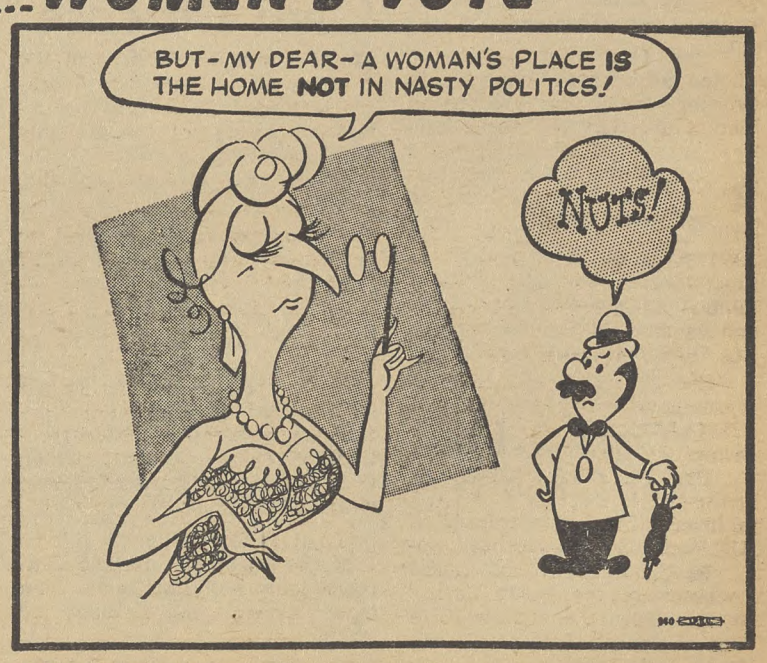
To get its finding abroad in the land, Consumers Union publishes Consumer Reports, whose editorial, technical and business employes are members of the Newspaper Guild of New York, CIO.

Consumers Union last week locked out the Guild members after a management spokesman, Sidney L. Cahn, flatly refused to discuss any of a half dozen major violations of the contract, the Guild reported.

Unwilling to work without a contract, the Consumers Union unit met at the New York Guild headquarters and decided to remain in session until the grievances have been settled satisfactorily.

FACT AND FANCY....ABOUT.....WOMEN'S VOTE

VAIN AS A PEACOCK—It's a popular notion that the peacock is vain. The fact is the peacock is a modest unassuming creature and his colorful plumage is merely for mating.



WOMEN'S VOTE—The fact is that there are more women eligible to vote than men. If women all voted, they could elect the President and a majority in Congress.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

Berlin, Germany, July 5

FOR A WEEK, the writer has been in Berlin attending the General Council meeting of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. It has been a fine meeting, at which delegations from practically all the democratic labor unions in the free world have been working in friendly cooperation on the development of programs.

The program boils down to a job that we in the CIO know very well—the job of "organizing the unorganized." There is tremendous work to be done in Asia, in Africa, in Latin America, and in places like Italy and France, where the Communists still control the biggest union centers.

It seems to me that considerable attention is being given to the sort of ideas held by the CIO. The CIO delegation at this conference has stressed what we have learned in America: that unions which don't fight for their rights and their just goals aren't going to go anywhere or get anything for their members. Free collective bargaining, rather than reliance on any government officials, is the best road to economic improvement; and the democratic unions know it.

★

SO LONG AS I LIVE, Berlin during this summer of 1952 will always stay in my memory. It is hard to describe this mixture of war ruins, of the tremendous courage of the democratic people in the western section of the city, of the brutality and arrogance of the Communist police state, which surrounds all of Berlin and controls the eastern half of the city.

The trade unionists and the people of western Berlin as a whole have shown outstanding bravery in keeping their nerve through this long, difficult period, when the Communists have tried to cut them off from the world and make them bow under to dictatorship. But I think that the West Germans have faith that they will come through this all right, and some day again be free.

Meanwhile they value the help they have received from America; and the CIO has a fine reputation over here, as in other sections of Europe, for helping keep bright the torch of trade unionism and democracy.

★

THE STEEL STRIKE is a matter of great interest not only to the workers of Berlin but to the leaders of unions throughout the world. At the ICFTU meeting we were asked many questions about the strike, and the writer has predicted that the steel union, under Pres. Murray's leadership, will achieve victory in the end.

The ICFTU General Council adopted a fine resolution of support; and on behalf of Pres. Murray I voiced the Steelworkers' thanks and determination to win economic justice.

★

NATIONAL DIR. John Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee reports the CIO Steelworkers won election victories at the Columbus Iron Works, Columbus, Ga., eligible 283, USA-CIO 118, no union 37, challenged 26; Alladin Industries, Inc., Nashville, Tenn., eligible 142, USA-CIO 95, no union 30, challenged 12, void 1.

Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports that in a representation election at the Mueller Macaroni Co., Jersey City, N. J., the workers favored LIU 262, United Bakery & Confectionary Workers, CIO, by a vote of 157 to 33 for the AFL, 2 for no union. Local Pres. Anthony Auriema and Bus. Agent George Braverman were in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Nicholas Dragon reports that CIO-LIU 78 won bargaining rights for employes of the Zimel Co., Tolleson, Ariz., without an election, as they favored the CIO. This is the first potato shed to be organized by Local 78. CIO Staff Rep. Ann Tinnon and Jack Garrett, executive officer of Local 78, directed the drive.

Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports that in a representation election at the Horn Manufacturing Co., Fort Dodge, Ia., the CIO Auto Workers won by a vote of 116 to 81 for the AFL. Credit for this victory goes to Intl. Rep. Bob Roberts.

★

REG. DIR. George DeNucci reports that in a representation election at the City Ice & Fuel Co., Marion, O., the workers favored the CIO Retail & Wholesale Employes Union by a unanimous vote. RWDSU State Dir. Gerald Hughes handled the drive assisted by Staff Rep. Gene Ingles. The Allied Beverage Distributing Co., Columbus, O., agreed to recognize Local 47, CIO Brewery Workers, and sign a standard agreement. The negotiations were handled by Bus. Rep. Arthur Poppenhaeger.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the IUE-CIO reports the following representation election victories: Ideal Clamp Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., IUE-CIO 104, no union 0, AFL withdrew; Seeger Refrigerator, Co., Evansville, Ind., IUE-CIO 1196, no union 1024.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that in a representation election at the M. L. Dague Co., Muncie, Ind., the workers voted unanimously in favor of the CIO. Credit for this victory goes to officers of the IUC, who were responsible for the organization.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports the following representation election victories for LIU-CIO 78 in Blythe, Calif.: Eaton Farms, CIO 40, no union 14; King Maljan Co., Inc., CIO 38, no union 4; P & C Produce Co., CIO 55, no union 4; L. M. Ashderian, CIO 61, no union 10; Colorado River Farms, CIO 25, no union 2, and Wilco Produce Co., CIO 79, no union 4. Local 78 Rep. Clayton Coon was in charge.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports the CIO Oil Workers won a representation election for office employes at the Pan-Am Oil Co. Refinery, St. Rose, La., by a vote of 19 to 8 for no union.

Inquiry Asked On 'Dumping' Of Farm Help

A FULL investigation of the over-supplying of Mexican farm laborers to the big corporation farms of the Southwest is urged by Nicholas C. Dragon, CIO regional director for Arizona and New Mexico.

In his report as CIO representative at the Mexican migratory labor negotiations in Mexico City, he says, "the abuse of certifying and the over-supply of foreign workers is very detrimental to local farm communities."

Pointing out that many U. S. farm hands thrown out of work by Mexicans depend upon extra earnings during peak harvest time, Dragon adds:

"When local citizens do not earn this extra money, they become state and federal relief burdens."

Dragon's report is critical of procedures used during the negotiations of the new treaty between the U. S. and Mexico providing for the importation of additional Mexican farm hands.

"Neither CIO or AFL or farm representatives sat in on the discussions that took place," he reports. "The State and Labor Depts. would tell labor and grower representatives what recommendations had been presented."

DRAGON objected particularly to the government's ignoring of his request for joint briefing sessions.

"At no time was there a joint meeting with the growers," his report states. "I did not know whether the labor representatives received one story and the growers another."

Despite operational handicaps, Dragon believes that CIO efforts at the conference resulted in real improvements in the U. S.-Mexican agreement. Efforts by farm lobbyists to secure even lower wage rates for Mexican nationals were beaten back, and the Labor Dept., which is responsible for determining prevailing wage rates, assured the CIO that no workers would be paid less than last year.

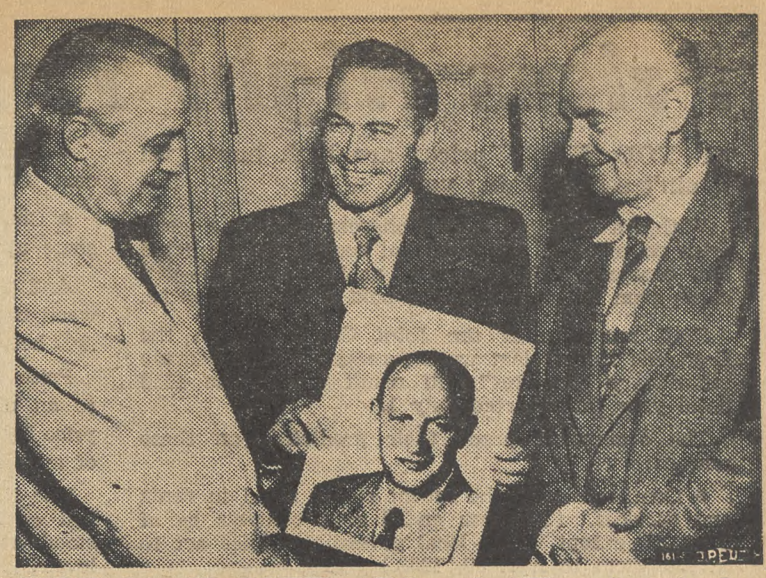
Dragon said that his talks with Mexican trade union leaders at the meetings disclosed that they also are "positively opposed" to the current agreement permitting Mexican "braceros" to work on U. S. farms.

Arrogant Stand Of Big Steel Hit By Panama Local

THE ARROGANT attitude of the magnates of the steel industry was scored last week by Local 900 of the CIO Government & Civic Empoyees Organizing Committee, representing 5000 workers employed by the U. S. in the Panama Canal Zone.

The local's executive board, in a resolution, went "on record as being in sympathy with, and standing fully behind, the United Steelworkers in their valiant fight for the improvements which they seek."

Copies of the resolution were sent to CIO and Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray, all chapters of the local, and the Panama press.



JOINT LABOR DRIVE.—CIO and AFL unions in Los Angeles are seeking funds to build Israeli vocational training center in honor of the late Hyman D. Langer, AFL-ILGWU West Coast director. From left: CIO Council Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford, AFL Council Sec.-Treas. W. J. Bassett, who holds a photo of Langer, and Jerome Posner, ACWA joint board manager.

Labor Overseas

Productivity Gains Backed By Big Italian Auto Firm

SUPPORT has come from an unexpected source for the demand of American unions that U. S. aid to foreign nations be reflected in better wages and higher living standards for the great mass of workers.

The board of directors of the Fiat Automobile Co. of Turin, one of the largest industrial operations in Italy, called for a "productivity policy" for the entire country in their recent annual report, and predicted that it would bring not only a "significant rise" in living standards but also lower prices for consumers.

The report acknowledged the lessons on productivity European industry has learned from the Mutual Security Agency and American industry, and stressed the benefits in increase could bring to both industry and labor. It said:

"The entire country—all economic productive forces, labor, finance, commerce, the government fiscal authorities, all public administrations—must join forces to reach the collective goal of strengthening production and widening consumption, in order to stamp out unemployment, increase work opportunities and raise the standard of living . . .

"It is obvious that productivity must reach out in three ways:

1. "Give the consumer better quality, larger quantities, lower prices.
2. "Diminish the labor of the worker through the use of constantly improved tools.
3. "Increase the remuneration of labor to improve the purchasing power of the working classes . . .

"New markets must be created through a constant acquisition of new and deeper strata of consumers. Where from? From the low-income groups and from the underdeveloped regions and continents. How? Increase the purchasing power of these masses."

★

THE COMMUNISTS whose Soviet masters share in the Allied occupation of Austria appear to be getting even less and less popular—if that were possible.

The World Federation of Trade Unions, the Communist stooge organization that has been quartered in Vienna, is getting ready to move, according to the Vienna newspaper Presse.

There is some ground for believing that its departure is inspired by politics, said the Presse, inasmuch as the view has been expressed in WFTU circles that it is made necessary by the fact that "an entirely new political situation had arisen, the first signs of which would become apparent in the near future."

However, equally responsible Austrian circles think the move is an outgrowth of the WFTU's failure to build up its activities in Vienna, and of the complete failure of the Communist hope that its presence in the capital would open a breach in the ranks of the country's unions.

New headquarters of the WFTU, according to the Presse, will be in one of the Soviet satellite countries. Most frequently mentioned have been Prague, Czechoslovakia, and Breslau, Leipzig and East Berlin in Germany.

★

IF THE WFTU moves to Prague it isn't likely to be welcomed with open arms by Czechoslovakian workers. Their living standards, once about the highest in continental Europe, have been steadily debased by their Communist masters.

A recent German study showed that a German coal miner would have to work 75 minutes to earn enough to buy a pound of bacon, but his Czech counterpart would have to stay in the mine face for five hours—300 minutes—before he could earn enough to make a similar purchase.

Prices High? You Ain't Seen Nothing Yet

IF YOU THINK prices are high now, you ain't seen nothing yet!

Within a fortnight after Congress enacted a weak price control law, congressional economists predicted that consumer prices—now at an all-time high—will climb even higher during the next six to 12 months.

Staff members of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report last week forecast that "moderate inflationary pressures" will result during the 1953 fiscal year that started July 1.

The economists based their prediction on these reasons:

- Continuance of the recent rising trend in rents and services. (Congress ended rent controls as of Sept. 30, except where local governing bodies act to extend them to Apr. 30, 1953.)
- Recovery of clothing and apparel prices from a low point.
- Recovery of consumer durable goods from recent lows.
- General average stability in food prices, with some ups and downs.

And the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week that retail food prices increased an average of .3% between May 26 and June 15.

Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall earlier had revealed to an unheeding Congress that the BLS consumer price index had climbed beyond the 189.1 all-time high of mid-January.

The BLS retail food price index, which was issued last week, was based on a survey of eight cities and stood at 231.6, about 14% above pre-Korean war levels.

High prices of eggs, fruits, vegetables, meats and fish helped push up the index.

The increase was registered while price controls were in effect on fresh foods. (Higher fresh food prices are likely because under the new controls law, fresh foods are exempted.)

One business group—the National Industrial Conference Board—reported that the cost of living hit an all-time high in May, with the highest increase in the grocery bill.

Even the U. S. Chamber of Commerce—which is among the groups that have been lobbying the hardest for the end of price controls—admitted in its July issue of Economic Intelligence that prices would go up. This is the way the Chamber put it:

"Whether by design or stumbling, the steps taken in recent months are likely to put our economy under upward price pressures in the period unless counteracting steps are taken."

CWA Gets 10c In 2 Big Settlements

TWO NEW contracts bringing wage hikes of 9.2 to 10c an hour to 73,000 employes of the Bell Telephone System were announced by the CIO Communications Workers last week.

The new pacts bring to 36 the total number of settlements won by CWA-CIO since the union's strike against the system in a number of states last April. The 36 contracts cover a quarter million CWA members.

The newest pacts are with the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. and the Long Lines Dept. of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., parent company for the Bell System.

The increase for the 52,000 Southwestern Bell employes averages 9.2c an hour and will total approximately $12 million during the life of the one-year agreement. Workers in some 500 towns in Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri and part of Illinois are covered.

Twenty-one thousand CWA members employed by the Long Lines Dept. in 42 states are covered by the other contract. They won increases ranging from $2.50 to $6 a week and averaging 10c an hour. Parts of both increases must be approved by the Wage Stabilization Board.

Some upgrading and fringe benefits also are included in both settlements.

Contracts covering an additional 75,000 Bell System employes are being negotiated or are about to be negotiated by CWA and the companies.

Approximately 4500 CWA members have been on strike since July 1 against the Associated Telephone Co. Southern California, the largest independent telephone firm in the country.

The union has filed unfair labor practices charges against the company, accusing it of coercion in threatening to fire five strikers and refusing to bargain on all issues, which include wage increases, union security, differentials and reclassifications.

Boulware Of GE Spanked At Hearing

GENERAL ELECTRIC was spanked last week before a Senate Labor subcommittee for its "Plague on Both Your Houses" statement lumping Communist-dominated unions and free, American unions in the same category.

Sen. Humphrey (D., Minn.), subcommittee chairman, angrily charged the GE statement did a "great disservice" and illustrated "one of the great tragedies of our time."

Testifying for GE was Vice Pres. Lemuel Boulware, who was armed with a 64-page, 12,000-word attack on James B. Carey, president of the CIO Electrical Workers.

It was General Electric's answer to Carey's carefully-documented charges before the subcommittee that GE had given "active assistance and encouragement" to the United Electrical Workers, kicked out of CIO in 1949 for Communist domination.

When Boulware attacked the IUE-CIO, Humphrey snapped:

"I'm getting fed up with this constant lumping of sincere persons of every diverse political opinion into a single category . . . and then tying them to Communism."

Carey commented that Boulware, as an answer to the IUE-CIO's testimony, had engaged in "mud-slinging, McCarthy-like character assassination."

Buchanan Renamed

Thomas C. Buchanan, chairman of the Federal Power Commission until his term expired June 22, was sworn in last week as an interim member and designated again the chairman. The Senate did not act on his reappointment by President Truman.

Relief Hurdles For Steel Strikers Hit By 2 State CIO Councils

RESENTMENT against injustice knows no barriers of language or geography, as these striking members of a CGT-CIO union in San Juan, Puerto Rico, attest. Recently organized into an office workers' union, they walked out 33 strong when one of their fellow workers was unjustifiedly discharged. About twice that number of mechanics, members of another CGT-CIO local, have refused to cross the picket line.

THE PENNSYLVANIA and the Minnesota CIO Councils last week protested hurdles placed in the way of striking CIO Steelworkers seeking relief.

The Keystone State council called on the Pennsylvania Dept. of Public Assistance to "humanize" its procedures. The request was made after the department announced that all steel workers, and others idled by the strike, must dispose of autos, TV sets, war bonds and life insurance before applying for relief.

Council Pres. Harry Boyer wrote Mrs. Eleanor G. Evans, department secretary:

"It is obvious that there has been an unusually great tightening up taking place in the department with respect to the consideration of the essential needs of these people. Especially is this true by comparison with the handling of similar situations in recent years.

"The strikers themselves are doing such a fine job of screening their own people in order to minimize the problem that the department has highly praised this effort. However, this has not contributed toward making possible speedier decisions to render needed aid . . .

"We seek no favored treatment for strikers. At the same time when qualifying standards are made so rigid as to bar many applicants, wholesale discrimination and severe hardship are bound to occur and should not happen.

"Just because the applicant is a striker, he should be required to establish such destitution as to come up in hand before being given consideration as to his needs."

Minnesota Labor, the official State CIO paper, protested the difficulty of getting relief in the Duluth area, where 9000 iron ore miners who belong to the CIO Steelworkers live.

A Minnesota striker seeking relief must turn over to the county welfare commission the license plates of his auto if it is valued at more than $350, the paper reported.

Some strikers who drew pay checks early in June are not considered eligible for relief for at least three months.

Food Local Gains To 12c

WAGE GAINS of from 7.5c to 12.5c an hour have just been negotiated by CIO for 4000 food packing workers in California and Arizona.

The increases were negotiated by the United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers, Local Industrial Union 78, in bargaining with 65 melon and vegetable shippers in the Imperial Valley and the west side of the San Joaquin Valley of California and the Yuma, Ariz., area.

LIU 78 Pres. J. E. Frost reported the contract settlement, and said the wage increase will be retroactive to Apr. 15.

The local now is negotiating for pear and tomato packers in Northern California.

Chicago To See CIO Video On 'Issues Of The Day'

CIO'S NEW TELEVISION SERIES is scheduled to move into the Chicago-Lake County, Ind., area in mid-summer.

Arrangements have been completed for sponsorship of the 13-week series, "Issues of the Day," by the CIO unions and councils both in Chicago and in neighboring Lake County, Indiana, which is in the Chicago television area.

Plans call for launching the series early in August over one of the major stations in the Windy City, thus putting the CIO series on the air during what television experts expect will be the "hottest months of '52"—the election campaign months.

Presently the 13-week series, produced jointly by the CIO and the CIO Political Action Committee, is either on the air or scheduled in Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Dayton and Chicago. Plans for airing the films in other cities are now being completed.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 21, 1952 | 82 | No. 29

Big Six Scuttles Peace Talks, Steel Union Policy Body Meets

NON-YIELDING ATTITUDE of the Big Six steel companies last week again sank efforts to settle the steel strike now in its eighth week. CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray is shown leaving a day-long negotiating session, flanked by USA-CIO Vice-Pres. James G. Thimmes (left) and USA-CIO Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald.

The dove of peace hovered fitfully and briefly over the country's steel industry last week, then flew off indignantly when spokesmen for the six largest mills offered the striking CIO Steelworkers a watered-down version of the Bethlehem union security plan.

The offer was repected by USA-CIO Pres. Philip Murray and his fellow officers. Murray thereupon called a meeting of the 175-man USA-CIO Wage Policy Committee for Pittsburgh for July 21.

Negotiations, at which two Bethlehem executives carried the ball for the Big Six of the industry, were held in Pittsburgh. The meetings were resumed at the behest of Dr. John R. Steelman, acting director of defense mobilization, who kept in close touch with the conferees and, as he had requested, was finally notified that the impasse he sought to break down was standing as firmly as ever.

Murray was sharply critical of the companies' offer in a brief statement he issued after the breakdown of the latest negotiations.

"I regret that the long pending steel dispute still remains unsettled," he said.

"The strike was forced upon the union by the industry. It continues because an unholy alliance within the industry remains unwilling to permit a fair settlement of the various issues in dispute.

"In accordance with the mandate of the union's international convention, I and my fellow officers have rejected the industry's falsely publicized last offer as inadequate and unsatisfactory.

"It is appropriate, however, that the facts, rather than the industry's distorted propaganda about this offer and the various meetings which have taken place between representatives of the industry and the union, be reported to the Intl. Wage Policy Committee of the union.

"This committee, as is well known, consists of approximately 175 democratically-elected representatives of the union's membership, including workers in the mills and mines involved in this dispute.

"The meeting will be held in Pittsburgh on Monday, July 21, at 10 a.m.

"On the basis of the facts, the Intl. Wage Policy Committee will decide the union's future

(Continued on Page 3)

Brewery Union Fights Teamsters

—See Page 8

Texas Rich Dupes of East's Banks

—See Page 6

Price Rises Are 'Feared' By Canners

—See Page 12

Civil Rights Top '52 Issue, CIO Warns Democrats

DEMOCRATIC Convention politics finally became as hot as Chicago's muggy weather when the fight over a strong civil right plank in the 1952 platform, opened last week.

The Dixiecrats' delegations, among the earlier to arrive for the big show opening July 21, had captured the first round of publicity by misrepresenting their demands for back-treading on civil rights as a "compromise."

It wasn't until July 17, when the CIO and other groups made a special appearance before the Democratic platform committee on this issue alone, that the Dixiecrats were set back firmly.

THE PHONEY olive branch—meant only a watering down of civil rights proposals on their terms—was rejected flatly on behalf of American workers by CIO Sec.-Treas James B. Carey. He and other spokesmen representing 54 national organizations comprising the Leadership Conference on Human Rights, demanded that the 1948 platform not only be retained but strengthened through the addition of new provisions to make its realization possible.

On the issue of FEPC legislation, Carey told the platform committee that workers of the United States, and no one else, would decide the rules under which they will work. Politicians and employers, he said, have no right to make rules restricting opportunities for employment because of race, creed, color or national origin.

"It is high time," he said, "that everyone understood that workers make their own determinations and voice these determinations through spokesmen of their own choosing. We reject the efforts of a number of people who claim to speak for labor. We speak for ourselves."

Carey pointed out that CIO members have decided what fair employment practices are and just how they expect them to be carried out.

"Our decisions are set forth in the constitution of the CIO, and they have been reiterated with greater and greater emphasis by each of our 13 constitutional conventions since the CIO was formally established in 1938," Carey said.

A STATEMENT by CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, also president of the CIO Auto Workers, was read to the drafting committee by William Oliver, co-director of the UAW fair employment practices department.

"The civil rights issue is the most important issue in the 1952 campaign," Reuther said. "it is plain that the Republican Party, in its platform and its candidates, has sold civil rights down the river."

If the Democrats adopt a stronger civil rights plank, and "if you nominate candidates true to the spirit of the New Deal and the Fair Deal," they and "all the American people and free men everywhere will win Nov. 4," he predicted. "The past 20 years have proved that it is politically smart to be morally right." he added.

Paul Sifton, UAW legislative representative in Washington, drew a round of applause from the overwhelming majority of the members of the platform committee when, after demanding that the platform contain a pledge to amend Senate rules so that filibusters could be stopped, he asserted:

"THE REPUBLICAN Party has outfumbled the Democratic Party on civil rights, including Rule 22 on filibusters, and—as of new has lost the 1952 election."

He pointed out that the GOP vice presidential nominee, Sen. Nixon (R. Calif.), helped the Republicans lose by joining Sen. Taft (R. O.) in casting the only Republican votes against FEPC legislation in the Senate Labor Committee last session.

As things look now, it is almost certain that the preliminary drafting committee will write at least as strong a civil rights plank as that of 1948. The committee members' applause July 17 indicates that a majority will favor strengthening it.

The platform committee, numbering 108 members, is a significant indication of delegate sentiment. Reuther and Carey will appear before it July 21 to present CIO views on the entire platform.

One of the persons helping to shape the final draft will be Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers. A member of the committee, he made it clear by his smile throughout last week's hearing that he was getting a real sense of personal satisfaction out of the good fight his CIO colleagues were waging in the witness stand below the committee podium.

The chairman of the delegation from the Leadership Conference on Human Rights is Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, who offered a nine-point civil rights plank carrying full CIO endorsement.

Carey said that the platform committee should adopt the principles set forth in this program "unanimously" and that any politicians who refuse to support it "should eliminate themselves."

"The political leader in the U. S. has an obligation to represent people—not a set of prejudices," he said.

"If he cannot divest himself of his prejudices, he should be honest enough to eliminate himself from political consideration. If he lacks that honesty, then his political associates should themselves eliminate him, if they are to escape the stain of his dishonesty."

Demos' Civil Rights Fight Rates Top News Coverage

A key to the importance of the civil rights issue in the coming elections is found in the attendance at the opening testimony on this subject before the Democratic platform committee last week.

Word that the issue was coming up brought so many newspapermen in to cover the testimony that press facilities were totally exhausted, even though the Democratic committee's publicity men took the unprecedented step of checking press credentials before allowing reporters seats at the press table. This is never done at preliminary hearings.

And in happy contrast to the vacant seats in the House and Senate throughout last session, every single seat reserved for committee members was occupied. The crowd of interested observers also got so big that, when extra seats failed to hold them, the committee staff rushed off in desperation to have the hotel attendants enlarge the ballroom by removing a temporary wall at one end.

CIO Top Leaders Hit Eisenhower, Nixon

GEN. Eisenhower, Republican presidential candidate, is "a rank amateur in the field of civil government and a prisoner of his own advisers."

Sen. Nixon (Calif.), GOP vice-presidential nominee, will be an "albatross around the neck" of Gen. Eisenhower in the campaign.

These were the opinions of top CIO leaders, as they gathered in Chicago last week for the Democratic National Convention.

Jack Kroll, national director of CIO-PAC, told Chicago newsmen that Eisenhower lost all hope of winning any substantial labor support when he picked Nixon as his running mate.

"Nixon will be an albatross," Kroll commented, "because he was a member of the House Labor Committee which in 1947 wrote the Taft-Hartley act."

In Coleridge's poem, "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," a sailor who killed an albatross was blamed by his mates for causing a calm that left the vessel "a painted ship upon a painted sea." The dead bird was hung about his neck as a punishment.

Kroll added that Nixon's labor voting record closely parallels that of Sen. Taft.

As the opening date of the Democratic Convention drew near, CIO-PAC opened headquarters in Chicago's Palmer House and planned a caucus of CIO members who are delegates and alternates to the convention.

Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers and a member of the Democratic platform drafting committee, noted that Gen. Eisenhower was "unquestionably a great military leader."

BUT, he added, "if he is elected he will be helpless on great domestic issues facing the nation and dependent on his advisers for decisions."

CIO leaders who are convention delegates include:

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, an alternate from Pennsylvania. David J. McDonald, Steelworker secretary-treasurer, a delegate from Pennsylvania. O. A. Knight, Oil Workers president, a delegate from Colorado. Tilford Dudley, assistant PAC director, a delegate from the District of Columbia.

A number of CIO state council presidents and secretary-treasurers, as well as a number of regional and district directors of CIO international unions, are included in the list of delegates and alternates.

Photogenic Nixon's Vote Record Against Labor, For Reaction

THE NOMINATION of Sen. Richard Milhous Nixon (R. Calif.) as the Republican candidate for Vice President obviously wasn't contributing to the peace of mind of some supporters of Gen. Eisenhower.

Even the influential Republican newspaper, The Washington Post, which backed Eisenhower, editorialized last week that "Senator Nixon engaged in some pretty questionable attacks in his 1950 campaign against Helen Gahagan Douglas . . ." and "has often adhered to the Old Guard line on China."

"With no disrespect to Senator Nixon," the Post continues, "we think the Republicans overlooked an opportunity to recognize the mistakes of 1944 in not treating the vice presidential nomination with the seriousness it deserves."

Behind the glamorous personality, however, is a political record that, except for questions of foreign policy, runs a close parallel to the reactionary Taft wing of the Republican Party. The last CIO News voting guide, covering his first year as a Senator, shows that he voted wrong or was absent on all of the key domestic issues and was right only on the Mutual Security Act proposals.

Nixon's voting record in all CIO News voting guides since his first term in the House in 1947 shows that he has voted overwhelmingly "wrong" on most legislative proposals. The few exceptions have been chiefly on foreign policy and anti-polltax issues.

The current Congressional Quarterly compares Nixon's record on 50 key votes during the six years he has served in Congress. It reveals that his votes closely paralleled those of Sen. Taft (R. O.) in the Senate, and of Reps. Martin (R. Mass.) and Dirksen (R. Ill.) in the 81st and 80th Congress, respectively, with but few exceptions. In the "terrible" 80th, he did not cast one vote differing from Dirksen on any of the key issues.

In the 80th Congress, as a member of the House Labor Committee, Nixon helped draft the Taft-Hartley Act. He still publicly supports it and opposes its repeal, although, like Taft, he has been forced by the law's many weaknesses to concede that amendments are needed.

Even on foreign policy, Nixon has lent much support to the isolationist cause, particularly through his wild charges of Communist influences in the Administration program. In his first year in the Senate, he charged President Truman with a "smear campaign" because he found it necessary to recall Gen. MacArthur as supreme commander in the Far East.

Nixon's reputation as an investigator began on the House Un-American Activities Committee.

In the 80th Congress, as a member of the Un-American Activities Committee, Nixon was co-author with Sen. Mundt (R. S. D.) of the Mundt-Nixon Communist Control Bill.

The Mundt-Nixon proposals later were adopted, in the main, and written into law over President Truman's veto as part of the McCarran Internal Security Act. The CIO, along with most liberal anti-Communist organizations, opposed both of these measures as a dangerous violation of civil rights and promoter of smear techniques.

Nixon is against the Brannan farm plan, federal health insurance, and "wild spending and high taxes." He voted to give the rich tidelands oil lands to the states, and has supported moves to wreck price and rent control, public housing, social security and nearly all other progressive measures.

That is the record behind the young, handsome, smiling face that will soon be beaming at you from countless GOP campaign posters. What has the political experts on the Republican side worried is that not even this pretty physiognomy can cover the reactionary and anti-labor career it represents.

Puerto Rico Unit Has TWU Charter

The CIO Transport Workers have announced the chartering of a Puerto Rican division at the request of the 7000-member Chauffeurs & Mechanics Union of Puerto Rico.

Members of the new unit are employed by the San Juan Transportation Authority, or drive and service private bus lines, taxis, jitneys, trucks and other vehicles for hire.

Steel Strikers in 8th Week of Walkout

(Continued from Page 1)

course of action."

The "unholy alliance" to which Murray referred is the "conspiracy and combination" the Steelworkers charged to the Big Six in allegations filed with the National Labor Relations Board and the U. S. Dept. of Justice.

The union charged the six companies with agreeing among themselves — and with some others whose employes the USA-CIO does not represent—not to agree to a settlement satisfactory to one unless it is satisfactory to all, and with using economic threats to prevent smaller companies not parties to the agreement from signing contracts except on terms approved by the big firms.

Union and management spokesmen went back into negotiations when Steelman declared that the national welfare demanded a prompt resumption of steel production.

The national welfare, however, did not prevent the industry from continuing its campaign to pry out of the government price increases to which it is not entitled under price control laws and regulations.

Price Administrator Ellis G. Arnall thus far has stood out against any price boost of more than about $3 a ton, which he says is all the industry can be allowed under the Capehart Amendment.

There were many indications, however, that the industry and the White House were near agreement on a raise substantially higher than $3.

"NO" CONTINUES to be the answer of the big steel companies. CIO and Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray (right) reads a statement saying that he and Vice Pres. Joseph M. Larkin of Bethlehem Steel (left) were unable to reach an agreement.

Arnall was still sticking to his guns last week. On July 14 he released copies of letters to three steel producers rejecting petitions for approval of price hikes in excess of the Capehart allowance.

The Pittsburgh Steel Co., with which the USA-CIO has signed, asked $5.32 a ton on top of the $2.84 it was allowed under the Capehart amendment and had already put into effect.

The Armco Steel Co. sought $5.50 and Weirton Steel Co. $6. Neither had put a Capehart increase into effect—and neither has relations with the Steelworkers.

The collapse of last week's negotiations followed quickly upon the breakup of prior efforts to settle the dispute as the previous week drew to a close.

Murray and Arthur G. Goldberg, general counsel of both the union and the CIO, represented the Steelworkers at both sets of negotiations. Industry spokesmen last week were Joseph M. Larkin, Bethlehem vice president in charge of industrial relations, and John H. Morse, the firm's general counsel.

At the time the previous negotiations collapsed—also largely on the question of union security —the industry was represented by Larkin, John A. Stephens, U. S. Steel vice president in charge of industrial relations, and Ben Moreell, chairman of the board of directors of Jones & Laughlin.

The other firms involved in both sets of negotiations were Republic, Youngstown Steel & Tube, and Inland Steel.

The steel strike entered its eight week on July 19. The industry has made no effort to operate, and there have been few picket line incidents. The strikers were holding firm.

However, several pickets were injured slightly when a truck driver used an iron bar to bat his way through their lines at Jones & Laughlin's Aliquippa, Pa., plant on July 17.

The driver, carrying a shipment for the Atomic Energy Commission, raced his trailer truck through the skeleton picket line when asked for his credentials on his arrival. By the time he left the line had been reinforced. When he was again stopped, he swung the bar and sped away.

Several thousand strikers in the Pittsburgh area got a financial shot in the arm last week when U. S. Steel distributed vacation pay checks to employes who had made arrangements to take their annual holidays between June 2, when the walkout started, and July 16.

CIO Riddle Dept., A Summer Feature

Thoughts on a hot summer day:

1. The steel companies have been fighting the union shop, on grounds that it violates American liberties.

2. The steel companies are strong supporters of the Republican Party.

3. The Republican Party platform hails the Taft-Hartley Act —because it allegedly guarantees to unions the right to establish "union shop" agreements.

4. Who was it—either in the Republican Party or in the steel industry—who got the signals mixed?

CIO Vice Presidents Give Steel Union Full Support

Following is the complete text of a statement adopted by the executive officers and vice presidents of the CIO, meeting in Chicago on July 18:

To the United Steelworkers of America, now in the seventh week of a bitter strike to win economic justice and fair working conditions, the Congress of Industrial Organizations pledges its full-hearted support.

The facts are incontrovertibly clear that justice and equity are on the side of the Steelworkers. In arrogantly refusing to reach an agreement on the basis of the compromise proposals of the Wage Stabilization Board, the steel companies have done a major disservice not only to their employes but to all the people of America.

Had the steel companies bargained in good faith, had they been willing to recognize the need for bringing wages and working conditions up to date, had they been willing to accept the WSB's recommendations based on an exhaustive study of the case—then this strike need never have occurred.

It is now time that the steel companies, which are in the strongest financial position in their history, should quickly reach agreement with the United Steelworkers, to permit the reopening of the steel mills and the production of goods so vital to the nation's welfare and defense.

The blame for the present stoppage rests now, as it has since the beginning, on the stubborn and short-sighted attitude of the steel companies.

We commend the Steelworkers for their discipline, their fortitude and their courage in this battle for economic justice—a battle which affects the welfare of every worker in the nation. Speaking for the millions of members of the CIO, we pledge our full moral and financial support to the United Steelworkers of America.

It was signed by Pres. Philip Murray, also president of the Steelworkers; Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, also president of the Electrical Workers; Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, and the following CIO vice presidents:

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers; Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers; Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers; Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers; Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers; Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Clothing Workers.

U. S. Steel Signs Union Shop For Rail Line

CIO Steelworkers late last week signed a full union shop contract with U. S. Steel corporation's railroad subsidiary.

The agreement covers 2000 employes of the Union Railroad Co., U. S. Steel's rail line providing mill and switching service for Monongahela Valley plants.

Steelworker Pres. Philip Murray pointed out this was the second such agreement signed by U. S. Steel and contained no clause providing a 15-day "escape period" such as the companies demand in the basic steel contract.

"The question of the so-called principle to which this industry clings must now make U. S. Steel and the industry the laughing stock of the nation," Murray said.

Murray also pointed to U. S. Steel's contracts with the Railroad Brotherhoods, which contain union shop clauses.

Company spokesmen minimized the importance of the contract, saying it merely brought a small segment of railroad workers into line with others in the same industry.

29,000 Can Get Relief

Striking members of the CIO Steelworkers in New York—some 29,000 of them—on July 22 became eligible to file unemployment insurance claims.

The law requires a seven-week waiting period before claims can be filed during a strike. About 24,000 other workers in the state have been laid off because of the steel walkout. Hardest hit is the Buffalo-Niagara Frontier area, with 22,000 USA-CIO members on strike in six plants and 11,000 other workers laid off in 11 factories.

CIO to Meet with AFL On New WSB Set-up

THE CIO executive officers and vice presidents on July 18 named a special committee to confer with the American Federation of Labor on problems posed by the new Defense Production Act.

Specifically the seven-man CIO committee will discuss the advisability of joint action in view of the new Wage Stabilization Board which will take over on Aug. 1.

At the same time, the vice-presidents and executive officers, who met in Chicago, adopted a statement pledging "the full hearted support" of the CIO to the striking Steelworkers.

Placing the full blame for the strike on the shoulders of the arrogant steel companies, the statement concludes:

"Speaking for the millions of members of the CIO we pledge our full moral and financial support to the United Steelworkers of America."

In a press conference following the July 18 morning session, CIO Pres. Philip Murray told newsmen, "A good candidate and a good platform means a rousing victory for the Democratic party."

In setting up the special committee to meet with the AFL, the vice presidents considered in detail the picture posed by the revamped WSB. Labor had fought bitterly against the amendments to the Defense Production Act which Congress adopted in the closing days of the session.

Briefly, these amendments strip the WSB of its dispute-settling power under which it had operated and under which its World War II counterpart operated so successfully.

Named by President Murray to the committee were:

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Vice Presidents Walter Reuther, Emil Rieve and Joseph Beirne and the three CIO members on the present WSB, Joseph Childs, John Brophy and Benjamin Sigal.

In commenting on the Steelworkers strike, the vice presidents noted that "the facts are incontrovertibly clear that justice and equity are on the side of the Steelworkers. In arrogantly refusing to reach an agreement on the basis of the compromise proposals of the Wage Stabilization Board, the steel companies have done a major disservice not only to their employes but to all the people of America."

Pres. Murray met the press following the morning session, and in advance of the vice-presidents' consideration of the Political Action Committee report.

He expressed his hope that the Democratic Party would adopt a "good, strong, wholesome and sincere civil rights program."

In response to newsmen's questions on CIO's endorsement of a candidate, Pres. Murray said, "After the convention, it is reasonable to assume the CIO will endorse a good candidate with a good platform."

He noted, however, that labor can not endorse either Gen. Eisenhower or the Republican platform

The GOP Platform

Is it a "new" Republican Party? Has it broken with the empty record of the GOP of past? Does it hold promise of producing a better life for Americans?

A sober look at the platform and the record of the Republican convention leads to only one possible conclusion. It's the same old GOP; it's the same old ultra-conservative approach; it's the same old boasting about a shoddy record of performance in the Congress.

Some sections of the GOP press—those in support of Eisenhower—talk glowingly of a rebirth of Republican liberalism, of a new spirit of progress in the party. But the record belies the claim. The prime mover, the winning force at Chicago, was the Dewey machine—a machine which also won at GOP conventions in 1944 and 1948, but failed to win the people.

The Dewey machine—though it looks modern in contrast with the dinosaur thinking of the Taft crowd—has no claim to liberalism. Dewey's record in two previous campaigns, and as Governor of New York, is a record of "me, too" to the big corporations which support him.

A candidate—be he an Ike or a Dewey or a Taft—must be known by the platform he takes. The 1952 platform of the Republican Party is a collection of statements and insinuations that serve, not to break with the GOP spirit of the past, but to reinforce its old prejudices.

That platform baldly takes pride in the terrible record of the "Awful Eightieth" Congress of 1946-48—a Congress that was severely repudiated by the voters four years ago, when its record of hostility to progressive government was fresh in the public mind.

But the 80th Congress looks no better today than it did four years ago, and the GOP's efforts to rewrite history by changing the reputation of the Awful 80th can end nowhere but in failure.

On civil rights, the GOP swung away even from its timid program of 1948. The labor plank, equally important, has received far less attention.

The GOP has placed itself on record squarely as a Taft-Hartley party—yet it dares appeal to voters as deserving the support of union men.

When the Republicans pushed the Taft-Hartley Act through Congress, they did so on a frank and open basis of attacking the strength of America's democratic unions. Today, even that frankness has disappeared.

At a touch of the ghost-writer's typewriter, the Taft-Hartley Act emerges, in the GOP platform, as a document of "freedom" for unions; one would believe, after reading the GOP's platform language, that T-H in fact represents the greatest advance for liberty since the Declaration of Independence!

These ridiculous claims may salve the conscience of some GOP labor-haters, but they cannot change facts, they cannot make a pro-labor law out of a law drafted and designed to hurt unions and hurt union members. These are not the petty distortions of a campaigning super-salesman; they are major falsehoods, the product of a cynical rewriting of American history.

They cannot disguise the facts; and the facts show that through its 1952 platform, the Republican Party would lead America back to 1922 Harding or 1932 Hoover. We don't think they'll get away with it.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve
Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

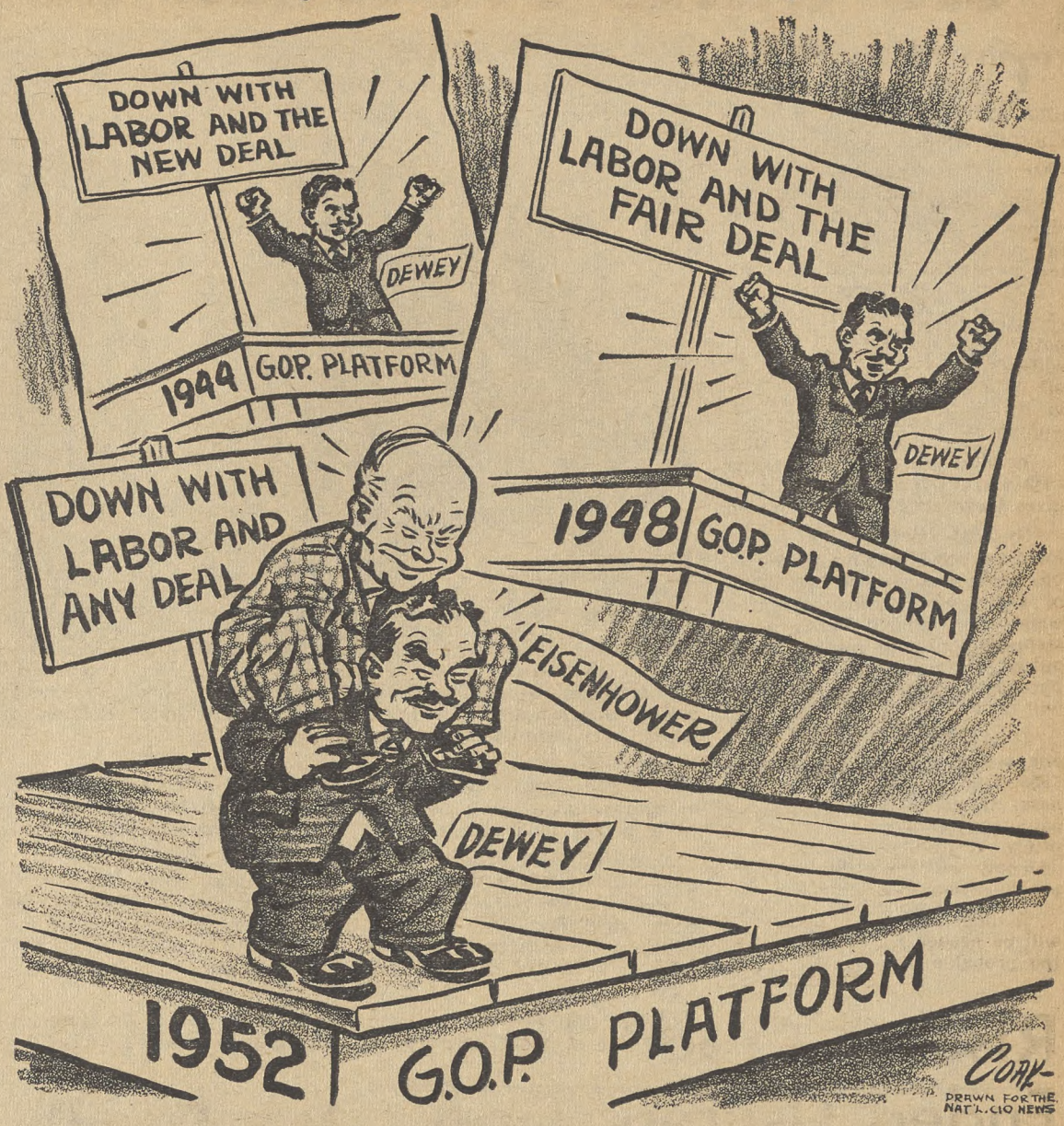
Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV July 21, 1952 No. 29

History Repeats—And Repeats!



People's Stake In Conservation

The following article by the economic consultant to the Public Affairs Institute appeared in the current issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

By STEPHEN RAUSHENBUSH

WHAT HAPPENS to our natural resources determines how well we live. When resources are wasted or mismanaged, the public, including the worker, pays for it in higher costs or in some other way.

Everybody who has thought about buying a house recently knows that he has to pay more than before because the destruction of the forests has raised the price of lumber.

Now comes another increase in the price of pulp, which is used in newspapers. That increased price makes it much harder for the small independent newspapers to survive. It opens the way for chain-papers to take them over. It strikes a blow at freedom and independence in getting information, basic to our democratic system.

Here is coal, for another illustration. In Western Europe as little as 40 million tons of coal stood between democracy and communism twice since the end of the war. Yet that is only a month's work for the miners in this country to produce and the railroads to haul.

Nobody doubts that more coal, not less, is going to be needed in this country in any one of three cases. First, in case of a war when Middle Eastern oil and some or all the Venezuelan oil will be cut off. Second, in case Iran goes Communist and the Russians get to be powerful there, and then in all the rest of the oil-rich Middle East. Finally more coal will be needed as our American oil supply is eaten up. But meanwhile we let oil take markets away from coal.

An approaching crisis in our mineral production is predicted by Prof. Alan M. Bateman of Yale. We are getting more dependent on foreign sources. Today, for example, we import about a third of the copper, lead and zinc we use, but in another 25 years we will have to bring in two-thirds, or even three-quarters, of them.

He points out that Russia is the only great nation in full control of adequate minerals of her own, and that this makes her "potentially a colossal industrial giant of the future, and perhaps of the world."

Without reasonably low-cost and plentiful minerals, our American factories cannot operate at full blast. The workers are consequently involved in American efforts to get adequate supplies from abroad, at the same time that our own mining industry is kept operating.

They are also interested in seeing to it that the workers in the South American or African resources get adequate pay and union conditions. Both the CIO and the AFL have been active in trying to get these protections for workers in all free countries.

River basin developments are important. . . . Too often there has been competition between separate agencies of the government as to who would get most of the jobs.

THE HOOVER COMMISSION and the recent Cooke Commission recommended that river basins be developed only on a unified basis. On the Missouri, for example, the Dept. of Agriculture with its proposals for soil and forest conservation was frozen out completely. This was a deplorable mistake.

What happens today is that our natural resources conservation and development program is handicapped by the fact that it is financed only out of current taxes. Every project for soil conservation work or flood control has to compete with every other one for an appropriation. The Public Affairs Institute has proposed that the basic forest and soil conservation work be financed on a repayable basis, instead of coming out of taxes.

In an article on the California redwoods in The Annals, Dr. Dewey Anderson, director of the Public Affairs Institute, said:

". . . The U. S. treats its investments in foreign resources quite differently. It authorizes the Export-Import Bank to lend sums abroad up to a certain amount. The bank then makes loans. But none of these loans shows up in the annual budget, because they will be repaid.

"Whenever necessary public loans in soil or forest conservation in our country can be repaid, it would seem reasonable to put them in the same class as our investments in foreign resources."

CIO Warns Of Possible Recession Next Year

"THERE ARE SIGNS of economic danger ahead for 1953 and 1954," the CIO warns in the current issue of the Economic Outlook.

"The national economy has repeatedly shown its ability to produce an expanding output—the potential for rising living standards," the Outlook says.

"Yet we may encounter an economic recession next year—if consumer buying power and consumer spending do not rise sufficiently to make up for the leveling off of defense spending and the decline in the construction of new plants and equipment."

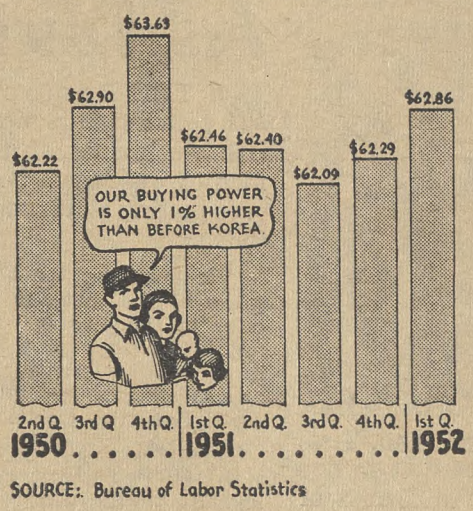
The Outlook, which is published by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, gives the following basis for its fears:

"By next year—mid-1953—the government's expenditures are scheduled to level off. There will be an increasing amount of goods and services for the civilian economy, if the defense program is not stepped up. Unless the rising volume of output of civilian goods and services is purchased, production and employment will decline.

"It is reasonable to expect a dip in one sector of the civilian economy by 1953. The post-Korean high level of business expenditures for new plant and equipment cannot be maintained indefinitely. A decline in this sector of the economy will mean the weakening of a previous source of strength.

"Rising levels of consumer spending will be needed to fill the gap created by the probable leveling off of defense expenditures and the decline in business spending for new plants and equipment. But consumer buying power and spending have already shown signs of weakness in the past year.

"There is no widespread backlog of pent up consumer demand now as there was after World War II. Consumers do not have substantial liquid savings as they did on V-J Day. And price increases in the coming months—resulting from congressional scuttling of even a pretense of controlling living costs—can further weaken consumer buying power.



A WARNING SIGN

"There is no indication that business will change its pricing policies—to reduce prices that produce lower profit margins per unit—as a basic means of bolstering consumer buying power. And Congress has shown a disregard for price control despite the possibility of pressures on prices."

Signs of weakness are apparent in the economy, the Outlook declares.

It says that the buying power of wages has failed to grow. The CIO publication points out:

1. "The buying power of average weekly earnings—after taxes—of manufacturing workers with three dependents was only 1% greater in the first quarter of 1952 than it had been in the pre-Korean second quarter of 1950. But it was below the level in the last three months of 1950 . . .

"The buying power of per capita personal income, after taxes, had failed to keep pace with the rise in the output of goods and services available for the civilian economy—a sign of danger, if maintained in the future . . .

2. "It is not surprising, then, to find that total consumer expenditures—in constant first quarter 1952 dollars—have not held up. The annual rate of total consumer spending—in constant dollars—rose from the pre-Korean quarter of 1950 through the first three months of 1951.

"It declined during the rest of 1951. And in the first quarter of this year, the annual rate of total personal consumption expenditures—in constant dollars—was no greater than it had been in the period just before Korea."

3. Because consumers began to cut their expenditures in the spring of 1951, the Outlook says, "many new orders to manufacturers were cancelled in mid-1951. Businessmen have been cautious about placing new orders.

"The value dollar of manufacturers' new orders, in March 1952, was $2.2 billion greater than in June 1950. But that rise reflected higher prices. The real value of manufacturers' new orders, in March 1952, was about the same as in the month the Korean War started—despite increased government defense orders."

4. The Outlook also finds . . . "the figures on total employment and unemployment conceal signs of possible weakness.

"In the week of Mar. 2-8, 1952, 78.2% of the civilian labor force was employed 35 hours or more. But over 15% of the civilian labor force was employed part-time—34 hours or less . . . while another 3% was unemployed—in a period of high level activity and defense emergency.

"Unemployment and under-employment have been concentrated, to a great degree, in the past year. They have been concentrated in industries and areas affected by material curtailment orders—autos and electrical appliances—and in such non-durable goods industries as textiles, clothing and shoes.

"Many cities and towns in which such non-durable goods industries predominate—such as New York City and the New England textile and shoe centers—have been hit in the past year, by unemployment and part-time employment."

Rise of Credit Unions Ended Usurers' Grip

PROBABLY the first significant reform against usury—the charging of excessive interest on loans—was taken in 594 B. C. by Solon, the great lawgiver of Athens.

The legislation, however, failed to strike at the basic root of the problem. It canceled all debts made on the security of land and forbade the making of loans on the bodily security of the debtor, but it left the interest rate to free contract.

While Solon's action prevented bodily slavery, it did nothing to stamp out economic slavery. The great masses of Greece and Rome gradually lost their independence through the usury of a small plutocracy. The problem remained serious in our own country even through the early decades of this century.

The history of the crusade on behalf of cooperative credit—the first effective remedy to usury—is told out of his rich first-hand experience in a new book by Roy F. Bergengren.

One loan shark case he cites is that of a Chicago railroad worker who less than 30 years ago paid back $1080 in interest before he was sued for the $30 comprising the full amount originally borrowed.

The rate of interest in this case figures almost 3400%. Yet despite public indignation at many similar abuses, the first Uniform Small Loan Law legalized as legitimate interest a rate of 42%.

Every man and woman who borrows today owes the lower interest rate largely to the credit union movement. Bergengren pioneered it in this country in cooperation with Edward A. Filene, a successful businessman who at times personally financed the early establishments. For many, the crusade they waged meant the difference between certain ruin and economic rehabilitation.

Filene hired Bergengren as the manager of the Credit Union National Extension Bureau when it was set up in 1921. Together they made cooperative banking possible by securing legislation in 40 states, culminating in the Federal Credit Union Law passed by Congress in 1934.

OUT OF Filene's bureau emerged the Credit Union National Association, which unites seven million people, in 15,000 different organizations, having assets of $1.5 billion.

Bergengren sees the success of the credit union crusade as having demonstrated (1) that the principle of democracy can be applied to the management of money, and (2) that the people are capable of managing their own money — something which most employers seriously questioned when they opposed the movement in its early days.

These achievements, from the long view, loom as of even larger significance than the millions of dollars in interest now saved annually by millions of people with limited incomes.

"Economic democracy," Bergengren sums up, "is attained by applying the principles of political democracy to the affairs of the market place." —M.P.

Crusade: The Fight for Economic Democracy in North America, 1921-1945. Exposition Press: $3.75.

Gallup Proves Barnum Wrong; It's Really MORE Than One

By BRADFORD CARTER
For Labor Press Associated

LABOR'S statisticians must be all wrong about how much people make, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics also must be way off the beam.

For the latest Gallup poll shows that 68% of the nation's population is in favor of a 25% limit on federal income taxes. (Last September the number was only 59%.)

Now, since a 25% limit would not cut the taxes of a single man unless he had $8000 net income, and would not lower taxes for a family man unless he had $20,000 net income, we must have an awful lot of people in the chips.

Well, that's not true, of course. But how explain that 68% are in favor of a proposal that will:

1. Not cut their taxes at all;

2. In fact, increase their taxes.

Less than one percent of the people would benefit (450,000 out of a total of 42 million).

On the basis of 1951 income, a 25% limit on federal income taxes would cut the total take 31%, or a little over $16 billion. Of that, the income tax cut for individuals would account for only $2 billion; the income tax cut for corporations would account for $14 billion.

Now, if you're single and make over $8000, or a family man and making over $20,000, go look at the comics. The rest of you, gather around for a good look at the hard facts.

The lowest present federal income tax rate for individuals is 22%. So, if you're at the bottom of the heap, that 25% limit would do you no good. But a family with $25,000 income would save $754 or 11%; with $50,000 income, $7588 or 41%; one with $1 million income, $621,224, or 71%.

It's the corporations that would benefit. The present 30% tax on profits would be cut to 25%; the 22% surtax would be eliminated, and so would the excess profits tax. That would mean a tax cut of 17% for a firm with $25,000 profit; 46% at $100,000 profit, and 52% at $1 million.

THAT would be fine for the big boys, tough on the small boys. More small businesses would go to the wall, the big boys would get bigger.

Under the proposal, federal revenue would drop by $16 billion. The government would have to cut defense spending, or borrow more and thus mortgage your children's future, heavily. Borrowing increases the public debt, feeds inflation, and makes it harder than ever to balance the budget.

The federal government would have to cut down on grants to the states for health, welfare, hospitals, the aged, the blind, the incapacitated. (The states would then have to find the money, and the only way would be to increase your state, country and municipal taxes.)

(It is not for nothing that the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers are for that 25% limit—and for a sales tax. They know what that 68% polled by Gallup do not realize—that the proposal means a shift of the tax burden from the rich to the poor.)

To recover that $16 billion lost by the 25% limit, it would be necessary to raise—raise—not lower, your income tax from your present 22% to 25%. It would be necessary to cut the exemption for each of your dependents from the present $600 to $200. And it would mean a sales tax of at least 10% on all retail sales, including food.

Do you still think its a great idea?

(In case you doubt old man Carter's figures, they are all in a government pamphlet called "Constitutional Limitation on Federal Income, Estate, and Gift Tax Rates" prepared for the Joint Committee on the Economic Report and the Select Committee on Small Business of the House.)

The gamblers say "there's a sucker born every minute." The number evidently is growing. It was 59% last September, and 68% the other day.

Do you know what economists call that 25% proposal? They call it "the millionaire's amendment." That's exactly what it is.

Apprentice Heads CIO Lithos Local

PROBABLY for the first time in the history of American labor, an apprentice was elected president of a union local. When Edward V. Donahue was chosen to head Local 10, CIO Lithographers, in St. Paul, Minn., he still had three weeks to go to earn his journeyman's card.

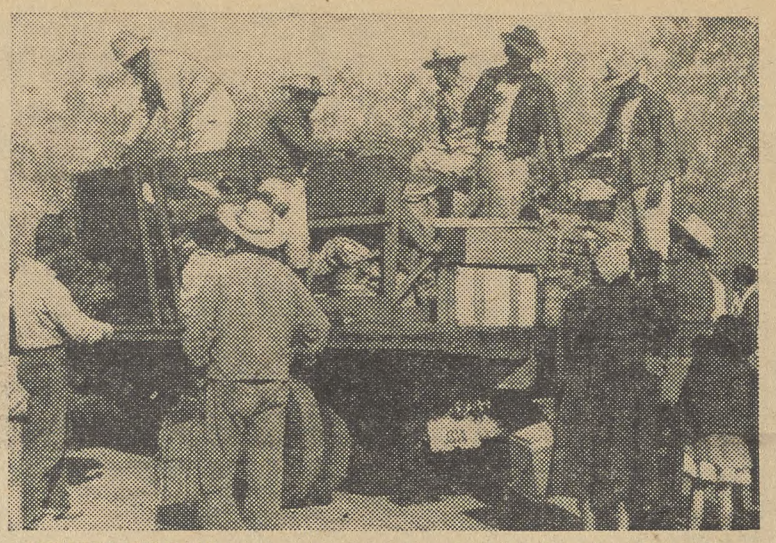
Texas Oil Millionaires: Tools Of The Boodle Boys

By MILTON PLUMB

THE EYES OF America have been focused on Texas politics by the so-called "stolen delegates" fight at the Republican national convention. That battle brings to mind other facts of political corruption in the Lone Star State, today the spearhead of the Dixiecrat movement.

Behind the Texas situation is a story of fabulous fortunes being built up by oil, agricultural and other interests which have managed to capture control of, and to use for their own ends, a large part of the state's political machine.

Their operations, usually although not always within the technical limits of the law, are conducted in the comparative open and make the facts of political degradation clear.



WETBACKS, like these apprehended at Monte Alto, Tex., provide cheap, exploitable labor for the huge corporation farms near the Mexican border. They make thousands of American farm hands idle.

Hands Always Out

The picture that emerges indicates that the Dixiecrats, who profess to want to stop spending by the federal government, really want only to stop the benefits of such spending for others. They have been busy in Texas taking a large share of federal funds and special tax benefits for themselves.

One of the great Texas scandals has been the drive led by the big corporation farmers there to force Congress to continue permitting them to exploit cheap Mexican labor. Not only have they succeeded in blocking effective legislation to control illegal "wetbacks," but they have also made American taxpayers subsidize the legal importation of cheap foreign labor for their farms.

While this widespread labor exploitation — and the lack of concern over the fate of millions of native American workers thrown out of jobs by the imported Mexicans—is symptomatic of the moral decay that has overtaken certain elements in Texas politics, it is far from being the most startling—or even the costliest—form of corruption.

Prod Congress

Texas oil interests are credited with being the most influential in the lobby which persuaded the last Congress to vote to give the rich tidelands oil and gas deposits worth $40 billion to Texas, California and Louisiana, denying the 45 other states their share. President Truman vetoed the measure, calling it "robbery in broad daylight—and on a colossal scale."

Over the years, the Texas oilmen succeeded in getting special — and unprecendented — tax concessions from Congress in the form of the so-called depletion allowance. This permits them to deduct 27.5% of their gross income before taxes each year, regardless of the amount they have invested in their property.

Thus, if $1 million is invested in an oil well which produces $5 million worth of oil for 10 years, the owner can deduct tax free $1,375,000 each year. He would deduct a total of $13.75 million in the 10 years, or almost 14 times his original investment, before he became liable for taxes of any kind.

Except for mining, which also is permitted depletion exemptions (but in considerably smaller amounts) no other business shares this bounty. Depreciation allowances given to most businesses permit deductions only on the amount equivalent to that portion of the total capital investment used during the year.

Usually it takes a manufacturer about 20 years to get back his original investment, and he never is allowed to deduct more than the actual expenditure. According to the Treasury Dept., however, 12 millionaires owning oil wells paid an average income tax during the years 1943-47 at a rate that was even lower than the wartime rate on the first $2000 of taxable income.

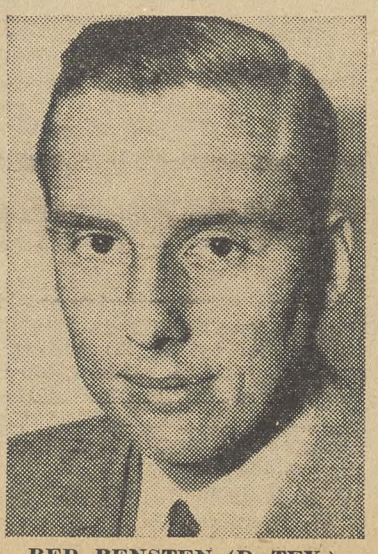
The Treasury, which is prevented from disclosing names, said that one oil operator was able to develop properties yielding $5 million in a single year and yet didn't pay a cent of income tax that year. Another Texas oilman is said to have taken in $12 million free of taxes.

Tax Load Shifted

While there is nothing illegal about such deductions, they have shifted the burden of billions of dollars which these oilmen otherwise would have paid, onto the backs of low-income taxpayers.

Even more immoral than the selfish motives behind an oil lobby that could persuade Congress to "spare the greedy but tax the needy" in its tax laws are the uses to which a large part of these funds are being put.

For these same Texas oilmen are providing most of the millions of dollars that have gone to finance the Dixiecrat political machine throughout the South, and to promote and foster the racial hatreds upon which it thrives. H. L. Hunt, Dallas oilman, for example, is the financial backer of the reactionary Facts Forum in Dallas; H. R. Cullen, of Houston, reportedly sank $1 million into the recently suspended Liberty radio network.



REP. BENSTEN (D. TEX.)
Fights to Keep Wetbacks Here

The latter, dedicated to "upholding constitutional liberty and economic freedom," provided a nightly sounding board for John T. Flynn, the renegade liberal whose recent books attacking labor and the New and Fair Deals have been printed and circulated in millions of copies with the financial underwriting of big business. The network was also supported by Gen. R. E. Wood, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., a Taft backer.

Responsible, liberal Texans in politics deplore what is happening in their State. But they acknowledge frankly that they fear the powerful financial forces behind the group controlling Texas' political life.

Those forces, they point out, are not confined to Texas, but are reaching across the nation with the same corrupting power.

Surprising as it sounds in the light of the known reactionary activities of the multi-millionaire Texas oilmen, the liberal Texas politicians say that actually the right wing movement is controlled and directed by Eastern banking interests, including the du Ponts.

Tied In With CCG

Many evidences of these lobbies' efforts to exert influence in Texas were brought to light during the recent Buchanan Committee investigations. Typical is a letter from Edward A. Rumley of the Committee for Constitutional Government, which the du Ponts supported, to Rep. Gwinn (R. N.Y.) in which he proposed setting up a special "front" in Dallas.

Rumley said he hoped to enlist up to 8000 members there to fight public housing. He spoke of a budget of $100,000.

Viewed in this light, the reactionary, Dixiecrat, "white supremacy" movement in Texas is nothing other than the taking over of the Lone Star State's political machine for the ultimate benefit of, and use by, men of wealth in the East.

Such "foreign" control of the economy of the South and West is an old maneuver, but it is doubtful if it ever before has been carried as far to the right as it now has been in our largest state.

Texas' Shivers Looms As Dixiecrat Leader

AS THE Democratic convention progresses this week, one of the key men to watch will be Texas' race-baiting Governor, Allan Shivers.

"We must see the black and white of the platform and the color of the eyes of the nominees," Shivers recently warned in a "white supremacy" speech at a meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Threatening an open break with the Democratic Party unless its platform provides for turning the tidelands over to the states, Shivers also assailed "all legislation that seeks to move a step closer to the welfare state." His bitterest attack, however, was on civil rights.

"Just as our Texas Democratic congressional delegation has always done," he declared, "the Democratic Party stands resolutely opposed to any and all attempts to impose and enforce by federal law any compulsory Fair Employment Practices Code or any similar hate-breeding and trouble-making legislation."

Big Shot Dixiecrat

In Shivers and his political cohorts, Texas reaction has been brought to a focus. He has become probably the most important leader of the Dixiecrat movement, and since 1951 apparently has been carefully building a movement for another walk of Southern extremists from the Democratic ranks.

Shivers is a product of the new feudalism that has grown up in Texas on the state's corporation farms and other great landholdings.

One of the high potentates at Shivers' court is a high-powered public relations man named John van Cronkhite. Officially, his title is executive director of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission, a state agency supposed to be trying to reduce discrimination against minorities.

Van Cronkhite led the campaign that launched Rep. Bentsen (D. Tex.) on his career in the 80th Congress at the age of 27. Bentsen's 1948 campaign is said to have cost heavily both in money and concessions to Texas politicians. He defeated Phillip Kazen, a strong liberal.

The Bentsens are a family with rich land and business holdings in South Texas, located in the lush natural splendor of the Magic Valley of the Lower Middle Rio Grande.

In many ways the Bentsen empire resembles the most famous of the Texas baronies, the King Ranch, which took the lead in sending its own special "ambassador" to Washington.

The Bentsen enterprises, like the King Ranch and most of the other big Texas "farming" corporations, are a hodgepodge of basic economic factors. These include land, crops, cattle, gas and oil wells, construction, finance and other interlocking interests. Bentsen's father, Lloyd Bentsen, Sr., and his uncle, Elmer Bentsen, preside over the family holdings.

The Lower Middle Rio Grande Valley along the Mexican border, where the Bentsens hold thousands of acres, is one of the most prosperous farming regions of the world.

Despite these blessings, the rich corporate farmers of the Magic Valley have led in pressuring "wetback" legislation through Congress so they may continue to build fortunes on the deliberate exploitation of their fellow men.

Exploit Wetbacks

Texas sources say that U. S. immigration officials have apprehended wetbacks on the Bentsen properties, and last year they were also caught on a farm owned by Shivers. The League of Latin American Citizens (comparable to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) has passed resolution after resolution urging the border patrol to apprehend wetbacks on the Bentsen and Shivers properties.

The conspiracy of the South Texas Association to obstruct the enforcement of the immigration laws, as well as illegally to try to influence the Mexican government to permit the exploitation of Mexican nationals, also originated in this area. When this group was exposed last October by Rep. McCarthy (D. Minn.) the organization promptly changed its name to the American Agricultural Council.

Bentsen has shown an anti-labor bias in other ways besides his effective blocking of legislation to stop the exploitation of wetbacks. In the last session, he voted to request the President to use the Taft-Hartley Act against the CIO Steelworkers, and he has consistently voted against all efforts to repeal this law.

While fighting relief for unemployed workers, Bentson has worked actively to secure millions of dollars in federal funds for the erection of dams in his district. A major project, for which Congress this year alone appropriated $1.5 million, is the Anzalduas Diversion Dam, at Bentsen Park, near Hidalgo.

Sued In Land Deal

The House Appropriations Committee this year, wrote into the bill language delaying the construction of the dam "until suitable arangements have been made with prospective water users for repayment to the government of such portions of the costs of said dam as shall have been allocated to irrigation or water supply purposes by the Secretary of State."

No mention was made of the fact that the Bentsens were already in hot water over irrigation problems. Bentsen's father and uncle were named defendants last February in a Federal Court suit filed at Corpus Christi, Tex.

The suit was brought by eight persons who charge that land they bought from the Bentsens near Edinburg, Tex., as "irrigated land" actually was "dry acreage."

Apparently the only place in the world where water and oil mix is in Texas politics.

Yugoslav Unions Lack Democracy, ICFTU Says

THE ORGANIZED labor unions of Yugoslavia are under totalitarian control and should not be admitted to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions because they do not qualify for affiliation, according to the ICFTU Executive Board.

The board's stand was made known in a 30-page report to the ICFTU General Council meeting in Berlin. Copies will be sent to all affiliates.

The report was compiled by Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbrook. The people of Yugoslavia have more freedom than before Marshal Tito broke with the Soviet Union, he said, but "conditions are, however, far from satisfactory from the democratic point of view."

Both the government and the unions are still modeled after those of Russia, according to the report. People are still persecuted for criticizing the government; the government controls religion; forced labor exists; the right of the workers to organize is stringently limited, and their right to strike or bargain collectively is radically curtailed.

The report ridiculed Yugoslav claims that its workers' councils are democratic, and that workers own and manage the economy.

"The rights of the workers," it said, "are limited to a very fixed formula, i.e., they have to fulfill the production plans dictated by the regime at a maximum cost which is fixed by the Communist government."

OLDENBROOK pointed out that Yugoslav workers have to belong to one national labor organization whether or not it is the union of their choice.

The unions have never called strikes "despite the very low standard of living," he said, there are no collective bargaining contracts in force, the unions "do not protest against forced labor" or "so-called 'voluntary work,' which is done for very little if any payment," and they support a system under which "a worker has to sign an obligation to stay at his particular job for at least six months and some times for several years."

"Judging on the basis of information now available," the report concluded, "there seems to be no doubt that the aims and functions of the Yugoslav trade unions are at present not in accord with the requirements and aims of the ICFTU."

The report also presented conflicting views of the future of democracy in Yugoslavia. On the one hand it indicated that Tito's break with Russia might not be permanent, and on the other expressed the thought of some labor leaders who have visited there recently that present trends "will bring gradually more freedom and democracy to the people."

The report also said that a reconciliation between Tito and Stalin had never been ruled out by the former. About the time it was made public, Tito in a statement declared there was "no possibility" of a rapprochment.

6 Company Unions In One Firm Hit By NLRB Order

SHARPLES Chemicals, Inc., of Riverview, Mich., has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to abolish its six company unions, because of charges brought by the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers.

The firm's "Employe Representative Group" was set up by the company in 1941. Subsidiary to the Group were a Grievance Committee, Job Evaluation Committee, Clothing Committee, Employes Benefit Fund Committee and Elections Committee.

The NLRB found them all to be unions under a definition of the law since they handled matters properly within the function of a union. Management had argued that, since decisions on these matters were made unilaterally by the boss, the organizations were not unions, there being no bargaining.

(LPA)

ICFTU Asks Equal Sharing In Cost Of Rearmament

A FAIR SHARING of the sacrifices necessary to help rearm the free world was demanded by the General Council of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Winding up a five-day meeting at Berlin, Germany, the ICFTU group voiced "fervent hope" that the need for rearmament will soon be ended through a system of international control of weapons, universal disarmament and collective security within the United Nations.

Pending such developments, the ICFTU reaffirmed earlier statements of support for the strengthening of defenses by the free nations. It "insisted" that such defenses "can be achieved most effectively and with the least possible economic and social burdens on the free world by intelligent economic planning."

The council adopted a detailed statement on prices, wages and productivity problems, which had been under serious consideration in a special committee throughout the session.

The statement emphasized that trade unions "must rely primarily on their own organizing capacities and on their own strength" to win better standards of living for workers.

Trade unions—except in exceptional circumstances—are opposed both to inflation and deflation, the statement pointed out.

Unions "are opposed to high prices, and to low prices due to low wages; they are in favor of moderate prices combined with wage rates high enough to ensure a high share of wages in the national income," the ICFTU declared.

"If anti-inflationary policies are not pursued effectively, and prices are rising, trade unions will insist that workers' living standards be protected by increases in money wages at least proportionate to the rise in the cost of living."

Pointing to the benefits of rising productive efficiency, the ICFTU noted that "trade unions will usually agree to, or even foster, the introduction of better methods, provided that the wage and employment interests of the workers are adequately protected."

But, it pointed out, joint production committees or other methods for improving productivity can function "only in an atmosphere of good industrial relations."

In a series of resolutions, the ICFTU lashed out at reactionary political groups in various parts of the world. It reaffirmed a policy of non-collaboration with Falangist Spain, and voiced "deepest abhorrence" of the efforts of the Malan government in South Africa to impose "a master race society inspired by totalitarian motives."

It protested the harsh jail sentence imposed on M. Pissas, the leader of the free unions of Cyprus—an island in the eastern Mediterranean controlled by Great Britain—and called for his immediate liberation.

ANOTHER resolution voiced criticism of the Japanese government for "intensifying the already existing restrictions of full trade union freedom." The ICFTU will give "every possible assistance to the Japanese workers in their legitimate struggle in defense of their rights to organize, to bargain collectively and to strike."

In a statement on Latin America, the ICFTU noted the existence of "reactionary and oppressive governments, in a number of countries." In order to combat these dictators, the ICFTU said, "the opposition forces must carry on collective and coordinated action, with clearly defined aims and methods."

Representing CIO at the Berlin meeting were Exec. Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood; Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union; Michael Ross, director of international affairs; and Victor Reuther, CIO European representative.

CP As Cupid: Makes Member Marry 'For Good of Party'

When the Communists get hold of a person they really use him—not only body and soul, but heart as well.

That's what John Lautner, a former party member, testified last week at the conspiracy trial of 15 second string CP leaders in New York.

In 1931, he explained, party leaders instructed him to get married and picked his bride, whom he identified as Gladys Roth. She was an alien, he said he was told, and the marriage was to be "for the good of the party." He never saw the woman until just before the ceremony. He never saw her after it until 1945, when she had divorced him and remarried.

That wasn't the only time the party involved itself in his love life, Lautner added. When he was expelled in 1950, his wife left him and later got a divorce because he was "an enemy of the people," he testified.

Cleveland CIO Office Gals Form Clerical Union

OFFICERS OF CIO local unions in Cleveland will find themselves on the far side of the bargaining table when the CIO's newest organization starts negotiations with its bosses.

The new union is the United Office and Clerical Workers, composed of girls employed by locals and CIO district offices there and in Lorain.

Starting out with 10 members, the girls obtained a charter and immediately elected officers, which added up to just 10 with trustees. Next step was to set up contracts and negotiating committees.

President of UOCW-CIO is Marian Sponseller of the regional office, who's the wife of the "boss" there. He's Regional Dir. Sam Sponseller, and it was he who presented the girls with their charter. **(LPA)**

Maybe He Should Have Walked

Employers make wonderful characters—sometimes—the National Labor Relations Board finds in the course of its work.

Take the Hattiesburg, Miss., American, for instance, which objected to an election won by the AFL Printing Pressmen. Among other things, the paper charged that one of the employes was "so humiliated and ashamed" of the election that he tried to get to work through a dummy elevator shaft "to avoid meeting his superiors."

The NLRB regional director found out that the man used the dummy elevator shaft to get to his work. So, he also found out, did the rest of the employes—regularly.

'Inventive' Red Editor Seems Headed For The Salt Mines

THE SALT MINES in Siberia have a new candidate—the editor of the Hungarian newspaper Magyar Nemzet, which has the authority of the Hungarian Natural Science Society behind it.

The poor fellow dug up a story about one David Schwarz, who "was not appreciated in Hungary."

"His inventions on aviation preceded those of Count Zeppelin," it read. "Schwarz died, and his widow sold his invention and his patent . . . to Count Zeppelin, who issued them under his own name."

What is likely to send the editor to the coldest reaches under the Soviet flag is the fact that more than a year earlier, the following had appeared in the Moscow Red Fleet, the journal of the Russian navy:

"As a result of historical research . . . we have recently succeeded in unearthing material proving that the Zeppelin constructed in 1900 was built according to designs stolen from Ignatii Stepanovitch Kostovich, a deep-sea captain and well-known Russian inventor of submarines . . .

"A man named Schmidt stole Kostovich's design and sold it to Count Zeppelin who, not having won fame as a soldier, decided to obtain it by realizing the brilliant design of another in the field of aeronautics."

CIO Brewery Union Set To Halt Teamsters' Raids

By GEORGE WARTENBERG

FIRM ACTION to prevent future raiding by the "dues-hungry, boss-ruled Teamsters Union" featured last week's "special" convention of the CIO Brewery Workers.

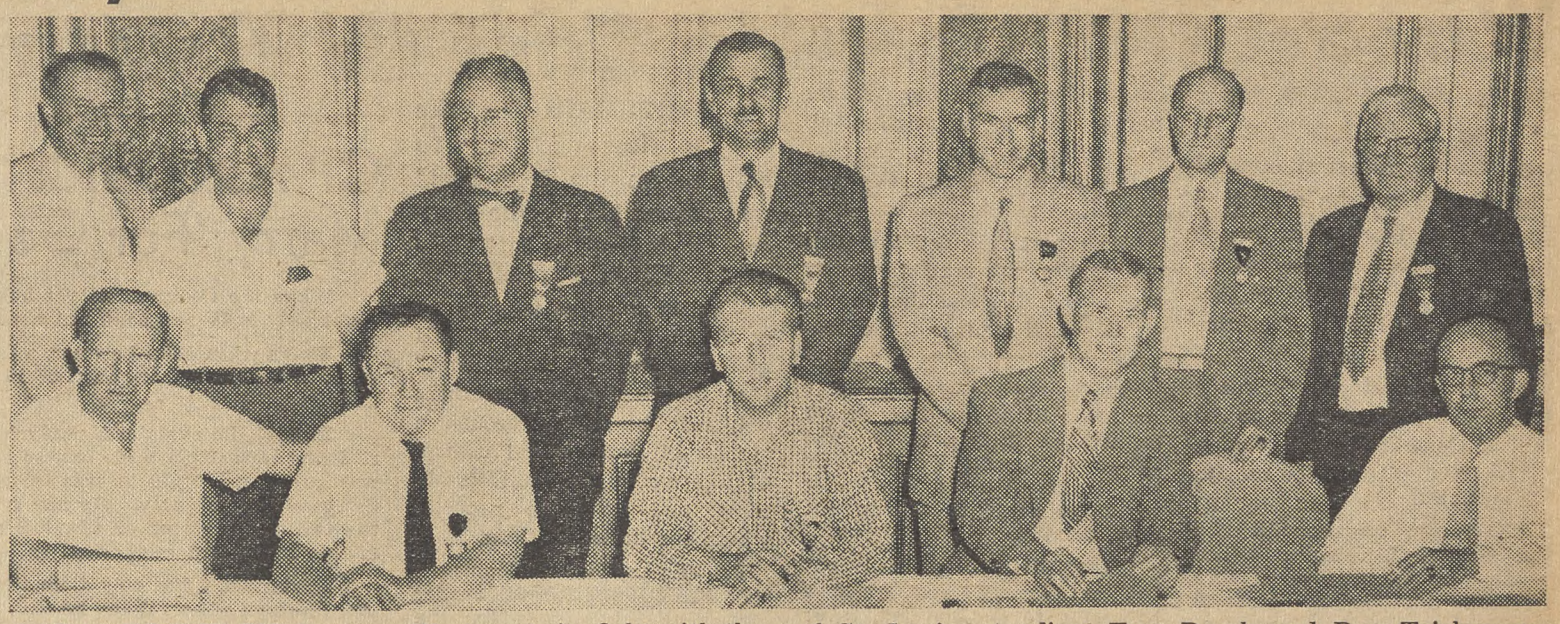
Meeting in Cincinnati's Sinton Hotel, in a convention called originally for the sole purpose of dealing with the threat of raids, the delegates voted to make the Cincinnati session a "regular" convention and postpone the date of the next scheduled convention from September 1952 to September 1954.

BW Pres. Karl F. Feller called for firm action to meet these attacks from either the Teamsters or disgruntled factions. It was, he said, necessary that all Brewery Workers be united on principles of honest unionism against Teamsters or union-busting employers.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, in a fighting speech, promised the backing of National CIO against any outside raiding efforts. His pledge aroused the enthusiasm of the delegates.

CIO Executive Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood, just back from Berlin where he served as chief of the CIO delegation to the General Council of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, addressed the convention.

For years the Brewery Workers, a pioneer industrial union which in 1886 adopted its slogan of one union for "every-body from the cellar to the roof" has been harassed by Teamsters' raids. Except for one short period of peace, the raids have been continuing since 1900.



LOYAL TO THE CIO Brewery Workers in its fight with the AFL Teamsters are these delegates to the special BW-CIO convention at Cincinnati shown here with top international leaders. Left to right, seated, John Griesedieck, Vince Stiebel, Nick Ludwig, Elmer Rohrbach, Cliff Schneider, all of St. Louis; standing, Tom Rasch and Ray Teichmann, international representatives; General Organizer Charles Lindberg; Pres. Karl Feller, Corresponding-Recording Sec. Ed Hughlett, Board Member Arthur Gilara and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Hauser.

Recently, in St. Louis, these raids came to a head, when Robert Lewis, business agent and secretary of Local 6, led a group into the AFL. Reports from some members, disgusted with the Lewis-engineered move, have been received by the Brewery Workers and two St. Louis locals voted overwhelmingly to remain loyal to the CIO Brewery Workers.

Representatives of the majority of the brewery workers in that city attended the convention as loyal delegates. They represented over 3000 of that city's 5000 brewery workers.

In the Cincinnati convention, the delegates swung hard at their ancient enemies, charging them with "raiding and interference" which played into the hands of anti-union employers.

In its first resolution, the convention pledged itself to reestablish its jurisdiction, and to examine every phase of its work in order to weld an effective organization for the task at hand.

The hard-working convention, noteworthy for its lack of fanfare, fun and frolicking, heard a frank discussion from Feller on the three basic problems facing the union.

Besides the Teamsters' threat, Feller pointed to the need for rendering maximum service to all local unions. He urged the convention to consider a system of regional directors who would bring locals and the international union into closer contact and would make systematic programs and improvements possible.

Just as vital, he said, was the need for strengthening and solidifying the organization in its service and organizational efforts. In his report to the delegates, Feller suggested an increase in per capita tax as a necessary step toward organizational stability.

It was another historic step in the 62-year-old history of a union which has always clung to its industrial unionism.

A Red-Headed Textile Worker Is 'More Than Picket-Line Priscilla'

"GOD'S gift to the labor movement" — that's what William B. Taylor, CIO regional director in Louisville, Ky., says.

Proof that "frailty, thy name is not necessarily woman"— that's what the Louisville Courier-Journal says.

They're both talking about Lillian Yadon, red-headed manager of the Louisville Joint Board of the CIO Textile Workers.

In a recent feature story by Don Freeman, the Courier-Journal told the story of Miss Yadon, a familiar figure on picket lines.

"But Miss Yadon is more than a picket-line Priscilla, to borrow a phrase from an old song," the Courier-Journal said. "She has a considerable reputation in collective bargaining and other less-dramatic elements of unionism.

"She also has been active in civic functions. As a member of the Louisville War Manpower Commission during World War II, she was helpful in getting women to fill vital places on the production lines.

"She formerly was on the executive board of the Louisville Chapter of the Urban League. She now is on the executive board of Americans for Democratic Action here."

Tracing Miss Yadon's career, the Courier-Journal reported that she "came up the hard way from a family who were as poor as Job's turkey." Today she's proven herself "in a field where many a stouthearted man has folded," the paper added.

LILLIAN YEADON
Softball Changed Her Life

Miss Yadon started to work in a soap factory at the age of 12. Later she did a stint in a candy factory, was a baby-sitter and became a professional basketball player.

In 1937, the newspaper recalled she took a job running a women's softball team for Louisville Textiles. Two things happened abruptly, and just as abruptly changed her career.

First was a disastrous flood, which closed sports arenas and put the damper on her softball team. To keep from going broke, she got a job as a winding machine operator in the textile mill.

The second event was a sit-down strike. "Before it," said the Courier-Journal, "she knew little about unions. By the time it was over, she knew plenty."

"The excitement got me," Miss Yadon said.

She began attending union classes, was elected a steward and later financial secretary of her local. In 1941, when the TWUA set up a joint board, she became its secretary-treasurer. A year later, she was the joint board manager.

Relations with Louisville Textiles have "become pretty good," she told Reporter Freeman. She recalled that, except for a two-hour work stoppage last year, the last strike there had been in 1941. Meanwhile, minimum wages have risen to $1.15 an hour.

Miss Yadon was active in forming the Jefferson County, Ind., Political Action Committee and the Louisville CIO Council.

Recalling the fights against left-wing elements expelled from CIO because of Communist domination, Reporter Freeman noted:

"It is easy to visualize Miss Yadon's behavior in the face of the leftists. When aroused, she has a sharpness of tongue that has made men twice her size say, 'Golly,' or stronger words to that effect.

"Under other conditions, she can be as gracious and smiling as the next woman."

When she was a child, Reporter Freeman found, neighbor kids teased her by hooting:

"Redhead, gingerbread,
Fire on a coal shed!"

"That taunt got her into fights," the Courier-Journal noted, "and she has been in plenty of scraps since. Truly, she has been a fire on a coal shed."

'Smiling Treachery'

Dixiegops To Blame For Price Hikes Coming

FULL responsibility for the inevitable inflationary spiral—touched off by the newly-weakened Defense Production Act — falls squarely on the shoulders of the reactionary bloc of Republicans and Southern Democrats.

That's the opinion of Rep. Shelley (D. Cal.), who fought vigorously against weakening of the law, which President Truman signed with the greatest reluctance.

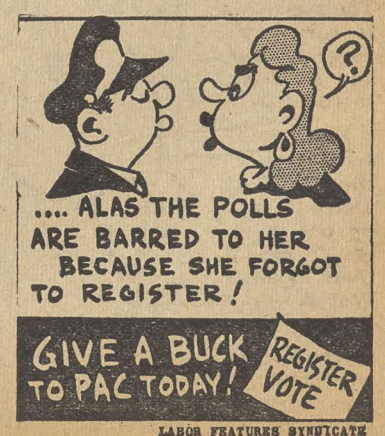
"Rarely has the work of the advocates of profiteering been done so thoroughly and so well," Shelley said in fighting the measure on the House floor.

"I am not shocked to find that the gentlemen on the Republican side of the House are up to their old tricks of defending the schemes of privileged business, to get rid of price controls. I expect this. What horrifies me is the smiling treachery behind this particular attack, and its callous disregard of the economic facts of life."

Turning to the Lucas Amendment, which strips the Wage Stabilization Board of effective power, he said, "the House has ripped out of the act the only means we now have for getting a quick settlement of labor disputes threatening stoppage of defense production."

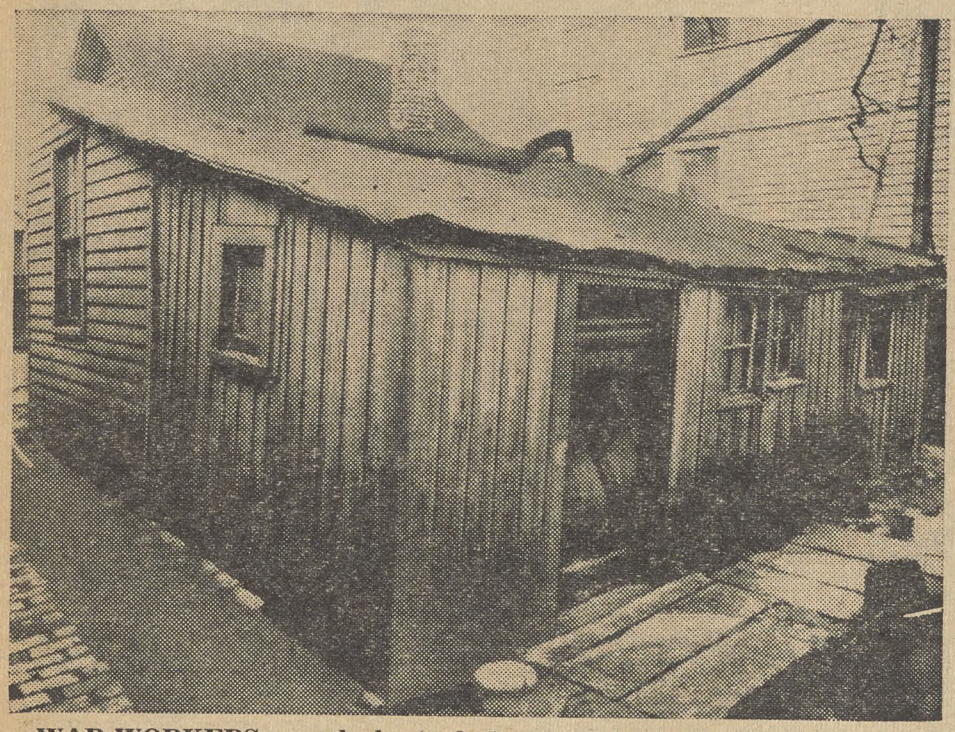
"The Republican friends of Big Business," Shelley declared, "have again joined forces with the reactionary elements from the South to put a halter on the wage earner and the people on low, fixed incomes.

"I believe a firm and fair system of controls to be an urgent necessity now, but I cannot and will not be a party to passage of a bill controlling nothing but the price of labor, and, at the same time, handcuffing labor against any effort to keep its standards up to what is referred to as the 'American way of life.'"



'Blind Spots'

Willow Run: A Lesson America Still Ignores



WAR WORKERS were lucky to find even a shack like this to live in.

A FEW of the many thousand Willow Run workers lived in trailers.

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THE STORY of Willow Run, once "the biggest mass-production bomber plant in the world," has pretty much been forgotten by the general public.

But it must be a vivid memory for thousands of workers who rushed there during World War II to do war work—and found they had to live in chicken coops, tents, trailers, tar paper shacks and other improvised and unsanitary shelters, just as many defense workers must today.

Worst Headache

There are many officers and members of the CIO Auto Workers, too, who will never forget Willow Run, for it was one of the UAW's worst headaches during the war—not to mention the bitter memory it must have left with some government officials dragged into endless squabbles between conflicting groups, for a harassed Washington housing official at the time called it "the worst mess in the whole United States."

It was in April, 1941, that the Army Air Corps began construction, near Ypsilanti, Mich., of the Willow Run bomber plant for the Ford Motor Co., and within a year turned five or more square miles of woods and farmers' fields into a huge airport—now Detroit's main airport. Some $100 million of public funds were invested in the plant.

On Dec. 1, 1941, just a week before the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, Willow Run began to hire production workers. The super-duper plant was ready to turn out bombers at a rate never before dreamed possible, and an urgent call for workers to run the machinery went out.

From midwestern and southern states especially, families by the thousands headed for the Detroit-Ypsilanti area, making up one wing of the huge army of 17 million people who left their homes during the World War II period to go to war production areas to work.

At Willow Run, as at other war plants, workers found when they arrived that little or no provisions about housing them had been made. Brought into an already overcrowded area where there were no vacant homes and where the regular residents did not want them, they were expected somehow to find places to live.

Even those who came in trailers found themselves in difficulties for they needed ground, water, sewage, electricity and other facilities besides a roof over their heads, and such trailer camps as were available were soon jammed—and ground rent often atrociously high.

Like the pioneers, the families who trekked to war production centers in the '40's, for the most part had to fend for themselves with rugged individualism.

It seems incredibly shortsighted to think of all the brains and money that went into perfecting machinery and plant equipment while so little consideration was given to the workers needed to run the machinery.

Man-hours required to build a bomber were cut from 200,000 per ship—the average in 1941—to less than 18,000 in 1945 by improved technology — but no serious steps were taken on a large scale to make the workers more efficient by providing convenient housing for them, and absenteeism became a critical problem. From 8 to 17 out of every 100 workers were absent daily.

Let 'Em Eat Cake

A Willow Run plant executive expressed the prevalent attitude of private enterprise toward the housing problem when he said: "Ford Motor Co.'s business is to build the best bombers in the world . . . how our workers live off the job is a community problem, not ours." But the community was hog-tied by real estate interests, and the pressure they brought to bear on local and federal officials to oppose government-built housing.

The story of what went on at Willow Run and other war production centers in America during the '40's in a way is a 20th Century epic that belongs in the class with the westward journeys of some of our forebears in covered wagons, and the ocean voyages of early immigrants to this country. It would make fine dramatic material for a movie. Perhaps a Hollywood writer will discover it some day.

'Cultural Lag'

Meanwhile two professors interested in the sociological aspects of the Willow Run story, have written a book just published by Harper & Bros., which gives a case study of the big bomber plant as an outstanding instance of our cultural lag as compared to our technological progress.

"Willow Run—A Study of Industrialization and Cultural Inadequacy," by Prof. Lowell Juilliard Carr, Univ. of Michigan, and Prof. James Edson Stermer, Detroit Institute of Technology, analyzes the conflicting interests which made Willow Run a "social fiasco;" tells the housing troubles of some of the workers in their own words; and explains why things happened the way they did.

"The issue actually posed was which interest group should bear the major burdens of the drastic changes under way, the Folks in Possession or the bomber workers," they write. "And here as elsewhere the decision ultimately came not in terms of equity or of the technological needs of worker efficiency in a rural suburban area but in terms of social conflict and of a political power-struggle that reached all the way to Washington."

What happened at Willow Run was typical of what happened in many other war production centers. The situation was treated "by local leaders not as a technical problem," the sociologist say, "but purely as a problem in protecting local vested interests by shifting the cost of social change to the weakest party. . . . Technology stopped at the gate. The problem of developing the necessary shelter facilities and community services for the work force was never regarded as a technical problem at all."

Henry Ford and the U.S. government, "with the fine impersonality of Fate in a Greek drama," simply imposed "the biggest bomber plant in the world" upon a "pleasant semi-rural neighborhood of comfortable sturdy individuals intent on going their own way," say the writers.

Yet a housing job at Willow Run could have been done successfully. "Thousands of men in the United States were perfectly familiar with the technical details of such a task," write the professors.

Brains Not Used

"It is a safe bet that within 30 miles of Willow Run there were at least a score of men who could have organized that community down to the last doorknob—and what is more, could have made it meet the needs and wishes of the bomber workers themselves. There was plenty of capacity right at Willow Run, for that matter, had the brains been put to the test. But they never were."

The reason? The "blind spots in the industrial culture." The behavior of propertied interests, however, "stems straight from the compulsions and permissions in the industrial culture determining the use of privilege," the sociologists maintain.

"And until Americans clear up their minds about the use and abuse of privilege in their society . . . it is useless to prattle about the 'selfishness' of business interests," the authors say, for our American industrial culture "has not yet defined the point at which the legitimate use of privilege ends and misuse begins. This is one of the lessons of Willow Run. . . ."

Society To Blame

Dismissing the notions that the wasteful muddle of Willow Run was brought about by bad or stupid men, or by individual incompetence, as insufficient and without sound basis, the writers offer the "theory of cultural inadequacy" as the real explanation.

"The social fiasco at Willow Run happened the way it did," they say in conclusion, "because Americans haven't yet given thought to making such things happen any other way; because in a disturbed situation we still prefer to rely on the political power struggle rather than to subordinate our own interests and prejudices to the technological needs of a common objective, and because we have not yet learned how to live with social change."

Gals Set Pace In CARE Drive

THE GALS are setting the pace for New Jersey CIO in the current CIO Community Services Committee campaign for CARE aid to Korea.

Card parties, plus street corner and plant gate collections, have netted the CIO Women's League $1000 for the CARE fund.

In less than three years, the State CIO Women's League has established a record of civic activities of which it is proud, Mrs. Molly Brady, co-founder and past president of the League, and chairman of the CARE drive reports.

The league's purposes are "to integrate women into the social, economic and political structure of the CIO and, by keeping them constantly informed, provide a better understanding of citizenship and enable them to take an intelligent part alongside their menfolk in CIO and public affairs."

Membership is open to all New Jersey women who themselves are members of CIO unions, or whose husbands, fathers or brothers are CIO members.

Breweries Yield 15c In Milwaukee

Local 9 of the CIO Brewery Workers has won a 15c an hour wage increase in the country's brewing center, Milwaukee, Wis., just as long months of negotiation under a wage reopening clause appeared on the verge of a breakdown.

The workers, who last month asked strike sanction of the union's general executive board, accepted the wage offer by a secret vote at two meetings, one for day workers and the other for the night shift. About 8c is subject to Wage Stabilization Board action.

FCC Asked To Review Radio Blacklisting

THE American Civil Liberties Union has aksed the Federal Communications Commission for a rehearing on its plea that major radio and television networks be denied license renewals unless they stop discriminating against performers on the basis of alleged political beliefs or associations.

The ACLU described itself as "puzzled" by the FCC order, which was handed down June 11. It denied the ACLU complaints against the American and National Broadcasting Cos., Columbia Broadcasting System and Station WPIX-TV, of New York. It did not rule on another ACLU request for a general probe of blacklisting practices in the industry.

The original ACLU complaint was filed April 9. The networks filed answers. What puzzled the ACLU was that on June 5 FCC had asked it to file a brief before June 16 discussing its charges and the networks' answers.

"We are most confounded," the rehearing petition said, "that an agency has denied a complaint before it has even received the brief which itself had requested.

"Doubtless this action of June 11 would, unless reconsideration is forthcoming, be considered—as indeed it has already been—a yielding to pressures of the very sort that have resulted in the blacklisting our complaint is designed to remedy."

To add to the ACLU's puzzlement, according to the petition, the FCC "obviously will consider the relevancy of similar instances of blacklisting" in determining if the licenses of other stations named in the Apr. 9 complaint are to be renewed.

"WE ARE particularly puzzled," it said, "that the commission has renewed the license of CBS, which admitted the basic allegation of blacklisting; of NBC, which failed to deny that it knowingly permitted Jean Muir's appearance to be cancelled because of her listing in Red Channels; and of WPIX, which admitted that blacklisting was in part responsible for its cancellation of a Charles Chaplin series of films."

When the FCC decided on May 29 to issue only temporary renewals while it further considered the ACLU's charges, it was strongly criticized by Counterattack, Broadcasting Magazine, and Fulton Lewis, Jr., a radio commentator.

When Counterattack printed an article about the full renewals in its June 20 issue, the rehearing petition pointed out, it commented that "Counterattack readers succeeded in influencing the FCC to reverse its earlier decision."

City Fathers Oppose Union; Chew Knuckles Over Plight

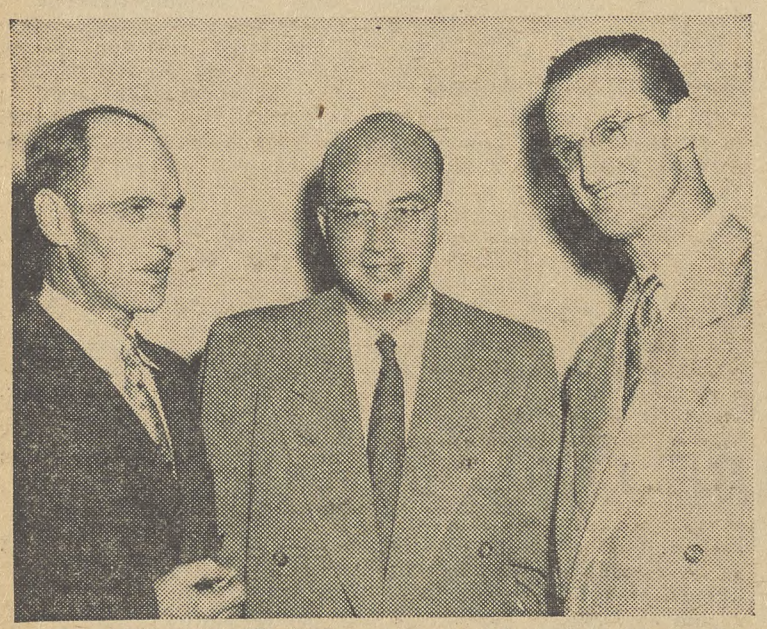
THE CITY FATHERS of Estherville, Ia., are gnawing on their knuckles these days and trying to figure out their next move.

It seems the city employes have wanted a union for a long time. So Intl. Rep. Hi Davis of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers organized them, then went to talk to the Mayor and City Attorney. They gave him the old stall about it being illegal for the city to bargain with its employes.

A search of the law books failed to show any such statute, but it seems another one popped up. It provides that a new city election must be held if enough of the voters want one.

So members of CIO Packinghouse Workers' Locals 79 and 383 started out, and under the direction of Barney Hassel collected in a few days some 800 signatures—more than enough to force an election.

The fledgling City Workers Union has again asked for negotiations.



GREATER ALMEDA County CIO Council takes a lead in the East Bay (Calif.) United Fund, which for the first time unites 12 towns in a single welfare campaign. Left to right, Council Sec.-Treas. S. M. Pratt; Dr. Clark Kerr of Univ. of California, chairman of the fund's labor-management committee, and Council Pres. James McKenna.

Ohio Cities Fight Phone Rate Boost

OHIO BELL Telephone Co.'s earning rate—the wages of capital—was so high from 1946 through 1950 that is customers paid $25 million more for service than the customers of Bell companies in five nearby states.

That is what the city of Cleveland, and other Ohio cities, told the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio in hearings on Ohio Bell's application for another rate increase of $25 million a year.

The cities last month lost a three-year fight to head off a previous $8.5 million rate increase granted by PUCO and approved by the Supreme Court of Ohio recently.

They will base their latest fight on a study of Ohio Bell's earnings made by Edward J. Kenealy, city rate engineer, for the Cleveland city law department.

The proposed increase would, Kenealy said, add $10 million every year to the bills of telephone users in the Cleveland area, and $15 million in other parts of Ohio in the face of the fact that Ohio Bell and its sister company, Cincinnati & Suburban Telephone Co., are the most profitable of the 19 telephone companies in the A.T. & T. system.

In a report to Cleveland's Mayor Thomas A. Burke, the rate expert pointed out that Ohio Bell's earning rate from 1946 through 1950 amounted to 6.50%.

During the same period, the earning rate of 19 Bell System companies was 5.10% and the rate of the five neighboring Bell companies was 5.25%. Those five Bell companies are in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana. Said the rate expert:

"Had Ohio Bell's customers paid rates which yielded the same return as rates in the five neighboring states, they would have paid approximately $25 million less than the amount they did pay in 1946 through 1950."

Gov. Frank J. Lausche and Charles P. Taft, his Republican opponent, have said they favor a change in the law concerning utility rates.

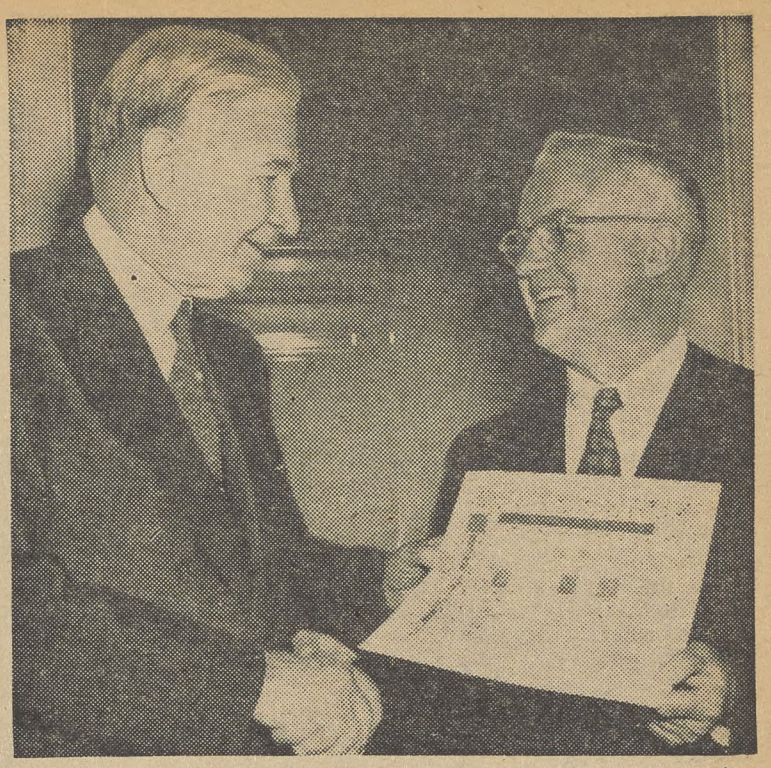
Labor Drawn Into Greater NYC Fund

A program to acquaint organized labor with the facilities and service offered by the 423 agencies participating in the Greater New York Fund was announced last week.

The CIO will be represented on an over-all committee for the new project by Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the Greater New York CIO Council; Pres. Matthew Guinan, Transport Workers Local 100; Exec. Vice Pres. Thomas Murphy, New York Newspaper Guild, and Pres. Andrew McMahon, Utility Workers Local 1-2.

MVA Drive Backed

The Minnesota CIO Council has voted $50 to support the regional committee for a Missouri Valley Authority.



A SCROLL OF TRIBUTE is presented by Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing (right) to Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) on behalf of his friends and associates in labor, farm and liberal organizations.

Labor, Farmers, Liberals Pay Tribute To Sen. Murray

JULY 14 was James E. Murray Day on Capitol Hill. Down the marble, mosaic aisles of the corridors leading to the Senate Labor Committee office swarmed many scores of friends of the senior Senator from Montana.

When the delegation, including nearly all CIO and AFL legislative representatives, members of the labor press, and representatives of the leading farm groups and liberal organizations had filled the committee's hearing room to overflowing, Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing arose.

"We have gathered here to pay tribute to one of the great leaders in one of the most momentous movements, not only in the history of government but in the history of mankind," he said.

Ewing outlined the "absolutely outstanding contribution" which Sen. Murray (D.) has made to social progress since entering the Senate in 1934. He said that the great things which the 76-year-old Senator has done include:

1. The fostering of a new concept of the way business should operate, so that now profits are plowed back to create better working conditions and to increase purchasing power of the poor.

2. The rejection of the old doctrine that cycles of "boom and bust" were inevitable, and the substitution for it of a new economic philosophy in the Full Employment Act.

"Not until the U. S. did so after World War II had any nation in history ever escaped a major economic depression after a war," Ewing pointed out.

Murray's legislative career is in large part responsible for this achievement, Ewing said, listing the score or more of great laws in the field of labor, social security, agriculture, public health and conservation for which he has been responsible.

"THESE measures have made our economic machine work better and better," he declared.

In reply to the tribute, Murray said that he was too deeply moved to do more than attempt to express his gratitude. He recalled that at the very outset of his own working career he had joined the copper miners union when he worked in the mines at Butte, Mont.

"I will never forget those days," he said. "I'm proud that I've supported liberal causes, and I will continue to the last to support the working people of this country. The poor and the underprivileged can always count on me."

Ewing then handed Murray a scroll to which all present had affixed their signatures. It read:

"To Sen. James E. Murray, courageous, able public servant, kind and generous friend, truly good Christian gentleman, we pay tribute."

Those who have signed, however, left behind not just a few scratches of ink, but a big portion of their hearts.

CIO Honors Turner On Leaving Post

CIO leaders from Washington and from three Southern States paid tribute at a testimonial dinner recently to Scotty Turner, CIO Maritime Union port agent in Charleston, S. C., who is returning to sea after four years of service on land.

While in Charleston, Turner worked closely with the CIO Organizing Committee and helped it to chalk up more election victories in that city than in the rest of the State. Speakers at the dinner included Loren Nelles, assistant director of the Organizing Committee; Lloyd Vaughan, CIO State director in South Carolina, and his assistant, Joseph Donovan; Vice Pres. Joseph Joy, CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers; John Ramsey, Organizing Committee community relations director, and Franz Daniel, State CIO director in North Carolina, who was toastmaster.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE WRITER returned to the good old USA last week. I had been in Berlin Germany attending the world meeting of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

I had the privilege and honor of addressing the delegates on behalf of CIO. The gathering was a success. All objectives of the agenda were accomplished. The ICFTU stands as a bulwark of democracy dedicated to improving the workers' living conditions all over the world.

The CIO delegation worked in complete unison in all matters before the conference and presented the CIO's views very ably. Victor Reuther, Michael Ross, Henry Fleisher and myself comprised the CIO delegation Other CIO representatives in attendance were Stanley Ruttenberg, James Leary and Rosemary Ruane.

★

Upon my return to Washington, I found that my assistant, R. J. Thomas, and my office staff had handled matters quite well in my absence.

This week will be a significant one in Chicago. The Democratic Party will nominate someone to carry the Democratic banner in the coming presidential election. Organized labor is looking forward to the convention with keen interest. Many of our members will in fact be present at the convention itself. I was in Chicago myself last week, attending a CIO vice presidents' meeting, about which more next week.

★

Natl. Dir. John Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee reports that in a representation election at Brown Truck & Trailer Co., Morris Field, Charlotte, N. C., the CIO Auto Workers were favored by a vote of 10 to 4 for no union.

Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer of the CIO Oil Workers reports two representation election victories: Socony-Vacuum Co., East St. Louis, Ill., eligible 465, OWIU 306, AFL 89, no union 2, AFL Teamsters 0; American Cyanamid Co., Arco Atomic Energy Project, Arco, Ida., OWIU 32, AFL 28.

Vice Pres. Claude Ballard, CIO Woodworkers, reports the following representation election victories: Southern Lumber Co., Warren, Ark., IWA 201, AFL 186, no union 5, void 4; UPCO Reload, Drain, Ore., eligible 6, IWA 3, no union 2 with Intl. Org. George Hill handling the election; Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Toronto, Ont., IWA 48, no union 9. Intl. Org. J. M. Bedard directed this campaign.

Reg. Dir. John Maurillo reports a representation election victory at the Western Condensing Co., Heuvelton, N. Y., by a vote of 29 for CIO and 4 for the AFL Teamsters Union.

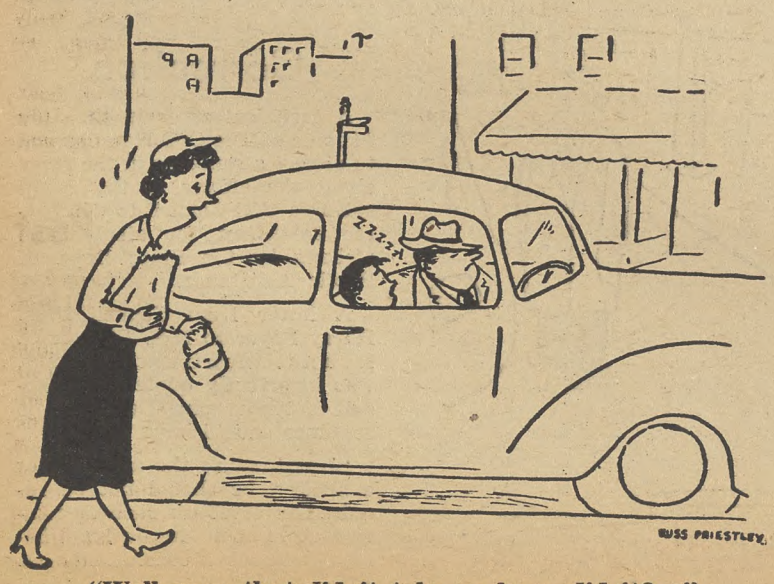
★

Reg. Dir. John Easton reports an overwhelming representation election victory for the CIO Glass Workers at the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., by the following vote: eligible 415, CIO Glass Workers 280, AFL 84, no union 6, challenged 3. Credit goes to Staff Rep. Enroch Rust of the Glass Workers.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that in a representation election at the Baugh Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., the workers favored the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers by the following vote: eligible 243, UGC&CW-CIO 98, AFL 77, challenged 6, void 2. UGC&CW Rep. Frank Podsiadlik, assisted by CIO Rubber Workers Rep. Pat Zembawer and CIO Field Rep. Robert Brylke, directed this campaign. This was a significant CIO victory, as this plant had been in the AFL for the past 12 or more years.

Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood, CIO Shipbuilding Workers, reports that in a representation election at the Todd Combustion Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., the workers favored the IUMSWA-CIO by a vote of 77 to IAM 23, no union 1, void 1.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that the IUE-CIO won a representation election at the Westinghouse Electric Co. in Union City, Ind. The workers favored the IUE-CIO by a vote of 87 to 48 for the IBEW, 7 no union. IUE-CIO Rep. Phil Harrity and the Union City IUC deserve the credit in this victory.



"Well now, that didn't take so long, did it?—"

Don't Aid GE 'Runaways,' U.S. Is Told

"DEFENSE agencies should not finance a company in its attempt to run away from its collective bargaining responsibilities."

That is the position of the IUE-CIO, faced by a General Electric attempt to move South and thus evade union contracts —with the U. S. government footing the bill for new plant construction.

John Callahan, chairman of the IUE's General Electric Conference Board, took the union's case to the National Production Authority last week, urging the NPA to deny GE's plea.

The company is asking tax amortization privileges for construction of a new plant in Rome, Ga. Construction costs have been estimated at about $25 million.

GE wants to manufacture transformers at the proposed Rome plant. Callahan, who is also business agent of IUE Local 255 in Pittsfield, Mass., pointed out that the new plant would reduce employment substantially in Pittsfield by removing most of the work.

He told Henry H. Fowler, NPA administrator, that government agencies are obliged under the Defense Production Act to concern themselves with "the maintenance of collective bargaining relationships as a prime objective."

HE demanded a thorough investigation of idle plants capable of making transformers before the amortization privilege is granted.

The IUE official pointed out that there is "additional capacity that could be utilized for the production of transformers."

He referred specifically to Fort Wayne, Ind., where GE "made transformers in the past, and where employment is now about 2500 below the peak. There is a trained labor force available, and in the opinion of our people, production could be gotten under way without too much delay," he said.

D.C. Housing Body Ends Segregation

The traditional segregation policy of the National Capital Housing Authority was adandoned last week when three new housing projects in Washington, D. C., were thrown open to both white and Negro tenants.

However, segregation will be continued in other projects where is is now in effect. The three new projects contain a total of 1300 dwelling units. One designated for Negroes is due to open next month. The second, earmarked for white tenants, will be built next year. The third, in the planning stage, had been given no racial designation.

CWA Man Named To Fund Post

Arthur Hellender, president of CIO Communications Workers Local 9410, has been named a CIO labor liaison representative with the San Francisco Federated Fund. Hellender also is president of the San Francisco CIO Council.

TWIN SISTERS, Mrs. Ida Fenrick (left) and Mrs. Martha Styles, retired at the age of 66 under the retirement plan of the Rochester, N. Y., Joint Board of the CIO Clothing Workers after working almost 50 years as needleworkers.

Reuther Lays Health Service Dearth To 'Tragic Campaign'

EFFORTS TO provide adequate medical and health services to the American people have been beaten down by a "tragic, corrosive, destructive, irresponsible campaign," according to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers.

Reuther spoke in a post-panel discussion before the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, meeting in Washington.

The "whole machinery of propaganda grinds away," he said, to destroy every effort to let communities plan collectively on health problems in the same way a family takes care of its problems. Constructive steps are called socialism, he explained.

Reuther and Pres. A. J. Hayes of the AFL Machinists represent organized labor on the commission. Both expressed concern that improvements in industrial safety have not kept pace with technological advances. One trouble, Reuther maintained, is the "purely negative" approach to safety legislation.

There is no lack of knowledge about protecting workers and the public from industrial hazards, according to Chester I. Barnard, commission chairman and retired president of the Rockefeller Foundation. The trouble, he added, is a "lack of willingness to take care of the human side of the problem."

Dr. Gordon M. Fair of Harvard Univ. observed that there is "little incentive to do things" to make industry safer because there is no profit in it.

The critical shortage of medical services and practitioners in rural areas was emphasized by Dr. George F. Bond of Bat Cave, N. C., and Dr. Eugene Dibble, medical director of Tuskeegee (Ala.) Institute.

The problem is particularly acute, they said, among southern Negroes who are unable to support physicians in their communities because they have been kept in the lowest income group by segregation and discrimination.

EVEN if medical schools are willing to accept Negro students, Dibble said, such students often cannot qualify because of poor preparation in segregated schools.

If there is any place for subsidies in medical services, said Bond, they might well be used to get students, particularly Negroes, to become general practitioners in rural areas. In North Carolina, he pointed out, there are but 73 rural physicians for 2.75 million rural residents.

Reuther and Hayes will be among commission members to hold public hearings in several cities "to hear the voices of the people on health matters."

Reuther will conduct one session in Detroit on Sept. 23. Hayes will preside at another in Philadelphia on Aug. 11. Other members will sit in Houston, Tex., Aug. 18; Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 25; Minneapolis, Sept. 2; St. Louis, Sept. 15; Cleveland, Sept. 22 and San Francisco, Sept. 29.

TWUA Shows How To Do It

THE CIO Textile Workers' Passaic (N. J.) Joint Board negotiated a new signed contract with the Flintkote Co., containing major improvements over an agreement the firm signed with the AFL textile union and later repudiated.

The CIO pact yielded a general increase of 10c an hour and an additional 5c for maintenance workers, both retroactive to May 2, and an escalator clause. The AFL had settled for an 8c general boost.

The new agreement was negotiated by a committee headed by John Chupka, administrator of the joint board, on behalf of TWUA Local 655.

The escalator clause is tied to the old series of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' cost of living index. The jumping off point was Apr. 15. Wages will be reviewed every three months, and for each change of 1.18 in the index, rates will be revised by 1c an hour. However, they will not go below the job rates set up in the contract, which provides a $1.47 an hour minimum.

In addition, the contract includes the union shop, an increase in retirement severance pay from $40 to $65 for each year of service, easing of eligibility requirements for vacation pay, improvements in seniority provisions, and other benefits which were in the old contract.

Strikers Reject 7c At Mohawk Carpet

THIRTY-SIX HUNDRED striking CIO Textile Workers last week unanimously rejected a tentative agreement between the union and the Mohawk Carpet Mills, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Mohawk offered 7c an hour increase, along with a number of other changes designed to weaken the contract.

Mohawk and two other of the largest carpet mills — Bigelow-Sanford, Amsterdam, which employs 2400, and Alexander Smith, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y., which employs 4590, have been on strike since June 1.

However, smaller carpet firms were signing contracts with TWUA for higher wage scales and with none of the crippling provisions which the big companies are requesting.

The union negotiating committee—in taking the proposal to the membership at the Mohawk Mills—noted that it was a "toss-up" chance than it might be accepted.

No increase has been received since September 1950, and according to TWUA, the workers could be paid an additional 17.5c an hour under Wage Stabilization Board regulations.

7-21

'Medical' Dodge To Fire Unionists Swatted By NLRB

"MEDICAL" examinations virtually impossible to pass were a gimmick used by East Texas Steel Castings Co. to fire union members—until the CIO Steelworkers and the National Labor Relations Board caught up with the Longview, Tex., firm.

Among those in perfect health fired on the spot for "asthma" or "varicose veins" were not only those seen at an outdoor union meeting but four employes who attended an NLRB hearing on the representation election (which the USA-CIO won handily in spite of the terror tactics).

The NLRB ordered the reinstatement of 13 fired union members with back pay.

It also ordered the firm to stop discouraging membership with such or similar tactics, to stop its phony excuses for not bargaining and to stop spying on union meetings or third-degreeing employes on their membership. What's more, the firm may give no more physical examination in the future for any reason without negotiating them with the union. **(LPA)**

Chemical Workers Win 15½c Raise

A 15½c wage increase has been won for some 2100 employes by the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers in a new contract with the Laclede Gas Co., St. Louis. The hike brings average pay for production workers to $1.90 an hour.

BattleForRent Control Won In Newark

RENT CONTROLS will be continued in the Newark, N.J., area as the result of an all-out battle waged by the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council.

Acting under the authority of the new rent control law, the Newark city commission voted to extend controls until next Apr. 30. Action came following a plea by Joel R. Jacobson, executive secretary of the Essex-West Hudson council.

He cited statistics compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showing a gain of only 7% in new building in Newark in a 10-year period ending in 1950.

This was the second lowest percentage increase for Jersey's 20 largest communities, Jacobson said. Actually, the "net gain," he added, is only 476 new units when veterans' housing and demolition of residential buildings are considered.

"These new units," he added, "are available only if you are able to spend $100 for three rooms, or $125 for four rooms."

Next Time, Just Wave That Cone Past Ice Cream

It just doesn't pay to be generous.

That's the opinion of Ohio workers following two recent cases before the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation.

One was the case of a girl fired by a drug store chain for "misconduct." The misconduct, according to the employer's testimony, was "putting chicken in the chicken soup."

The other case found a waitress fired because, according to the manager's testimony, "she puts too much ice cream in the scoop and she puts too much syrup on the sundaes."

In both cases, the employer claimed the discharge was "for just cause," thus attempting to deprive the workers of unemployment compensation.

In both cases, the board weighed the fantastic testimony, and came up with decisions favoring the workers.

City Income Tax Blocked By UAW

The CIO Auto Workers have won a long fight against imposition of a city income tax in Saginaw, Mich.

The State Supreme Court has ruled that such a levy violates the city charter. It had been pushed by business interests and was tied in with a cut in property taxes. The UAW showed the tax would amount to more than the saving except for those whose homes were valued at $20,000 or more.

Canners 'Fear' Skyrocketing Prices As Canned Goods Controls Are Lifted

THE INCOME of the average American during May was at the rate of $1678 a year, close to the all-time high, the Dept. of Commerce reported last week.

The average American worker, his solvency battered into a shadow of its former self, will need every penny of it, these other developments last week presaged:

• The Office of Price Stabilization in accordance with one of the costlier provisions of the price-freeing, wage-freezing Defense Production Act extension, lifted controls on practically all canned and frozen fruits and vegetables—items that account for about 20% of the average family's food expenditure and 7% of its total budget.

Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall predicted prices will soar almost immediately on many items. And vegetable canners, according to an article in the New York Journal of Commerce, "fear prices may get out of hand."

• The OPS, its budget request slashed by a Congress apparently unable to distinguish economy from extravagance, will have to furlough about 6150 of its 12,000 employes by Sept. 1. It just won't have the money to pay for them.

What consumers save in taxes will be more than made up by higher prices charged by profiteers who will be able to operate scot-free because the OPS won't have the manpower to keep them under control.

• President Truman, with some hesitation, signed the miscalled Fair Trade Act. This permits distributors and merchants within a state to set an agreed price on trade marked and name brand products that all retailers must observe. According to its opponents, it will add $2 billion a year to the cost of living.

• The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index jumped for the third successive week, gaining 10c and reaching $6.61. The index, which represents the total prices of 31 commonly used foods, has risen 22c in three weeks.

The lifting of price controls on canned and frozen fruits and vegetables was forced on the OPS by an amendment to the Defense Production Act sponsored by Rep. Harrison (D. Va.). It exempted from controls "fruits and vegetables in fresh or processed form," and was passed on the theory that prices were on their way down. The fresh items have not been controlled.

In actual fact, three days before Arnall acted the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that retail food prices went up .3% between June 13 and June 30—due to boosts in the prices of fruits and vegetables and of eggs. Fruits and vegetables jumped 1.6% (green beans 55%; lettuce 23%; fresh tomatoes 10%), while eggs were up 7.8%.

The OPS said the order covers about 90% of the field—canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, including baby foods; fruit and vegetable juices, potato chips and dried fruits.

The other 10%, which the OPS is still studying, includes items which often are combined with other products that may or may not still be controlled. Included in this category are such dining room table standbys as vegetable soups, jams, jellies, preserves, catsup, tomato sauce and chili sauce.

ARNALL, in discussing the appropriation, said employes must be released "in spite of our great need for their help in the stabilization program, because our appropriation is not big enough to pay for them."

"We still intend to carry on the very best price control program we can," he added. "And we certainly don't intend to go into a willy-nilly rush of lifting price control ceilings just because our staff will be so reduced."

In a letter to OPS employes apprising them of the situation, Arnall said:

"With the cost of living at an all-time high and defense expenditures growing, we are determined to operate the most effective price stabilization program we possibly can under these new and more difficult conditions, and the staff remaining with the agency will play a vital role in accomplishing this aim."

When President Truman signed the so-called Fair Trade Act, he declared he didn't think it was the best answer to the problem that might be found. He urged Congress to investigate the whole field not only of fair trade laws, but "the related problems of price discrimination and anti-trust policy."

He said he signed the act because "it does have value in eliminating certain unfair competitive practices, and thereby will help small businessmen to stay in business."

"At the same time," he added, "I believe the 'fair trade' laws do remove some competitive forces which should be retained in our progressive economy."

While the act was being hotly debated in Congress, supporters claimed it would protect independent small merchants against cut-throat competition. Opponents attacked it as weakening the anti-trust laws.

Big Biz Fights Reapportionment In Michigan

BIG BUSINESS in Michigan is fighting to keep its grip on the Legislature.

Just before the deadline for filing petitions in the State's legislative reapportionment fight, an organization sponsored by moneyed interests showed up with a plan which would freeze the present inequitable distribution of seats.

Called a "balanced legislature" proposal, it nevertheless would freeze a situation where one senatorial district has 10 times the population of another district, and would permit a house district to contain up to three times the number of voters in another.

The Michigan CIO Council has supported the Michigan Committe for Representative Government, which obtained 270,000 signatures to a plan described by Pres. August Scholle as "the only one embodying the democratic principles of representation on which our country and State were founded."

Both redistricting proposals will go on the ballot.

$6 Pay Hike For IAWOC OK'd

The Wage Stabilization Board has given final approval to a $6.25 average weekly pay increase for Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. agents negotiated by the CIO Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee. The increase is retroactive to last Dec. 3.

Correction

A technical error in the July 14 issue of The CIO News served to distort a sentence in the story about the efforts of the Pennsylvania CIO Council to win better treatment for steel union strikers by the State Dept. of Public Assistance.

A letter from Council Pres. Harry Boyer to Mrs. Eleanor G. Evans, department secretary, was incorrectly quoted as a result of typographical errors. The sentence should have read:

"Just because the applicant is a striker, he should not be required to establish such destitution as to come cup in hand before being given consideration as to his needs."

Long Steel Strike Won

—SEE PAGE 3

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

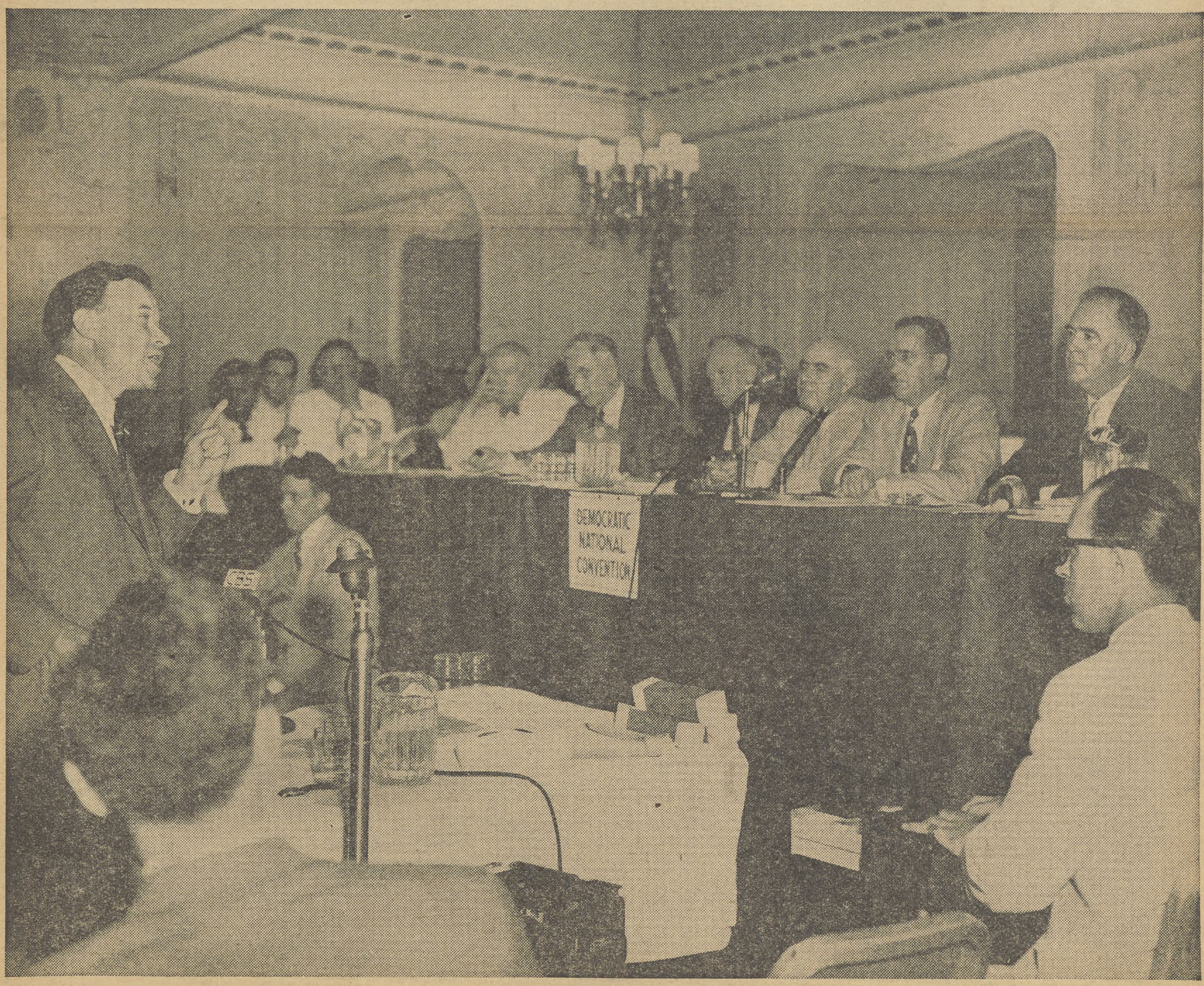
$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 28, 1952 | 82 | No. 30

Demos Demand 'Unfair' T-H Law Repeal, Pledge Fair Deal Drive

—SEE PAGE 2



HOW TO WIN IN '52—A call to the Democrats to "get back in 1952 to the Roosevelt-Truman New Deal and Fair Deal policies that have conferred tremendous benefits upon all our people" was voiced before Democratic Platform Committee in Chicago. Walter P. Reuther (left), CIO vice president and Auto Workers president, warned Democrats cannot win unless they stand four-square for human rights. James B. Carey (back to camera), CIO secretary-treasurer and Electrical Workers president, expressed similar views at committee hearing. (Stories page 2.)

Crumpled Dixiecrats Fight For Lives

(By a Staff Correspondent)

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago—With all the excitement and fatigue of an extra-inning ball game, the Democratic convention wound up its Chicago stand last week—and wrote some major political history.

The history wasn't limited to the selection of a presidential candidate and a vice-presidential running mate, just after this paper went to press.

The story of the convention was written in perhaps the most thorough-going liberal platform ever adopted by the Democratic party; in the emergence of a group of younger liberals determined to make the party a better, more consistent force for progressive government; and in the last-ditch defense by the party's Dixiecrats and old guard political bosses.

The developing story of these new political forces was hazy at times, and often lost in the mass of oratory, political maneuvering and parliamentary infighting.

But, when it was possible to look through the haze, these facts emerged:

1. The Democratic platform goes down the line for a Fair Deal platform.

2. The Dixiecrat-old guard group, which in 1948 almost killed off the civil rights program, was unable to stop or even delay the adoption of a strong program for minority rights and for official Democrat sanction to break the filibuster hold of the Dixiecrats in the Senate.

3. The liberal bloc succeeded in writing into the convention rules a provision that will have the effect, in the years ahead, of forcing reactionary southern Democrats to either belong to the party and support it, or stop their southern Republican masquerade.

The adoption of that loyalty rule could—though it may not necessarily work out that way—give Southern voters a clearcut choice between liberal and conservative candidates and policies, a choice that they have not often had in the past.

Four years ago it was the liberal bloc in the Democratic party that was fighting for its life and its future. At Philadelphia, in 1948, it took a superhuman effort to write a real civil rights plank into the platform.

At Chicago, in 1952, the picture was turned around. It was the southern conservatives, like Gov. Battle of Virginia and Gov. Byrnes of South Carolina, who had their backs to the wall. They won a tactical victory in the seating of three southern state delegations which had not signed the loyalty oath.

It was a new and strange sight—to see die-hards like Battle and Byrnes and others of their group fighting for their right to vote, fighting for a voice in the convention, fighting essentially for their political future.

In 1952, that arrogance had crumpled. The three balky state delegations won their final voting status almost on their knees—for they had promised, in one form or another, that the Democratic slate would go on the ballot in their home states.

That slate—being chosen as The CIO News went to press—will have to campaign, whoever may be carrying the party's standard in the election, on a platform that minces no words in calling for repeal of Taft-Hartley, in urging a higher federal minimum wage standards, in striking at filibuster rules in Congress and in providing a strong and foresighted foreign policy program.

That platform will be largely ignored by the Dixiecrats in the next session of Congress, if history since 1948 has taught any lessons.

But the Dixiecrats know from the record of this convention that Democrats are supposed to be Democrats, and that the record will be under critical examination during the next two sessions of Congress.

Fair Deal Platform Reflects Labor's Goals

By MILTON PLUMB

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago—The Fair Deal is the goal for America.

Delegates to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago made this clear by adopting a hard-hitting program pledging their party's support to measures that will carry forward the great social and economic reforms of the New Deal and the Fair Deal and insure "world peace with honor."

In its positive reaffirmations, the Democratic Party's 1952 platform—adopted by voice vote shortly before 1 a.m. on July 24—contrasts sharply with the generally negative program which the Republican Party had approved in the same hall two weeks earlier.

The Democratic document reflects the careful consideration which the Democratic Platform Committee gave to the needs and wishes of the people, as expressed by representatives of labor, farmers, small business and the common people. The Republican Party's platform almost totally ignored the people's interests and gave preferred treatment to big business, special interests and reactionary pressure groups.

Where the GOP "commended" the oppressive provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, hedged on civil rights, and partisanly criticized the Roosevelt-Truman foreign policies which have done so much to build up the free world, the Democrats came out fighting on behalf of a people's democratic program on all these basic issues.

The Democratic Platform calls for:

1. Outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, which it unequivocably proclaims is unfair to labor.

2. A strengthened civil rights plank, hailed by Negro leaders as a "distinct advance" over the 1948 pledge, and buttressed by a supplementary plank calling for action as soon as the 83rd Congress convenes to end the Senate filibuster.

3. Continuation and strengthening of our foreign policy of aid to and alliances with friendly nations abroad and the building up—so long as necessary—of balanced forces for land, sea and air defense.

The Democrats declared forthrightly that taxes are high because of the military spending that is necessary if our nation is to remain strong, and honestly rejected making "reckless promises" like the Republicans to reduce them at the present time. They called, however, for elimination of loopholes in the tax laws which benefit special interests, and for a lowering of taxes on low incomes as soon as possible.

By coming out strongly in support of the United Nations as the world's best existing instrument for peace, the Democrats destroyed within their ranks all traces of the isolationism that is latent in the mealy-mouthed phrasing of the GOP foreign policy plank. They stood firmly behind the Administration's actions in Korea, and proclaimed that present foreign policies are halting Communist imperialism and winning the peace.

Taken as a whole, the platform represents a significant victory for the liberal forces within the Democratic Party. While it does not go as far or take as forthright a stand on some issues as had been called for by CIO representatives before the drafting committee, its general emphasis is one which labor can wholeheartedly support.

If adhered to legislatively, it will enable the party to "get back in 1952 to the Roosevelt-Truman New Deal and Fair Deal policies that have conferred tremendous benefits upon all our people." That was the basic request made before the drafting committee by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther when they testified July 21.

CIO's testimony before the platform committee was regarded by many members of the press covering it as one of the high marks in the history of American labor. The attention on the part of committee members and the ringing applause at its conclusion which it elicited were unequalled at any other point in the long hearings.

Carey, charged with responsibility for presenting a detailed statement of CIO platform recommendations, began by emphasizing that the CIO was there because "we want a government responsive to the needs of the people." He pointed out that CIO testimony on behalf of its 6 million members and the 18 million other members of their families summed up the views of at least one-sixth of the population.

CIO recommendations to the Democratic Platform Committee were almost identical with those presented before the Republicans. They were expanded, however, to include a new demand for reform of the present structure of congressional committees and a new paragraph on the subject of labor relations.

In regard to the latter, the CIO asserted that "collective bargaining is a fixture in all phases of American life. Our laws and practices should improve and extend its principles, not contract or restrict them. To single out labor for repression in the field of collective bargaining is un-American."

The proposal for congressional committee reform—part of the CIO effort to end Dixiegop coalition control of Congress—was declared "particularly applicable to the Democratic Party, which has far too often permitted its programs to be sabotaged in congressional committees by reactionaries from the South who feel free to repudiate their obligations to all the American people."

"It is time the Democratic Party realized," Carey said, "that the American labor movement views Congress largely through its committees. It breaks a labor leader's heart to sit before a committee that has a Barden or a Congressman Wood and other men not from industrial areas working with evil Republicans to sabotage the labor legislation program."

The CIO statement emphasized the need for a strong program in the area of human rights and hit the filibuster as the greatest obstacle to its realization.

It called for "economically sound" and "morally right" principles in regard to defense mobilization, control of inflation, housing and rent control, health, social security and minimum wage laws, development of natural resources, education and foreign policy.

Reuther said that the Democratic Party this November would be asking the American people to again bestow upon it tremendous power over their lives and futures.

"You will get it," he declared, "only if you demonstrate the sense of moral responsibility that ought to go with that power. No political party that compromises on fundamental issues when freedom is being challenged has a moral right to win. The Democratic Party has a right to power only if it stands four-square for human rights."

On the question of civil rights, Reuther called the Senate Rule permitting filibusters the gravedigger of civil rights legislation.

"Any civil rights plank that still lets the gravedigger remain would be not only an insult to the American people but a moral sin," he said. "The question of civil rights may be a minority problem in America, but in the world it is a majority problem. More than half the people of the world are affected by racial discrimination."

"If any labor leader says that he can deliver the labor vote, he is trying to kid you," Reuther declared. "What a labor leader can do, however, is to arouse the workers around issues, and they—the workers—will deliver their own vote."

Reuther said that in 1948 American labor had turned out and worked because the Democratic Party platform had offered them a basic program they believed in.

"But unless you give us the tools to work with, the kind of platform that workers can support in 1952, you can't win," he added. "All of the eloquence, all of the political oratory will not make one particle of difference in winning the struggle for men's hearts and minds."

The platform which the committee reported out three days later proved conclusively—and not by empty gestures—that those who drafted it had done more than merely hear the CIO presentation.

They also, unlike the Republican platform committee, had understood.

(The story of the talks with Vice Pres. Alben Barkley at the convention, Page 5; Platform excerpts, Page 4).

Reuther Had The Last Laugh

House Majority Leader McCormack (D. Mass.) and CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther marked one up against each other in a friendly exchange before the Democratic Platform Committee.

Reuther wound up an attack on the McCarran Immigration Act by asserting: "You either ought to repeal the McCarran Act or tear down the Statue of Liberty. They are incompatible in America."

"You're urging repeal, of course," McCormick, chairman of the platform drafting committee, quipped.

But Reuther got the biggest laugh a few minutes later when McCormack asked if he didn't think that Lincoln would be a Democrat were he alive today.

"I'll make that decision," Reuther answered, "after I see what you do with the platform."

Carey Had The Last Word

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey had the last word with a woman when he testified before the Democratic Platform Committee. He requested the group to reject a plank supporting the so-called "Equal Rights" Amendment.

Delegate Dorothy Satti, of New London, Conn., arose and asked, "Why is the CIO for equal rights for everybody except women?"

"The delegate misunderstands our opposition," Carey replied. "I assure her that I am deeply concerned over the welfare of my sisters, who come from a family whose women have had to work."

"Your sisters should have brought you up better, young man," Mrs. Satti sniffed.

But she remained quiet after Carey patiently went on to explain that the amendment would deprive women in industry of protection they now receive.

Steel Strike Ends; Union Shop Won

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE LONGEST steel strike in U.S. history ended July 25 when the CIO Steelworkers Wage Policy Committee, meeting in Washington, ratified a settlement worked out in the White House.

"This agreement symbolizes a mighty victory for the steel workers of the United States," the committee declared.

"It marks a great new forward stride in the efforts of the Steelworkers of this nation to achieve a decent life for themselves and their families; it provides for the total elimination, partially now and the balance at the end of a year, of the existing differential between iron ore wage scales and steel plant scales; it makes tremendous progress toward the elimination of all the other unfair differentials that have plagued this industry for many years; it provides the basis for working conditions on the job; and, by no means least, it provides a new foundation of recognition and security for our great union." *(Text on Page 8.)*

As soon as the committee acted, Pres. Philip Murray, head of both the CIO and the victorious Steelworkers, sent word to locals in all parts of the strike-bound industry to break up their picket lines and go back to work after nearly eight weeks of a walkout that had shut down more than 90% of the country's steel production capacity.

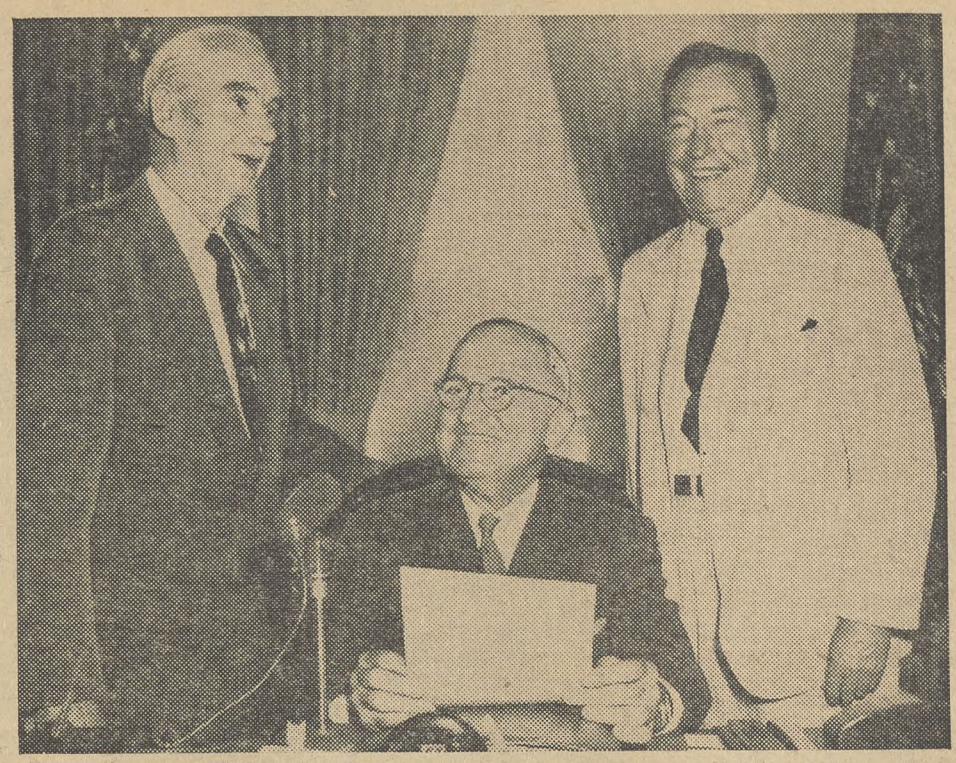
The settlement was negotiated principally by Murray and Pres. Benjamin F. Fairless of U.S. Steel at an all-day meeting in the White House after President Truman, according to reports, "laid down the law" and demanded that they come up with an agreement.

It was accepted by other union negotiators and by spokesmen for the other Big Six steel producers — Bethlehem, Jones & Laughlin, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, and Inland subject to approval by the union's Wage Policy Committee.

Basically, it provides for a wage increase, retroactive to Mar. 1, of 12.5c an hour in the rate for the Class 1, or lowest, job classification in the standard basic steel agreement, with the spread between the other job classes increased by a half-cent; a boost in differentials from the present 4c to 6c for the second shift and from 6c to 9c for the third trick; six paid holidays, with double time for holidays worked; three weeks vacation after 15 years' service retroactive to Jan. 1; decrease of the southern differential by 5c an hour, and a union security clause based on the modified Bethlehem union shop contract provision.

The new contracts to be signed with each producer will run to June 30, 1954, subject to reopening by either party as of June 30, 1953, on the question of general wage rates only.

The settlement also gave the iron ore miners of Northern Minnesota and Michigan something they have been seeking for many years—wage parity between mine and mill jobs in comparable classifications. The agreement provides that part of the differential be eliminated at the end of the strike, by negotiation, and the rest as of July 1, 1953.



IT'S ALL OVER NOW—Bitterness which marked eight-week long basic steel strike was replaced by these jovial smiles as President Truman, flanked by CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray (left) and U. S. Steel Pres. Ben. Fairless, announced strike settlement in which union won major union shop demand.

Dr. John R. Steelman, White House aide and acting defense mobilization director, announced that he had instructed Economic Stabilization Director Roger L. Putnam to authorize a price increase of $5.20 a ton in carbon steel. Some other types will go up more and others less, with the average estimated at about $5.60. The present average is $110 a ton.

The increase includes $2.84 allowable under the Capehart Amendment and 70c to offset a freight rate increase that became effective May 2.

The string of events that ended in settlement of the strike started on July 20, when at the behest of the government another in the series of negotiation meetings was held in Pittsburgh. Like those that preceded it, it failed.

The following day, the USA-CIO Wage Policy Committee met in Pittsburgh, praised Murray and other officers for their leadership, and demanded the contract improvements recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board as the price of peace.

An invitation was extended to top steel industry executives to meet with the committee. Unexpectedly, it was accepted by Stephens; Vice Pres. Joseph Larkin and John H. Morse, general counsel, of Bethlehem, and Ben Moreell, board chairman of Jones & Laughlin.

Before they spoke, Murray outlined the major obstacles to settlement—failure to give the Steelworkers the same type of union shop the industry gives its other workers; U. S. Steel's insistence on a management rights clause that could wipe out contract gains, and settlement of the iron dispute.

The producers were heard attentively and applauded politely—but they were not able to change the committee's stand.

Late on July 23, President Truman issued a call for Murray and Stephens to appear at the White House next day, meet with him, and then go into negotiations.

During the day other union and company officials joined in the talks—USA-CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald, Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, and several district directors for the union; and Larkin, Morse, Vice Pres. John A. Stephens and Board Vice Chairman Roger Blough of U.S. Steel, and spokesmen for the other firms.

When the settlement ending the long strike—two days short of eight full weeks—was finally evolved, the President himself made the announcement. He called reporters into his office and sitting at his desk, flanked by Murray and Fairless, he read the following statement:

"Mr. Murray and Mr. Fairless have just advised me that six major steel companies and the United Steelworkers of America have reached agreement on important basic issues. The union is calling its national Wage Policy Committee to meet in Washington tomorrow for the purpose of ratifying the agreement. This should lead to speedy resumption of steel production."

The six major companies represent about two-thirds of the country's basic steel production capacity.

Murray and Fairless smiled happily as they posed on the White House steps for photographers.

"Are you satisfied with the terms?" Murray was asked.

"I wouldn't be recommending them if I wasn't," he answered.

Both expressed the hope that there would be no bitterness as an aftermath of the walkout.

"I hope," said Fairless, "that it will be the last strike that we will ever have in our great industry and that our relationships in the future will prevent a recurrence of what we have just gone through."

"I echo the sentiments of Mr. Fairless," said Murray. "I express the hope that as a result of our negotiations here that we will be able to build up in the industry good friendly cooperative relationships between all of these companies and our union."

In keeping with their expressed hopes, Murray and Fairless said they will make a joint speaking tour of U.S. Steel plants as a step in helping promote better labor-management relations. The union and other companies, it was expected, would follow suit.

Thus ended eight months of the dispute between the USA-CIO and the basic steel industry. They were eight months which saw the union repeatedly postpone its strike—for a total of 99 days—at the request of President Truman, eight months in which the industry actually forced the issue by refusing to accept the recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board.

The strike started June 2, when the Supreme Court ruled that the President exceeded his powers in seizing the industry to halt a walkout.

The eight weeks since then were weeks that saw the rank and file stand firm in the face of the bitterest and most virulent propaganda ever hurled against a group of workers who wanted nothing more revolutionary than better wages and working conditions for themselves and a little security for their union.

Meantime, the USA-CIO reached a settlement with the Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. in months of negotiations directed by the WSB.

The new agreement provides for a general wage increase of 12c an hour retroactive to Jan. 1 and another 4c effective July 1.

Workers in Kaiser plants at Newark, O., and Halethorpe, Md., get an additional 6.3c retroactive to Jan. 1, while at Trentwood, Mead and Tacoma, Wash., increments between job classes were boosted from 3.3c to 3.8c an hour, also retroactive to Jan. 1.

Effective next Jan. 1, the premium on the second shift will be increased from 4c to 6c an hour, and on the third shift from 6c to 9c.

The company also agreed to pay an additional 3c an hour toward the cost of an improved social insurance program which is to be negotiated. The contract runs to June 30, 1954, with a wage reopening on June 30, 1953 that gives the union the right to strike if no agreement is reached.

The union shop included in the previous agreement was continued unchanged.

In another branch of the same industry, union negotiators were trying last week to work out an agreement with the Aluminum Co. of America. The meetings, also ordered by the WSB, were being held in Washington.

Maimed Miner Helps As Picket

On Nov. 19, 1951, Nazzareno Romitelli, a member of CIO Steelworkers Local 2078 at the Oliver Iron Mining Co. taconite operation at Iron Mountain, near Eveleth, Minn., was almost blown to pieces.

A dynamite explosion ripped through a drift in which he was working. It left him with one eye blinded and only slight vision in the other, fractures of the skull, jaw, three ribs and right leg, both eardrums punctured, and his face and skull full of rock fragments. He was discharged as totally disabled and unable to work.

A few days ago another iron miner led him into strike headquarters at Eveleth, on Minnesota's Mesabi Range. To help out the boys he used to work with, he volunteered for picket duty.

Merchant Aids Steel Strikers

Who said that gratitude is a thin coin? S. J. Rudolph, Lorain, O., jeweler, doesn't believe it.

Many CIO Steelworkers used to patronize his store. After they went on strike, Rudolph remembered them, and last week announced that $1000 a week would be available for loans without interest to the steel strikers—and men employed in allied industries. Limit of each loan was set at $20 a week.

Contract Gains In Summary

Wage and other contract gains chalked up for nearly 650,000 members of the CIO Steelworkers covered by the strike settlement are:

The modified union shop.

An increase of 12.5c an hour in the Class 1, or lowest, job rate.

An increase in the spread between other job classes by one-half cent an hour.

General increases retroactive to Mar. 1.

An increase in shift differentials from 4c to 6c on the second turn and from 6c to 9c on the third trick.

A cut of 5c an hour in the southern differential.

Six paid holidays, with double time for those worked.

Elimination of the differential between iron ore mine and steel plant rates in the respective job classifications, in part at present and the balance as of July 1, 1953.

The Democratic Platform

The Democratic platform is a document which, if given a fair chance in Congress, will go far to carry out the programs of the Fair Deal.

On foreign policy, on Taft-Hartley, on civil rights, on farm problems, the Democrats drafted and accepted a document dedicated to the idea that government should serve all the people.

At almost every paragraph, it stands in startling contrast to the Republican platform adopted two weeks earlier in Chicago.

In Taft-Hartley, the Republicans professed to see a good law which might perhaps need only a few trifling changes, along the lines proposed by Sen. Taft himself a couple of years ago.

The Democrats, on the other hand, saw Taft-Hartley in its true light—a law "inadequate, unfair and unworkable" —and they "strongly" advocated its repeal.

Similarly, the Democrats took a realistic approach toward the civil rights problem. The platform acknowledges that state and local handling of discrimination matters is not enough, as the Republicans would like us to believe.

It calls not only for "equality of opportunity" legislation for jobs—a synonym for FEPC—but for federal strengthening of every phase of the civil rights structure.

Supporters of civil rights legislation likewise can take heart from the Democrats' belief that action must be taken early in the next session to change the Senate rules to curb the power of the filibuster crowd.

The platform is merely a document—a set of goals and aspirations. It takes full meaning only as it gets support from the men and women who gain office in the November elections.

The CIO will be on the job, in the months after the election, to make certain that Democrats who win office on the basis of that excellent document will remember it, live by it, and fight for the legislation which it promises to the American people.

Victory In Steel

The steel strike, settled just before this paper went to press, represents a magnificent victory for the United Steelworkers of America. Steel workers won substantial wage increases and the essentials of the union shop.

The victory was achieved only after some eight weeks of strike—a strike that reflected the determination and self-discipline of the workers and a deep-seated belief in the justice of their cause.

The strike occurred because stubborn management was insistent upon a strike, but management did not anticipate the solidity of the membership and it did not estimate the great sense of justice and fair play which has marked President Truman throughout the entire dispute.

Management-employee relations in steel can now be repaired and vastly improved. The responsibility lies on management to rise above the pettiness and irresponsibility of the past few months and to meet the union half way in building a better, more secure future for the men and women of steel.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve
Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV July 28, 1952 No. 30

Dial A Clear Picture

What The Demos Pledge

The text of the labor plank—"A Fair Deal for Workers"—in the platform adopted at the Democratic National Convention follows in part:

Good Incomes. There can be no national prosperity unless our working men and women continue to prosper and enjoy rising living standards. The rising productivity of American workers is a key to our unparalled progress. Good incomes for our workers are the secret of our great and growing consumer markets.

Labor-Management Relations. Good labor-management relations are essential to good incomes for wage earners and rising output from our factories.

We believe that to the widest possible extent consistent with the public interest, management and labor should determine wage rates and conditions of employment through free collective bargaining.

Taft-Hartley Act. We strongly advocate the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Taft-Hartley Act has proven itself to be inadequate, unfair and unworkable. It interferes in an arbitrary manner with collective bargaining, tipping the scales in favor of management against labor.

The Taft-Hartley Act has revived the injunction as a weapon against labor in industrial relations. The act has arbitrarily forbidden traditional hiring practices which are desired by both management and labor in many industries.

The act has forced workers to act as strikebreakers against their fellow unionists. The act has served to interfere with one of the most fundamental rights of American workers—the right to organize in unions of their own choosing.

We deplore the fact that the Taft-Hartley Act provides an inadequate and unfair means of meeting with national emergency situations.

We advocate legislation that will enable the President to deal fairly and effectively with cases where a breakdown in collective bargaining seriously threatens the national safety or welfare.

In keeping with the progress of the times, and based on past experience, a new legislative approach toward the entire labor-management problem should be explored.

The text of the Democrats' civil rights plank follows:

IN ORDER that the will of the American people may be expressed upon all legislative proposals, we believe that action should be taken at the beginning of the 83d Congress to improve congressional procedures so that votes may be had and decisions made after reasonable debate without being blocked by a minority in either house.

The Democratic party is committed to support and advance the individual rights and liberties of all Americans.

Our country is founded on the proposition that all men are created equal.

This means that all citizens are equal before the law and should enjoy equal political rights. They should have equal opportunities for education, for economic advancement and for decent living conditions.

We will continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination based on race, religion or national origin.

We know this task requires action, not just in one section of the nation, but in all sections. It requires the cooperative efforts of individual citizens and action by state and local governments.

It also requires federal action. The federal government must live up to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence and must exercise the powers vested in it by the Constitution.

We are proud of the progress that has been made in securing equality of treatment and opportunity in the nation's armed forces and the civil service and all areas under federal jurisdiction.

The Dept. of Justice has taken an important part in successfully arguing in the courts for the elimination of many illegal discriminations, including those involving rights to own and use real property, to engage in gainful occupations and to enroll in publicly-supported educational institutions. We are determined the federal government shall continue such policies.

At the same time, we favor federal legislation effectively to secure these rights for everyone: (1) The right to equal opportunity for employment; (2) the right to full and equal participation in the nation's political life, free from arbitrary restraints.

The Story Of Labor's Meeting With Veep

ALBEN BARKLEY, a great public servant and a tested friend of labor, won the acclaim of the Democratic convention both before and after his speech last week—a speech that summed up his belief in a fighting brand of liberal politics.

It was a speech that filled the delegates and the nationwide radio-TV audience with memories of many years of faithful political struggle for the principles of the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

And as he spoke last Wednesday, the audience recognized the drama of the 74-year-old Veep, who had withdrawn from the presidential nomination race after a group of leaders of the CIO and AFL had told him they were unable to support his campaign.

That decision, transmitted to the Vice President during the course of breakfast on Monday, attracted wide attention and considerable discussion, both among union members and the general public.

It was a painful task for the union officials, each one of whom knew at first hand the Veep's long service to labor and to liberal politics in America. Yet, even after taking that admirable record into consideration, they felt they had no alternative in view of the Veep's 74 years—more years than any American President has had when moving into the White House.

On Saturday, July 19, and Sunday, July 20—the weekend just before the Democratic convention opened—Chicago was full of rumors that the Veep was winning strong support from curious quarters for his Presidential candidacy.

The support seemed to be coming from numerous Dixiecrats and from some of the "professional politicians" on the Democratic Party's extreme right wing—men like Jim Farley of New York, for instance, who had broken with President Roosevelt and never showed much warmth for Pres. Truman's Fair Deal.

The matter was discussed at length among the CIO top officials present in Chicago on Sunday, July 20.

Participating in those discussions were Dir. Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee; Executive Vice President Allan Haywood; Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Pres. Walter Reuther of the United Automobile Workers; Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers Intl. Union; Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers, and others.

Their conclusion seemed to be (1) that the Vice President's age would be a serious barrier to his success in the coming campaign, even making allowances for Barkley's extraordinary vigor; and (2) that the Dixiecrat wing might jump onto the Barkley coattails in the hope of strengthening their position within the party either in victory or defeat in November.

Conversations were held on Sunday, July 20, with leading AFL officials present in Chicago—among them Vice-Pres. George Harrison, who heads the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; and Joseph Keenan, former director of Labor's League for Political Education.

Finding themselves in common agreement, a phone call was placed to the White House on Sunday afternoon. Both Kroll and Harrison spoke to a White House official — not President Truman — and expressed fear that the way the Barkley for President move was going, it might catapult anti-Fair Deal groups in the party into a position of control.

Both in this conversation and in every other discussion, the union officials emphasized their great devotion and respect for Barkley and the principles for which he personally stands. But, they felt, the other factors were of over-riding importance to the future of democratic trade unionism in America and could not be ignored.

Within an hour, Barkley—presumably having heard of the phone discussion with Washington—called both Kroll and Harrison, and invited a group of the CIO and AFL leaders to breakfast with him the next day, on Monday, July 21.

With more than 500 newspapermen on the convention scene, the hope that plans for the breakfast might not be made public, was soon dashed, and newspapermen learned the general outline of the story.

At that point, Kroll told newsmen:

"I have the utmost respect, admiration and affection for Vice-President Barkley. It's a matter of extreme and sincere regret that we're not able to support him because of his age."

The breakfast was held at Barkley's hotel suite the next morning. Among those attending, for the CIO, were Kroll, Reuther, Knight, Beirne, and Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers.

That night, the Veep withdrew from the Presidential sweepstakes. The Veep said he had felt his long experience in national and international affairs might prove of value to the nation, and that he had been urged by many citizens to run for the office.

Barkley said he would be "derelict" in his duty if he did not explain his reasons for withdrawing. He said he had always believed that the Democratic Party should favor all segments of the nation without favor, and that none should dominate.

He added: "Since arriving in Chicago, I have learned that certain self-anointed political labor leaders have taken upon themselves to announce their opposition to me as a Democratic nominee for President."

The Veep said that these union officials admitted to him that weeks ago they had committed themselves to other candidates in the Democratic race.

In fact, however, none of the CIO leaders who had met with Barkley was committed in any such way, and the CIO had made no commitment in support of any candidate.

'Dear Alben'—A Wire By Murray

The following message was sent to Vice-President Barkley by CIO Pres. Philip Murray on July 23, a few hours before the Veep addressed the Democratic convention:

Dear Alben:

I am writing you because in the heat and turmoil of current political development, events have transpired which are being used to come between us.

You and I, for a lifetime, have stood together for the things in which we believe, each in our chosen fields of endeavor. I will be satisfied if in my life as a representative of working people I attain a measure of their esteem and affection that you have gained through your magnificent efforts on their behalf in the halls of Congress and as Vice President.

Our fight has always been your fight. You have always been ready to listen to our problems, to assist us in winning economic justice, and your great heart has always been filled with sympathy and concern for all Americans of all stations. Our love for you is exceeded only by the overwhelming tide of affection for you which I know is in the hearts of all Americans.

I want you to know that for my part nothing will ever destroy that feeling.

PHILIP MURRAY

PAC Comment On Barkley

A few hours after the Veep's statement, the CIO Political Action Committee issued this comment:

"Vice President Barkley's statement reflects his great and understandable disappointment over the failure of his candidacy. It is regrettable that in a moment of emotional stress, he has allowed the pangs of that disappointment to distort what transpired at our meeting with him on Monday morning.

"The facts are that he invited us to breakfast, together with representatives of the AFL and the railroad brotherhoods, at which time he asked for our support. We explained to him honestly and in all candor our reasons for being unable to give him the support which he sought.

"We felt he was too old to undertake the tremendous burdens of the campaign and of the Presidency, and that his great name and reputation were being used by those who have always opposed the policies he advocated.

"We explained that many of the CIO members who are delegates to this convention were 'committed to favorite sons or other candidates' by the voters who sent them to Chicago that they are morally and legally obligated to abide by those instructions.

"The program for which the CIO stands has been expressed publicly to the platform committees of both conventions and in many prior public utterances. It is the same program, in large part, for which the Vice President has fought during his long and honored public career.

"We are sorry that the Vice President, for whom we still have great respect and admiration, has permitted his disappointment to temporarily cloud his judgment. We are confident, however, that when his calmer judgment prevails, he will recognize the rightness of our position."

70 CIOers Were Demo Delegates

"THE CIO is not for deals," Dir. Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee told the more than 70 CIO members — from more than 30 states—who were delegates to the Democratic convention.

It was the largest delegation of CIO members to ever attend a Democratic convention.

In the pre-convention meeting in hall of the Chicago Joint Board of the CIO Clothing Workers, the delegates discussed the candidates, platform and policies. Kroll warned all kinds of "deals" would be offered and he warned against "all kinds of rumors" on CIO's position current at the convention.

Reiterating PAC's determination that labor's participation in politics be free of all unwholesome influences, CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther commented:

"Labor comes here not to try to capture the convention, but to exert the moral influence needed if the Democratic Party is to keep the people's support."

As the delegates outlined their individual positions and the positions of the state delegations to which they belonged, they had a few words of advice from CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allen S. Haywood and Kroll.

From Haywood it was: "Work for democracy everywhere."

From Kroll it was summed up this way: Live up to your individual commitments and any instructions you may have from your state group. Press for a liberal view on policies, rules, platform and candidates.

With CIO's position clear, the delegates agreed to skip further meetings and to keep each other informed through PAC's central headquarters, set up for the duration of the convention in the Palmer House.

PAC Says: 'Demo Program Is In FDR's Tradition'

The following is a statement issued by the CIO Political Action Committee at Chicago:

OFFICIALS of the CIO affiliated international unions who came to the 1952 national Democratic convention did so for the purpose of making our contribution to the drafting of a platform that would deal with the problems and meet the needs at home and abroad of the nation and the American people.

We were happy to be able to join with other labor and civic minded and liberal organizations in this effort.

While the platform adopted Wednesday night does not deal with all of the recommendations made by the liberal forces, the program as a whole is nevertheless the most liberal and forward looking ever adopted by either of the two major political parties.

It is in the Roosevelt tradition of banishing fear and looking into the future with confidence and boldness. Translated into legislation and administrative policy, this platform will equip America to meet our complex domestic problems.

It will also strengthen our position of economic, military and moral leadership among free nations in the common effort to resist Communist aggression and to build a better world in which peace and freedom can be made secure.

The delegates now have the responsibility of selecting candidates who are in harmony with the platform, who have the ability, the integrity and the stature to win the confidence and support of the American people. We believe that each of the serious contenders for the nomination — Averell Harriman, Estes Kefauver and Adlai Stevenson — meet these standards and can give America the leadership it needs in the challenging years ahead.

Members of CIO unions who are delegates to this convention come here as American citizens and as members of their various state delegations. In exercising their rights as citizens and as elected delegates they have variously expressed their individual preferences as to the three candidates named above. Some are for Harriman, some for Kefauver and some for Stevenson.

As far as the CIO leadership is concerned, these delegates will cast their votes according to their own individual judgment and conscience.

We would like to emphasize the fact that the selection of a vice presidential candidate has an importance equal to any other action of this convention. This matter should not be acted upon as a perfunctory anti-climax to the rest of the convention's business.

We urge all delegates to apply the same careful consideration to the selection of a vice presidential candidate as they do in the adoption and formulation of a platform and in the selection of a presidential candidate.

Wall Street's Favorite Son Runs Again - By Proxy

WALL STREET'S favorite son—Thomas E. Dewey—is making his fourth race for President by proxy.

Dewey made his first bid under his own name in 1940, but Wendell Willkie beguiled away his rich backers and brushed him to one side.

Dewey sulked until he was back in favor with the banks and the boards of directors. Then he paid Willkie back by denying him a delegate's seat in the 1944 convention where he came through with the nomination.

President Roosevelt snowed Dewey under, but he stayed loyal to Wall Street and the money market stayed loyal to him in 1948, giving him his second nomination and millions of dollars for his campaign.

Escorted by an honor guard of hand-picked miniature New York State policemen, Dewey toured the country talking windy generalities and confident of success.

When President Truman stopped him cold, Dewey realized at last that he was through as an aspirant for President—under his own name, at least. But inside of two weeks he was in General Eisenhower's office at Columbia University, urging him to run in 1952—with Dewey support and, of course, under Dewey guidance.

Eisenhower shied away for the time being, and Dewey and his machine settled down to wait, putting pressure on the General whenever they got the chance. For instance, Dewey's appointee as Republican National Chairman—Rep. Hugh "Best Blood" Scott (R. Pa.) went to Portland, Ore., in December, 1949, to predict that Eisenhower would be the man to take over the Republican Party in 1952.

A few months later, Dewey once more broke his regular promise to retire from public life and ran for re-election as Governor of New York. He took occasion in the campaign to declare he wouldn't dream of making another try for president, that Eisenhower was the man to nominate.

It was ironic that this time, when he really meant it, many people who knew him did not believe him.

All through 1951 the old gang of Dewey men sounded off about once a week, beating the drums for the General—who was tied down in his European headquarters.

With the fall of 1951, the Eisenhower campaign got going. It was in every line the old Dewey pattern, with Dewey himself kept offstage.

The top strategy board was led by Herbert Brownell, Jr.—Dewey's old campaign manager.

Seated around the table were men like J. Russell Sprague, the Dewey Machine's Republican Committeeman from New York; Harold Talbott, twice Dewey's campaign finance chairman; John Foster Dulles, Dewey's foreign policy spokesman; and most of the old Albany political professionals.

This was the group that whooped up the "spontaneous" demand for Eisenhower as a candidate. But from behind the scenes. Out in front for public view were shoved innocents like Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Duff of Pennsylvania and Senator Carlson of Kansas.

Brownell came out in the open when the campaign bogged down late last year. Talbott and the financial experts came from behind the scenes a few weeks ago when the campaign costs, according to U. S. News of July 18, 1952, piled up to six times what Dewey spent in 1944, three times his outlay in 1948.

With the opening of the Republican convention, the last camouflage fell away, and Dewey took personal command. The Taft organization suddenly found Eisenhower's "amateurs" out of the picture and instead of them the convention razzle-dazzle was being managed by Dewey's hardened professionals.

And pulling the strings, giving the orders, was Dewey himself, now smiling, now smirking as he nailed down his nomination by proxy.

The Taft gang knew it quickly. The convention delegates soon knew the truth as well. The public learned it; the press soon caught the trend.

The only man who still has to find it out seems to be General Eisenhower himself.

CIO Protests To HST On Tariff Boost Move

THE CIO last week asked President Truman to reject a recommendation of the Federal Tariff Commission to boost the tariff on imported Swiss watch movements under the escape clause of the reciprocal trade agreement with Switzerland.

"We have examined this situation and feel that it would do considerable harm to the position of the United States in world trade if such action were to be taken," Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, wrote Truman.

"We, therefore, urge you to reject the recommendation.

"While it is true that the importation of Swiss watch movements has created active competition with domestic watch movements, this competition has, however, resulted in many American workers being employed in the production of the cases which are used to encase the Swiss watch movements.

"In the light of this subsidiary employment, and in the light of the fact that imports of Swiss movements encourage American exports to Switzerland, and in the light of the fact that Swiss employment and the economic conditions of Switzerland would be adversely affected by an increased American import duty, we urge you to reject the majority recommendation of the Federal Tariff Commission and to justify your action to the American people, as required by law, with a strong, ringing statement of the need for promotion of international trade and the effect of such trade upon the maintenance of international understanding and world cooperation."

Potofsky recalled to the President that the CIO has strongly supported the promotion of international trade and the reciprocal trade agreement program. It also supported the escape clause in the Geneva Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, he added.

"We believe," he concluded, "that action by you rejecting the recommendation to increase duty on Swiss watch movements will greatly strengthen our whole reciprocal trade program, inclusive of the operation of the escape clause."

UAW Challenges Ford To Act On Voter Signup

PUT UP OR SHUT UP. That's the CIO Auto Workers' challenge to Ford Motor Co. which has been plugging increased registration of voters in its company publication.

It's a fine idea, Ken Bannon, director of the UAW Ford dept., wrote Henry Ford II, company president. "Let's have registration on company property and company time."

"Our experience," Bannon wrote, "in conducting joint surveys, elections under the NLRB, and solicitations for various civic organizations have been very successful. I am sure that with the recognition you have given to the principles contained in your article, and with the institution of the mechanics whereby registration can be made more convenient for your employes, better participation in the coming elections will take place."

But there was nothing but silence from the Ford company office.

Judge Upholds State FEPC Order Against Union Bias

A CONNECTICUT judge has handed down one of the first court rulings upholding an order of a state Fair Employment Practices Commission.

The precedent-making decision by Superior Court Judge Abraham Borden ordered Local 35 of the AFL Electrical Workers to admit two Negro applicants to membership.

Judge Borden upheld last year's decision of the Connecticut State Commission on Civil Rights.

The union had appealed the commission decision, claiming its findings were advisory only and that in ordering the Hartford local to admit the applicants the commission was acting illegally and unreasonably, and abusing its discretion.

The order puts the force of law behind the commission's findings. Should the local continue its refusal to grant membership to the pair on the same terms as white applicants, its officers can be cited for contempt and face the penalty of fines and jail sentences.

IN NEW YORK, 50 delegates to the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials agreed that enforceable FEPC laws serve not only as corrective measures but as aids to authorities in educating the community to the benefits of fair hiring policies.

The delegates concluded that forceful community education campaigns were needed to get employers to hire qualified workers, regardless of race or religion.

But, they said, their experience proved that they could do the job well, only if they had the authority of law.

Mile A. Manley, a member of the Philadelphia Commission on Human Rights, explained the matter this way:

"Before we had fair practices laws we talked and talked to employers without result. But now we have frequent meetings with company heads and often can improve conditions even before complaints are filed and processed."

IN WASHINGTON, the President's Committee on Government Contract compliance met with state officials in a move toward getting better compliance with federal contract clauses forbidding discrimination by employers getting government business.

This committee, on which Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey represents the CIO, was established by President Truman last year in line with the government's policy of eliminating discrimination in connection with its activities.

IUE Offers To Poll 3 Dixie Districts On Civil Rights

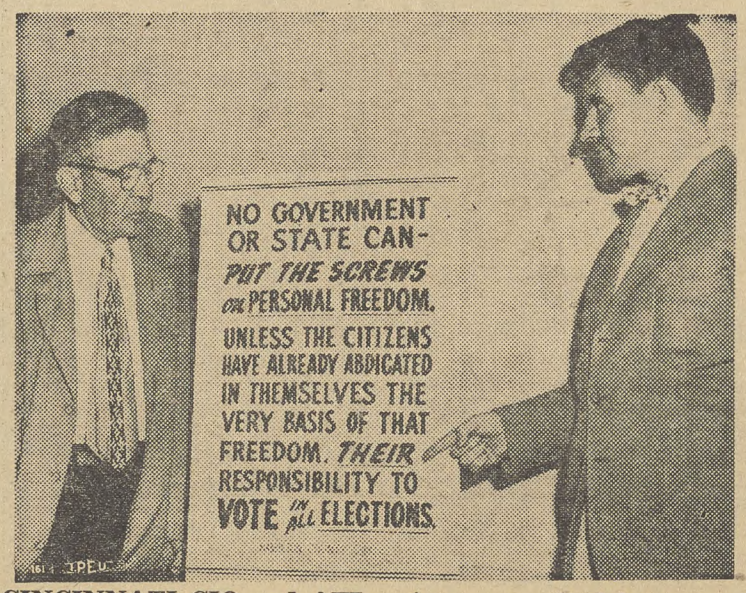
THE CIO Electrical Workers has challenged three Dixiecrat Congressmen to promise to vote on civil rights issues in accordance with the majority sentiment expressed in proposed polls of their congressional districts.

The challenge was issued to Reps. Rankin (Miss.), Cox (Ga.) and Barden (N.C.) by the IUE Civil Rights Committee.

IUE guaranteed it would underwrite the full cost of the civil rights polls, which would be taken by an impartial national opinion-taking organization, if the three Congressmen would agree to abide by the majority sentiment of residents of their districts.

The IUE committee declared the election of "race-hating" congressmen in districts predominantly Negro has been made possible by poll taxes and other means used to deprive "hundreds of thousands of American citizens in certain southern states" of the right to vote.

"No rational person," a resolution said, "can contend that a congressman elected from a district in which Negroes are a majority really represents the people of that district when he votes against federal prohibition of poll taxes, against anti-lynch legislation or against a fair employment practices law." **(LPA)**



CINCINNATI CIO and AFL unions are united in support of the election of Frank Simpson (left), an AFL Painter, to the Ohio Senate, and Joe White, CIO Auto Worker, to the Ohio House.

Jacobson Decides Not To Campaign

Sec.-Treas. Rodney C. Jacobson of the Minnesota CIO Council, who was endorsed by the Democratic-Farmer-Labor State Central Committee for State Treasurer, has decided not to enter the race.

In a letter of declination to DFL State Chairman Karl Rolvaag, Jacobson cited "circumstances directly and indirectly related to my official position in the CIO, as well as my personal considerations."

One Third Didn't Vote—

How To Get All Of Labor To The Polls

ALMOST a third of the members of American unions did not vote in 1948—the last presidential election.

That's what the Gallup poll reports in a recent copyrighted survey to determine those who voted and did not vote in 1948.

The poll shows that 68% of union members went to the polls, while 32% ignored this most precious right of American citizens. This finding was confirmed by statistics compiled by other public opinion surveys and bore out independent surveys conducted by union groups.

Actually the union voting record was slightly better than that of the nation as a whole, the Gallup poll reported. The survey, which excluded persons in hospitals, institutions and the armed forces, as well as those ill or bed-ridden and non-English speaking groups, reported that 65% went to the polls, while 35% didn't.

However, surveys which did not exclude these groups show that only about 52% of the eligible vote was cast in 1948.

The current Gallup survey underscores the need for the all-out registration and get-out-the-vote drives conducted annually by the CIO Political Action Committee, and scheduled to be stepped up in the crucial 1952 election.

Among the other statistics disclosed by the poll were that more men than women voted—72% to 58%; and that those in higher-income groups, who normally vote for conservative candidates, were more regular voters than workers.

Publication of the Gallup poll came as CIO unions and Political Action Committees dug into the important task of getting voters registered and thus eligible to vote in November.

Typical of this interest was announcement last week of formation of the New Jersey Non-Partisan Register and Vote Council, made up of labor, civic, veteran, church, business and other groups.

Elected as chairman of the Jersey group was Henry Reed Bowen, executive secretary of the New Jersey Council of Churches. Harry Kranz, legislative and public relations director of the State CIO, will be secretary of the new council, while the treasurer will be George Robinson, chairman of the New Jersey State Council of Urban Leagues.

Membership in the group is open to "all bona-fide New Jersey statewide organizations which are not affiliated with a political party and which are dedicated to non-fascist and non-communist American ideals."

Among the Council's purposes are:

1. Encouragement of full participation in all elections.
2. Utilization of all mediums of communication to carry on a non-partisan register-and-vote campaign.
3. Campaigning for more convenient hours and places of registration.
4. Collection, dissemination and coordination of information, techniques and activities for non-partisan registration and voting campaigns.
5. Organization of county and local units to campaign along similar lines.

Meanwhile, CIO-PAC was reminding councils and local unions of its "Registration Manual." This publication outlines simply and clearly the "A-B-C's" of checking union membership lists to determine un-registered members, plus a simple, but effective, campaign to get those members registered.

Copies of this publication can be obtained from the CIO Political Action Committee, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

PAC was recalling CIO Pres. Philip Murray's terse observation:

"The registered voter is the man or woman who makes democracy work . . . The unregistered voter is a liability to his country and his union."

IWA President Says—

Old Guard Won GOP Battle; Still In Control

OLD GUARD Republicans won in the Chicago convention and retain firm control of the party.

That's the opinion of A. F. Hartung, president of the CIO Woodworkers.

"Though the defeat of Taft was generally looked upon as a defeat of the Hoover-MacArthur wing of that party, the party's new platform and choice of vice-presidential candidate shows the very opposite to be true," said Hartung in a statement from the union's headquarters in Portland, Ore.

"Eisenhower's choice of Senator Nixon as his running mate is highly ironic to say the least," the Woodworkers president continued.

"After General Eisenhower's pleading for Senate approval of our sending troops to Europe a year ago April, Senator Nixon—along with Senator Taft—was among the majority of Republicans who voted against it.

"Nixon is a junior Taft."

Checking the GOP vice-presidential candidate's voting record, Hartung charged he "also voted against aid to India last year, which is directly opposite to the so-called GOP policy in regards to increased aid to Asia. Nixon is a true example of the majority of anti-labor Republican legislators in our Congress."

He also charged the Taft-Nixon forces with managing, in December 1949, "to cut funds which the Democratic administration advocated for arms and economic expenditure to aid South Korea."

"And then," Hartung continued, "the Republicans had the effrontery to accuse the Democrats of leaving the door open for the Communist attack the following June. The Republican plank on foreign policy is a sham front put up to deceive the voters into thinking the Administration and Eisenhower views on aid to Europe and Asia will not be dumped."

On domestic issues, the IWA president charged the Republicans appear to have all but "abandoned labor. The contributions made by organized labor in the struggle against the totalitarian forces were completely ignored by this so-called rejuvenated political party."

"If Eisenhower is elected to the White House," he predicted, "Senator Taft likely will be head of the Senate labor committee as well as GOP policy chairman in Congress.

"According to the Wall Street Journal, Taft has pledged to obtain passage of laws to further restrict labor's civil liberties as to free collective bargaining.

"So far as I can see, General Eisenhower is in perfect agreement with Taft and Nixon in this field. And none of these men have repudiated the Hitler-Stalin methods of smear technique as identified by the word McCarthyism."

On civil rights, Hartung expressed the belief that the Republicans had doomed themselves to "lose most of the Negro and labor vote because of their failure to adopt a platform which would call for elimination of the congressional filibuster which has prevented passage of an enforceable fair employment practices law."

1000 To Join In Jersey CIO Rally

A STATEWIDE conference of more than 1000 delegates from every CIO local in New Jersey to chart "another political victory for progress in the 1952 elections" has been called by the Jersey CIO Council.

State President Carl Holderman said the all-day session will be held in the Essex House, Newark, on Sept. 7.

In the conference call to the 400 locals, representing 250,000 members, Holderman assailed Gen. Eisenhower, GOP presidential nominee, and U. S. Sen. Smith (R.), candidate for re-election. Holderman also is State PAC director.

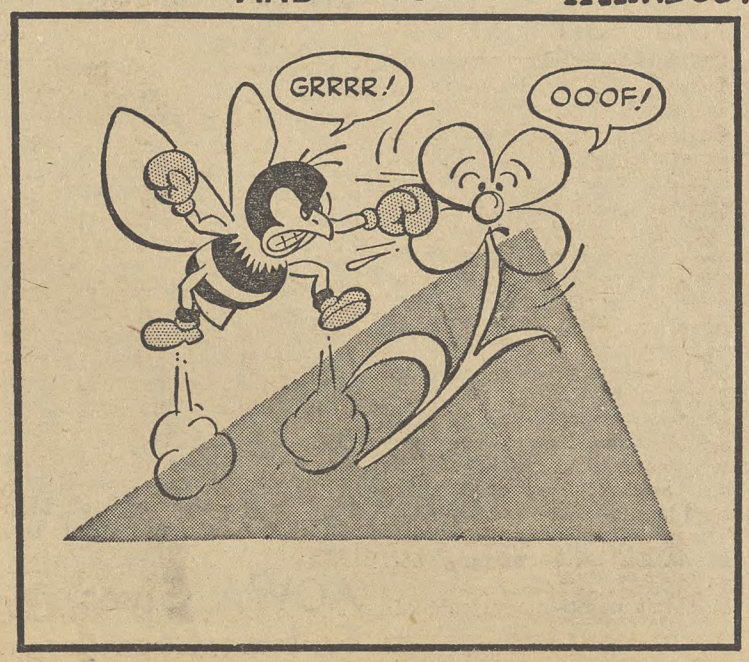
"The issues of the 1952 campaign are now clear," Holderman said.

"The Republican party has nominated for president a military candidate who is opposed to price control, favors the Taft-Hartley Act, opposes an effective civil rights program, supports peacetime universal military training, and favors turning over to three states billions of dollars in off-shore oil resources that belong to all the people.

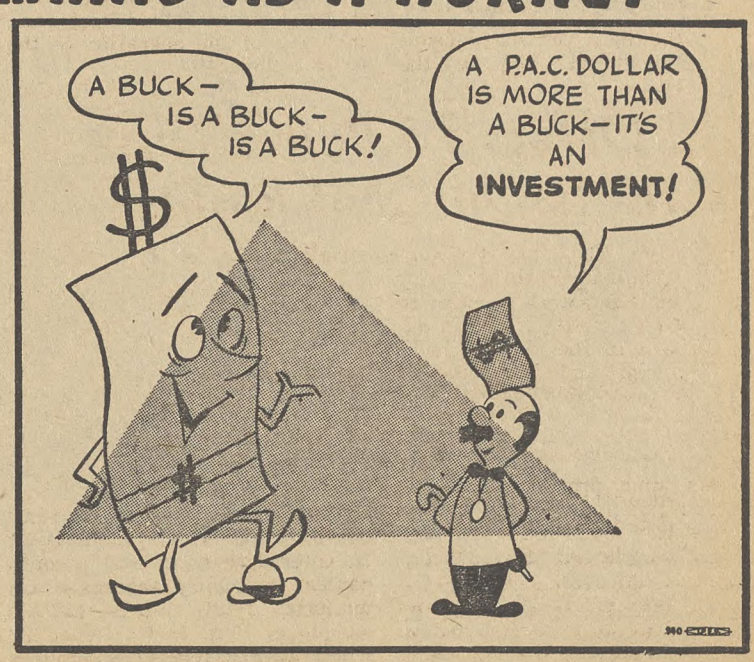
"While he has taken a reactionary stand on these issues, he admits that his years of military training and service have left him with little or no knowledge of the major issues of the day.

"As their U. S. Senate candidate, the Republican party has again nominated the pious hypocrite who gives lip service to the needs of the people, but invariably votes with the Taft Senate faction against the people. When he wasn't voting 'wrong' he was usually absent from the Senate, compiling one of the worst absentee records in the Congress."

FACT AND FANCY ....ABOUT.... MAD AS A HORNET



IT IS a popular notion that the hornet is irritable and bad-tempered. The fact is the hornet is calm, even tempered and rarely gets angry. It will sting only in self-defense.



IF YOU'RE mad as a hornet at your congressman or senator, you can sting back with a buck to PAC. It's your best investment in good government and honest officials.

Morgan Is Behind War On Industry Bargaining

J. P. MORGAN and Co. wants an end to industry-wide collective bargaining.

That, says the Washington Report of the Public Affairs Institute, is what's behind a current drive to hamstring unions, and compel bargaining on a single plant or single company basis.

And it was a major issue in the recent steel strike.

Pointing to a recent editorial in Guaranty Survey, monthly publication of the New York City Guaranty Trust Co., which is "in the Morgan financial interest group of companies," Washington Report finds it tips the hands of the Morgan interests.

The trust company letter deplores industry-wide bargaining and claims that "the only solution of the problem that is in harmony with the basic American principles of free labor and free enterprise is to limit the size of the bargaining unit."

In rebuttal, Washington Report points out that industry-wide bargaining was labor's inevitable response to a situation created by the "number of plants under single control, and most often under absentee control in a distant financial center such as New York."

It quotes authoritative studies showing that "the control and direction of vital economic policies of the companies making up such great industries as steel are in the hands of a few insiders directly or indirectly representing banking interests. Those few men make decisions that affect the lives of millions of workers, consumers and investors."

Outlining the way industry-wide price policies are imposed, Washington Report asks: "Should anyone be surprised when the labor unions adapted themselves to these facts as they existed in the steel industry?"

The report points out that industry-wide "blacklists" and industry-wide personnel policies have been the rule in steel, and adds:

"In short, by cutting down the size of the bargaining unit of the steel unions as requested by the Guaranty Trust Co., the bargaining power of the unions would thereby be reduced. Steel industry employers would deny the demands of unions and there would be no way of unions getting compliance with its program."

Washington Report also doubts the genuineness of the Guaranty-Morgan group in its demand for plant or company-wide bargaining. It quotes the New York Times of July 12, which reported that a compromise formula on the union shop had been negotiated between the Steelworkers and Bethlehem Steel, but the compromise "was killed when the other major companies pronounced the arrangement unacceptable."

Tracing the ties of Guaranty Trust to the Morgan interests, Washington Report recalls that the Morgan company has long dominated the affairs of U. S. Steel and notes, " we may conclude that this publication of the Guaranty Trust Co. is representative of dominant interests in the steel industry."

Concluding, Washington Report says:—

"Industry is no longer made up of single aggregates of capital but is a vast complex in which subsidiary raw material industries, the processing industry itself, and customer industries are tied together in an elaborate system of interlocking directorates between the companies themselves on the one hand and the companies and their banking institutions on the other.

"The propaganda for collective bargaining on a plant or company basis would lead us to believe that the separate physical units are independent and their decisions are arrived at by themselves.

"No one is in a better position to know the unreality of this view than the Guaranty Trust Co., sitting as it does in the heart of the Morgan industrial-financial empire of companies and entire industries.

"The Morgan group's roots are deep in steel and railroads; the chairman of the General Motors Corp. is a Morgan director. Both railroads and motors are important steel-using industries and the rails get much revenue from hauling steel and its products. The prospects for future profits are beginning to be adversely affected by the steel shutdown.

"No wonder the Guaranty Trust wants the elimination of industry-wide collective bargaining."

Steel Text: 'We Have Won A Mighty Victory'

The following is the text of the statement released by the Intl. Wage Policy Committee of the United Steelworkers, meeting in Washington on July 25.

IN SPECIAL meeting assembled, the Intl. Wage Policy Committee of the United Steelworkers of America has received from President Philip Murray the terms of the memorandum of settlement signed on July 24, 1952, at the White House between the United Steelworkers of America and six steel companies: U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Jones & Laughlin Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, and Inland Steel.

We hereby ratify and accept that memorandum of settlement as the basis for ending the steel dispute of 1952.

This agreement symbolizes a mighty victory for the steelworkers of the United States.

It marks a great new forward stride in the efforts of the Steelworkers of this nation to achieve a decent life for themselves and their families: it provides for the total elimination, partially now and the balance at the end of the year, of the existing differential between iron ore wage scales and steel plant wage scales; it makes tremendous progress toward the eventual elimination of all the other unfair differentials that have plagued this industry for so many years; it provides the basis for working conditions on the job; and by no means least, it provides a new foundation of recognition and security for our great Union, the United Steelworkers of America.

This victory for the steelworkers substantially embodies the recommendations offered by the Wage Stabilization Board earlier this year. The memorandum of settlement supports the argument of the United Steelworkers that the Wage Stabilization Board recommendations provided a basis for an agreement fair and equitable, both to the members of our Union and to the employers.

It is unfortunate that during the eight-month period since November 1951, the attitude of the steel corporations was such that this Union was forced to strike for eight weeks to win acceptance of this agreement.

This Union, devoted to its democratic objectives and loyal to the aspirations of the Steelworkers, resorted reluctantly and only after every effort at peaceful settlement had failed, to calling a strike.

This Union, when it strikes, strikes to win. Our success in these negotiations shows clearly that we have won this strike. From this settlement, tremendous benefits will flow to every worker in the steel industry, regardless of geographical location, job classification or length of service on the job. The steelworkers of America can well be proud of their victory—a victory which will benefit not only the steelworkers but all the workers of the nation.

Words cannot express our appreciation of the magnificent leadership provided this Union by President Philip Murray as well as the other officers of our organization. Without the cool-headed, intelligent, patriotic, devoted and sagacious leadership of Philip Murray, this victory would not have been possible.

Equally, we would never have achieved victory in this great and far-reaching dispute without the solid support of our members—men and women loyal to our Union, devoted to the welfare of their nation and determined to carry on this fight for a better America.

We commend also the entire staff of this Union which has worked so devotedly to assure the effectiveness of our strike and the protection of our members during the entire period of negotiations and strike.

It is the hope of the International Wage Policy Committee that the scars of this industrial battle will quickly heal. The United Steelworkers of America has a great and deserved reputation as a supporter of the concept of industrial peace. During the two years of these new agreements, we look forward to a period of harmony and cooperation with the management and the ownership of the steel industry, in the interests of providing maximum benefits to the industry and the workers, and full service to the nation and the democratic world.

At this time of victory, we extend the hand of peace and cooperation to management in the hope that in the steel industry of the future strike and lockouts will be unnecessary.

Harding College Nailed By NLRB For Union Busting

HARDING College, of Searcy, Ark., notorious as the source of anti-labor propaganda, has been found guilty of some unfair labor practices of its own.

The National Labor Relations Board has issued an order telling it to stop third-degreeing employes at its radio station, WHBQ, in Memphis, Tenn., on their union opinions.

It also told the so-called educational institution to stop interfering with its employes efforts to organize, to quit making threats and promises to discourage union membership, and to reinstate with full back pay its senior transmitter engineer, Frank T. Edwards.

Edwards was fired Nov. 2, 1950, for heading organizational efforts of the AFL Electrical Workers.

The college's chief defense was that notice of the charges was served on "Radio Station WHBQ." It argued that the station was a "mythical and nonexistant entity," and that the charges should have named the college, which owns and runs it. The objection was dismissed as frivolous.

Harding College is headed by Dr. George S. Benson, who makes captive audience speeches against labor, the New and Fair Deals, social legislation and other forms of progress. His audiences consist of workers forced to listen by their employers—unless it's the employers themselves sitting at his feet and absorbing some of his know-how.

Much of the college's anti-labor propaganda can be found in the literature racks of big companies employing thousands of workers. **(LPA)**

Give A Buck To PAC

For Sale Cheap: All The Fixin's From Taft's H.Q.

A **"LARGE** national organization," with headquarters in Washington, last week advertised a sale of office furniture "almost as good as new" and "at sacrifice prices."

That's what the ads said. What they didn't mention was that the headquarters were those of Sen. Taft, whose third campaign for the GOP presidential nomination fell apart in Chicago two weeks ago.

Up for sale were a walnut flat top desk, Bank of England chairs, steel legal and letter-size file cabinets (but not the secrets these files once held), typewriter tables and a "secretarial with turned legs, only six months old."

The ad said the "large national organization" was "closing offices."

It didn't mention any sale of worn-out political speeches or rejected political philosophies. These are probably being retained for use in the present campaign and later on the Senate floor.

Klan Wizard Admits Guilt

THE IMPERIAL Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan in North and South Carolina pleaded guilty while on trial last week in Whiteville, N. C., on charges of conspiring to kidnap and assault.

The holder of the title, Thomas L. Hamilton, and six of his henchmen had pleaded not guilty, three others pleaded guilty and one offered no defense. All were charged in connection with an attack by "40 or 50 men" on Mrs. Evergreen Flowers, a Negro woman; her husband, Will, and another resident of their home, Mrs. Bessie Page, both of whom escaped the mob.

The flogging of Mrs. Flowers was one of a long series of kidnapings and beatings of both white and Negro men and women in North Carolina. Ten in one group of klansmen were found guilty in June and sentenced to from one to five years in prison. Sixty-five others, many of whom have said they will plead guilty, face the court at Whiteville after Hamilton is tried.

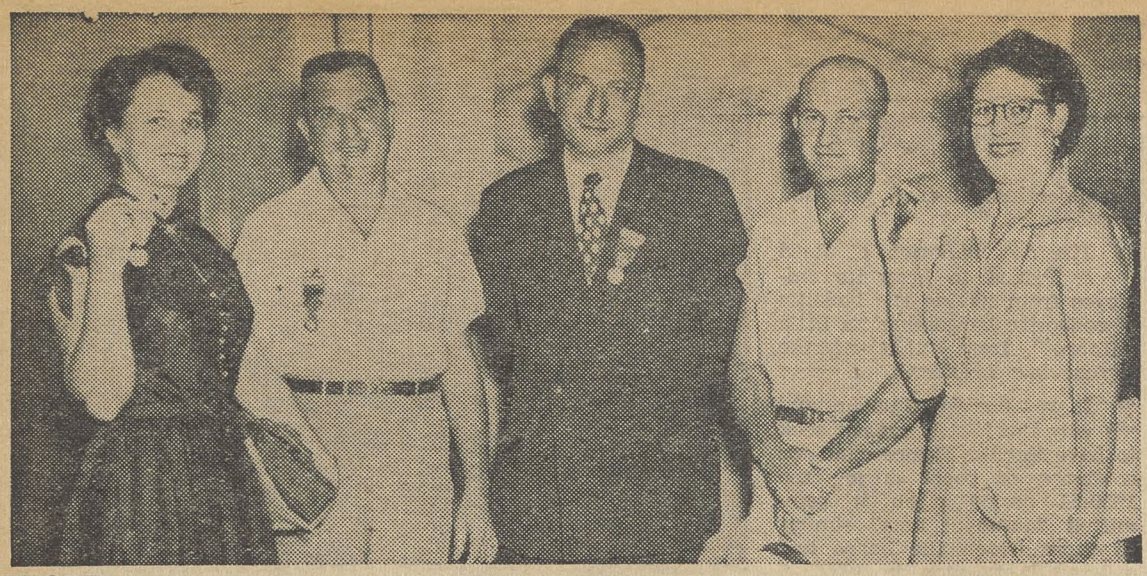
ACWA Gives To Heart Fund

The 1952 Heart Fund is bigger by $5000 because of a contribution from the CIO Clothing Workers.

Robert Brown Of Guild Dies

Robert D. Brown, for 10 years executive secretary of the San Francisco - Oakland Newspaper Guild and one of the key figures in reorganization of the California State CIO Council, died last week in San Francisco after a short illness.

Brown had a wide acquaintance in California trade union circles and among ANG members throughout the country. He had been treasurer of his local before becoming executive secretary, and formerly was an accountant on the San Francisco Examiner.



FLORIDA citrus workers send their first delegation to the CIO Brewery Workers convention which was held in Cincinnati. Left to right, Odessa Pollard, Winterset, Fla.; BW-CIO Intl. Rep. Paul M. Fessenden; William Smith, CIO representative in charge of the citrus drive; Virgil and Ruth Moreland, both of Winterset, Fla.

Special Report—

Industrial Unions Gain Importance As Dutch Labor Aids Nation

(Jan de Kok, author of this article on labor in The Netherlands, is assistant editor of The Metal Workers Courier, organ of the General Dutch Metalworkers Union. Member of a MSA Technical Assistance group of Dutch labor journalists, de Kok last week was "sitting in" on editing of The CIO News.)

By JAN DE KOK

THERE ARE great differences—and yet a parallel—between the trade union movements in America and The Netherlands.

In our country, about 50 years ago, the workers first organized themselves into craft unions, of plumbers and of smiths.

In the course of the years, all of these groups have come together and out of all these different, small unions the General Dutch Metalworkers Union— at the heart of the metal industry—has grown.

The same pattern of industrial unions has developed in other branches of industry, as for example, the bricklayers, carpenters and painters came via separate small unions to work with each other.

After the Second World War, this development has continued and in the general trade union movement in Holland, we are busy trying to organize the craft unions into industrial unions. For all the workers, from the youngest white collar clerk in the office on down the line, are interested that the trade union in which they are organized is able to discuss all issues with management.

The general trade union movement in The Netherlands is called NVV — Nederlands Verbond van Vakverenigingen, or Netherlands Association of Trade Unions. Based on a democratic-socialistic foundation, it seeks to organize all of the workers, irrespective of their religion, and since the last war the NVV counts many Protestant and Roman Catholic members.

Besides the NVV general trade movement, which is the largest, the Netherlands has three other labor movements, namely the Protestant Christian, the Roman Catholic and the Communists. The last movement—luckily—is a small one and it not very important.

The NVV cooperates with the Protestant Christian and the Roman Catholic movements in a Special Council, in which all important labor issues are discussed. This council in turn cooperates voluntarily with employers' organizations in a master organization, called the Foundation of Labor.

Through the Foundation of Labor, cooperation in labor-management relations has grown and has worked satisfactorily in aiding the reconstruction of our heavily-damaged country since the last war.

THE whole trade union movement in The Netherlands is based in large part of the idealism of its members.

The time of "one cent more and an hour less" is far behind us. Now is the time that we are seeking to raise social security as high as possible, to gain full employment, a carefree old age, still better sickness and accident insurance, and a right to a voice in industry.

Several of our goals already have been reached, and others are in sight. But the principle of social security is growing, thanks to a trade union movement that has accepted full co-responsibility for the course of events in our country. The reality of co-responsibility has found its expression in the fast recovery of The Netherlands.

THE Dutch trade union movement has no direct links with the political parties. It is not active in politics.

However, there is contact between the various union movements and the various political parties, although they are organized entirely separately. Also, some trade union men of the NVV are representatives of the Dutch Labor Party in the House of Representatives.

That—in a nutshell—is a picture of the trade union movement in The Netherlands, a movement which has made itself indispensable in its nation and has made a very large contribution to the reconstruction of our country and to a better life for our people.

Guild Strikes In Tacoma, Fights Lockout In N. Y.

A STRIKE by the CIO Newspaper Guild kept the Tacoma (Wash.) News Tribune closed last week despite the settlement of a 14-week lockout of the AFL Pressmen.

The Guild strike was called over management's refusal to bargain for departments covered by previous contracts. CIO pickets promptly formed lines around the still-closed newspaper building. The AFL Typographical Union has rejected management contract proposals, but has not called a strike.

The Guild also has struck the Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph after a year of unsuccessful negotiations for a first contract. Local Pres. John Barry said the paper offered less money for experienced reporters than unskilled labor is receiving in Nashua. Present editorial scale ranges from $44 to $59 a week. Management has offered $66 "at the most" for top editorial workers and $72 for advertising men. The Guild is seeking a top minimum of $90.

The lockout of members of the Newspaper Guild of New York by Consumer Reports went into its third week with publication of the nationally circulated magazine carrying information for consumers completely suspended. The dispute centers around management's refusal to live up to its contract. U. S. Conciliator Jack Mandelbaum has been assigned to the case.

More than 100 Guildsmen are involved in the lockout by Consumers Union management, and are picketing the two New York City offices of the organization.

Support for the Guild has been offered by members of other printing trades unions, the NYNG reported.

"While some negotiations have been held," the Guild said, "management still has made no offer for a settlement. The Guild is sticking by its guns that Consumers Union has a contract and must live up to it."

Twin Legal Moves Ordered Against World Oil Cartel

A DOUBLE-BARRELED investigation designed to break up an international oil monopoly ruled by seven giants of this vital industry was ordered last week by the new attorney-general.

Both criminal and civil proceedings against five American and two foreign oil companies have been begun, Atty.-Gen. James P. McGranery announced.

Action is being brought under anti-trust laws forbidding monopolistic practices, price fixing and restraint of trade.

Justice Dept. action followed charges by Sen. Hennings, Jr. (D. Mo.) that the five American companies are gouging American taxpayers and that the cartel operates as an "independent world government."

He charged the cartel sold oil to foreign consumers for $2 a barrel, when it cost only 10c a barrel to produce. These foreign countries, he pointed out, get economic aid from the United States and thus, in effect, the cartel is exploiting American taxpayers.

During the past six years, Hennings declared, the cartel has made "excessive profits" of around $13 billion and current excessive profits are around $3 billion a year.

On the same day, Chase National Bank released a survey showing the nation's petroleum industry had its best year in 1951.

Although income rose only 17.5%, while taxes were up 45% and expenditures for plants, property and equipment went up 34%, the net profits jumped 20.2%. Dividends rose from $152 million in 1950 to $838 million in 1951.

Meanwhile, Hennings continued his months-long fight for release of a 900-page report of the Federal Trade Commission on this oil cartel. Publication of the report has been withheld at President Truman's request. He said publication would not be in the national interest.

Hennings said the oil cartel report "would set off a powder keg in the Middle East" and possibly in the United States.

His own investigations, the Senator said, disclosed "some very shocking facts." For example, he said, his study reveals the "cartel corporations own and control, lock, stock and barrel, practically the entire world oil industry outside the U. S."

"All seven work in the closest harmony and accord," he continued, with a pricing system directed from London and New York, which runs with "regularity and precision of a fine Swiss watch."

The State Dept. said there had been a "widespread effort" since World War II to deal with the "abuses" of international cartels. But, it added, it was still too early to say whether such steps were effective.

WILLARD L. Therp, assistant secretary of state, admitted to a Senate subcommittee on monopoly that prices of Middle East oil "are not related to the cost of production." He said he thought a system similar to the "basing point" system in the U. S. was used.

Sen. Long (D. La.), subcommittee chairman, pointed out such a system had been declared a violation of the anti-trust laws by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The seven companies named by McGranery as involved in the probe and federal grand jury consideration are: Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of California, Texas Oil Co., Socony-Vacuum, Gulf Oil — all United States owned—and two foreign firms dominated by the British Royal Dutch Shell and Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

Doctor Lobby's 'Delaying' Victory Hit By Truman

PRESIDENT TRUMAN last week signed into law the bill increasing Social Security benefits at least $5 a month.

At the same time, he blasted the American Medical Association for endangering "insurance protection for millions of disabled Americans."

The new benefit schedule for the more than 4.5 million persons affected will go into effect Sept. 1, Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, said. First checks under the new scale will be mailed about Oct. 5.

Under terms of the bill, once rejected by the House because of AMA lobbying, Social Security benefits go up at least $5 a month, and more in some instances, and retired workers are allowed to earn $75 a month instead of the present $50, without impairing their benefits.

The President's attack on the medical lobby resulted from its victory which at least delayed a plan to preserve the rights of persons who become disabled. The AMA objected to the system set up for certification of disability, using their well-worn "socialized medicine" battle-cry.

"What the lobby could not engineer outright, it won by delay," Truman said. He added:

"And be it noted that this victory for the lobby, at the people's expense, was accomplished by a great majority of the Republicans in the House. They were perfectly willing to deny to millions of Americans the benefits provided by this bill in order to satisfy the groundless whim of a special interest lobby—a lobby that purports to speak for, but surely fails to represent, the great medical profession in the United States."

Long Stalling By NLRB Rapped By Senate Labor Group Report

A SENATE Labor subcommittee last week said that it is "concerned" over the delay of the NLRB and the courts in handling cases under the Taft-Hartley Law and promised to issue corrective recommendations.

What stirred the committee to action was its study of the 15-year-old dispute of the CIO Steelworkers with Reed & Prince Manufacturing Co. The plant at Worcester, Mass., manufactures screws and bolts, and the NLRB has conducted lengthy hearings on the case.

"Admittedly, 15 years which have run without a resolution of the issues in dispute in this case do not constitute a typical situation, just as Reed & Prince Co. is not typical of all employers," said the subcommittee, which is headed by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

"Yet while it is possible to assert that no case should take 15 years to close, and that, whatever the extenuating circumstances are, there must be something wrong with the law, its administration or both . . .

"While 15 years is unusual, lapses of two to three years from filing of a charge to ultimate enforcement are not. The subcommittee has been concerned with elements of delay in the processing of National Labor Relations Board cases by the courts in other investigations and will shortly issue a staff report that will seek to suggest some remedies."

The subcommittee also found:

1. "The Labor-Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley) with all of those many limitations of which the subcommittee is aware, still constitutes the statutory recognition of the rights of workers to organize and engage in collective bargaining. While it is the law, it ought to be honored by obedience. It will work better it is obeyed, if its announced objectives become the objectives of employers and employes . . ."

2. The determination of Reed & Prince to keep its employes from having the benefits of collective bargaining "is little different" from "that of the typical law breaker."

3. It was unable to understand why the NLRB did not seek to have Reed & Prince cited for contempt of court during the 1950-51 period when it committed "unlawful acts" similar to those which the board had ordered it to stop in 1937. A court of appeals had confirmed the NLRB order in earlier case.

Sen. Taft (R. O.) took exception to the report of the subcommittee, of which he is member. He said that the subcommittee assumed that the employer was guilty.

Taft took particular exception to the subcommittee's statement: "The Labor-Management Relations Act, with all of those limitations to which the subcommittee is aware . . ."

To which the subcommittee majority retorted:

"As for assuming the guilt of the employer, it should be said that the two decisions of the National Labor Relations Board, a court of appeals decree enforcing one of the Board's orders, and a denial of certerori (review) by the U. S. Supreme Court support the assumption of the employer's guilt."

PREPARING to leave on a trip to Israel, Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz (right) of the New York City CIO Council purchases scrip gift certificates from Lew Shilgasser of Sova Israel Stores for distribution on his arrival. He will carry greetings from the New York CIO to Israel's labor unions.

Labor Splits With Adenauer; Schuman Plan Role Set

THE GERMAN Federation of Labor (DGB) last week ended the informal but close working relationship it had maintained since 1949 with the coalition government of Chancellor Adenauer.

The break came over the co-determination law passed by the Bundesrat on July 12. The union had fought it because it sought to separate the workers from their bargaining representatives and did not give labor as great a share in management as had been promised.

DGB leaders, after two days of conferences, issued a proclamation that in effect was a declaration of war against Adenauer and his government. Adenauer is a Christian Democrat.

In it, the unions pledged themselves to work to defeat the Chancellor and the deputies who support him in the general elections scheduled for next year.

It made use of strong words which observers said had not been utilized by the DGB since the end of the war. It called on the workers to "struggle for a new social order" and attacked the "powers of reaction."

The Social Democratic Party, second largest in Germany, took heart from the fact that it emphasized the joint fight of the two organizations for a codetermination law more to the liking of labor, and in the coming struggle.

The DGB has never been dominated by the Socialists, although individual Socialists have been important factors in it. The Socialists now see this as a distinct possibility. They also feel it will enable them to pick up many of the votes of the DGB's 6.5 million members next year—enough, they hope, to give them control of the next government.

A Socialist government could have important reverberations in world affairs. German Socialists are strongly opposed to rearmament and to military alliances with other Western European countries.

THE Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions, representing the overwhelming bulk of the anti-Communist workers of western Europe, have worked out plans for labor representation in the Schuman Plan.

The agreement came at a meeting in Paris on July 17 at which they reaffirmed their view that full labor representation is essential to the success of the plan.

The plan, a novel venture for the frequently warring economies of European countries, provides for the pooling of coal and steel supplies of member countries so as to assure an adequate supply for all.

At the Paris meeting of the two international labor groups, the conferees nominated Paul Finet, former ICFTU president, for membership on the High Authority of the plan, the top administrative body.

P. J. S. Serranens, who completed 30 years of service as secretary general of the IFCTU at its convention earlier this month, and was not a candidate for re-election, was nominated for the Court of Justice, which is supposed to settle disputes among member nations.

The conference agreed that the ICFTU should be represented by 12 delegates and the IFCTU by five on the Consultative Committee, composed of representatives of workers, employers and consumers of the member nations.

The Consultative Committee will advise the High Authority and also the Council of Ministers, which, in effect, will periodically review the work of the High Authority.

Tax Bonanza Up Another $350 Million

THAT TAX bonanza just "grows and grows and grows."

This time, there is another $350 million in rapid tax amortizations that the Defense Production Administration reports were granted in a two-week period.

Included were two major railroads, two large oil companies and a gas pipeline company, which were handed tax write-off favors.

In a nutshell, this means the taxpayers are footing most of the bill for new facilities for corporations well able to build their own plants.

Meanwhile, the CIO Electrical Workers denied a report by Rep. Lanham (D. Ga.) that General Electric Co. had been given a tax amortization certificate for its Rome, Ga., transformer plant.

IUE has vigorously protested granting of this certificate, pointing out GE already has sufficient transformer production capacity in existing plants where workers are now laid off.

It has charged GE with attempting to "run away from its collective bargaining responsibilities."

In denying the Lanham report, John Callahan, chairman of the IUE-CIO GE conference Board, said the DPA promises no decision on the Rome matter, until it has investigated the IUE's charges that GE does not need the additional transformer production capacity.

TWUA Safeguards Local Funds In Secession Fight

FUNDS and property taken over by the CIO Textile Workers to block the AFL "secession movement" in some local unions and joint boards will be held in trust for eventual return to local control.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve said this policy was confirmed last week by the TWUA executive council in a mail vote and all TWUA administrators were so notified.

"We have no intention of permitting the property of our members to fall into hostile hands," he said, "but this property is not being added to the general funds of TWUA. It is being held in seperate accounts."

When local unions or joint boards rid themselves of dual-unionism or new charters are issued in place of a dual-union group, he said, "all assets taken over for the sake of protection will be returned to local custody."

In New Jersey, quick legal action by TWUA uncovered keys to a secret safe deposit box in which $150,000 worth of bonds, property of the Passaic Joint Board, had been hidden.

Turned up after several hectic days of search, the keys were turned over to lawyers for both sides, appointed by the court to inventory the recovered bonds.

In earlier court action, it had been agreed that all properties, records and funds should go to the TWUA, and all except the bonds were turned over. TWUA had expressed anxiety over the missing bonds, when bank accounts showed $20,000 had been withdrawn from a Passaic bank on May 14, by the then officers, without authorization from the joint board members.

The threat of renewed legal action turned up the keys to the hidden safe deposit box and the inventory was ready to proceed, TWUA said.

CIO Brewers Defeat IAM

THE CIO Brewery Workers last week defeated the AFL Machinists 15 to 6 in a second NLRB election among machinists at the Anheuser Busch brewery, Newark, N. J.

The AFL union tied 12 to 12 with BW-CIO in the first election among the same group last December, but the NLRB ruled the vote out after upholding the BW-CIO contention that the firm conspired with the Machinists.

This is the brewery where BW 2 last spring won a strike and brought the wage scale up to $2.10 an hour. Following the recent victory, the CIO Brewery Workers Organizing Committee forecast that other brewery workers in the city would decide to join the CIO union. It pointed out that the other brewery workers "are presently denied any union representation because of the conniving of the Teamsters locals who once represented these workers."

Chicago TWUA Gains Back Pay

Back pay checks totaling approximately $111,500 have been distributed to 380 CIO Textile Workers at two Chicago plants.

Payments result from Wage Stabilization Board approval of increases negotiated early this year by Chicago Joint Board of the union.

Two hundred and forty employes at Johnson & Johnson Ethicon Suture plant received checks averaging $275 each. At Johnson & Johnson Personal Products plant, 150 received checks averaging $305 each.

At another Chicago plant, Western Felt Works, the union won a $40 Christmas bonus for 850 employes and an average 1c an hour to correct intra-plant inequities.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

LAST WEEK the writer attended the CIO Brewery Workers convention in Cincinnati, O. While called as a special convention, the delegates decided that it be a constitutional convention. I had the privilege and honor of addressing this convention.

The delegates were enthusiastic in support of their great union and pledged both to resist and defeat any and all attacks upon it and to continue and advance in organizing campaigns.

The CIO Brewery Workers is one of the oldest and most respected unions in America and many of its people have been members for more than 30 years. Pres. Karl Feller and his associate officers have always cooperated with National CIO and supported CIO policies. It is a great organization and CIO is proud to have it as an affiliate.

★

FROM CINCINNATI, I travelled to Chicago where I met with other CIO officers and vice presidents. Following this meeting I stayed on to watch the political happenings of the Democratic Convention. By the time this reaches you, we will know who the Democratic nominee will be.

The Dixiecrats were in evidence, busy trying to disrupt and split the party. However, there were healthy signs that many Southerners are rising to oppose the backward, reactionary views of the Dixiecrats.

The Steelworkers won a magnificent victory over the arrogant steel barons, with the final settlement coming at a White House meeting called by President Truman. The President certainly proved his belief in fair play by his conduct throughout the dispute.

All CIO members can be proud of the inspiring leadership of Pres. Murray in this crisis and the courage and fortitude of the Steelworkers, who won a tremendous victory not only for themselves and their families, but for every CIO member and every worker.

★

CIO FIELD REP. T. J. McCarthy reports a successful representation election among the building service employes of the Central Bldg., Washington, D. C. The workers favored the CIO Retail Wholesale & Department Store Union by a unanimous vote. This is the second building service employe election victory in two months.

Natl. Dir. John Riffe, of the CIO Organizing Committee, reports two CIO Steelworkers' election victories in the South: Gary Carolina Steel Products, Inc., Rocky Mount, N. C., eligible 50, USA-CIO 39, AFL 2, no union 2, challenged 8; Warrior & Gulf Navigation Co., Chickasaw, Ala., eligible 90, USA-CIO 77, no union 2, void 1.

Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports that machinists at the Anheuser Busch Brewery, Newark, N. J., favored the CIO Brewery Workers by a vote of 15 to 6. Agent Ben Merker of Brewery Workers' Local 2 was in charge of organization.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the Steelworkers were victorious in a representation election at the Byron Jackson plant, Vernon, Calif., by a vote of 345 to 335. Intl. Rep. Robert Porch handled the campaign.

REG. DIRS. ADOLPH GERMER, Tim Flynn and DeShetler report the CIO Electrical Workers representation election victory among the service employes of the Underwood Corp. in 11 western states. The balloting was conducted from Los Angeles, Calif. and the results were: Eligible 218, IUE-CIO 109, no union 99, void 4, challenged 1. IUE-CIO Rep. Al Fineman directed the campaign, with assistance from CIO regional offices in the area.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports the following representation election victories in the New York City area: Prime Plating Works, Inc., CIO Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers 8, independent 5, eligible 16; Todd Shipyards Corp., CIO Shipbuilding Workers 77, IAM 23, eligible 110.

Vice Pres. Claude Ballard of the CIO Woodworkers reports the following IWA-CIO representation election victories: Potlatch Forests, Inc., Lewiston, Ida., eligible 2500, IWA-CIO 842, AFL 720, no union 19, void 7, challenged 52; Capitol Lumber Co., Alderpoint, Calif., IWA 26, no union 10, challenged 11; B. C. Jerrell Co., Humboldt, Tenn., IWA 85, no union 57, void 2, challenged 3.

Reds Lose In French Plant

THE FRENCH Communists lost control of one of their greatest assets—the huge nationalized Renault auto plant in Paris — when free labor unions won a majority on the works council in the annual elections recently.

The Red stooge union, the General Confederation of Labor (CGT), previously had five of the nine council seats, enough to give control. Through this majority, the Communists had been able to use the council's strength and funds for party purposes, and until a few months ago had been able to call its 40,000 workers out on strike at the drop of a red hat.

The plant election followed a series of Communist attempts to intimidate workers who refused to be intimidated and who chased a couple of the Red goons right into the Seine.

Their stand was attributed to the steady campaigning of the free unions against the CGT

The new works council, according to word from Paris, will be composed of three members of the free Force Ourviere and its allies among plant unions, one member of the Christian union (CFTC), four representing the CGT, and the plant director.

U.S. Has Strength To Build For Peace, Truman Says In Economic Review

THE COUNTRY is in better shape than ever in spite of the impact of rearmament on the economy, President Truman said last week in his midyear economic report.

The U. S. has the economic strength to handle its domestic responsibilities and at the same time to build "with other free nations the conditions for a more enduring peace," he maintained.

"America cannot afford to relax in this effort, in the false fear that we do not have the strength to carry through," he added.

"Yet every day one hears some expression of opinion that our security efforts are weakening us at home, and that we must reduce them in order to save ourselves. Many who hold this view are entirely sincere. The trouble is that they have not examined the facts.

"I am confident that, when they do so, they will join in the realization that danger lies in believing that we are weak. Our strength commences with knowing that we are strong—and becoming stronger.

"The facts reveal beyond question that the security programs now being undertaken are not even threatening—much less depleting or impairing — the strength of our economy.

"Despite the burden of these programs—and they are a real burden—our business system has been doing better and our people have been living better than ever before."

During the last two years, according to the President, the country's output has risen from an annual rate of about $300 billion in the second quarter of 1950 to almost $340 billion in the second quarter of 1952—both in terms of 1951 prices.

This increase, he continued, "has been greater than the expansion of all our security programs," which rose at the same time from an annual rate of about $19 billion to $50 billion.

"The net consequences of this is plain," he added. "It means that today, despite the expanded security programs, we are producing more for other purposes than we were two years ago."

Private business investment during the same period and measured likewise in 1951 prices, "has risen from an annual rate of $35 billion to about $38 billion."

"The general conditions of civilian life have also continued to improve," the President wrote.

"The annual rate of personal incomes, after taxes, measured in 1951 prices, has risen $10.5 billion since the second quarter of 1950.

"The annual purchase of goods and services by consumers — again in 1951 prices—has risen by $5 billion. Yet, because incomes after taxes have risen more than expenditures, the annual rate of saving has increased from less than 5% to about 7% of income after taxes."

2 U.S. Agencies Differ With HST

Some government agencies apparently do not agree with President Truman, who in his midyear economic report to Congress said the country is better off than ever before, that living standards, purchasing power, savings and dividends all are increasing.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that in 1951 the average "spending unit" income increased 9% to $3840 from $3520 in 1950. That kept them abreast of the higher cost of living, the FRB said, BUT along came higher taxes and tipped the scales the wrong way.

The Securities & Exchange Commission reported that in the first three months of 1952 people had $2.3 billion less in cash and bank deposits than the year before and mortgage debts jumped $1.2 billion.

The Commerce Dept. came through for the President, however. Corporations paid out an average of 6% more in dividends in the first six months of 1952 than in the same period last year, it reported.

It's Official Now—BLS Price Index Sets Record

THE COST of living jumped to another all-time high in the month ending June 15—the first new all-time high since Jan. 15—the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

The consumers price index soared in mid-June to a record-breaking 189.6 in the "new" series, the BLS said. It was just at that period that reactionary forces in Congress, in their successful drive to scuttle price controls, were proclaiming that the cost of living was on the way down.

The new figure compares to 189 on May 15 and to 189.1 when the last fragile record was set in January. It is 11.4% higher than just before the outbreak in Korea and 2.4% above the reading on June 15, 1951.

The increase means pay increases of 1 to 2c an hour to more than 35,000 workers covered by escalator clauses—24,000 of them employed by Douglas Aircraft in California. Adjustments under other large contracts, including those of the CIO Auto Workers and CIO Electrical Workers, are made at other dates.

The BLS attributed the jump in the index figure to higher prices for miscellaneous services,such as trolley fares, laundry services, physicians' fees, etc.; and for food and rent.

Here are the cumulative figures for the "new" BLS Index:

Period	Index	Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950: June 15	170.2
1943 monthly average	123.6	1951: June 15	185.2
1944 monthly average	125.5	1952: Jan. 15	189.1
1945 monthly average	128.4	Feb. 15	187.9
1946 monthly average	139.3	Mar. 15	188.0
1947 monthly average	159.2	Apr. 15	188.7
1948 monthly average	171.2	May 15	189.0
1949 monthly average	169.1	June 15	189.6
1950 monthly average	171.9		
1951 monthly average	185.6		
1952 monthly average	188.7		

NLRB Nails Furniture Firm For 'Flagrant' Union Busting

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board has found a Massachusetts firm doing business under two names guilty of violating the Wagner Act even though a State court had enjoined picketing by striking CIO Furniture Workers.

The walkout in 1949 was against the H. N. Thayer Co. and the Thayer Co., of Gardner, Mass.

The NLRB ordered that 17 discharged employes be reinstated with back pay and that 85 strikers be compensated for losses suffered after they were refused reinstatement when the courts broke their strike.

Pres. Morris Pizer of the UFWA estimated the board's order will yield the workers more than $700,000 in back pay plus a 1948 Christmas bonus the firm was ordered to pay.

The firm also was ordered to cease and desist from its unfair labor practices, which the NLRB described as "flagrant."

The firm had obtained its injunction from a judge in Worcester after a Suffolk County Superior Court in Boston refused one.

All picketing was forbidden on the ground that the strike was "illegal" because it violated an alleged contract the company had written for its company union. The State Supreme Court sustained the injunction.

NLRB Trial Examiner Martin S. Bennett found that the company unions, Thayer Employes' Councils 1 and 2, were formed when the Furniture Workers were organizing. They had no constitutions or by-laws. The employer wrote the contracts. The firm counted ballots at its own poll, the winners being unaware of their elections until the company posted the results. Dues were checked off.

Late in 1948 the company cancelled its group insurance plan and told the two presidents to sell a 10% pay cut to their members. At a mass meeting, the employes rejected the wage slash and voted to join the UFWA. The strike started in January 1949.

6 Million U. S. Families Warned Of Rent Boosts

THINK RENTS are high? Well, brother, you ain't seen nothing yet.

For more than six million American families face sharp increases in rents on Sept. 30—unless their local governments act promptly.

That's the prediction of Tighe E. Woods, rent stabilizer, as he reported on the messy situation achieved by the lobby-bossed 82d Congress.

Under the new law, rent control expires on Sept. 30 in all communities, except:

1. Those declared critical housing areas.
2. Those where local governments specifically request an extension.

Translated into harsh pocketbook terms, that means rent increases ranging from 20% on higher-priced homes to 50 to 100% increases in lower brackets, according to Woods' prediction.

In official language, Woods says such raises would produce "serious economic shock and hardship."

In blunter language, it would be sheer hell.

Woods warned there was no chance of last-minute action by Congress, as had been the case in the past when rent controls seemed doomed. Congress has adjourned and only a special session, called by the President, could bring it back to Washington.

Excluding the 115 critical housing areas near defense installations, where controls will automatically continue, there are 2300 incorporated communities now under rent control. Altogether, experts say, 53 million persons live in these communities.

Among these major cities, not in critical housing areas and where no local action has yet been taken, are Philadelphia, San Francisco, Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Louisville. Communities in New York are governed by a state rent law which remains in force.

At the last count, only 18 communities had requested extension of controls, the rent stabilizer reported. Included in this group were Boston and Newark, N. J., where CIO Councils had led the fight for continuation of this protection for tenants.

In other major industrial cities, like Chicago and Detroit, local CIO councils are already mobilizing their strength for the battle to continue controls. The Wayne County (Detroit) CIO Council asked Woods for a survey of that area, so local officials could see just how bad the situation would be if controls were to be dropped.

They pointed out that 8675 families were now waiting accomodations in Detroit public housing units, after having been declared eligible for those low-rent projects.

It would be workers in the low and middle-income groups, who would be hardest hit by the end of controls.

CIO EXECUTIVE officers and vice presidents at their Chicago meeting gave full support to striking Steelworkers and named a committee to confer with the AFL on possible joint action on the new Wage Stabilization Board. Left to right, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. Philip Murray, Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who also is Auto Workers president, and Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood.

Pizer Protests Island Wages

MORRIS PIZER, president of the CIO Furniture Workers, last week lashed out at the new 38c an hour minimum wage for Puerto Rican furniture workers.

It is "shockingly low," Pizer said in a protest wire to the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Charging the new minimum subjects workers on the island to "starvation wages," the UFW official added it "seriously undermines the wages of furniture workers in the United States."

He called for imposition of the 75c minimum now effective on the mainland.

Pizer's protest came after it was learned that the special industry committee, appointed to recommend a new minimum wage, had disregarded the opinions of its labor members and had recommended only a token rise in minimum wages.

He told William McComb, administrator of the Wages and Hours Division, "unless the disparity between the unconscionably low minimum hourly wage established for Puerto Rican furniture workers and the existing wage rates in the furniture industry in the United States is eliminated or at least reasonably narrowed, it can only result in the transfer of furniture manufacturing operations from the United States to Puerto Rico, thereby exposing thousands of American furniture workers to loss of jobs and livelihood."

Indianapolis Joins List Of CIO Video

CIO'S NEW television series, "Issues of the Day," has moved to Indianapolis as the result of unanimous action by the Indianapolis CIO Council.

The council last week voted to sponsor the 13-week series produced jointly by the CIO and the CIO Political Action Committee.

In Indianapolis, the series will start on Sunday, Aug. 3, over Station WFBM-TV. Broadcast time will be 5 to 5:15 p.m.

As it voted to sponsor the series, the Indianapolis council invited other central Indiana CIO Councils, in the WFBM viewing area, to join in sponsorship. Representatives of other councils, present at the last week's meeting, expressed great interest in such a joint undertaking and planned early action in their home cities on the proposal.

Dayton's programs will be seen over WHIO-TV on Wednesday nights from 10:15 to 10:30, starting on Aug. 6.

Rieve Hits 'Mockery' On Textile Contracts

THE CIO Textile Workers last week called a Munitions Board plan to award contracts to textile plants in distressed areas a "mockery."

Emil Rieve, TWUA-CIO president, said the proposal would "incite depression in labor standards" and "is likely to serve as a significant depressing influence upon the industry."

Rieve's protest was addressed to Dr. John R. Steelman, acting defense mobilizer.

He again urged defense mobilization authorities to adopt the TWUA proposal, voiced in hearings some weeks ago, that government textile orders be given only to plants now operating less than 80 hours (two shifts) a week. Rieve wrote:

"Under the proposed procedure, mills submitting bids of more than 20% above the low bids are to be excluded. In effect, only the lowest cost mills, with the more extreme warloads and the most unfavorable working conditions are to be allowed to participate in governmental work . . .

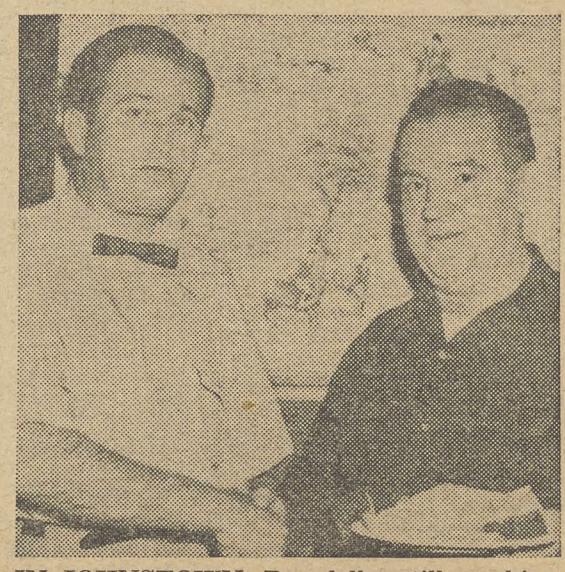
"While the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Dept. of Labor is considering raising the current prevailing minimum wage for the textile industry established in 1949, the National Munitions Board is inciting depression in labor standards.

"We protest such action as unworthy and improper and in conflict with the very purpose of the aid which the proposed plan was contemplated to give.

"We have urged bids on government orders be limited to companies operating less than 80 hours a week to the extent that they can meet government needs and such portion as they cannot manufacture should be open to bids by other plants.

"Such a program can provide help to distressed areas. The present program is a mockery of the entire idea of assistance to distressed areas and is unworthy of a government which is aiding underdeveloped and distressed foreign areas and has erected trade barriers to protect employment in this country."

THAT NEW LOOK on the picket line in Niles, Ohio, is just an old city bus. But USA-CIO Local 1338 pickets find the seats are soft and it keeps the rain and wind out.



IN JOHNSTOWN, Pa., folks still working dug down in their jeans to make sure striking steelworkers had a good meal. Right, Pres. J. R. Brown of Local 2634, gets his.

Curran, Other Top Officers Of NMU Re-elected

PRES. JOSEPH CURRAN and all other top officers of the CIO Maritime Union were re-elected in nation-wide balloting.

Others re-elected were Neal Hanley, secretary; M. Hedley, Stone, treasurer, and Adrian L. Duffy, Hulbert B. Warner and John B. McDougall, vice-presidents. Only McDougall had opposition, defeating Madlyn Ford by 11,211 to 7027. She was one of the few women in the organization's history to seek high office.

According to Honest Ballet Association, which conducted the three-month election, there were 26,209 votes cast. Of these 564 came from the Great Lakes, 840 from the rivers, and 24,805 from the deep-sea branches.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 4, 1952 | 82 | No. 31

CIO Joins In New Wage Board, Hits Butchering Of Price Curbs

—SEE PAGE 3

LOOK AT THAT GRIN—Like more than 600,000 other workers in the basic steel industry, Carmello Startari had a grin a yard wide when he got the news of settlement of the eight-week strike by CIO Steelworkers. Startari works in Jones & Laughlin's South Side plant in Pittsburgh. Negotiations between USA-CIO and steel firms were getting under way to iron out contracts, as workers returned to the mills. (See page 3.)

Steel Union Sets Aluminum Pacts

—SEE PAGE 2

Meet The Glass Workers

—Pages 6 & 7

CIO Brewers Get 35-Hour Week

—SEE PAGE 2

Precedent Setting—

CIO Brewers Get Okeh Of 35-Hour Week In N. Y.

A PRECEDENT-setting reduction in their work week from 37½ to 35 hours with no cut in pay has been won by 6000 CIO Brewery Workers in New York City.

Approval by the Wage Stabilization Board made the shorter work week a certainty. This is the only decision reducing the work week below 40 hours in the history of the board, before it was reorganized last week, according to the BW-CIO New York Joint Board.

The fight of the seven BW-CIO locals who belong to the joint board had the support of the CIO unions in the New York City area.

The cut in hours was contained in a contract negotiated last December with the Brewers Board of Trade. The shorter hours were to become effective June 1, but WSB approval was necessary.

During the two months that the problem was before the regional office of WSB in New York City, it was deluged by requests for action from CIO unions and virtually every congressman in the New York City area.

The case went to WSB in Washington July 10. The four labor members and the four industry members agreed in the decision, with the industry members protesting bitterly.

THE INDUSTRY members accused the other WSB members of establishing a new policy "in the dying days" of the board and declared that the ruling would open the flood gates for reduction in the work week.

With the decision, the New York Brewery Joint Board received congratulatory telegrams from CIO unions all over the State. Typical was one received by William Greenstein, the board's executive secretary, from Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council:

"The labor movement owes a debt of gratitude to all those of your organization whose vision, courage and sincere dedication to the interest of the membership has made this great victory possible.

"Your achievement sets the banner of the CIO and all labor at a new height. Others will follow in the trial you have blazed."

The Brewery Workers have led the fight for short hours. Back in 1886 a few of the locals who won the rcent victory signed the first agreement for a 10-hour day in New York City, according to the BW joint board.

When the brewers broke the agreement two years later, the locals struck for a year to regain the 10-hour day. The Brewery Workers also were in the forefront of the fight for the eight-hour day. The new agreement won the first 35-hour week in the nation's brewing industry.

Tune In 'Issues Of Day' . . . CIO-TV Listed For 6 Cities

TWO MORE major industrial cities will be added to the CIO's television "network" in the near future. In Minneapolis and Columbus, Ohio, arrangements were completed last week to televise the 13-week series, "Issues of the Day."

Exact program schedules for these cities will be announced in the near future, the CIO Publicity Dept. reported. Presently, "Issues of the Day" is being televised in six cities. Following is the present program schedule:

City	Station	Day	Hour
Chicago	WBKB-TV	Tuesday	10:45 p. m.
Cincinnati	WCPO-TV	Sunday	1:00 p. m.
Dayton	WHIO-TV	Wednesday	10:15 p. m.
Indianapolis	WFBM-TV	Sunday	5:00 p. m.
Pittsburgh	WDTV-TV	Sunday	2:15 p. m.
Washington	WMAL-TV	Sunday	4:45 p. m.

COMING AUG. 18!

THE CIO NEWS 1952 VOTING RECORD

As a special supplement to the Aug. 18 issue

★ ★ ★

Contains the record of Senators and Representatives on major voting issues during the 82nd Congress—from January, 1951, to July, 1952.

The CIO NEWS 1952 VOTING RECORD will also be issued as a separate publication. Order it now for distribution in your union.

Prices for VOTING RECORD:

5c per copy; 100 for $4
500 for $17; 1,000 for $24

Rates for larger quantities on request.

THE CIO NEWS
718 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Enclosed find my check or money order for $....., for which send me ..... copies of The CIO NEWS VOTING RECORD.

Name.....

Union.....Local No.....

Street Address.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

3 Aluminum Firms Settle USA Pacts

THE NATION'S three biggest aluminum companies have made their peace with the CIO Steelworkers.

The new agreements cover 30,000 USA-CIO members employed by the Aluminum Co. of America, Reynolds Metal Co. and the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp.

Nathan Feinsinger, outgoing chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, announced "complete settlement" of the dispute between the USA-CIO and Alcoa July 28, the day before a strike was scheduled to begin.

THE AGREEMENT with Alcoa provided a wage boost averaging 15c an hour, retroactive to Mar. 10, with 4c an hour additional effective July 1.

Also provided are improvements in a number of "fringe" benefits, such as paid vacations, group insurance, and a modified union shop as in the steel settlement.

Under the agreement the 7c an hour differential in the South was cut to 4c, retroactive to July 1, and will be pared down to 2c Jan. 1. The contract runs until July 31, 1953.

Covered by the agreements are plants at Bridgeport, Conn.; Edgewater, N. J..; New Kensington, Pa.; Badin, N. C.; Alcoa, Tenn.; Bauxite, Ark.; Mobile, Ala.; Detroit, Mich., and Richmond, Ind. Fifteen thousand workers are involved in the settlement with Alcoa.

THE NEXT DAY, Reynolds settled on terms generally the same as those in the Alcoa pact. It covers 8000 workers in plants at Troutdale, Ore.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Corpus Christi, Tex; La Grange and McCook, Ill., and Bauxite, Jones Mill and Hurrican Creek, Ark.

Kaiser—the first of the big three to settle—came to terms with the union two weeks ago.

Alcoa and Reynolds have asked the Office of Price Stabilization to boost aluminum price ceilings 10%, and Kaiser wants a 12.5% ceiling boost.

McMahon Mourned For 'Always Liberal' Views

SEN. McMAHON

SEN. McMAHON (D. Conn.), the fighting New England liberal who played a major role in the successful fight to make atomic energy available for peacetime service to all the people, died July 28 in Georgetown Hospital, Washington.

Bed-ridden for weeks with cancer, the Senator failed to rally from an operation.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray wired Mrs. McMahon that "members of the CIO are deeply shocked by the tragic and premature death of Senator McMahon. His great intelligence, his always liberal outlook and his unceasing endeavor to achieve a world of peace won him respect and affection from the working people of America."

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers said McMahon died before his "single-handed fight in the Senate to keep control of atomic energy in the hands of the people, through civilian administration, and to keep the military from making atomic energy their privileged domain, became the nation's fight. "This will be his monument; and few would ask anything greater.

McMAHON, a former Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Dept.'s Criminal Division, was Connecticut's "favorite son" candidate for the Democratic Party's 1952 nomination for President. He was 48.

As author of the McMahon Act for the Control of Atomic Energy and chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Commission, McMahon, more than any other man, was chiefly responsible for the development of this country's policies with respect to atomic energy.

He vigorously beat down strong efforts to limit it to military purposes, and the passage of his bill providing for civilian control was a major victory for the people.

He was equally insistent that the benefits of atomic energy—which had been discovered by the expenditure of monies belonging to all U. S. taxpayers—should not be exploited for private gain at the public's expense.

ON OTHER issues, he was devoted to the welfare of the nation. He was given a near-perfect score on his votes on major legislative issues in The CIO News voting guides issued since his election to the Senate in 1944.

Tributes to McMahon came from other public leaders throughout the country. Vice President Barkley said McMahon was "one of the great products of American public life" and that "America has lost a great servant." President Truman declared the nation has suffered a "tremendous" loss and predicted that "future generations will be grateful for his wisdom."

Sen. Benton (D. Conn.), who placed McMahon's name in nomination for the presidency, said that "for his successful fight to retain control of atomic energy and for his leadership in the struggle for disarmament and peace, Brien McMahon was known the world over." The world, he added, has lost "one of its great citizens."

UPWA Begins Talks With Big Packers

CIO PACKINGHOUSE Workers opened contract negotiations last week with two of the "Big Four" packing firms.

Talks began in Chicago between union representatives and the Armour and Cudahy management. Negotiations with the Wilson and Swift packing companies will open later.

The UPWA-CIO is demanding a general wage increase, a guaranteed annual wage, company-paid pension, health and welfare benefits, a union shop, and a cost of living bonus. The talks cover the entire contract.

The union's current contract with the firms expires Aug. 11. It covers about 30,000 employes in 24 Armour plants and 10,000 in 10 Cudahy plants.

URW To Talk Pay With General Tire

Already negotiating with the industry's Big Four, the CIO Rubber Workers will open wage negotiations this week at Akron, with the industry's largest independent, the General Tire & Rubber Co., according to URW-CIO Pres. L. S. Buckmaster.

URW-CIO — in keeping with its 1952 program—will seek an equitable wage increase, and improvements of existing health, pension and welfare programs. Involved are Locals 9, Akron, and 312, Waco, Tex.

ARA-CIO Pickets 4 Pacific Ships

The CIO American Radio Association—in a move to preserve its jurisdiction — last week threatened to picket all ships on the West Coast using members of the AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots to operate radio telephones.

ARA-CIO members set up picket lines at four ships using AFL deck officers for the job. Many ships will not be affected because ARA-CIO members man the radio phones.

HAVE A CIGAR—Pres. Philip Murray (left) of the CIO Steelworkers accepts a box of cigars from U. S. Steel Corp. Pres. Ben Fairless, who visited meeting of union's Wage Policy Committee which okehed settlement of longest steel strike. In center is David J. McDonald, USA secretary-treasurer.

Steel Dispute Tapers Off As Union, Big Six Firms Set Contract Talks

THE EIGHT-MONTH steel dispute was tapering off, late last week, into a final round of contract negotiations aimed at writing formal language to buttress the White House agreement between CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray and Ben Fairless, head of U. S. Steel.

The 170-man Wage Policy Committee of the United Steelworkers voted on July 25 to "ratify and accept" the White House agreement of the day before "as the basis for ending the steel dispute of 1952." The pact was ratified with the oral condition that the north country iron ore miners must be fully protected before the agreement went into effect.

It took another day of negotiation with the iron ore firms—operating principally in northern Michigan and Minnesota — to wrap up that agreement.

The companies had been trying for some time to work out a separate and weaker agreement for the ore miners. Under the final terms, however, they win, by next July complete abolition of the lower-wage differential which they have had for many years.

Throughout last week, plans were made for negotiations with the various Big Six companies, to work out the final language of the new contracts. These talks —with U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, Inland, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube—have been scheduled for Pittsburgh, New York, Cleveland, Youngstown and Indiana Harbor, Ind.

(The new basic agreements will run for two years, with a wage reopening period—in which the union has the right to strike —in 12 months. The union won a major series of improvements, including a basic 12.5c wage boost, retroactive to March 1, increased spread between job categories, much increased shift differentials, six paid holidays, the union shop with some modifications, and other benefits.)

As the settlement was announced, the government announced a $5.20 a ton price increase for carbon steel.

The increase, which OPS Director Elliott Arnall granted on directions from the White House, was exacted from the government as the industry's price for settling the long walkout, even though government economists had strongly argued that it was far more than necessary to meet the increased wage costs.

The strike's end brought an unusual degree of hope for better labor-management relations in steel.

Accepting an invitation from Murray, Fairless of U. S. Steel appeared at the Wage Policy Committee meeting with a box of cigars for Murray, words of praise for the way the strikers had left their jobs and permitted full maintenance of the plants, and a strongly expressed hope for a better future relationship between management and the union.

Fairless told the union officials the company knows the union does not want to take over the management of the corporations, and he said the industry fully recognizes the union and wants to see it strong and responsible.

"We must find ways to live together and work together," Fairless said.

Murray praised Fairless's attitude, and reminded the Wage Policy Committee that the union's agreements with the company over the 15 years have "vastly outnumbered the disagreements."

He pledged full cooperation in working out better relationships with the companies, but emphasized it wouldn't be in any "company union way. It's more fundamental than that."

Murray and Fairless will make a tour of U. S. Steel plants this fall to talk with the workers and local management, and to seek better working relations at the plant level.

Steel Dividend Paid As Usual

Steel stockholders are still getting theirs.

Last week—while steel mills were just getting back into operation after the eight-week strike by CIO Steelworkers—the U. S. Steel Corp. announced its regular 75c dividend and Bethlehem Steel voted a $1 dividend.

CIO Joins New WSB, Hits Gaps In Price Controls

(See Editorial, Page 4.)

THE CIO last week agreed to participate in the new, reorganized and greatly-weakened Wage Stabilization Board.

At the same time, it struck out at the 82nd Congress for "the inherent weaknesses which have been written into the price sections of the Defense Production Act and by its unfairly rigid wage sections."

And CIO Pres. Pres. Philip Murray called on the 83rd Congress—which will be elected in November and come to Washington next January—to "give heed" to President Truman's "obviously sound recommendations for strengthening the Defense Production Act in the . . . fight against inflation."

Four CIO members and alternates recommended by Murray were named to the new board by Truman. He appointed Archibald Cox, Howard Law professor, as chairman, succeeding Nathan P. Feinsinger.

Recommended as WSB members were Joseph Childs, CIO Rubber Workers vice president; Ben C. Sigal, CIO Electrical Worker general counsel (both old board members); and John Brophy, veteran CIO official. Delmond Garst, CIO regional director in St. Louis, was proposed as an alternate.

Murray said the CIO had "hesitated" to serve on the new WSB because of the many weaknesses in the new law, but had agreed "in the national interest." He spelled out the weaknesses as lack of adequate price-rent controls, "rigidity of wage formulas," stripping of the WSB of dispute powers and limitation of its functions.

THE congresional assault on the WSB came, in part, because of its recommendations in the steel dispute.

Murray branded this attack a "political football" and praised the public members of the old board for their service both in the steel and related aluminum cases.

The board's last act was to approve the steel settlement.

Feinsinger reported that the board had settled 60,000 wage cases "without a strike" except in the basic steel dispute—where industry boycotted the board's recommendations and forced an eight-week strike.

Truman praised the outgoing WSB for a "grand job under the most trying of circumstances."

Here Are Members Named By Truman To New WSB

President Truman last week named these 14 members of the new 18-man Wage Stabilization Board:

PUBLIC: Archibald Cox, Harvard Law School faculty, chairman; Paul N. Guthrie, former professor of economics and sociology, Univ. of North Carolina; Thomas F. Coman, former newspaperman; Harold L. Enarson, member of the staff of Dr. John R. Steelman, assistant to the President.

LABOR: CIO, Vice Pres. Joseph Childs of the Rubber Workers; Ben C. Sigal, general counsel, Electrical Workers; John Brophy, veteran CIO official; (alternate, Delmond Garst, regional director, St. Louis, Mo.)

AFL, Vice Pres. Elmer E. Walker of the Machinists, Pres. Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers Union; Pres. William C. Birthwright of the Barbers Union.

INDUSTRY: Malcolm L. Denise, public relations office, Ford Motor Co.; Hiram S. Hall, consultant, Bigelow Carpet Co.; Hoey A. Hennessy, assistant to the managing director, National Association of Manufacturers; Millard E. Stone, director of industrial relations, Bendix Aviation Corp.

A Letter By Murray

In his letter to President Truman on the new WSB, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said in part:

THE CIO, after giving considerable study to the amended law, is genuinely concerned about the inherent weaknesses which have been written into the price sections of the Defense Production Act and by its unfairly rigid wage sections.

We are also concerned and disappointed by the decision of the majority of the Congress to divest the WSB of its disputes powers and to limit its authority in a number of other ways.

The steel industry and large segments of the press, which have been antagonistic to any form of controls during this period of great national emergency, launched a stream of bitter criticism against the WSB for its handling of the recent steel dispute. The fact is that the public members of the WSB acted with great fairness in the steel dispute.

Events during the past fortnight, however, have clearly established that the steel industry has accepted the basic proposals of the WSB in the steel case and have thereby given the lie to those groups which maintained that the WSB's proposals were not in accord with economic justice.

So, as the old WSB goes out of existence, I feel that the public should acknowledge the service rendered in the national interest by the public members of the WSB.

The weaknesses in the new (defense production) law are many: Its failure to provide for adequate price and rent controls, the limitations on its functions, the rigidity of its wage formulas, and the absence of dispute powers are among the most serious of these weaknesses.

However, Mr. President, you have asked for our cooperation in the national interest.

At the same time, however, we express the strong hope that the 83rd Congress, when it meets in 1953, will give heed to your obviously sound recommendations for strengthening the Defense Production Act in the interest of continuing the fight against inflation.

A New Wage Board

To mix a metaphor, the new Wage Stabilization Board starts operations with a couple of strikes against it. The strikes, in this case, are not industrial disputes but the defects of the new Defense Production Act, passed shortly before the 82nd Congress adjourned.

The new WSB has no power to handle disputes cases. It is hampered also by what CIO Pres. Murray described as "unfairly rigid wage sections" and "inherent weaknesses" in the price control sections of the law.

The CIO and the AFL, in agreeing to recommend labor members for this board, recognize the national emergency problems that remain with us; and they are determined to try to make the new set-up work as fairly as possible for the workers of the nation.

Industry and its front groups have done much to undermine the anti-inflation fight, on one sector of which the WSB tries to operate. Theirs was an unprincipled and baseless attack on Chairman Nathan Feinsinger and the other public members of the WSB, whose only "crime" was to recommend what they believed to be a fair and equitable settlement of the steel dispute. And the steel companies eventually came to terms with the union on the basis of those recommendations—without observable harm to the companies.

Nathan Feinsinger has had a long and honorable career in both the academic and practical aspects of labor-management relations. In the WSB he filled a difficult spot and filled it meritoriously. The multi-million dollar propaganda campaign of industry groups during the steel dispute will have done still another disservice to the nation if it leaves the general public with any attitude but appreciation for Feinsinger's constructive work during the past 12 months.

New Leaf?

There were welcome indications, in the speech of Ben Fairless of U. S. Steel to the USA-CIO Wage Policy Committee, that Big Steel is turning a new leaf in its relations with the union.

The response of the group, and their official statement, left little doubt that the union looks forward to helping establish an era of "harmony and cooperation" in the industry.

U. S. Steel management, at every echelon and in every plant, it is to be hoped, will give the same thoughtful attention as did the union delegates to Ben Fairless' words.

The Landlords' Game

The landlords' lobbyist are up to their same old game. They see a gold mine just ahead: the automatic wiping out of rent ceilings in almost all big cities on Sept. 30, unless communities act affirmatively to keep controls.

All of the tactics of heckling, browbeating and disruption which landlord-real estate groups have used from coast to coast in past community rent battles are being employed again.

The landlords aren't playing for peanuts. In the past four years, average rents have gone up almost twice as fast as other items in the BLS consumer price index, which now is at an all-time high. Decontrol now, as CIO revealed in the Chicago hearing, would mean rent boosts up to 100%.

That's fair warning to all CIO Councils and local unions to get on the job of protecting community rent control.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb 28, 1925.

Vol. XV August 4, 1952 No. 31

Out Damn Spot!

Stevenson On Labor's Task

These views on labor are from a speech given by Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for President, at the Illinois AFL convention last year.

By ADLAI E. STEVENSON

TODAY, the practices and policies of labor organizations are invested with a public character they did not have in years gone by. No longer are your deliberations, and your decisions, of concern only in union halls. Organized labor today exerts an enormous influence in almost every area of American life.

The outcome of this war for peace means far more to every man and women who works for wages than any temporary ebb and flow of labor fortunes. It seems to me that is the all-important fact for us to remember. And it is almost equally important to remember that we cannot fight Russian expansionism with more guns and more production alone. We could gain these ends and still lose everything if we fail to win the fight against inflation.

I don't presume to say on what date wages could be frozen or on what date prices should have been stabilized. But I do say that prices and wages chasing each other upward are like a dog chasing his tail, and if we don't watch out we'll get dizzy and topple into the abyss.

Unfortunately, Congress hasn't paid any more attention to organized labor's warnings and appeals for stronger price controls and a realistic tax program than it has to the President's. We are speeding along with bad brakes, and it isn't a prudent, safe way to travel . . . But as of today we are falling back on the inflation front while we advance on the military front.

We have made some noteworthy forward steps here in Illinois this year. We succeeded in substantially increasing unemployment-compensation benefits. The Workmen's Compensation and Occupational Disease Act was improved. Illinois was the only state that did not show any increase in industrial accidents this year.

There have been notable failures too. The Legislature again failed this year to enact a fair employment practices law. It again refused a state minimum-wage law. And it again refused to extend the benefits of unemployment compensation to employes of establishments hiring six or fewer workers.

In my message to the General Assembly I urged that that consideration be given to establishing in Illinois a system of temporary disability insurance. The most recent available estimates indicate that fewer than one-fourth of the workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation Act are protected by any kind of group health insurance. I believe Illinois should, and I hope will, soon take its place among the progressive states recognizing the need for disability insurance.

IN MY message to the Legislature, urging a more workable minimum-wage act, I said, "the Legislature should give attention to broadening and strengthening our present law which is cumbersome and obsolete." Our present act was passed in 1933. It applies only to women and minors.

It does not establish, for intrastate workers, a flat minimum wage as the federal law does for employes in interstate industry. I hardly need say more about the existing law. But the bill introduced at the last session, proposing a flat minimum wage of 75c an hour for intrastate workers, was defeated by seven votes in the House of Representatives.

Organized labor can exert a useful influence in public affairs. A broad view of its public responsibility is the handmaiden of public influence. It must not be afraid to recognize and correct abuses in its own sphere. It can no longer content itself with unthinking and combative reflex actions. To sacrifice sound principle for immediate advantage is to injure the people it serves.

Booklet On Stevenson Offered By New Republic

The speech above is contained in a booklet giving a summary of Stevenson's views on loyalty, foreign policy, McCarthyism, and crime and local self-government. The booklet may be obtained from the New Republic, 1416 F Street, Washington 4, D. C., at the following rates: Single copy—10c; 1000 copies, $30; 5000 copies, $150.

Booklet Barrage—

More Sugar Coating For 'Cafeteria Education'

THE SUGAR-COATED frosting is up on top—in the form of multi-colored booklets on "How To Pick A Used Car" and "What Makes People Successful."

But farther down the wall racks by the factory gate is the propaganda poison—booklets on "Why Kill the Goose?" and "Free Men vs. The Union Closed Shop."

Together they add up to the booming system of "cafeteria education" by which business firms—big and little—are dishing out anti-labor politics and economics all wrapped up in deceptive tinsel about how to knit or plant a garden or decorate your home.

It's not just the "blue chip" firms like General Motors (one of the first to bombard its employes), U. S. Steel Corp. and Western Electric (the Bell System subsidiary) which are pouring out propaganda booklets to their workers.

Plenty of medium-sized and smaller outfits have joined in the drive, and the campaign by management to "condition" workers' minds and opinions will continue to grow.

Last week the Wall Street Journal gave a lengthy, and frank account of "cafeteria education." It noted:

"As recently as 1948, for instance, only a handful of companies—one of which was General Motors—gave away booklets on a regular basis through 'self-help' reading racks. Today, as many as 1500 companies have reading racks in their plants."

GM alone pours out a million separate pieces of "literature" a month, according to the Journal. It estimates the annual total for all firms at more than 30 million copies.

The Journal also revealed that more fluff is being mixed with the "heavy stuff" in the management barrage.

ONE OF THE big pamphlet peddlers, Good Reading Rack Service of New York, gives 20% each to booklets on home and recreational health and safety, inspirational and self-help and then—this is what it is all about—10% to "Americana" and 30% to social and economic issues.

Another outfit, the National Research Bureau of Chicago, splits it 30% "socialism and communism," 30% "government," 20% "management problems such as taxes, profits and productivity," and only 20% for employe welfare and recreation.

"While corporate users," the Journal says, "aim to get workers to read the so-called 'heavy stuff' such as 'Inflation Concerns Everyone' and 'Why Kill the Goose?', a pamphlet on capitalism, most agree privately it would be unreasonable to ask employes to read nothing but economics, government controls and sociology.

"A General Motors official asserts: 'Any overdoing of the economics material would be a quick way to kill off interest. We try to mix in pamphlets that have no relation to business or economics, but are personally interesting and helpful to employes and their families.' "

So the reading racks are crammed with booklets on "Ker-choo and You" and "Delicious Chicken Recipes" and "Home Garden Guide."

But then come the clinchers, like "Free Men vs. The Union Closed Shop," which was plugged by Yale & Towne plants.

One of the favorite sources of reprints for "cafeteria education" booklets, according to the Journal, is Reader's Digest magazine, which regularly features the works of reactionaries like John T. Flynn. Other sources, not mentioned by the Journal but revealed in previous reports from CIO Auto Workers members to The CIO News, are outfits like the Committee for Constitutional Government and the Foundation for Economic Education.

BY ISSUING new booklets frequently, by limiting the number o fcopies of a single pamphlet, by using attractive photography, "cafeteria education" is giving management a hand in spreading the gospel according to the National Association of Manufacturers.

Two or three million workers a month, according to the Wall Street Journal's estimate, are beguiled by titles on "Used Cars" into reading screeds against the "Union Shop."

Thirty million pamphlets a year—that's how fast employers are dishing it out via "cafeteria education." What with the elections in November, the biggest "servings" are still to come.

Profit Reports Going Up, With Utilities In Lead

By Labor Press Associated

"IT'S MURDER," big business says daily, claiming taxes are driving it to bankruptcy—but the profits figures read otherwise.

Plenty of them—particularly utilities—are doing better than ever before in 1952 earnings, particularly some of the biggest utilities, while others have more working capital than ever before.

Here are some representative utilities earnings for the year ended June 30:

	1951	1952
Atlantic City Electric	$ 2,376,074	$ 2,602,556
Central Power & Light	4,240,897	4,429,288
Consumers Power	19,907,679	19,946,709
Eastern Gas & Fuel	6,844,560	8,686,000
Middle South Utilities	10,355,426	11,973,778
Niagara Mohawk Power	18,987,030	23,563,478
Okla. Gas & Electric	4,639,088	5,224,690
Pub. Service of N. H.	2,058,602	2,592,783
SW Gas & Electric	3,269,216	3,524,807
Toledo Edison	4,342,131	4,962,238
Tucson Gas & Electric	889,009	1,087,303
Washington Water Power	3,151,430	3,892,041
West Texas Utilities	2,579,841	2,840,695
Wisconsin Power & Light	3,425,221	4,151,511

Here are figures for the first six months, ending June 30:

Air Reduction Co.	$ 3,379,024	$ 3,887,901
Allis-Chalmers	10,672,694	11,510,307
Babcock & Wilcox	3,299,569	3,338,923
Baldwin-Lima	2,007,313	3,106,973
Gen'l Steel Castings	1,014,760	1,354,333
Lehigh Valley RR	2,062,579	3,648,385
National Acme	1,031,951	1,293,301
Parke-Davis	8,726,981	9,778,861
Phillips Petroleum	32,002,597	38,933,442
St. Louis-San Francisco	3,387,188	5,120,432
Smith, Kline & French	1,881,974	2,259,958
Standard Coil	1,042,725	1,490,547
Nashville-Chattanooga RR	1,519,478	1,961,820
United Air Lines	2,738,558	3,782,565

'Tax Bonanza' Still Flowing

THE "TAX BONANZA" is shooting into the stratosphere—with much of the "take" going to big corporations.

Speeded-up amortization — out of the taxpayers' pockets—have been granted for 12,517 new or expanded facilities worth $21,266,837,663.

Yolo Steel & Metal Co., Sacramento, Calif., led the procession announced last week by the Defense Production Administration. It was granted a 55% tax "write-off" in five years instead of the normal 25 years on steel production facilities costing $81,250,000.

Second on the list was the Pennsylvania Electric Co., Clearfield County, Pa., with write-offs on electric power developments costing $39,775,700. The Pennsylvania Railroad, which has been granted many "write-offs," was third with 55% allowance in five years on $30,036,760.

Behind The Headlines—

Big Utilities Shift Smear Words But Not Tactics In Power Fight

By IRVING FAGAN
For Labor Press Associated

THE FRENCH have a saying that the more things change, the more they remain the same. So it has been with the public utilities and their attack on public power.

Today they charge "creeping Socialism." In the 1920's the smear words for those who tried to see that the public is not robbed were "Bolshevik, red, or parlor pink."

It's all there in the records, but there is always a new generation, and this one does not know, and their fathers have forgotten.

The Federal Trade Commission investigated the public utilities, starting in 1928. A staff of 50 economists, lawyers and accountants dug into what the utilities were doing to pervert public opinion, hang on to their monopoly, and their high rates.

The probe took seven years. This is what the FTC found, according to a recent statement by Sen. Magnuson (D. Wash.):

Since 1919 the utilities had carried on an aggressive publicity campaign, through 28 publicity bureaus.

"The private utilities influenced schools, colleges, and universities in numerous effective ways. School men were influenced to favor the private utilities through jobs, speaking engagements, planning utility courses, making utility studies, writing articles, by having direct money payments made to many educational institutions, through favorable textbooks, by eliminating matters in publications deemed unfair or prejudicial by the utilities, or by bringing pressure to bear on the largest publishers for the effect it would have on the smaller ones."

The utilities attacked every public power project, including the proposed Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam. (If the utilities had had their way, we would not have the Tennessee Valley Authority, we would have lacked the electrical energy we needed so badly during the war for aluminum for planes, and the electrical energy we needed for atomic energy development.)

The favorite method of attack was not to answer the public-ownership arguments, but to smear people as Bolsheviks, reds or parlor pinks.

The utilities insisted state regulation was doing fine, whereas the FTC found that only in a few instances was state regulation effective. (State regulatory bodies are usually very nice to the utilities.)

WHAT HAS been eating public utilities: With the advent of public power, this nation for the first time had a sharp yardstick on actual costs, to compare with what the utilities were charging.

Said Magnuson on this point: "The private utilities are like the private conveyors of mail before the Federal postoffice system was established—or the private owners of roads and pikes that preceded our present public-roads system — or the railroad buccaneers of the nineteenth century—or the private suppliers of city power that preceded the municipal ownership of our water services.

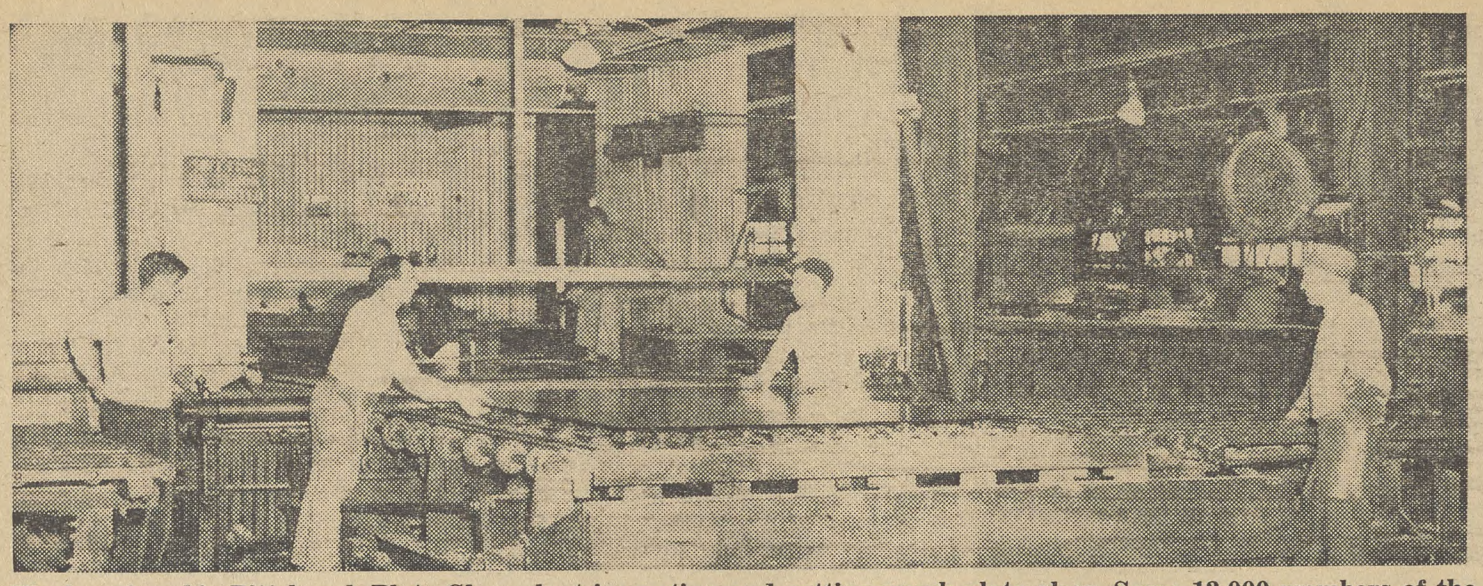
"Similarly, the private utilities have long regarded their monopoly to supply electric service as an exclusive domain in which they could operate pretty much like private enterprise."

But, Magnuson pointed out, it is not — the public interest is affected. For these utilities get an exclusive monopoly privilege, without any competition, and are guaranteed, by law, a profit on their investment.

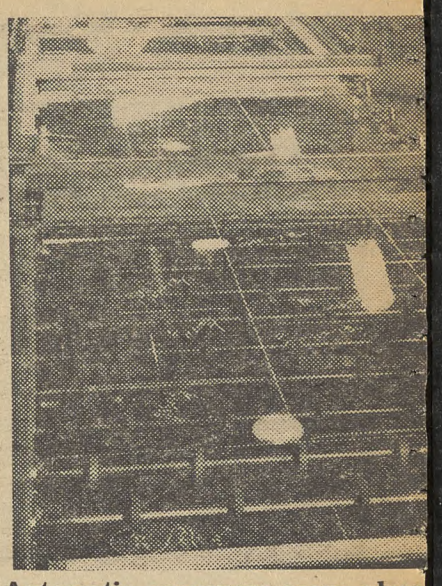
You can shop in one market or another. But you can't shop around for electricity, or gas, or transit, or telephone service. Each is a monopoly, each guaranteed a profit—and that is why they must be regulated, and that is why the yardstick of public power is important.

"I still say you've got the wrong slant on total home front mobilization."

Meet The Glass Workers — A Young



Workers in a big Pittsburgh Plate Glass plant inspecting and cutting rough plate glass. Some 13,000 members of the CIO Glass Workers are employed by PPG.



Automatic conveyors move glass and then to manual cutting tabl

Rochester Meet Was Like A Big Family Conference

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

TWO CRYSTAL chandeliers hanging from the ceiling of the big ballroom in the Seneca Hotel in Rochester, New York, where the opening session of the CIO Glass Workers convention was in progress, sparkled down brightly on a number of round tables covered with white cloths.

Faces of the 133 delegates clustered at the tables and the several dozen visitors sitting around the sides and back of the ballroom were all turned toward the low platform up front, where Burl Phares, the boyish-looking international president of the union—a lock of hair falling low across his glistening hot forehead—was talking to them.

One of the youngest of the CIO union presidents, Phares is 39, but you might take him for no more than 25.

Elected to a two-year term by a referendum vote in May, 1951, this was Phares' first convention as international president.

He was formerly president of District 1, with headquarters in Charleston, W. Va. International Union headquarters are in Columbus, Ohio, and Phares now lives there with his wife and family.

Active Officer

Seated in front of the rostrum at a long green felt-covered table, were the union's eight other international executive officers. Seated that is, except for Leland Beard, the huge tall first vice-president in charge of education and research—who is seldom seen without one or more cameras and flash light equipment hanging to him—kept heaving his bulky frame up from his chair to shoot a picture, or supervise the running of the tape recording machine, or tend to other of his manifold duties.

At the table was Second Vice-Pres. Ralph Reiser in charge of organizing, a big broad-shouldered fellow with close-cropped dark hair; and Lewis McCracken, the union's tall, slim and smiling secretary-treasurer.

Then there were the five District presidents—Herman Leiner who has the longest seniority of the five; Don Berger and Neil Brower, both strapping big men; Henry Wingert who takes kidding about his bald head good-naturedly, and smartly dressed Willard Pelican, whom Phares called "the Casanova of the Federation," when he introduced him. All the officers made short talks at the opening session.

On the right of the officers' table a huge metal fan on a high steel pole hummed softly as it swirled the too warm air in its vicinity and now and then gently rippled one of the heavy blue draperies at the row of windows on that side of the ballroom.

On the other side of the platform, an American flag with the union's blue emblem beside it, hung down limply, untouched by any breeze.

A delegate seated on the window-side of the room got up and tried to tie back one side of the heavy curtain with a cord from the long venetian blind that shuttered the center part of the high window—to let in some outside air that might possibly be cooler.

"Why do we have to hold our conventions in July," muttered a young man in a white open-neck shirt, mopping his wet face with his handkerchief. "It oughta be a mighty good reason."

"It is," whispered an older delegate at the table. "July is vacation month in many of the glass plants, and it's easier for more delegates to get away to come to the convention."

Like a large part of the rest of the country, Rochester was sweltering under a heat wave the week of July 21-28 when the CIO's Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers held its tenth biennial convention there.

Luckily on the second day the delegates were able to move their meetings to the hotel's air-conditioned Ontario room where they could listen more comfortably to the prolonged floor discussions that took place during the remainder of the convention.

For the CIO Glass Workers pride themselves above all, on their democratic procedure, and zealously guard the right of their delegates to speak freely from the floor. This sometimes means that it takes hours to pass a motion which might seem unimportant and boring to an outsider uninformed on the background and ramifications of the issue involved.

But the Glass Workers, themselves, were intensely interested in convention discussions. They listened closely and took sides heatedly in contested matters. Sometimes when a roll-call vote was being taken, their excitement and tension couldn't have been greater if they'd been watching a horse race on which they had bet.

During floor discussions on an especially hot issue, four or more delegates would jump to their feet and clamor at once for recognition and the right to get what they had to say off their chests in front of a mike.

Even an unfriendly critic of unionism, if he could have been there, would have had to admit that the rank and file delegates to this convention—the elected representatives of some 45,000 union members in hundreds of plants in the nation's glass industry—were not at all the apathetic unwilling victims of "labor bosses" as so often claimed.

Lively Discussion

Such a critic would also have been surprised to find out how the delegates felt about those so-called "labor bosses," their officers. A good part of the convention's time, for instance, was spent on arguing about how much of an increase in pay and expense money these officers were to be given, in view of the continued increase in the cost of living.

In some ways, this discussion as it came out on the floor, was rather like a big family conference, with the delegates playing the part of parents toward their officers. Some were kindly and indulgent and wanted to be generous. Others were the stern, strict type who didn't want to "spoil" the officers.

Another attitude was expressed by a young man who reminded the convention that the officers were the employes in this situation, and that the delega speaking for the membership as the ployers, were obligated to drive as h a bargain as they could—just as mana ment did at wage negotiations.

Some of the delegates, of course, m have had ulterior motives, but the b of the vote that decided the issue v cast by the rank-and-filers who clea were concerned only with deciding u what they thought was fair and to best interests of the union.

It took several sessions to resolve conflict. Finally the recommendation the constitutional committee was uph and the four top international offic and the five district presidents were gi a yearly increase of $1800, plus an incre in their expense accounts from $30 to a week.

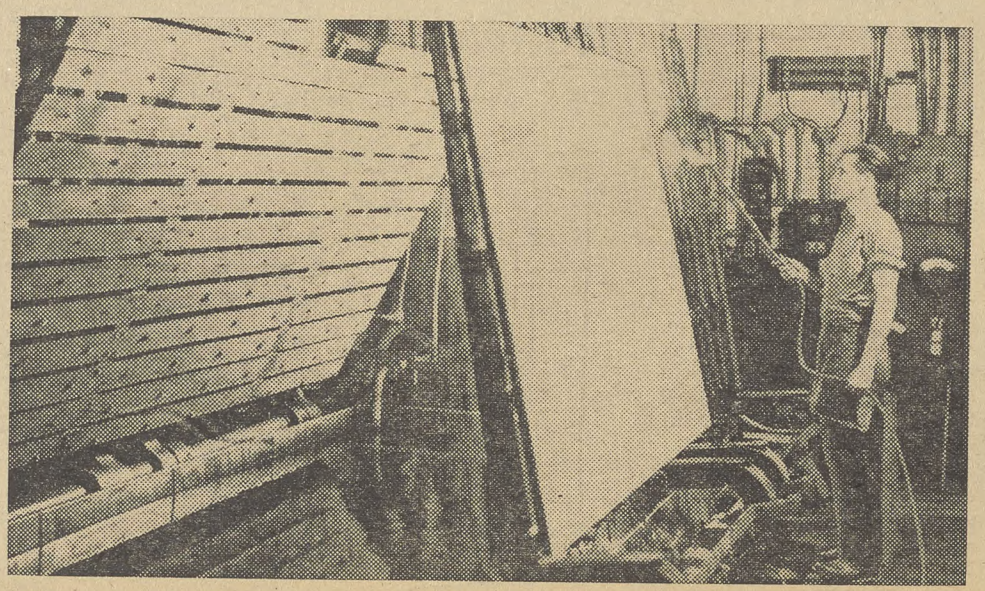
This brought the president's pay $8400, and that of the two internatio vice-presidents and of the secretary-tre urer to $7000. The pay of the five distr presidents was increased to $6500.

The majority of the delegates felt t these increases were moderate in view the heavy responsibilities the officers c ried and the rise in living costs. Some them also pointed out how very sm they were in comparison to the h salaries and unlimited expense accou paid to management in the glass indust

Another misconception about unio which the Glass Workers convent offered an outstanding example to d prove is that "foreign ideologies" s have a strong influence in CIO un policies, despite the ousting of Commun dominated unions.

As the officers' report to the convent pointed out, the glass union was ne "confronted too much with this issu The strong stand the union takes agai communism is an endorsement of gene CIO policy rather than the expression a problem affecting it.

For the Glass Workers union is in f



Mirrors are made out of polished plate glass treated with a tin salt solution, then washed and a silvering solution applied.

'Ike Is Front For Wall Street'

"If I were Sen. Taft, I'd be so d mad at the way the forces of Wall St in the Republican party double-crossed that I'd go back to Washington and everything I could to get the Taft-Har law repealed."

R. J. Thomas, CIO assistant directo organization, offered this suggestion "Mr. Republican" in his speech to Glass Workers convention in Rochester

"It was Wall Street that won the publican convention," Thomas told delegates, "and Eisenhower is the too Wall Street. He is not a free man. H a front for Wall Street and he will hav carry out the orders of Wall Street."

Alert Union That Guards Democracy

d by examiner to cutting machine
h at upper center.

Final inspection and packing of laminated glass shown here. More than a thousand women production workers are employed in PPG plants.

s American as apple pie. The convention elegates comprised a cross-section, not nly of the labor force in the nation's glass ndustry, but also of the American work- ng class as a whole. A quick, convenient nd reliable sampling of workers' opinion the United States could indeed have een made there.

An observing foreigner, for instance, if e understood English, could have ob- ained a pretty accurate idea, by listening o the discussions and talking with the elegates, of what American workers are ke in the main and "what makes them ick."

He would have found for one thing, that n politics, the large majority of the dele- ates were liberal Democrats tremendous- y interested in the outcome of the Demo- ratic convention then going on in Chicago t the same time as their own convention but that not all backed the same can- idate. He could also have found a few epublicans—somewhat on the defensive.

If he had inquired, he would have earned that with a very few exceptions ll the delegates were American-born but hat their names showed a wide diversity f national origins. Besides the Smiths, ones and Browns present, he would have ound such names as Brady, O'Neill, Mc- abe, Daugherty, Klein, Diederich, Schm- heim, Ziemianski, Raykovics, Zieroff, iardino, D'Orazio, Spacaccino, Collodi, rickson, as well as Hunt, Love, Judge, ird, Kirk and Evans.

Like Their Jobs

And perhaps he would have been sur- rised to learn that a lot of workers really ke their jobs, even those who work in he big mass production plants. Delegates om locals in the two big glass concerns —Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Libbey- wens-Ford—made up the large propor- on of the 133 voting delegates from the 5 locals represented. The rest came from oth large and small plants in the various ther branches of the industry.

He could also have gotten an idea of the mplexity of American industrial produc- on as typified in the glass industry by lking to workers from these widely di- rsified plants. Besides those employed the big plate, safety and window glass ctories, a number worked in sand, brick, le, ceramic, container glass, mirror, lastic, chemical and hundreds of other inds of plants in the industry.

And any delegate he might have talked who worked in any one of these numer- us plants could have overwhelmed him ith a wealth of detail not only about his wn particular job but also about the verall operation. From which he might ave concluded that it isn't always true hat workers know only what goes on in onnection with their own job and have o idea of how it connects up with the aking of the completed product.

Delegates at the Glass Workers con- ention, anyway, were well informed about heir union, their plant, and their industry.

Here's A Typical Glass Worker

CARL MARTIN

AT THE DOOR of the Glass Work- ers convention hall, keeping an eye on the badges of delegates and visitors as they came in, stood a big fellow who looked something like William Bendix of the movies.

Carl Martin, convention sergeant-at-arms, belongs to Toledo Local 9, the Glass Federation's biggest local. It has some 4200 members who work in four Libbey-Owens-Ford plants in the Toledo, Ohio, area.

More than 4000 members of other locals work in big L-O-F plants in Charleston, W. Va., Ottawa, Ill., and Shreveport, La.

Martin has worked for 12 years at L-O-F's Rossford plant. During World War II, he was in the Marines. He is married and has two young children. Carl's father also worked at Rossford until his death and he has three brothers still employed there.

The Martin family, with several members working in the same plant, is quite typical of Toledo's big glass industry, Martin said. And many have seniority records of 20 years or more.

For the past two years, Carl Martin has been the union's plant chairman at Rossford. He is paid by the company. A pipe fitter by trade, Martin is stationed in the pipe department, but he spends all his time on his job as plant chairman, and works at his trade only occasionally.

Martin takes care of grievances brought to him by union members and these keep him pretty busy. The main complaints are over seniority violations and bonus pay, he said. A grievance is taken up first with the foreman concerned, and if it can't be settled there, it starts through a four-step procedure, coming before the grievance committee and the plant manager.

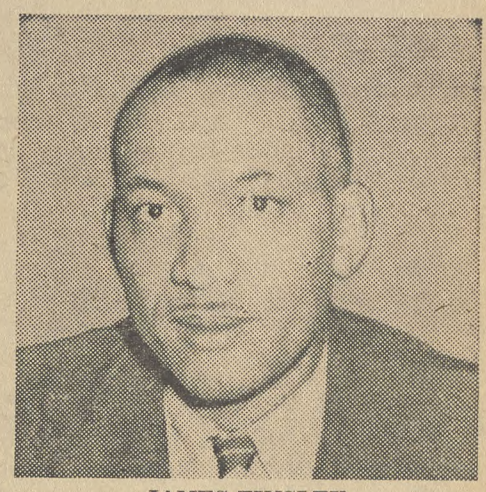
Most grievances are settled at the foreman level, but difficult cases may go as a final step, to the impartial arbitrator who has the last word. Martin spoke highly of L-O-F's labor policy, which he said had the special merit of working toward a quick and uncomplicated settlement of grievances.

Six Feet Plus

WHEN JAMES TINSLEY stood up on the floor at the CIO Glass Workers convention in Rochester, N. Y., seeking recognition from the chair, he never had any trouble being seen. Six feet plus several inches tall, Tinsley towered over the heads of most of the delegates.

One of the most popular and active unionists at the convention, Tinsley headed a delegation of five from Muncie Local 93 at the big Ball Bros. glass container plant in Muncie, Ind.

Now serving his second term as president of the local, Tinsley has more than 15 years seniority at Ball Bros., and has a large fund of information about the huge plant which covers 40 to 50 acres.



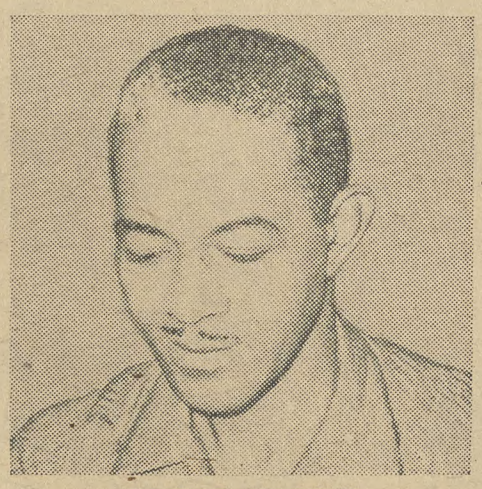
JAMES TINSLEY

The other four delegates representing the Muncie Local were Margaret Lee, local secretary; Gypsy Hayworth, a chief steward, and Margaret Brady and Helen Keeley, both trustees.

Ball Bros., one of the largest glass container plants in the country, makes not only the famous Ball fruit jars known to practically all women who do home canning, but also turns out millions of glass bottles and miscellaneous glass containers of all kinds.

Next time you buy a bottled soft drink, or a jar of salad dressing, or something else put up in glass, take a look at the container. It was probably made by some of the 1900 CIO members who work at Ball Bros. More than a thousand of them are women.

Women make fine union members, Tinsley said. "If the company starts messin' around with seniority rights, they don't take it meekly, the way some of the men do."

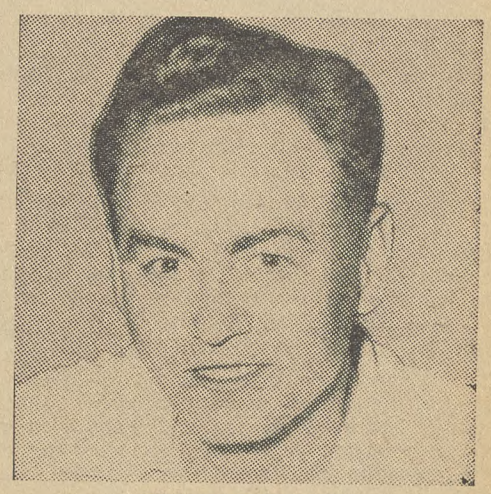


HAROLD JAMISON

President of Glass Workers Local 92 at Memphis, he etches designs on mirrors in one of three small mirror plants. He is a vice president of Memphis and Tennessee CIO Councils, praises labor's democracy.

MINNIE GAISER

A freshman delegate at Rochester convention, she was a CIO Steelworker during World War II, now is vice president of Glass Workers Local 135 at Ellwood City, Pa., plant of Glass Products, Inc.

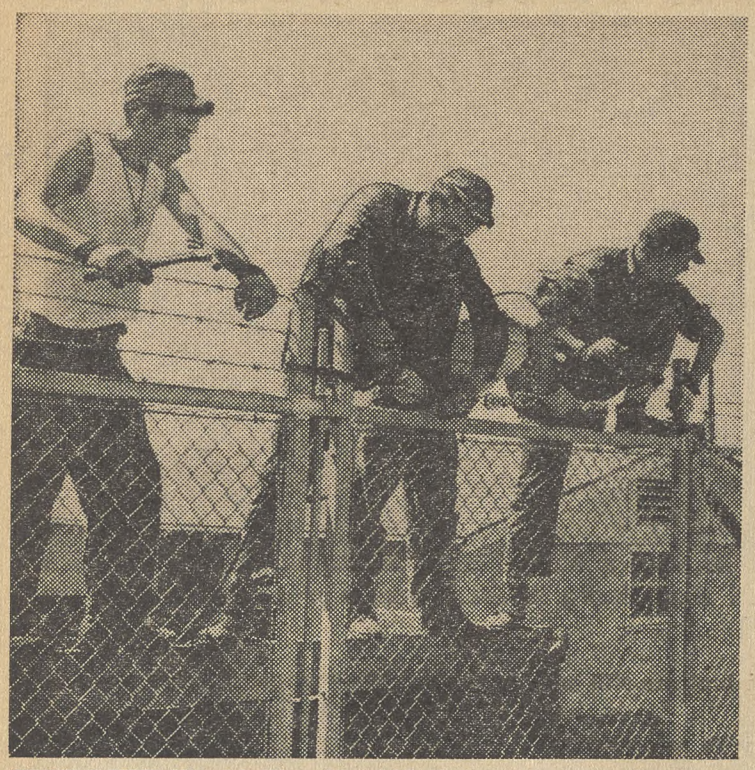


MARTIN JUDGE

Operator of a chemical unit, he's from Local 88 at Bristol, Pa., has 13 years' seniority at big Rohm and Hass plant employing some 1300 CIO Glass Workers.

—Photos by Leland Beard

'Can Do'—Steel Workers Give Seabees A Hand



JUST LIKE World War II, skilled American workmen are signing up in the Navy's Seabees to help in defense construction jobs. R. H. Becker (right), a CIO Steelworker from Johnstown, Pa., is in this group.

VETERAN workers are joining with young Seabee recruits in building inter-continental Naval station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Among workers on this housing unit is L. W. Ogden, a USA-CIO member from Centerton, Ark. Seabees are building fuel storage facilities at U. S. base in Cuba. This looks like hot work.

UPA Wins Long Strike At Newark

EIGHT HUNDRED CIO Paperworkers last week won their year-long strike at three plants of the Whippany Paper Box Co. in the Newark, N. J., area, despite violent opposition of AFL strikebreakers.

The strikers won a 10c an hour pay increase.

UPA-CIO also gained a semi-annual cost-of-living increase based on the consumers price index, but with no deduction if the index falls.

The UPA members will receive half of their vacation pay for the year they were on strike, and an additional 1½c an hour to be paid by the firm into the company-paid insurance and hospitalization program.

The company, which operates one plant at Clifton and two others at Whippany, also agreed there will be no discrimination against any of the strikers. The terms of the old contract—which contained a union shop clause and several liberal features on vacations, holidays, payments for shift differentials and for overtime Saturday and Sunday work—were retained.

UPA-CIO Sec.-Treas. Frank Grasso participated in the final negotiations for the agreement, which has been ratified by Local 300, Clifton, and Locals 297 and 301, Whippany.

Efforts of the AFL to break the strike reached a climax last April.

Lead pipe, stones and baseball bats were used by the strikebreakers as they sought to reopen the Eden plant of the firm at Whippany.

During the day-long battle at least four persons were injured, including two of the strikebreakers and two older UPA-CIO members.

A month earlier the AFL paperworkers made an unsuccessful effort to open up the plants. When that failed, Steve Wilson appeared on the scene bearing what he claimed was an AFL federal union charter.

Wilson's efforts likewise flopped, and then the strikebreakers went to work. The resulting battle only served to rally the support of all CIO unions in the Newark area behind the UPA-CIO strikers.

IUE Local Gets 70c Hike In 2 Years

IN LESS than two years the CIO Electrical Workers have won for the 5300 employes of the Arma Engineering Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., wage and fringe benefits totaling almost $1 an hour.

Since the IUE-CIO organized the plant in September 1950 over the opposition not only of the company but of the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers, the CIO union has obtained a 96c an hour total package. Of that, 70c has been in straight wage increases.

In recent negotiations IUE-CIO gained a 10c across-the-board raise, an additional 1c for the inequity fund and a 22c an hour increase in the minimum rate, boosting it from $2.50 to $2.72.

The Arma employes also gained in the recent negotiations a vastly improved pension and welfare program — worth 6½ cents an hour—and a half-day additional holiday, which makes a total of 10 paid holidays.

Sick leave was brought up to 15 days a year with the workers being paid at straight hourly rates for any portion of their sick leave they do not use.

'Timber!' IWA Shares Honors In Musical Show

THE CIO Woodworkers shared honors with a theatrical production on opening night of the musical comedy "Timber" at Vancouver, B. C.

IWA-CIO Sec.-Treas. Carl Winn, who was introduced to the audience of 6000 by Vancouver's Mayor Frank Hume, presented an ax bearing the union's official crest to the producers as a symbol of the IWA-CIO's endorsement of the musical. The show is based on the lumber industry in British Columbia.

Joseph Donati, a member of IWA-CIO Local 1-127, is a member of the show which was presented in the Theater Under the Stars. As a result of his fine work, Donati won the lead tenor role in the theater's production of "Waltz in Old Vienna."

Many IWA-CIO members were in the audience, including a number of loggers dressed in their work clothes including hard hats and cork boots. Others present included Pres. Stewart Alsbury of B. C. District Council 1, IWA-CIO, and the council's First Vice Pres. Stu Hodgson.

Job Level Steady

Industrial employment remained unchanged at 46.3 million in June, after climbing 400,000 in the previous month, according to the U. S. Labor Dept.

UAW Pushes Grievance For Women, Gets $37,000

BECAUSE the CIO Auto Workers went to bat for them, 120 women janitors at Allis-Chalmers have won $37,000 in back pay and a wage increase of 10c an hour.

The back pay average $311 per person for workers in the West Allis, Wis., plant.

In August, 1951, Theresa Weeks and Mary Ujchich filed grievances. The union insisted that women doing the same work as men were entitled to the same pay, and when the company balked, took the case to arbitration.

When the union showed the referee that the contract called for a single classification and job description for male and female janitors, the company shifted its ground and argued for "a common sense or horse sense" approach, saying women just couldn't perform comparably to men.

Countered the union: Even where a woman might be unable to physically perform the same tasks as men, so also were aged men unable to perform certain jobs. The union argued that a woman, 24, weighing 140 pounds, could do as much as a man, 64, who weighed 134 pounds.

Charles Schultz, president of Local 248, UAW-CIO, in announcing the victory at a local meeting, said: "It is conceivable these women when they receive their checks will take at least a half day off to go shopping to spend the checks, but when they are asked to attend a monthly meeting, which is about two hours, they forget." **(LPA)**

NLRB Stalls Auto Election

THE CIO Auto Workers are still trying, after 15 months, to get a fair election at Spengler-Loomis Mfg. Co. in Rockford, Ill.

There was one April 11 last year, but it had to be set aside because of the company's misbehavior. Another was set for Sept. 12, and again the company began offering benefits that the workers had needed but didn't get before the union began organizing. Again the union had to object, and this time to file unfair labor practice charges.

NLRB Examiner Ralph Winkler found that the company had indeed committed unfair labor practices, and he recommended a cease-and-desist order—but he declined to set aside the election. The NLRB is due to rule in about six months or so.

TWUA Gains 7c In Dyeing Shops

Despite the employers' demand for a 10% wage cut and elimination of the insurance plan, the CIO Textile Workers won a 7c hourly wage increase and other gains for 800 workers in nine New York and Philadelphia skein dyeing shops.

TWUA-CIO also kept the insurance program, extended health benefits to those laid off up to three months, and won eight hours' pay for any day in which four or more hours are worked. The nine plants constitute the majority of the industry which dyes sweater wool prior to knitting.

SAY IT WITH MUSIC—Here's a lighter moment for CIO unionists from Virginia, Maryland and D. C., at CIO summer school at New Windsor, Md. A conference guest (next to right) was Reint Laan, Dutch Transport Federation director.

Landlords Holler As Chicago CIO Fights Decontrol

(See Editorial, Page 4.)

THE LANDLORD LOBBY in the nation's second largest city shouted and booed when the CIO testified in favor of continued rent controls in Chicago last week.

Nearly 700 agents of the property owners jammed the city hall in rowdy disorder. Despite warnings and gavel pounding by Alderman Robert Merriman, chairman of the Chicago Council's Housing Committee, their jeers and stamping of feet drowned out part of the testimony on behalf of tenants.

They failed, however, to keep CIO's revelations of the Chicago landlords' plans to boost rents between 50% and 100% from being printed in nearly every newspaper in the city.

At stake in the fight are the rents paid by tenants in more that 650,000 units. Under the law passed by Congress last session, all rents except in a few critical defense areas will be automatically freed from federal control Sept. 30 unless a city council requests their extension.

SEVEN years after the end of the war finds Chicago with the worst housing shortage to be found in any major American city," Ellsworth Smith, Chicago CIO Council secretary, charged.

"It got this way, not by any recent influx of population, but by consistently, year after year, standing near the bottom of the list of cities in the rate of new construction."

Catcalls from the landlord group greeted this statement.

Although surveys of the situation place the need for new housing units in Chicago between 200,000 and 300,000, spokesmen for the landlord groups denied that a housing shortage exists. Nearly all landlord spokesmen, including R. L. Vanderslice of the Chicago Residential Hotel Association, and William Schmidt of the Property Owners League, charged that "only the CIO was fighting for continued rent controls."

THE CIO position actually was supported at the hearings by a cross-section of Chicago civic organizations. Their representatives received the heckling.

"Kick him out," shouted the would-be rent gougers during the testimony of the Rev. Daniel M. Cantwell, a Catholic priest.

Father Cantwell, who is chairman of the Housing Conference of Chicago and chaplain of the Chicago Labor Alliance, cited a statement by James Downs, the mayor's housing coordinator (who previously lobbied for years in Washington on behalf of the real estate interests), that Chicago is short 100,000 housing units.

He was booed for this, but a tumult of vilification came when he added:

"More accurate statistics place the estimate at 251,000 units."

"Only 17,000 new housing units have been produced in the last 18 months to meet this shortage," Smith brought out during the CIO's testimony. "Buildings that should be condemned or torn down have been converted into so-called new units."

Maurice McElligott, president of the Illinois CIO Council, and representatives of each of the major CIO unions in Chicago joined Smith in making the CIO's presentation. McElligott cited Bureau of Labor Statistics figures showing that the current total vacancy rate in Chicago is less than 1%.

"The significance of that figure," Smith explained, "is that the real estate industry has for years said that a normal situation exists only when there is a vacancy rate of 4% or thereabouts. This means simply that we have not reached the point when rent controls can end."

Smith said that if rent controls are not extended "at this time, when there are 10% to 20% more families bidding than there are homes to go around," the rich would win and the poor would lose out.

CIO Speeds City Action To Keep Lids

ACTION by CIO locals and councils, in cooperation with the CIO National Housing Committee, is given credit for saving rent control in many cities throughout the country.

The CIO has already played a major part in getting the city councils of the following cities to extend rent controls under the new law: New Haven, Bristol and Waterbury, Conn., Lowell and Boston, Mass.; York, McKeesport and Lancaster, Pa.; Perth Amboy, Bayonne, Trenton, Jersey City and Newark, N. J.; East St. Louis, Ill., and Mishawaka, Ind.

The CIO fight to save rent controls in Philadelphia was begun last week. Martin Dunne, chairman of the housing committee of the Philadelphia CIO Council, testified on behalf of continued rent controls before the city council.

MEANWHILE, Economist Robert R. Nathan, speaking over the ABC network under CIO auspices, pointed out that since 1948 average rents have gone up about one-sixth, whereas other items in the consumers' price index have gone up less than one-tenth.

Nathan charged that the real estate lobby is trying to prevent tenants from even learning that they must get their city council to act to save rent controls in their city after Sept. 30.

"The lobbyists would like to keep the whole matter so quiet that rent controls would fade away without tenants knowing anything about it until they suddenly received notices from their landlords about big increases," he pointed out.

Swiss Labor Praises CIO's Tariff Stand

THE CIO's firm stand against attempts to raise the import tariffs on Swiss watch movements has brought a warm note of thanks from the Swiss Trade Union Federation.

Jean Moeri, secretary of the Swiss federation, wrote Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers, who also is chairman of the CIO International Affairs Committee. Moeri said:

"Allow me to thank you very strongly and without delay for the magnificent and speedy response that you have given to our appeal by asking President Truman on July 22nd to reject attempt to raise the import duties on Swiss watches.

"Your speedy action has not surprised us, for we know that one need not appeal in vain to the sentiments of justice and right which animate our brother trade unions in the United States of America."

MOERI said the CIO's arguments against the increased tariffs recommended by the Federal Tariff Commission were "particularly impressive."

"The intervention of your great organization will facilitate the holding of his position by President Truman, who is the great and logical defender of free trades," Moeri continued.

In opposing the increase, Potofsky wrote Truman pointing out that many American workers are employed in the production of cases used to house the Swiss watch movements. He said that Swiss economic conditions would be adversely affected by the imposition of a higher import duty, but that imports of Swiss movements encourage American exports to Switzerland.

Japanese Unions Get CIO, ICFTU Greetings

JAPANESE unionists, meeting for their third convention, heard messages from CIO Pres. Philip Murray and from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The greetings were brought to the sessions of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions (Sohyo)—whose three million members make it the country's largest—by Willard Townsend, head of the CIO Transport Service Employees.

Townsend went to Japan early in July as a special representative of the ICFTU. It is his third postwar visit to that country.

The CIO official told delegates to the meeting that "it would serve no good purpose" to dwell on past conflicts, and that the "constructive approach is to learn from the past what are the opportunities for the future."

Pointing out that the peoples of the world are dependent on each other in every realm of human activity, he said, "It was upon this premise that the ICFTU was created."

Sharply attacking dictatorships, both Communist and Fascist, as making men slaves of the state, Townsend pointed out that democracy "not only acknowledges the rights of men but fulfills them, at times slowly but surely."

Answering criticisms of the ICFTU, Townsend pointed out that the international labor movement is free of government control and finances.

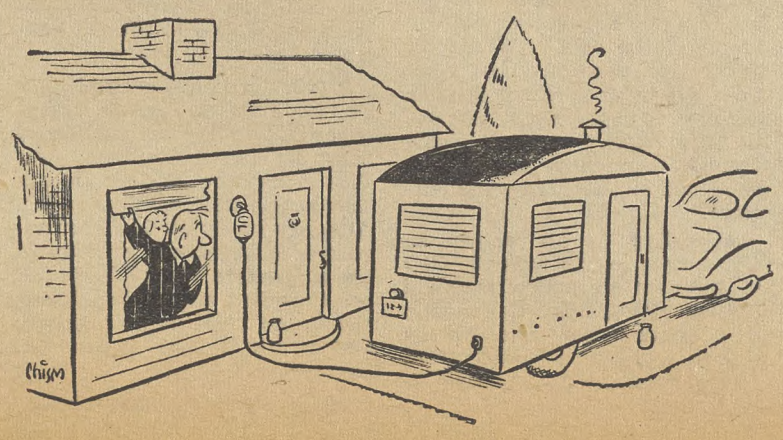
The English language Nippon Times of Tokyo, reported, however, that Sohyo on the final day of the meeting had decided not to seek ICFTU affiliation for the entire non-Communist labor movement in Japan.

The paper indicated that Left-wing Socialists gained majority voting strength at the convention and led the fight against joining ICFTU. Some Japanese unions are directly affiliated to the ICFTU however.

THE UNION federation also voted to cooperate with the Left Socialist party in the next elections, on a program of fighting any candidates who favor rearmament and of opposition to a widely-discussed and freqeuntly criticized anti-subversive activities law. (The ICFTU has condemned the law.)

Susumu Fujita of the electrical union and Minoro Takano were elected chairman and secretary-general of Sohyo, Takano had been criticized by right-wing members of the convention for leading a series of protest strikes against the anti-subversive measure.

Some 150 guards were posted around the convention hall, according to Nippon Times, "to prevent red elements from sneaking into the hall and throwing it into confusion," but no disturbances occurred.



Give A Buck To PAC

Vital In Defense—

Labor Dept. Rebuilds After GOP Ravages

PRESIDENT Truman's program to rebuild the Labor Dept. after the ravages of the Republican-controlled 80th Congress has met with considerable success.

The program has enabled the department to make major contributions to the defense effort.

A new "short history" just issued by the department points up this achievement by discussing for the first time its important emergency activities since Korea.

Through a description of the many mobilization assignments given to the department by both the President and Congress, it underscores the basic importance of American workers to the success of the defense effort.

In the face of its heavy burden of current duties, the following report of the actions by the 80th Congress takes on connotations of wry understatement:

"Activities of the department were curtailed in the fiscal year 1947. The 80th Congress made heavy reductions in appropriations, and passed the Taft-Hartley Act, which transferred the Conciliation Service out of the department and made it an independent agency under the title of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The department's personnel was cut in half.

"Then in 1948 an appropriation bill rider transferred the U. S. Employment Service to the Federal Security Agency."

Efforts to repair the damage began immediately after the voters had repudiated the 80th Congress by returning a Democratic Congress in 1949. The 81st Congress reversed the latter action in the spring of that year by approval of Reorganization Plan No. 2.

"TO FOSTER, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment" is the purpose Congress declared in creating the U. S. Labor Dept. This new picture of the Labor Dept. Building is the first official photograph taken by telephoto lens from the Washington Monument.

Even the commission on government reorganization headed by former Republican President Hoover had repudiated the 80th Congress by recommending that the Bureau of Employment Security, an expansion of the employment service, be permanently housed in the Labor Dept.

Through three later reorganization orders, which became effective in 1950, President Truman added further to the department's functions and authority.

One of them brought in the Bureau of Employes Compensation, which administers medical care and disability compensation legislation covering almost three million federal employes, longshoremen and harbor workers, etc.

Still another reorganization plan provided for coordination through the Secretary of Labor of enforcement of the labor standards provisions in various laws relating to federal construction and public works or to construction with federally financed assistance. The Secretary also was authorized to prescribe appropriate standards, regulations and procedures, and to make investigations concerning compliance.

In the Defense Production Act of 1950, Congress placed heavy additional burdens in the department, resulting in the creation of the Defense Manpower Administration in the office of the Secretary of Labor. The publication cites seven regular divisions of the department now carrying out major national defense activities, on top of their regular duties.

The latter includes the Bureaus of Employment Security, Apprenticeship, Labor Statistics, Labor Standards, and Women's Bureau, and the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.

Tracing the early origins of the forerunners of the Labor Dept. from 1869, when agitation first began for labor representation in the Cabinet, the publication makes clear that the history of the department begins "long before President William Howard Taft, on his last day in office—March 4, 1913—signed the act which created it as an executive department."

"The story is part of the saga of America's workers — their struggle for recognition of their dignity as individuals, their contribution to the economic and social development of the Nation, and their participation in the ideals and bounty of the world's greatest democracy," the booklet declares.

N. Y. CIO Plans Drive To Get Out Big Vote

THE NEW YORK State CIO Council last week set up a 17-man committee to conduct its most effective campaign to get out the vote of labor and "all other social-minded groups" in the November elections.

State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander heads the committee, which includes Harold J. Garno, council secretary-treasurer, and three CIO regional directors, Michael Mann. New York City; Hugh Thompson, Buffalo, and John J. Maurillo, Syracuse.

Hollander said that the new committee will appeal not only to members of CIO unions but to consumer and farm organizations and "all other social-minded groups."

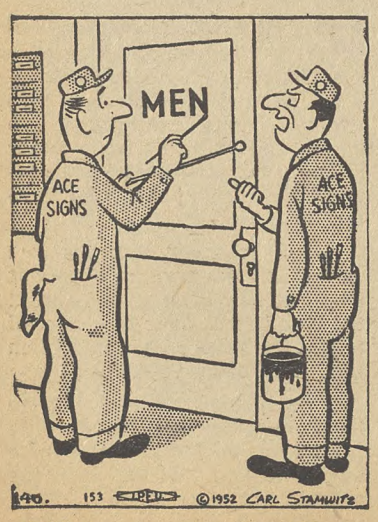
He said the million CIO members in the state—half of them in New York City—will be asked to contribute voluntarily to the campaign, and he was certain the campaign would be "more effective than ever before."

Hollander said that no sentiment in favor of the Republican Party was expressed at the meeting at which the committee was chosen.

"I will not forecast what the full committee will do next week," Hollander said, "but I personally would not endorse the Republican candidates because of what the Republican Party has done in Congress and what it has stood for."

He called attention to the GOP support of the Taft-Hartley Act and its "sabotage" of President Truman's civil rights program.

Other committee members are Charles Rosen, Clothing Workers; James Compton, Electrical Workers; Jack Rubenstein, Textile Workers; Martin Gerber and Charles Kerrigan, Auto Workers; Jack Altman, Department Store Workers; Andrew McMahon, Utility Workers; Joseph T. McNichols and Joseph P. Molony, Steelworkers; Gustav Farber, Transport Workers; William Bryant, Transport Service Employes, and Steve McMullen, Chemical Workers.



"This is a non-union firm, Ed, so why flatter the employees?"

Auxiliaries Of UAW Help Voter Drive

"WE'RE in political action to stay," declares Mrs. Catherine Gelles, secretary of the CIO Auto Workers International Women's Auxiliaries.

Pointing to forecasts that the November elections will show a considerable increase in the number of women voting, Mrs. Gelles reminded candidates that they must woo the ladies' votes if they are going to get to first base.

"Miss or Mrs. American Voter has a great responsibility to face in the November elections," Mrs. Gelles said. "We are out to achieve good government. We are concerned with the world problems and with the problems that face us in our own country."

Since 1932, when only 36% of those casting ballots were women, the percentage of women voters has increased steadily, Mrs. Gelles pointed out.

"The 1952 elections will be unlike any other elections in our lifetime," she said. "What will be decided upon in these elections will be decided not just for the next four years, not just until the next elections come around. Our entire future may be signed and sealed by the outcome."

Appealing to all women in CIO homes to join with the CIO in its political action program through PAC, Mrs. Gelles said that between now and Nov. 4 women should concentrate "every possible effort" on political action.

Martin Dies On Rebound As Texas 'Shiverscrats' Win

FORMER Rep. Martin Dies, who was the first head of the House Un-American Activities Committee, apparently has been re-elected to another term in Congress beginning next January.

Dies was swept to victory in last week's Texas primary as part of the slate of reactionary "Shivercrats." Pro-administration "loyalist" Democrats, led by liberal former Rep. Maury Maverick, were routed as the race-baiting Dixiecrat group led by Gov. Allan Shivers maintained its strong control over the state's election machinery.

Dies got 586,145 votes for congressman at large. That was almost equal to the combined total of 587,794 for his six primary election opponents. His leading opponent, former Lieut. Gov. John Lee Smith, conceded to Dies, thus eliminating a runoff.

Victory in the Democratic election is tantamount to election in Texas, where the Democrats have failed to win the general election only twice.

Shivers, who has been bitterly anti-administration, expressed opposition to the nomination of Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.) for Vice President at the recent Democratic National Convention. Although he earlier had been reported to be planning to throw his support to Gen. Eisenhower for President on the Republican ticket, he reluctantly took the Democratic "loyalty" oath at the convention.

Besides Shivers, who won easy renomination for governor over loyalist Ralph Yarborough, last week's primary gave Price Daniel, Texas attorney general, a better than three-to-one majority over liberal Rep. Lindley Beckworth in the race for the Senate seat that Tom Connally vacates next year. Daniels had led the attempted "states rights" oil land grab.

In an interview last week, Dies announced that he will seek re-assignment to the House Un-American Activities Committee and promised new assaults against "Communism."

When Dies was in Congress before, he was the congressman most quoted on Nazi propaganda broadcasts.

"The manager said he had a yen for me, but I told him that was coolie wages!"

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE HECTIC, drawn out battle in the steel industry is at an end and has resulted in a tremendous victory for the CIO Steelworkers whose ranks remained unshaken through the entire strike.

Pres. Murray has again demonstrated his great leadership in bringing about the gains for his members. After the settlement with the steel companies, agreements rapidly followed for the Great Lakes ore miners and the workers in the aluminum industry.

The writer attended the meeting of the Steelworkers Policy Committee following the strike settlement, to which Benjamin Fairless of U. S. Steel Corps. was invited. Fairless spoke of achieveing better industry-labor relationships in the future and of enlightened leadership in all industries. This is the very thing the CIO Steelworkers have been battling for and will continue to strive toward that goal.

The statements of Pres. Murray and Fairless should be an example to those labor-hating groups who continue to distrupt all attempts at free collective bargaining.

Collective bargaining is one of the bulwarks of democracy in this great country of ours, and has provided happiness and security for millions of American workers. We all must continue our efforts to bring the many unorganized workers under the banner of CIO.

★

THE REPUBLICAN and Democratic "pow-wows" in Chicago are finally at an end.

The Democratic Party nominated Gov. Aldai E. Stevenson of Illinois to carry its banner in the coming presidential election. Of the field, Gov. Stevenson was an excellent choice.

We must all work toward seeing that the Democratic platform is put into effect.

Last week CIO Field Rep. Alexander (Scotty) McKay was stricken with a heart attack in Washington, D. C., and died. I was very sorry to learn of Scotty's death and extend my deepest sympathy to his wife, family and friends.

★

DIST. DIR. W. J. Trombley, CIO Oil Workers, reports an OWIU victory in a representation election at the Savannah, Ga., Petroleum Package Carrier Co. The new group will become a unit of Savannah Local No. 643.

Reg. Dir. William Mayo reports the following representation election victories in Minnesota: St. Olaf Hospital, Austin, Minn., 37 for LIU-CIO No. 478, no union 27. Bus. Agent Eva Sauers was in charge. Red Wing Pottery Co., Red Wing, Minn., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 162, AFL Pottery Workers 139. This campaign was directed by Gas, Coke Reps. Barton Hess and Joseph Karth. Consolidated Ink, St. Paul, Minn., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 18, no union 2. Reps. Hess and Karth also handled this campaign. Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn., CIO Government and Civic Employees 14, no union 4. Union Rep. Al Church was in charge.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that CIO-LIU No. 78 won these representation election victories in the Walnut Grove, Calif., pear sheds: Lamber Marketing Co., CIO 25, no union 5; American Fruit Growers, Inc., CIO 190, no union 1. CIO Field Reps. James Spangler and Ken Gillie and Local Rep. Don Bolt directed this campaign.

Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh reports two representation election victories for the CIO Brewery Workers, Tobacco Division. At the American Tobacco Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., the vote was 221 to 206 against and in the S. Frieder & Sons Cigar Factory, Parsons, Pa., the vote was 287 to 32. CIO Field Reps. Frank Vrataric and Andy Evans were in charge.

Jersey CIO Conference On 'Teamwork In Industry'

MORE THAN 100 union officials, businessmen and industrial relations experts went to college two days last week at Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N. J., to study how to improve race relations.

The occasion was the second annual "Teamwork in Industry" institute which was sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews in cooperation with the Institute of Management and Labor Relations at Rutgers.

The New Jersey CIO Council joined with State AFL, the State Chamber of Commerce, and the State Division Against Discrimination in sponsoring the meetings.

The general theme was: How Can the Industrial Citizens meet Group Relations Responsibility in the Plant and the Community? Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers presented labor's viewpoint. He spoke on "The Group Relations Responsibility of Labor Organizations."

Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council addressed a luncheon meeting on "Equal Opportunity on the Job and Labor Union Contracts."

Labor consultants included Executive Vice Pres. Ralph B. Novak of the CIO Newspaper Guild; Leo Perlis, director, CIO Community Services Committee; and Brendan Sexton, CIO Auto Workers educational director.

CIO Railroad Workers Meet, Put Steam In Organizing Drive

By ROY GRANATA

IT'S FULL steam ahead for the CIO Railroad Workers. At its second national conference in Washington, the delegates looked over the URRWA-CIO's organizational engine, found it had made good progress during the past year and tightened it up to speed ahead.

Chairman John Green and Sec.-Treas. John Attreed of URRWA-CIO reported that despite attacks of AFL rail unions, assisted by the management of some railroad companies, the CIO union has grown and set the union shop pattern for the entire railroad industry.

On the suggestion of CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, the conference planned to extend their organizational activities to several other railroads.

HAYWOOD commended the officers and delegates on the job they had done during the past year, but he said that there are still more than a million non-operating railroad workers waiting for the chance to come into the CIO family.

URRWA-CIO officers were authorized to reopen all agreements with the railroads to improve working conditions, remove wage inequities and obtain productivity increases.

The delegates also considered URRWA-CIO's present drive on the Pennsylvania Railroad to represent machinists, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers.

Conference speakers included William Lavelle, CIO assistant legislative director; R. J. Thomas, CIO assistant organization director; Chairman Nelson Bortz of the rail and airline division of the Wage Stabilization Board; Harry A. Murphy, Railroad Retirement Board area representative, and Leverett Edwards of the National Mediation Board.

"WELCOME," says Chairman John Green of the CIO Railroad Workers to Assistant Labor Sec. Robert T. Creasey, who spoke at URWA's second national conference at Washington.

Labor Dept. To Study Textile Wage Hike

The Labor Dept. will hold a public hearing at Washington Sept. 4 to consider boosting the 87c an hour minimum wage paid under the Walsh-Healey Act—which both the CIO and AFL Textile Workers have requested.

URRWA Backs Stevenson As 'Fair Deal' Candidate

THE CIO Railroad Workers is the first national union to endorse Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois for President of the United States.

URRWA-CIO, which was holding its second national conference at Washington, acted a few hours after Stevenson was nominated at the Democratic National Convention at Chicago.

The 105 delegates to the conference, representing 75,000 railroad workers throughout the nation, unanimously passed a resolution pledging "all our physical and moral resources to the end that Adlai Stevenson is elected the next president of the United States."

"The nominee of the Democratic Party for the Presidency of the United States, Adlai Stevenson, has subscribed to the principles and the practices of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman," the resolution said.

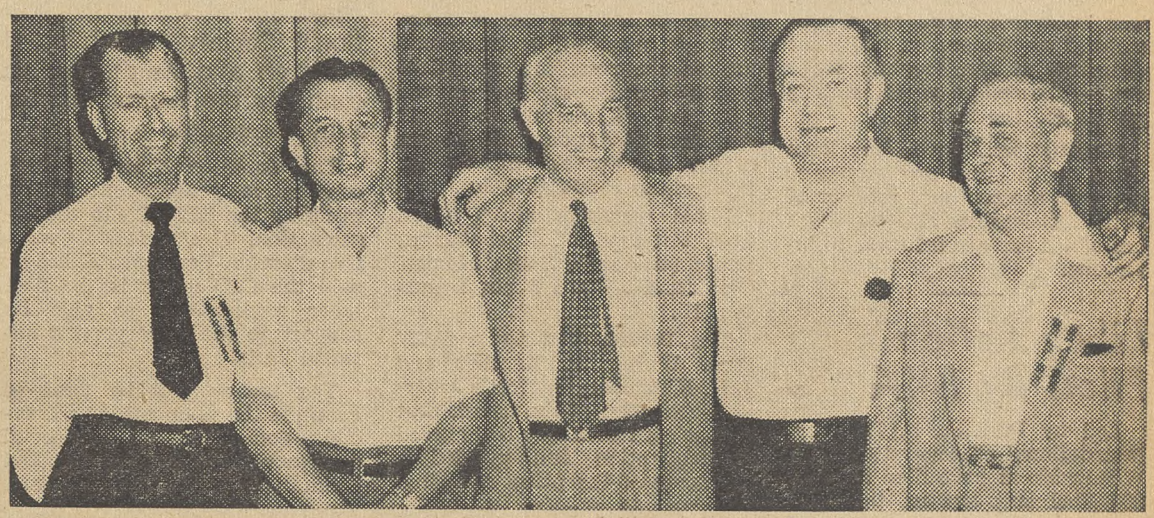
"He has pledged that he will be the candidate of all the people and will concern himself with the welfare of all the people.

"He has adopted as his own the platform of the Democratic Party. This platform fearlessly sets forth the dreams, the ideals and the desires of the nation as a whole and the United Railroad Workers of America, CIO, particularly."

Assistant Labor Sec. Robert T. Creasey warned the delegates of the danger of returning the Republican Party to power. Creasey, who was formerly president of old Division 10 of the CIO Communications Workers, said:

"It is all very well for the Republican Party leaders to 'view with alarm' programs of our Democratic Administrations . . . The leaders of the Republican Party have offered no constructive program through which they would change our economy . . .

"If you have any doubts about where the Republican Party stands, read the anti-labor plank in their platform. You will see praise of the Taft-Hartley Act, but no praise of the workers or their unions . . . "



A HAPPY occasion was the second national conference of the CIO Railroad Workers at Washington. From the left, URRWA Sec. Treas. Eugene Attreed, Michael Mann, CIO regional director, New York City; Sec.-Treas. Gustav Faber of CIO Transport Workers; R. J. Thomas, CIO assistant director of organization, and URRWA Chairman John Green. Note the smiles on all faces.

CWA Gains 11c In 17 New Pacts With Bell Firms

SINCE TELEPHONE workers in several states conducted successful strikes last spring, the CIO Communications Workers have negotiated and obtained Wage Stabilization Board approval of pay increases averaging 11.38c an hour for 249,150 Bell System employes.

These pay boosts are contained in contracts negotiated with 17 Bell System companies, CWA reported last week.

In addition, eight other contracts with Bell System firms covering 23,150 have been negotiated and are awaiting WSB approval. These are with Western Electric and the Pacific, West Virginia and Maryland Bell operating companies.

Annual cost of the pay hikes —approved and pending—for the total of 272,300 workers runs to almost $65 million.

Agreements approved last week and covering 190,900 workers were with American Tel. & Tel. (the parent company of the Bell System), Western Electric, Chesapeake & Potomac of D. C., Southern Bell, Southwestern Bell, Illinois Bell, Indiana Bell, Mountain States, Wisconsin Bell, and Cincinnati and Suburban Bell.

APPROVED earlier by WSB were other agreements covering 58,250 Bell System workers in Western Electric, Bell Laboratories, and the Michigan, Ohio Pacific and New Jersey Bell companies. All companies are AT&T subsidiaries.

Negotiations are under way on the five remaining CWA-AT&T contracts which expire between now and Aug. 18 and cover 46,000 workers.

The settlements won in the strikes last spring generally set the pattern of the subsequent agreements.

The new agreements give CWA members their second round of pay increases under the wage stabilization program. Earlier contracts, negotiated late in 1950 and early in 1951, provide increases averaging slightly more than 10c an hour.

IN RHINELANDER, Wis., 32 CWA members had to convince the independent Rhinelander Telephone Co. that they meant it when they said they would strike to back up the contract demands.

When the company refused to raise wages and grant other contract changes, the employes voted to walk out.

The union let the company take its case direct to the members—who listened to management's explanation — and then went on strike.

Convinced that the CWA members weren't kidding, the company settled with the union after one-day strike. CWA won pay raises of $2 to $7 a week, separation pay clause, other fringe improvements, and telephone service at half rate.

THE SMALL but militant Nashua, N. H., Newspaper Guild, CIO, is on strike after negotiations of more than a year failed to produce a contract and brought only substandard offers from the publisher. The AFL Teamsters but not the AFL printing unions are respecting the picket line. CIO and other AFL unions are helping the Guild.

Pact Sought In Canadian IWA Walkout

ON REQUEST of the CIO Woodworkers, a government mediator is seeking to settle the long strike of some 30,000 IWA members in British Columbia.

Chief Justice Gordon Sloan of the B. C. Court of Appeals has entered the dispute, on request of the IWA's provincial district council.

More than 100 logging, sawmill, plywood and shingle operators in the coastal area of British Columbia were struck in mid-June by the wood union. The IWA had asked for a substantial wage increase, while the operators at first sought a wage cut — despite record-setting profits for the industry.

Negotiations have broken down with another employer group in the southern interior of British Columbia, and the IWA has asked for a conciliator to intervene.

Libel Action Filed By IWA

Led by Pres. A. F. Hartung, international officers of the CIO Woodworkers have filed a $250,000 libel suit against the AFL Carpenters and its affiliated Lumber & Sawmill Workers.

The action, filed in U. S. District Court in Coeur d'Alene, Ida., is based on AFL attacks on the IWA's health and welfare plan.

Panel Named On Plane Pact

PRESIDENT TRUMAN last week named a three-man arbitration panel in the five-month wage dispute between the CIO Auto Workers and North American Aviation, sole maker of the Air Force's best combat fighter, the F-86 Sabre Jet.

Panel members are David Cole, Paterson, N. J., chairman; Benjamin Aaron, Santa Monica, Calif., and Willard Wirtz, Evanston, Ill.

The President wrote UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and J. H. Kindelberger, North American chairman of the board, that he was glad that they had agreed to arbitration and avoided a shutdown of the plane company.

UAW and North American agreed, at a meeting in Washington several weeks ago, to submit the dispute to a special fact-finding arbitration board named by the President. The board's recommendations will be binding, it was agreed.

Finet Nominated As Labor Aide To Schuman Plan

PAUL FINET of Belgium, first president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, has been nominated as a worker representative on the "High Authority" of the Schuman Plan.

The Plan, ratified by France, Western Germany and a number of other European countries, calls for bold new plans to unify production and distribution of west Europe's steel and coal industries.

The Finet recommendation was made at a Paris meeting of representatives of the ICFTU and the Intl. Confederation of Christian Trade Unions. P. J. S. Serrarens, former ICCTU general secretary, was nominated for the Court of Justice of the Schuman Plan.

It was agreed that the ICFTU will have 12 delegates and the ICCTU five on the Schuman Plan Consultative Committee.

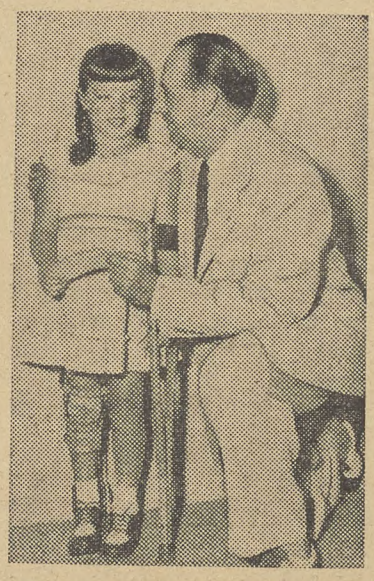
CIO Brewers Give $2000 To Help Crippled Children

THE CIO Brewery Workers last week presented a check for $2076 to the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, which conducts the annual Easter Seal campaign.

The donation was the fifth consecutive yearly contribution made by the BW-CIO to the organization. The society's executive director, Lawrence J. Linek, said the CIO union is the first labor organization to give its support to the society on a national basis.

The money will be used to continue the financing of a traveling demonstration of special equipment used to train crippled children to walk, talk and lead happy, useful lives.

"Little Miss Hopeful of 1952, eight-year-old Marilyn Phillips, Chicago, accepted the check on behalf of the society from Joseph E. Brady, Cincinnati, Coordinator of State Councils of BW-CIO.



"LITTLE Miss Hopeful of 1952," Marilyn Phillips, 8, of Chicago, accepts a $2076 check from Joseph E. Brady, Coordinator of CIO Brewery Workers State Councils.

Chrysler Bows—

UAW Gains To 33c In New Orleans Strike

AFTER a month-long strike, CIO Auto Workers have forced Chrysler to extend its national agreement with the UAW-CIO to its big tank engine plant in New Orleans.

The strike settlement also won "substantial wage increases" for 1100 workers in the New Orleans plant.

Immediate wage boosts will be from 18c to 33c an hour plus —under the national agreement terms—cost of living and 4c annual productivity increases.

Dir. Norman Matthews of the UAW's National Chrysler Dept. said that the agreement represents the largest economic package negotiated for workers in the New Orleans area, although the UAW is not entirely satisfied with all of the terms.

The strike also won the UAW members these other benefits:

Vacation payments ranging from 40 to 120 hours' pay, 5% and 7½% night shift premium, six paid holidays, overtime pay of time and a half for over eight hours work per day or 40 hours per week, double time for Sundays and holidays, improved hospitalized insurance for the workers and their families with the company paying half the premium, $3600 life insurance and $32 per week sick and accident benefits.

The strike was voted 893-to-8 when Chrysler officials at the New Orleans plant refused to extend the National UAW Agreement to the Louisiana operation. Chrysler insisted on a separate, local contract, although Ford workers in New Orleans are covered by the national UAW Ford agreement.

The tank plant workers have voted approval of the agreement.

Klan Wizard Gets 4-Year Jail Term In Flogging Case

THE IMPERIAL Wizard of the Carolinas Ku Klux Klan last week was sentenced at Whitefield, N. C., to four years in prison in connection with a wave of floggings.

The wizard, Thomas L. Hamilton, had pleaded guilty to participating in an attack by "40 to 50 men" on three Negroes in their home. Mrs. Evergreen Flowers was flogged, but her husband, Will, and another resident, Mrs. Bessie Page, escaped the mob.

Another one of the defendants, District Grand Kleagle Joe Harden, was handed a shorter prison sentence. Lesser jail terms were given a number of other defendants, and still others received suspended terms and fines ranging up to $1500 each.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS
$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 11, 1952 82 No. 32

Special Congress Session Hinted To Overhaul Price Control Law

—SEE PAGE 2

WEARING MASKS because they fear evictions by angry landlords in reprisal for fighting against decontrol, women tenants parade in Milwaukee in developing national fight to keep rent ceilings. Milwaukee landlords won one round, and the BLS rent index in that city now is nation's second highest, but the fight has been revived. More than a score of major cities have voted to keep rent ceilings, after campaigns often led by CIO Councils. For a nation-wide survey of the rent control situation, and how cities can act to save ceilings, see page 3.

Congress Recall Hinted As Prices Climb Higher

PREDICTING that living costs will hit new record peaks every month for a year unless there is remedial action, Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall said last week "it may be necessary" for President Truman to call a special session of Congress to repair price controls.

Arnall called on President Truman to give him the low-down on price rises.

At a press conference, Truman said later he was considering calling a special session of Congress to deal with the sole subject of rising prices. He gave no indication when he might call the session if he finds it necessary.

Arnall said that the 1.2% increase in food costs during the June-July 1952 period was the greatest in any month in the history of the country.

He was backed up by Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam, who agreed that higher prices are coming and blamed Republicans for weakening anti-inflation controls.

Both spoke shortly after the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that retail food prices had jumped 1.2% in the first two weeks of July to boost the cost of living to another all-time high. The food index stood at 235.1 on July 15.

This means that it now takes slightly more than $2.35 to buy what $1 would get in foods in 1935 to 1939.

Arnall predicted that food price increases will be "constant and steady" in the months ahead and that consumers would feel the spiraling cost of living "very severely."

He criticized the "inadequate" price control law written by the "Horsemeat" Congress at the last session, which prevents the Office of Price Stabilization from controlling the prices of all fruits and vegetables and gives it only limited controls over other food items.

Arnall also pointed out that his agency has been forced to fire more than half its employes because of meat-ax appropriations cuts "at a time when the cost of living is the highest in the nation's history."

ON TOP of this, he said, the drought that hit a dozen states not only will have "a disastrous effect" upon thousands of farmers but also "will mean disaster to your pocketbook."

"In the months ahead this increase in the price of food, in my judgment, will be constant and steady," Arnall declared. "If things continue to get out of hand, it may be necessary for Congress to reassemble and give OPS the power to do the job for you."

Besides the serious drought over the South and New England, the prolonged recent heat spell also resulted in a sharp reduction of marketable food supplies, and this in turn has exerted an inflationary influence on pricing.

The record cost of living has already pinched consumers severely. "The government reported that the American people went into hock to the tune of $593 million in June, on top of a $447 rise in May. For 1952, up to June 30, the total debt of installment buyers was a record $13.8 billion. Counting loans for autos and charge accounts, the grand total of consumer credit was $20.3 billion.

COMMENTING on the actions of the "Horsemeat" Congress, Putnam said that "there's just no question that the Republican Party was voting to cripple controls. The Democrats were fighting to keep the power of controls where they're needed."

Pointing to the dizzy peaks to which food prices have risen since they were decontrolled in the last session, Putnam added:

"The people who decontrolled them were Republicans and I think that's a very real campaign issue."

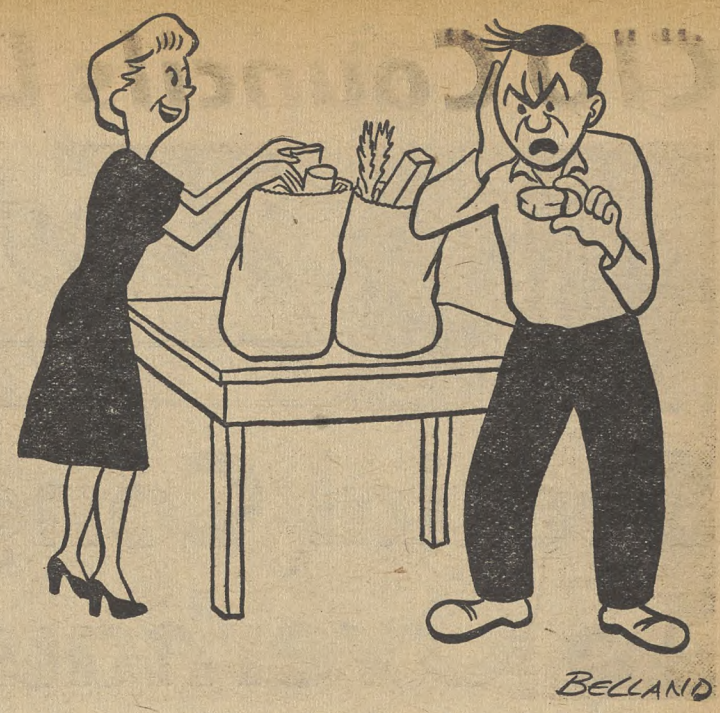
Arnall's hint of a special session recalled that—when a similar situation of run-away prices was brought on by the Republican-controlled 80th Congress—President Truman brought it back and asked for action on a 10-point program. The "awful 80th" rejected effective action and the price merry-go-round continued whirling.

Food Price Index Hits Year's Peak

A marked rise in the price of meat brought the wholesale food price index to the year's highest level in the week ended Aug. 5.

Dun and Bradstreet, business firm which maintains the barometer, said the index stood at $6.65 for the week. That is 2c above the preceding week and 1c above the previous high of $6.64 set the first of the year.

The index represents the sum total of the wholesale price per pound of 31 commonly used foods. The sharpness of the meat price hike is indicated by the fact that on other items price declines, due largely to seasonal factors, outnumbered advances.



"Don't get excited dear, they haven't cut the size of the loaf, yet. That's a free sample."

Tune In 'Issues Of The Day;' 2 Cities Add CIO-TV Show

CIO's TELEVISION series, "Issues of the Day", completed a 13-week run over WDTV-TV in Pittsburgh last week, just as Minneapolis and Columbus moved on to the TV log.

Presently the 15-minute program, jointly produced by CIO and the CIO Political Action Committee, is being presented in seven cities. Following is the present program series:

City	Station	Day	Hour
Chicago	WBKB-TV	Tuesday	10:45 p. m.
Cincinnati	WCPO-TV	Sunday	1:00 p. m.
Columbus	WTVN-TV	Wednesday	6:30 p. m.
Dayton	WHIO-TV	Wednesday	10:15 p. m.
Indianapolis	WFBM-TV	Sunday	5:00 p. m.
Minneapolis	WTCN-TV	Sunday	1:00 p. m.
Washington	WMAL-TV	Sunday	4:45 p. m.

COMING AUG. 18!

THE CIO NEWS 1952 VOTING RECORD

As a special supplement to the Aug. 18 issue

★ ★ ★

Contains the record of Senators and Representatives on major voting issues during the 82nd Congress—from January, 1951, to July, 1952.

The CIO NEWS 1952 VOTING RECORD will also be issued as a separate publication. Order it now for distribution in your union.

Prices for VOTING RECORD:

5c per copy; 100 for $4
500 for $17; 1,000 for $24

Rates for larger quantities on request.

THE CIO NEWS
718 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Enclosed find my check or money order for $....., for which send me ..... copies of The CIO NEWS VOTING RECORD.

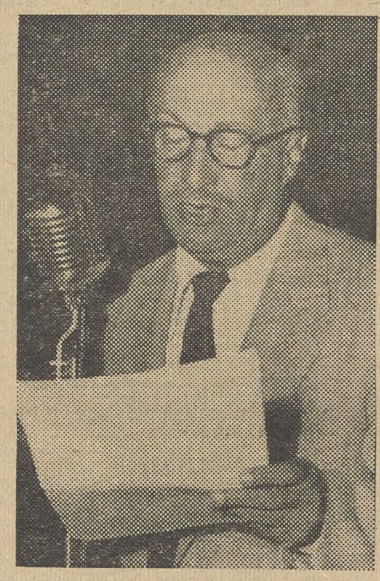
Name.....

Union.....Local No.....

Street Address.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

Chicago CIO Asks Protests Against Rent Hike Move



CASE for keeping rent lids is presented by Chicago CIO Sec.-Treas. Ellsworth Smith.

THE CHICAGO CIO last week called for a mass protest against action by a city council subcommittee calling for rental increases of 10% to 15%.

CIO's protest came within a few hours of announcement by the City Council Housing Committee that it would recommend extension of federal controls with the proviso that rents go up in this fashion:

1. Increases of 15% for buildings of six flats or less in which the owner lives.
2. Increases of 10% for other rental housing.
3. Elimination of controls for "luxury apartments," described as unfurnished units renting in excess of $35 a room to a total of at least $105 a month and furnished units renting in excess of $45 a room to a total of at least $135 a month.

Charging the council move was "inflationary," Pat Greathouse, director of UAW-CIO Region 4, called for a wave of protests to Chicago's mayor and city council.

Appearing on the first of a series of 13 CIO television broadcasts in the Chicago area, Greathouse reiterated the Chicago's CIO firm stand for continuation of rent control "in its present form."

In its action, the city council subcommittee admitted the housing shortage continued unrelieved in Chicago.

CIO Board, PAC Sessions Set In Capital

A SERIES of important CIO meetings have been scheduled this week in Washington.

CIO's executive officers and vice-presidents get together Wednesday morning, Aug. 13, at CIO headquarters for their first meeting since the Democratic party convention. That afternoon, the CIO Political Action Committee will meet.

The CIO Executive Board—consisting of one representative from each national union and organizing committee, plus the CIO executive officers and vice-presidents—meets on Aug. 14 at the Congressional Room of the Willard Hotel in the nation's capital.

Next day, on Friday, Aug. 15, the CIO-PAC is bringing into Washington an estimated 400 political action people from unions and councils throughout the country for an all-day session. That meeting will be held at the Grand Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel.

On Friday, at 12:30 P. M., all the delegates attending the session will go to the White House, where they will be greeted by President Truman.

UPA Gets New Vote By NLRB Decision

The NLRB has ruled that Jackson Garment Co., at Jackson, Tenn., must stop bullying its employes on their union activity. It set aside an election of April 1951 lost by the CIO Paperworkers as a result of the company's tactics.

The company had help. A supplier of dress patterns had had the run of the shop to instruct workers on the use of the patterns, and had used the opportunity to talk against the union. Company officials testified they even let him make a speech to a captive audience of workers so as "not to hurt his feelings."

CIO Councils Lead Fight For Rent Lids

THREATS FAILED—Despite a vicious beating and warning to stay away from East Chicago city council, Pres. George Lamb voted to keep rent lids. But landlords won.

CHAMBERS of the Chicago City Council were jammed with tenants as the resolution for continuing rent control came up for action. Landlords booed CIO, church and tenant representatives. Final decision of Chicago council is pending.

By AL ZACK

HOW IS YOUR budget these days?

Can it stand a 35 to 50% increase (if you are lucky) on just one item—rents?

Can you afford to spend 35 to 50% of your monthly income for rent?

Well, brother, hang on to your hat. That's just what one of the best-heeled lobby groups in America has in mind for you.

Under the terms of the rent control bill passed by the 82d Congress, just before it hit the campaign trail, the real estate lobby is riding high.

Congress virtually killed rent controls, as of Sept. 30, except in two instances:

1. For communities declared critical housing areas.

2. For communities where local governments specifically request an extension of controls. Such continuation would only be until next Apr. 30.

This action pleased the real-estate lobby, which had long fought for an end to rent ceilings.

It believed local governments would knuckle under to its pressure and fail to vote to continue controls. It also believed tenants would be unorganized and unable to cut through the official red tape wrapped around the "critical housing" classification.

But the real estate interests forget to reckon with the CIO and other labor and tenant groups.

In 19 cities of more than 100,000 population, CIO has already successfully led the fight to preserve controls. But only slightly more than three million persons are thus protected.

IN ALL, six million American families face a new budget crisis on Sept. 30, unless prompt action is taken.

Ending of controls would mean rent increases ranging from 20% on higher-priced homes to 50 to 100% boosts on homes in the lower and middle-income brackets. That's the official prediction of Tighe E. Woods, rent stabilizer.

Concrete example of what happens when rent controls vanish is contained in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' consumer price index.

Highest listing in the BLS rent index goes to Birmingham, Ala., the first city where rents were decontrolled. In Birmingham, rents have gone up steadily, until today the BLS rent index for Birmingham is 205.4.

In contrast is New York City, where the BLS rent index stands at 118.7. Incidentally, New York state tenants have no fears of increases resulting from the new federal law, for New York has a state rent control law.

Evidence of what lies ahead for tenants in decontrolled areas comes not only from the record of what took place in other cities, but from the real estate lobby itself.

Testifying before Congress, Leo Goodman, director of the CIO National Housing Committee, revealed the intent of the real estate interests was to peg rents at from 35 to 50% of a tenant's monthly income during periods of housing shortages.

Goodman quoted from the standard textbook of the National Association of Real Estate Boards and backed up his quote with documentary evidence. The congressmen expressed amazement. But Congress voted to give the landlords a blank check for rent increases.

But the landlords can be stopped. Already, in a number of major communities, they have been stopped through drives spark-plugged by CIO councils.

In other areas, campaigns are now underway to salvage rent control, and thus provide city dwellers with some bulwark against the flood tides of inflation.

There are two methods by which controls can be salvaged, Goodman advised.

First is to institute a campaign to get the community declared a "critical housing" area.

The other is a campaign to get the local government body to request continuation of rent control. (Details on how both of these campaigns can be waged are outlined elsewhere on this page.)

While more red tape surrounds the campaign to win a "critical housing area" designation, Goodman pointed out that it was more effective and more lasting.

CIO campaigned for special legislation for critical housing areas, he pointed out, to protect workers in communities where a sharp increase in defense work meant an influx of new workers.

But for all areas where a housing shortage continues and where tenants would be hard hit by the lifting of controls, action by the local government will protect tenants at least until next Apr. 30.

A simple resolution by a city council, testifying that a housing shortage still exists and requesting continuation of federal controls, will do the trick.

A city council could also call for a local referendum on continuation of controls, a method the real estate lobby would undoubtedly fight vigorously.

The record shows that in every industrial community where the voters have had a chance to express an opinion on continuation of controls, the vote has been overwhelmingly in favor of this protection for tenants.

Only in a handful of resort communities, where summer visitors pay the freight, have the people voted to end controls.

Goodman pledged the full cooperation and technical assistance of the CIO Housing Committee, to any local CIO council taking up the fight against the real estate interests.

In most communities, the only group standing between tenants and a wholesale gouging by profit-happy landlords in the local CIO council.

In some cities they have already won the battle. In others, they've just begun to fight.

Tenants Face Rent Boosts, If Big Cities Fail To Act

Here's how the major cities, where federal rent control existed, shape up in the present battle to continue this protection for tenants:

The first paragraph lists cities which have acted to preserve controls. The second lists those areas where the battle continues. The third, and longer, list is of communities where tenants are definitely in danger.

Tenants Safe: Boston, Mass., Newark, N. J., Jersey City, N. J., New Haven, Conn., Springfield, Mass., Trenton, N. J., Fall River, Mass., New Bedford, Mass., Waterbury, Conn., Lynn, Mass., Lowell, Mass., E. St. Louis, Ill., Lawrence, Mass., Bayonne, N. J., Lancaster, Pa., York, Pa., Passaic, N. J., McKeesport, Pa., Hoboken, N. J., Pittsburgh, Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.

Tenants, Half-Safe: Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., Baltimore, Md., Cleveland, O.

Tenants Not Safe: St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Calif., New Orleans, La., Minneapolis, Minn., Cincinnati, Ohio, Seattle, Wash., Kansas City, Mo., Denver, Colo., Memphis, Tenn., Columbus, O., Louisville, Ky., Atlanta, Ga., St. Paul, Minn., Toledo, O., Akron, O., Providence, R. I., Dayton, O., Worcester, Mass., Des Moines, Iowa, Nashville, Tenn., Youngstown, O., Paterson, N. J., Gary, Ind., Erie, Pa., Shreveport, La., Scranton, Pa., Camden, N. J., Cambridge, Mass., Canton, O., South Bend, Ind., Elizabeth, N. J., Wilmington, Del., Evansville, Ind., Reading, Pa., Allentown, Pa., Duluth, Minn., Somerville, Mass.

"You can also use it to haul groceries — if you happen to be in the upper brackets!"

Here's How Councils Can Act To Stop Rent Decontrol Drive

Here are two ways CIO councils or local unions can act to save rent controls:

1. Get the community designated as a "critical housing area."

Applications should be directed to the new streamlined ODM Defense Areas Advisory Committee, Lafayette Building, Washington 25, D. C. Copies should be sent to Leo Goodman, director, CIO National Housing Committee, 734 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., for a follow-up.

Councils should be prepared to provide the following evidence to back up the application:

Proof of defense contracts in the area. (Any local union would have this information about its plant.)

Proof of a shortage of housing. (Goodman's office will supply detailed facts on any community. A housing shortage exists if there's less than 10% vacancies in housing that's not in slum areas.)

Proof of in-migration of workers. (In areas where CIO members on Labor-Management Manpower Commission, this evidence is easily available. In other areas, a check of union membership cards since June, 1950, will provide this material.)

2. Organize a campaign to get the local government to request continuation of controls.

All that is needed is proof of a housing shortage, available from Goodman's office.

The rent control office can also provide the number of applications for rent increases, the number granted and the amounts granted. This is public information and proves that landlords with legitimate reasons for increasing rents, have been able to do so.

Coming Home To Roost

The rotten eggs hatched by Congress when it voted the new Defense Production Act are turning into ugly ducklings.

Some two months after the Dixiegops of both Houses gutted what strength there was in the old DPA and then voted what they had the gall to call an "anti-inflation law," this is the situation:

- Prices are on another runaway jag, meaning even greater hardship for all working people and consumers. The BLS consumer price index is at an all-time high.
- Food prices are going up faster than ever before. Between June and July, they went up by 1.2%, Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall revealed last week. That was greater than any past period, even the weeks of gouging by commodity speculators after the Communists began war in Korea.
- Tenants all over the nation face the spectre of no lids on their rents. In every major city where rent ceilings exist, organized landlords are pushing for decontrol by Sept. 30; they'll be stopped only by the strongest effort.

Last week Price Stabilizer Arnall went to the White House to warn President Truman that the price situation is getting "out of hand"—which is putting it mildly—and that he should call Congress back into special session to write a real price control law.

The President said he is considering recalling Congress. Commendably, he has rushed millions in government aid to drought-stricken farm areas. Consumers—for whom the drought means just one more pressure on prices—deserve equally prompt action.

Shortage of Steel

The effects of the steel strike, in terms of production of certain military items, may be felt seriously for three or six months, according to the Office of Defense Molilization.

In view of all the newspaper publicity about those shortages, it may be well to keep in mind who wanted the steel strike and who wanted to avoid it.

For the record, once more, it was the CIO Steelworkers that voluntarily postponed strike action for more than three months in a futile effort to avoid a shutdown.

It was the steel industry spokesmen and their friends who talked so casually about "there are many things worse than a strike. . . ."

And, you may recall, it was USA-CIO Pres. Murray who said last April, "A strike seems inevitable. But the strike should be recognized for what it is—a strike by the steel industry, against the government, against our Union, and against the American people."

Keep those facts in mind—when you hear people trying to place the blame for steel shortages on the steel workers and their union.

Sports Note

The Czechoslovakian Communist government had better keep a firm eye on Emil Zatopek, the Olympic champ who won the 5000 meter race, the 10,000 meter race, and the marathon. Zatopek looks to us like the one man in Czechoslovakia who might be able to out-run the secret police!

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV August 11, 1952 No. 32

Track 'em Without Radar

Torture Rule In Venezuela

The U. S. should "do some quiet but effective arm-twisting" to stop torture jailing of democratic oil unionists in Venezuela, the CIO Oil Workers said last week. An editorial in the International Oil Worker, OWIU paper, gave this report on the situation in oil-rich Venezuela, "one of Wall Street's richest colonies."

RIGHT ON THE doorstep of the United States a vicious military dictatorship is persecuting and torturing our brother oil workers. We think the U. S. government should do something about it.

We refer to Venezuela, where a military junta is carrying on brutalities and tortures which we doubt have been matched in the 20 Century except by Hitler.

Principal victims of the barbarities of the Venezuelan dictatorship are the leaders of democratic oil unions in Venezuela.

These union leaders have been tortured in bestial fashion in the prisons of Caracas. A few of them have escaped to live in exile in other nations. Most of them are now rotting to death in the concentration camp of Guasima which is on a disease-riden jungle island in the delta of the Orinoco River. This island has no shelter for its 800 political prisoners. Food is insufficient. Despite the extremely unhealthy nature of the place there is not a single doctor.

These things are happening in a country which, in today's air age, is quite close to our shores. Yet there seems to be in America a conspiracy of silence concerning this western hemisphere toehold of dictatorship.

The newspaper have in general ignored this situation. The only daily paper we know of which has printed anything about it is the New York Times. The commercial press conveniently ignores the Venezuelan situation even though it has plenty of space to report slave conditions in the remainder of the world.

We are not surprised that the daily press has rung down a curtain of silence, but we have clung to the hope that the U. S. government would do or say something about this outcropping of despotism so near our borders.

This newspaper, as well as some others in the trade union field, has called attention several times to the atrocities in Venezuela. International trade union organizations have reported the conditions. The situation has been called to the attention of the U. S. government.

We think our government should do something about it. We do not suggest that gunboats should be dispatched nor that Marines should be landed, as was done in previous decades to protect American capital south of the border. We merely suggest that the government do some quiet but effective arm-twisting down in Venezuela. And we suggest that the U. S. loudly call attention of the United Nations to the Venezuelan situation.

Some people may reply that it is none of the United States' business what goes on in Venezuela. That's a nice thought from a naively idealistic point of view but in the light of 1952 practical politics it is pure hypocrisy. Our government has stuck its nose into the affairs of nearly every nation on the face of the earth at one time or another when it has served the interests of this nation and its security to do so.

In interfering with the Venezuelan dictatorship the U. S. probably would be running into a head-on battle with American capitalism. Venezuela is one of Wall Street's richest colonies.

WE BECOME sick at the stomach when we think of the fact that American oil companies are in the midst of the act in Venezuela.

Restoration of democracy and free trade unions to Venezuela might result in higher labor costs for the U. S. oil companies. A fraction of a penny might be shaved from each profit dollar. Obviously the U. S. oil companies don't relish that idea. They had rather see human beings killed by slow torture than to see the Holy Dollar of Profits slightly nicked.

Whether the U. S. government is strong enough to do anything disapproved of by Standard Oil and its kowtowing comtemporaries is doubtful. We cling to the hope, however, that somewhere in Washington there is a man who will say something.

Even a word of sympathy and recognition from the United States of America, home base of liberty, would give new hope and courage to the brave men who are dying for the cause of liberty in Venezuela.

We of Oil Workers International Union, along with our brothers to the south, are listening intently for that word.

Book Review—

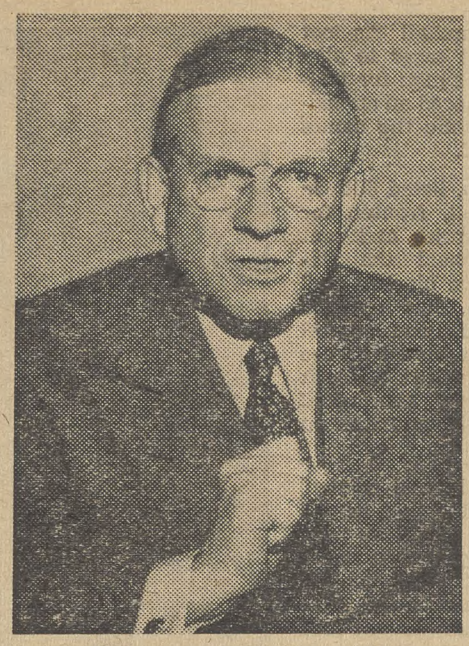
Randall Takes Dim View Of Business Leaders

CLARENCE RANDALL, the president of Inland Steel Co., is disturbed because more businessmen don't write books in support of free enterprise.

So he has written "A Creed for Free Enterprise"—a book described by its publishers as "a ringing statement of faith in the American system of free enterprise, by the most trenchant spokesman for our heavy industry."

Mr. Randall gained considerable attention as a "spokesman for heavy industry" in the recent steel dispute when, during a four-network radio and TV broadcast, he claimed that Pres. Truman's seizure of the steel mills was the result of a "deal" with Philip Murray. Murray promptly called Randall's statement a "malicious and deliberate lie."

Inland Steel has been working under contracts with the United Steelworkers for many years. But Randall's book, which reflects a good deal of the atmosphere of the thinking of the Calvin Coolidge "golden age of business," is considerably less than enthusiastic about the influence of labor in America.



CLARENCE B. RANDALL
Pounds the table in his telecast blasting steelworkers, Truman.

LIKE Calvin Coolidge, Randall sees America as a temple in which the businessman is—or should be—the all-wise high priest. The trouble is that too many businessmen are too busy making profits to care; and the people of the nation aren't content to sit around waiting for them to develop either a social conscience or a flair for leadership.

All that makes Clarence Randall unhappy—and his book is full of criticism of his business friends and associates; he's so mad at his friends, in fact, that he doesn't have too much time to be mad at labor.

Randall is moved, at every phrase and every page, by the ideal of "pure" free enterprise without that government "interference" which his cronies like to describe as "creeping socialism."

But that viewpoint leads to contrasts and contradictions. The country is more prosperous today than ever before—and the business free enterprisers are busy running to Washington not only for buying orders but for loans, for subsidies, for tax favors—and for Taft-Hartley anti-labor injunctions.

As a result, Mr. Randall is deeply unhappy because so few businessmen realize what he considers to be the threats to their corporate way of life.

Some businessmen, he notes, have a "naive belief . . . that we may leave to others the defense of free enterprise." But Randall of Inland Steel knows better: "There are no others."

People from the trade unions, he would have you believe, "though sometimes giving lip service to free enterprise in public speeches . . . seek constantly to destroy the leadership upon which it rests."

Clarence Randall would have great difficulty proving that statement—and he offers some disproof of his own a few pages later, with the words:

"If labor unions continue to keep management men on their toes, and if we in turn have the courage and intelligence to hold them up to high standards of responsibility, the greater stability that we all seek may be closer at hand than we now believe."

Clarence Randall takes a dim view of his generation's business leaders. They have, he says, "one severe handicap to overcome in achieving public leadership. Our approach to social questions is apt to be negative. Our habit of thought is to be against things, and we have little skill in creating concepts that other people will be for. We have raised invective to a fine art . . .

"So often we argue only by declaration and vituperation, striving to beat down the opposition solely by the noise our voices make, without sensing that no one is listening.

"We do, however, thus reveal the shallowness of our understanding, and strengthen the suspicion of the public that our fervor is based solely on a selfish desire to preserve the status quo, in which we are thought to be a privileged class."

Strong words, these, from one businessman about his associates.

RANDALL goes further, in trying to convince corporations they should be concerned with good housing and good health facilities for their workers. As he puts it, "good management" must "face up realistically to the fact that the meeting of a social need is as much a cost of production as plant maintenance."

These are fine sentiments, yet events keep raising both facts and questions.

What, for instance, was Inland Steel's reaction to the steel union's proposal, in 1949, for a health-welfare-pension program? To read Randall's book, one might think the company would have jumped at a chance to meet a "social need." But Inland, in fact, resisted the union's proposals until a strike forced company acceptance.

Randall, as a "pure" free enterprise writer, doesn't like industrywide bargaining—or what he thinks it to be. He criticizes "an unfortunate pattern of sameness" when workers in an industry get the same pay for the same work. He snips at steel companies which "goose-step to the music of Pittsburgh" (music which traditionally has been played by U. S. Steel Corp.) or which accept "with a smirk of complacency" a single wage pattern for the industry.

Yet Inland Steel, with Randall in the presidency, not only acted in concert with the other steel companies during the recent steel strike, but was party to a solemn agreement among the Big Six firms that none of them would break ranks to sign a contract with the union.

The gap between fine words and actual practice is tremendous; like the results of last year's World Series, that ain't news.

Nor is it news, as Clarence Randall complains, that:

. . . "There are still those (businessmen) who make the telephone call to their competitor before announcing a new price; still those who hesitate to enter a new market until their doing so has been cleared with the rest of the industry; still those who describe a trade association that quietly polices prices as 'constructive.'

"Such men," says Randall, "have no business philosophy and no understanding of the way of life they seek to save. Daily they put expediency and short term profit above principle and survival. Their conduct brings the whole system into disrepute . . . "

And, in the case of many companies, "no one will listen to its officers when they pound the table and say that free enterprise must be saved."

EVEN if every corporation executive followed the course of conduct Randall preaches in "A Creed for Free Enterprise," would the public be impressed? Perhaps, if his gospel of social concern had been accepted by business 20, 40 or 50 years ago, the course of American history might be altogether different.

But what Randall is saying to his fellow executives, in effect, is to please be "nice to the peasants." The "peasants," however, being citizens of a democratic America, don't want paternalism from the corporation front office or the big house up on the hill.

What we want, what the CIO expresses for all America, is joint cooperation and constructive thinking and action to make a better life available for everybody.

That's not a gift to be handed down from on high; it can be attained; and in moving towards its attainment we produce not socialism but the best and strongest buttress for the free enterprise system. Clarence Randall, thinking that only the businessman can defend free enterprise, just doesn't understand.

—H. C. F.

A Creed For Free Enterprise, by Clarence Randall. Atlantic Little Brown, $2.75.

Story Of 10 Million Families—What They've Won In Co-ops

"THE AMERICAN city dweller may think of cooperatives as something they have in Scandinavia or as institutions that 'don't pay taxes.'

"But his country cousin knows better. He knows better because he has seen cooperatives of one kind or another at work in his rural community . . . especially is it so in the Middle West. He is likely to have read in his local weekly that a co-op is the biggest or close to the biggest taxpayer in his county."

With these thoughts, Jerry Voorhis, executive secretary of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., begins a thoughtful study of what the co-ops are; why they exist; what they have done and what they hope to do.

"The Cooperatives Look Ahead," a pamphlet, published by Public Affairs Institute, is not only an "ABC" of one of the great people's movements, but is also a striking commentary on our times, which lauds "free enterprise for profit's sake," but fights "free enterprise" for the people's sake.

In brief, Voorhis writes, "a cooperative is a group of people faced with a common need, who decide that the best or only way to meet that need is by organizing a new business to supply it directly to themselves. This they do by joining voluntarily together to pool their capital investments and thus to own, control and patronize their own enterprise."

The liberal former congressman from California carefully outlines the four co-op principles:

1. Open membership, with no racial or religious bars, and political and religious "neutrality."

2. Democratic control, with every member having only one vote, no matter how large his investment.

3. Limited return on invested capital.

4. All net savings distributed in proportion to the amount of money spent buying the co-op's goods or services.

"Since cooperatives do not exist to make profits either for themselves or their stockholders, all net savings must be distributed among the patrons in proportion to their patronage," Voorhis says.

Discussing the need and slow growth of co-ops in the field of home ownership, Voorhis reports that "only in New York City has cooperative housing as yet made any substantial contribution to the need of the people for modest-priced homes."

In New York City, he observes, 10,000 of the 15,000 families living in co-op housing developments are housed in the three CIO Clothing Workers projects.

Tackling charges that "co-ops don't pay taxes"—the battle-cry of the big business-financed lobby fighting co-ops—Voorhis reports "cooperatives pay all taxes, including federal corporation income taxes, under the same laws and at the same rates as apply to other businesses."

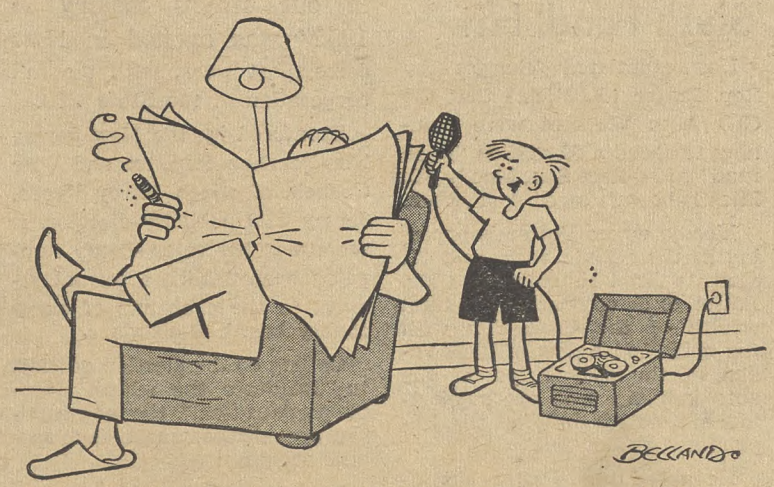
Only sums refunded to patrons are not taxed.

Voorhis is blunt when he looks to the future:

"The cooperative movement in the United States consists of some 10 million different families who hold one or more memberships in some kind of cooperative enterprise.

"The full influence of cooperatives upon American life will be felt for the first time when a considerable proportion of these 10 million families realize how large and potentially significant is the movement of which they are a part and begin with a purpose to work with others of like minds but different particular interest to protect, defend, and above all, perfect the functioning of the dynamic enterprises which they own."

—A. Z.



"Pop, will you buy me a bike? . . . Yes, son . . . And a new wagon? . . . Yes, son . . . And a BB gun . . . Uh huh . . . And you won't get sore when I play this back?"

"The Cooperatives Look Ahead," by Jerry Voorhis, a pamphlet published by Public Affairs Committee, Inc., New York; 25c.

Behind The Headlines—

Look Who's Scrambling To 'Win With Ike'

By IRVING FAGAN
For Labor Press Associated

IF YOU are playing with the idea of "voting for a change," and going overboard for Gen. Eisenhower, you ought to take a look at what the "change" would mean.

If Ike were to win, and the GOP Senators up for re-election come in on his coat-tails, here's who will be back in the Senate:

Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin; William F. Jenner of Indiana; John W. Bricker of Ohio; Harry P. Cain of Washington; George W. Malone of Nevada; Zales M. Ecton of Montana; James P. Kem of Missouri; Edward Martin of Pennsylvania.

There is not one friend of labor in the lot.

This year 24 seats are at stake in the Senate—16 Republican and 8 Democrats. There are now 50 Democrats in the Senate, and 46 Republicans. For the Republicans to capture the Senate, they must not only keep those 16 seats, but must take 3 away from the Democrats.

McCarthy, according to a poll of political scientists last spring, ranked 95th out of 95. The organizers of the poll reported that "Republican political scientists characterized him as not worthy of a Senate seat and a disgrace to the U. S. Senate."

SEN. CAIN
They want to ride . . .

Jenner of Indiana was ranked 94th. He is an opponent of foreign aid, including Point IV, but voted for funds for Franco; said General Marshall "is not only willing, he is eager to play the role of a front man for traitors. "Jenner authored an amendment to make public the names of those on relief.

Bricker of Ohio, listed 86th in the scientists' poll, fronted for the wreckers of price and rent controls, has upheld the filibusters which have blocked civil rights legislation, has opposed public power and flood control programs, has attempted to use civil rights in an effort to block all public housing, has voted against foreign aid, and was an America Firster.

Cain of Washington, ranked 91st in the scientists' poll, helped Bricker in trying to kill all public housing through a civil rights amendment. He was against raising the minimum wage from 40c to 60c. He openly fought rent control. He joined the Dixiecrats in killing attempts to end filibusters. He opposed foreign aid.

Malone of Nevada, the Senate's bitterest isolationist, ranked 92nd in the poll. He voted against the Point IV program; for cuts in foreign aid; against the North Atlantic Pact; against the reciprocal trade agreements; for discriminatory treatment of displaced persons.

Ecton of Montana, ranked 75th in the poll, is another bitter isolationist.

SEN. BRICKER
. . . on Ike's coat-tails.

Kem of Missouri called the Marshall Plan "the most gigantic dumping operation in all history," voted against aid to Korea, against the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, against the Voice of America. He was ranked 83rd in the scientists' poll.

Martin of Pennsylvania opposed foreign economic aid, was opposed to Eisenhower's nomination.

Genial "Mr." Ike, in accepting the GOP nomination, said he felt he had been called to lead a great crusade for freedom in the United States and in the world; that he was going to give the nation "progressive policies"; that he was going to build for prosperity and peace in the world.

For that, he said, he needed a Republican majority in the Senate. Yet, if he were to win, and drag with him such gentry as McCarthy, Jenner, Bricker, Cain, Malone, Ecton, Kem and Martin, what chance is there of "progressive policies"?

And what chance is there of building "a sound foundation" for peace and prosperity at home and abroad when those on whom he must lean are on record against Eisenhower's own public stand on foreign affairs?

Look over the record of these Republican Senators and then consider how much "change" there can be if they return to Congress — except a "change" for the worse.

Moody Wins In Landslide In Michigan Primary

VOTERS in three states—Michigan, Missouri and Kentucky—last week chose candidates for the November election.

In the Michigan primary, marked by a record-breaking vote, Democratic Sen. Moody won a landslide victory in his first election race.

Named to succeed the late Senator Vandenberg, Moody rolled up a five-to-one margin. Facing the liberal, ex-newspaperman—who played an active role in the Democratic national convention—will be Rep. Potter, who won a four-man race on the Republican ticket.

IN THE Michigan gubernatorial race, Gov. G. Mennen Williams was renominated without opposition. His opponent in the fall election will be Sec. of State Fred M. Alger, Jr., a Republican.

Both Potter and Alger have conservative records, thus giving Michigan voters a clear-cut choice in November between liberal and reaction in the two top races.

Michigan PAC had backed both Moody and Williams.

In Missouri, Stuart Symington, who had held many top administrative posts in the New Deal, was a two-to-one victor over state Atty.-Gen. J. E. Taylor in the Democratic senatorial race. The Missouri PAC had endorsed Symington, while indicating Taylor would have been acceptable if he had won the primary.

Symington will face incumbent Republican James P. Kem in another clear choice between reaction and liberalism.

In Kentucky, interest was centered on the congressional campaign in the 5th District which found two incumbents pitted against each other. Victory went to Rep. Spence, endorsed by the Kentucky PAC.

Spence defeated Rep. Joe Bates in the Democratic primary. Bates, who represented the 8th District, was forced to run against the 11-time winner, when his old district was eliminated by a redistricting act.

Other PAC-endorsed candidates who won in Kentucky's Democratic primary were Garrett L. Withers in the 2d District, John C. Watts in the 6th District and Beman L. Shamburger in the 3d District.

In the Tennessee Democratic primaries, Rep. Gore led by more than 70,000 votes the aging Sen. McKellar, who was seeking nomination for his seventh term. Gore was endorsed by the State CIO Council.

Potter's Charge Of 'Slush Fund' Hit

Unsubstantiated charges by Rep. Potter (R. Mich.) that the CIO Auto Workers were planning to spend a $2 million "slush fund" to re-elect Sen. Moody (D. Mich.) boomeranged last week.

Moody, whom Potter is opposing in the Senate race, said "it seems a little ridiculous for Mr. Potter to be comparing the total wealth of the UAW-CIO with the combined assets of $5½ billion of the 'Big Three' of the auto industry who are supporting him in his bid for the Republican nomination."

He added that Potter has already spent more on one leaflet in his primary campaign than Moody will spend between now and Nov. 4.

SEN. MOODY
An easy victory.

CIO Joins In Jersey Drive For All-Out Voter Signup

AN ALL-OUT campaign to "make possible the greatest voter registration in our state's history in 1952" was opened in New Jersey last week, with the full cooperation of the State CIO.

Sponsored by the New Jersey Non-Partisan Register and Vote Council, of which Harry Kraus, Jersey CIO publicity director, is secretary, the voter-signup campaign opened with a formal request to the chairman of every county board of elections.

Calling on the election officials to "facilitate the widest possible registration," the non-partisan organization made four specific requests:

1. That existing registration facilities be kept open evenings during August and September.

2. That county seats and other large cities be provided with registration facilities in every ward on one or more evenings per week.

3. That responsible citizens be deputized to register non-registered people anywhere in the county.

4. That on request from a company and/or union, voters be registered at that plant, store or other place of employment during or after working hours.

Henry Reed Bowen, chairman of the non-partisan group, pointed out there were more than 900,000 non-registered adults in New Jersey.

"We believe," he said, "that one of the reasons for this failure to register, apart from apathy, is the difficulty of registering at a single office in each municipality during the regular 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. business hours when most people are working."

29 Million Non-Voters Urged By HST To Register

PRESIDENT TRUMAN last week issued a personal plea to Americans to register so they could vote in November.

"Everybody is talking about the election these days," said the President, "but it seems to me they are putting the cart before the horse."

"The first order of business is registration," he said, calling on Americans to "think about it right away."

Truman noted Americans "are mighty proud of their democratic system of voting." But, he bluntly added, "when it comes to voting, many other countries put us to shame."

Recalling that only 51% of the eligible voters went to the polls in 1948, he listed these totals for recent elections in other countries:

France, 75%; Italy, 89%; Canada, 75%; Japan, 71%; Israel, 72%; Sweden, 80%; England, 83% and Belgium, 90%.

"I am informed," Truman added, "that, as of January of this year, more than 29 million adult Americans were not even registered to vote."

"The privilege of voting is one of the most treasured rights on earth, as those who live in totalitarian countries can testify, but we cannot have a big vote in this country without a big registration," he pointed out.

"A great decision will be made by the electorate on Nov. 4 of this year," the President said, "and I hope every American of voting age will participate in it."

Million GIs Are Denied Vote

Failure of many states and Congress to provide adequate absentee ballots will deprive nearly a million servicemen of their right to vote in November, according to military officials.

Some 600,000 fighting men are overseas and another 400,000 servicemen are stationed in the U. S. distant from their homes in states which make it impossible or difficult to cast absentee ballots. South Carolina and New Mexico have no absentee provisions at all.

During World War II, nearly all states revised procedures to enable fighting men to vote, and Congress provided a federal ballot, but many of these laws lapsed.

—From Minnesota Labor

STILL ON THE JOB—Seventy may be the age for retiring from work but not from political action. That's the decision of Mrs. Effie Peterson, 70, of Minneapolis, pictured at her machine during her last day on the job. But she'll continue to be active in the CIO Political Action Committee, she told friends. She was secretary of her CIO Textile Workers local and a delegate to the Twin Cities TWUA Joint Board when she retired.

Platforms Presented By California CIO

THE CALIFORNIA CIO Council last week urged both major political parties to enact state platforms that "will guarantee the passage of basic progressive legislation and the defeat of reactionary and anti-labor measures."

In identical statements to the state Republican and Democratic party conventions in Sacramento, Pres. Manuel Dias and Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol offered recommendations on nearly every important phase of economic, social and political life in California and the nation.

URGING A firm stand on labor legislation, the California CIO said:

"Good labor-management relations are essential. We believe that, to the widest possible extent, management and labor should determine wage rates and conditions of employment through free collective bargaining.

"We urge repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act since it has proved inadequate, unworkable and unfair. We urge state legislation to establish a State Labor Relations Board to promote collective bargaining, thus diminishing the causes of industrial disputes."

The recommendations covered the need for a "new and modern workmen's compensation act," "extension and liberalization of the California Unemployment Insurance Program," "a Fair Employment Practices Commission with effective enforcement provisions," as well as other major labor legislation.

But the California CIO did not forget farm problems. To both conventions it commended "the program designed to protect the producers of basic agricultural commodities under the terms of a mandatory price support program at not less than 90% of parity."

The Council also urged legislation strengthening corruption laws and calling for "punishment of equal severity for those who corrupt as well as dishonest public servants who accept bribes . . . and, moreover, those who benefit from corrupt acts."

Minimum Pay Up

Effective this month the minimum wage for women and minors in California is 75c an hour, up from 65 cents. The work day is limited to eight hours in 13, and there must be at least 11 hours between work days.

'Harm' From T-H Delays Told In Report To Senate

A NEW REPORT to the Senate Labor subcommittee last week told how "substantial harm" is done to workers by long delays in National Labor Relations Board procedures forced by the Taft-Hartley Act.

The staff, which is headed by Jack Barbush, made seven major recommendations—six of which require changes in the law.

The recommendations that the non-communist affidavit requirement be abolished received wide press display, but the staff also came up with other recommendations which it thinks are necessary to reduce the delay in unfair labor practice and labor representation cases.

In the case of representation election procedures, the staff called for:

- Reinstating the pre-hearing election.
- Making the word of the regional director final in representation cases, subject only to a limited right of appeal to the NLRB.
- Using a shorter means of determining whether a union has representation rights—such as a cross-check of union membership cards and the employer's roster of workers.

To speed up the processing of unfair labor practices cases, the recommendations included:

- Partial centralization of legal assistance to individual board members, each of which now has his own law staff.
- More liberal use by the NLRB of the injunction to prevent the nullification of a board order while a circuit court is considering the petition for enforcement. (This is the only major recommendation which does not require a change in the law).
- Establishment of a Labor Court of Appeals.

In a foreword to the staff report, Humphrey said that in every one of the cases studied by the subcommittee, "the element of delay in getting final determination of an unfair labor practice charge or of a representation petition figured importantly as an aggravating factor.

"An investigation of this problem of delay was, therefore, directed by the committee. The present report represents the results of an investigation by Mr. Barbush. It is designed to serve as a starting point for subsequent activity in this field by the subcommittee.

"As is the rule generally with staff reports, this document does not purport to commit the members of the subcommittee with respect to subject matter or recommendations." (Sen. Taft (R. O.) is a member of the subcommittee).

On the matter of delay, the case of unfair labor practices cases, the average period required from the time of filing the complaint to the NLRB decision ranges from 469 to 490 days.

In representation cases, the average time required from filing of notice of hearing ranges from 71 to 104 days.

The report stressed the importance of the time factor in labor relations.

"It is not possible," it said, "to hold the positions of the contending parties in the status quo until the board can come to some definite decision. The union's majority in a representation case can be dissipated by the time an election is ordered.

"A board order for the employer to bargain in good faith or to cease and desist from certain unfair labor practices may issue only after the union has been destroyed.

"**THE BOARD** action must come expeditiously or its practical effects are weakened. The nature of the statutes is remedial rather than punitive, and the fear of punishment for past illegal acts therefore does not act as a deterrent to the wrongdoer.

"Even the indirect punitive effect of a back-pay order is diluted because the workers discriminated against do not wait until their case is adjudicated by the board. They get other jobs so that such earnings are deducted from the employers' back-pay liability, and even the punitive effect of a back-pay is limited.

"The upshot, to a larger degree than in other branches of litigation, is that administrative delay weakens the force of public policy, at the same time that substantial harm is done those who rely on the board to protect the rights guaranteed them under the law. This is particularly true in the labor-management field, because there is no money equivalent which can be imputed as the result of the failure of the law to operate speedily."

Non-Red Oath Called Futile

The Taft-Hartley non-Communist oath "is serving no practical purpose," the Senate Labor subcommittee staff reported last week.

"Well-known Communist party liners have had no difficulty in signing affidavits that they are not Communists," the report said.

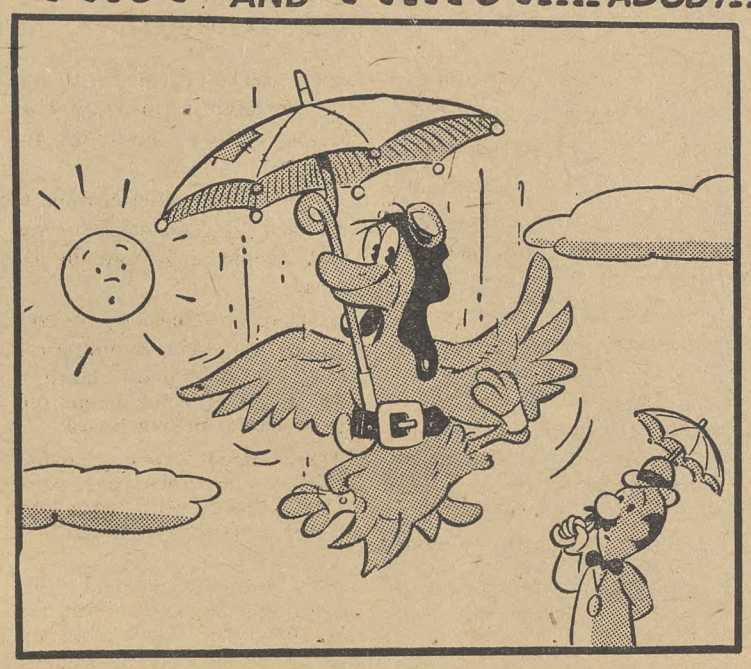
"Whatever else may be attributed to the anti-Communist affidavit, it has not prevented unions controlled by followers of the Communist party line from using the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board."

The staff recommended the non-Communist oath be waived in the case of unions having constitutional bars against Communists and Fascists holding office.

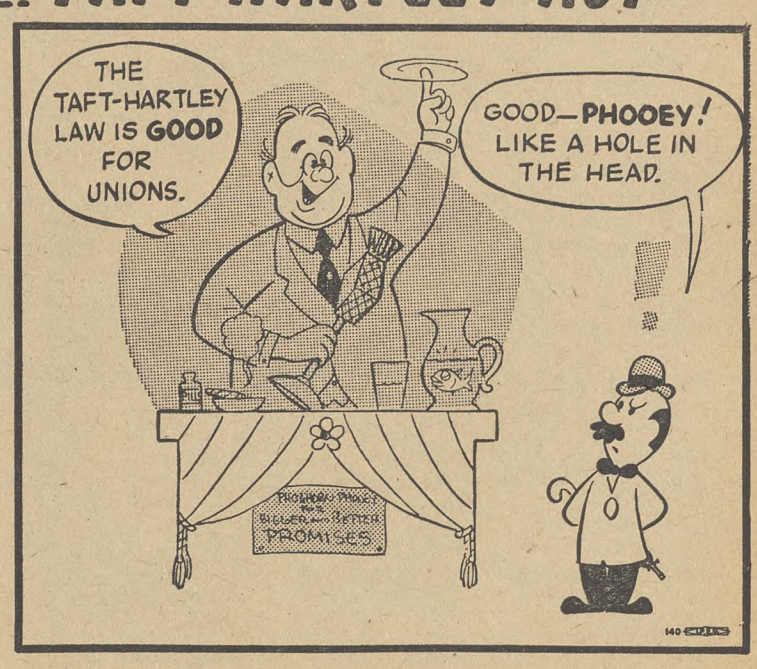
Reuss Condemns T-H

Henry Reuss, CIO-endorsed candidate for U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, has condemned the Taft-Hartley Act as "this vicious, biased piece of legislation."

FACT AND FANCY....ABOUT.... TAFT-HARTLEY ACT



NUTTY AS A LOON—It's a popular notion that the loon is a nutty bird. The fact is that its call sounds crazy, but it's one of the slickest and smartest of all birds.



JUST LIKE nutty as a loon, the notion that the Taft-Hartley Law is good for labor is the bunk. It has tied unions up in miles of red tape.

Science And UN Serve Small Fry

UN HELPS operate the Intl. Children's Center in Paris. This little girl from Martinique gets a tuberculosis test.

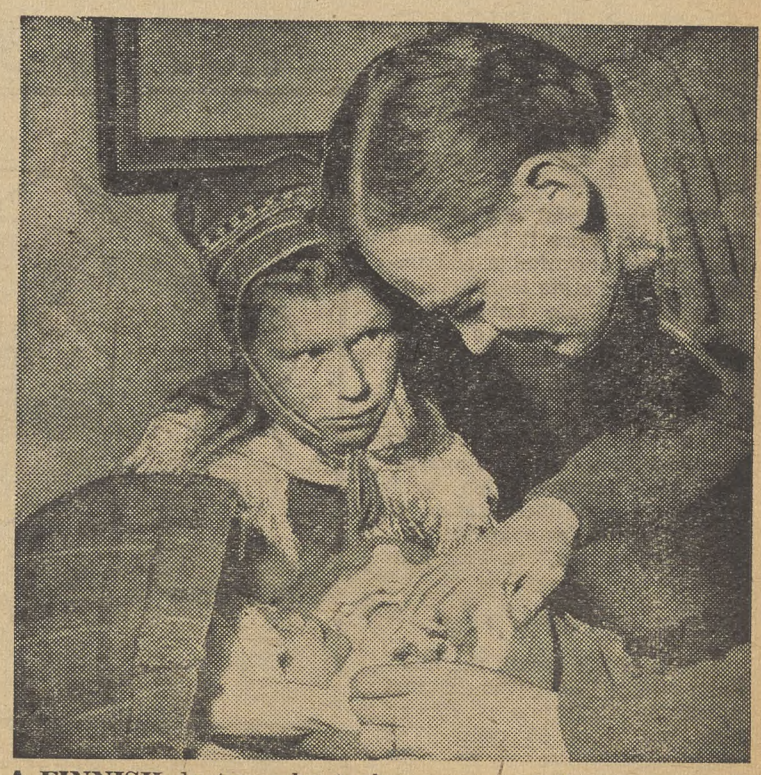
NURSES from many lands receive training at the center on use of hydro-therapic treatment to aid polio-stricken children, like those shown here.

THE WORLD Health Organization's (WHO) contribution includes special bath tubs for hydro-therapic treatment at French government center.

A LECTURE is being given to doctors from all over the world. The UN Intl. Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) helps support center.

LOVING CARE combines with good methods and proper equipment to teach a child to walk again at the center.

A BLOOD specialist conducting some research.



A FINNISH doctor, who took a course at the center, puts his new knowledge to practice on a Lapland child.

'Peron Unmasked'—

ICFTU Exposes Terrorism In Argentina

YOU DON'T go on strike in Argentina—unless it suits the government's convenience.

The Inter-American Regional Organization (ORIT) of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions charged last week Argentine labor is not free and Dictator Peron has bent the unions to his will. In a new pamphlet telling the story of "Peron Unmasked," ORIT said:

"For the Peron regime, strikes are 'legal' or 'illegal'. The distinction does not arise from any analysis of the situation that has anything to do with the workers. No. It concerns itself only with the convenience of the regime . . .

"The only kind of strikes which can be called in Argentina now without being labelled 'illegal' by the government are 15-minute walkouts called to show the workers' 'concern for the health of the president's wife' or five-minute demonstrations of support for the government for having successfully overcome some plot of 'foreign capitalism' as the regime calls movements against it which are neither foreign or capitalist."

(The death of Evita Peron presumably has reduced the number of reasons for "legal" strikes.)

Why do such conditions prevail? Many of the unions and the workers have been intimidated by the Peron regime. The sadistic treatment common to dictators and even murder were used.

Carlos Antonio Aguirre was murdered for his part in the sugar workers strike in 1949.

The treatment accorded the telephone strikers by the notorious "Special Section" of the police was even perhaps more appalling even though it fell short of murder. ORIT told of the phone strike as follows:

"The police were merely trying to discover who had drawn up lists of demands which the telephone workers had submitted to their employers, but to achieve this they resorted to the electric needle, which was applied without hesitation to four women, one of whom was well advanced in pregnancy.

"The stories which these telephone workers related are almost unbelievable. The treatment to which they were subjected was not only horrible, but violated the deep human instincts. The cries of the victims were drowned out with records which the police played on an old victrola."

Two of the principal means that Peron used to make the labor movement an instrument for his own gain were laws and decrees, and the taking-over of as many unions as possible.

"Decree No. 23852 confronted the unions with the choice whether or not to become Peronistas," ORIT said. "Since many decided not to do so, the government, through the General Confederation of Labor (CGT) 'intervened' in them, throwing out their elected officials, and imposing agents to run them in the government's interest . . .

"Not a few unions which yesterday were militant, proud and praiseworthy, are today only shells of their former selves, conserving little more than their names.

The result of these maneuvers is that the Argentine workers' standard of living has fallen, as even Peron himself was forced to admit. In a speech earlier this year he said "that the people should eat only what is 'absolutely essential,' should spend less, should not waste food, should not buy 'excessive' amounts of clothing, should keep track of unscrupulous merchants who might try to rob them . . ."

To attempt to gain approval of his attempt to dominate the Argentine labor movement, Peron's followers set up the Latin American Trade Union Unity Committee last February in Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay.

But the free workers of the world are not deceived. Even before the Asuncion meeting, ORIT's founding congress at Mexico City in January, 1951, refused to seat CGT's representatives. ORIT was hopeful:

"The banner of real social justice will remain with us, the free workers, who in the continent of Washington, Bolivar and San Martin, fight for the fulfillment of the great economic, social and political reforms which will transform the status of labor in our countries."

Copies of "Peron Unmasked" may be obtained for 10c per copy from the ORIT Education and Publicity Dept., 901 Massachusetts Ave., Washington 1, D. C.

STANDING BENEATH labor banners written in Japanese, Willard Townsend, president of the CIO Transport Service Employees, brings the greetings of CIO Pres. Philip Murray to the General Council of the Japan Trade Unions. He said democracy "not only acknowledges the rights of men but fulfills them, at times slowly but surely."

Release Oil Cartel Report, Says Sparkman

SEN. SPARKMAN (D. Ala.), last week urged President Truman to make public the bulk of a secret Federal Trade Commission report on a giant international oil cartel.

Sparkman, who is Democratic vice-presidential nominee, acted as chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee.

The 900-page report, dealing with a giant monopoly dominated by five American and two foreign oil companies, has not been made public on orders of the President. Truman has said publication would not be in the national interest.

Sparkman suggested certain portions of the report, which might impair security or America's foreign relations, be suppressed. The committee felt, however, that only 40 pages of the report fell into this category.

In labeling the report "confidential," the President had agreed to have it used to aid any possible legal action or congressional study.

Meanwhile, the Justice Dept. reported a federal grand jury would investigate charges against the cartel's control of world oil prices. The Justice Department case will be based, in part, on the secret FTC report.

In fighting the cartel, Sen. Hennings (D Mo.) charged it was gouging American taxpayers and operating as an "independent world government."

Recently, the Mutual Security Agency discontinued financing of crude oil shipments from the Middle East to Western Europe, charging it was overcharged by three of the same oil firms.

In urging publication of most of the report, Sparkman wrote the President he believes it "can be issued without adversely affecting our foreign relations."

The companies involved in the grand jury action are: Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of California, Texas Oil Co., Socony-Vacuum, Gulf Oil — all United States owned—and two foreign, British-dominated companies, Royal Dutch Shell and Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

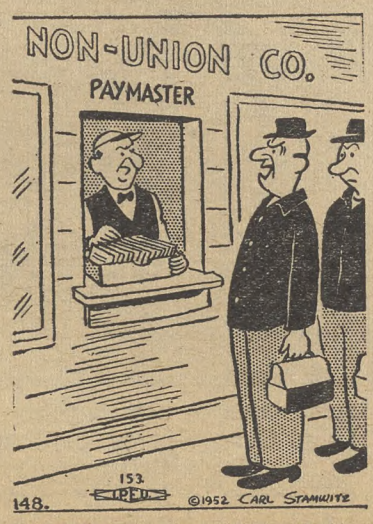
FTC Nails 7 Firms On Japanese Sewing Machines

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission has charged seven U. S. firms which distribute Japanese-made sewing machines heads with deceiving the public and ordered them to appear at hearings Sept. 23 and 25 in Washington.

The CIO Electrical Workers called for government investigation of such misrepresentation some time ago.

Named in the complaint are Mercury Machine Importing Corp. and Morse Sewing Machine and Supply Corp., New York, which give their machines the trade name "Mercury;" Pamco, Inc., and Sewing Machine Factors, producers of the "Champion;" Del Mar Sewing Machine Co. and Getz Bros & Co., makers of the "Majestic" and "Admiral," respectively, all of San Francisco, and Japan American Trading Agency, Inc., Los Angeles.

All are charged with failing to reveal that the machines are Japanese-made. Mercury and Morse also are accused of falsely claiming they make the machines they sell, and Pamco, Factors and Del Mar are charged with misrepresenting that their machines formerly sold at much higher prices.



"J. J. Finnegan — waiting to be insulted again!"

4 CIO Aides Join UNESCO Education Seminar

FOUR CIO experts in labor education are attending a seminar on that subject at the Chateau de la Breviere, in France, sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Don Stevens, director of the Michigan CIO Council Education Committee, is taking the full six-weeks course. Attending for two weeks each are James Turner, director of the Rubber Workers Fair Employment Practices Dept.; Barbara Wertheimer, acting education director of the Clothing Workers, and Jack Pierce, CIO Community Services Committee field representative.

Stevens and Turner are veterans of early CIO organizing struggles. The chateau in which classes are being held is owned by the Swedish Federation of Labor and has been the scene of several schools run by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Frank Fernback, associate CIO director of research, served on parley preparations.

More duPonts Named In Anti-Trust Case

The government has won an important ruling in its anti-trust case against the duPont financial-industrial empire.

U. S. District Judge Walter J. Labuy granted a government move to name 115 more members of the duPont family as defendants. The U. S. had asked that they be named as "class" defendants, but the court denied this plea, permitting them to be named as individual defendants in the suit.

Drudgery In Red Army Told By Russ GI

THE RUSSIAN GI is underfed, lacks adequate medical attention and lives a life of drudgery, the State Dept. reported last week.

The report was based on the experiences of a man who should know—a Ukrainian who spent years in the Soviet army after World War II.

Even on his supposedly free days, the Ukrainian said, the Red Army soldier is kept busy with work and compulsory sports.

The former Russian GI reported "the main object is to keep the soldier completely occupied, leaving no time to think of what goes on outside his camp.

"The authorities are afraid the soldiers will see the better life of the Germans and that they will tell the Germans of their miserable life in the Soviet Union."

The Ukrainian finally fled to German's West Zone.

CIO Council Proposes—

'End Segregation In D. C. Schools'

THE DISTRICT of Columbia (Washington) CIO Council last week called for ending segregation in the schools and increasing public assistance payments in Washington.

Two representatives set forth the council's views at a hearing before the D. C. Commissioners, who must submit a budget to Congress.

Segregation was attacked by Ben Segal as wasteful in the use of teaching personnel and school plants.

Segal, who is CIO associate director of education, said that white schools last October had 231 too many teachers and Negro schools needed 99 more teachers. He urged the commissioner to examine the request for 85 additional teachers pending a report on the adequacy of the present staffs if segreation of teachers is ended.

Segal also called for ending segregation in teachers' training and education of crippled and deaf children. He declared that segregated schools were estimated to cost the taxpayer from $7 to $8 million annually—about a quarter of the annual budget for the district.

"We cannot afford this staggering bill; we can no longer tolerate the outmoded, undemocratic, immoral system it upholds. We, therefore, ask the Commissioners to repare and recommend legislation that will provide for an integrated school system," Segal said.

Ending segregation would require an act of Congress, which has stalled all moves to break down bias in the voteless capital.

The council's case for increased public assistance was presented by Josephine Piccolo of the CIO Communications Workers staff.

"Adequate appropriations are needed by the public welfare department, particularly for public assistance to the needy," she said.

"Assistance payments are below recommended levels for minimum existence and have failed to keep pace with the rapid rise in the cost of living."

'Job Bias Is As Bad As Robbery'—Hollander

LAWS AGAINST racial and religious discrimination are as important to the well-being of our communities as laws against arsen and theft.

That was the message of New York State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander to the "Teamwork in Industry" conference at Rutgers Univ. The conference was jointly conducted by the university and the National Association of Christians and Jews.

"As far as the individual is concerned, discrimination that robs him of his opportunity to earn a living or find a decent home for his family is as bad as any kind of robbery," Hollander told more than 200 representatives of labor, industry and the teaching profession.

"Discrimination is a crime not only against the individual but against all Americans," he said.

"Let no person underestimate the price we pay for discrimination," he warned. "It pollutes the lifestream of our communities; it impedes our social and economic progress; it robs us of the productive talents and energies of millions of our fellow-Americans and it sabotages our defenses against the world-wide menace of Communist imperialism."

Hollander called upon the nation to follow the pattern set by the CIO in industry and act vigorously against discrimination through a combination of education and legislation.

"In industry, the CIO translates its anti-discrimination policies into law in the form of specific contract terms banning any kind of discrimination," he said.

"To enforce these terms we establish machinery to investigate and act on all complaints—whether against management or against brother union members. At the same time, a continuous process of education is carried forward by the union, generally through a Fair Practices or Human Rights Committee.

"This is the pattern that must be followed throughout the community."

GOP Hit For Cover-Up On Civil Rights Record

NEW JERSEY'S Republican governor, Alfred E. Driscoll, was warned last week that he can't "cover up the miserable civil rights record of the Republican party."

Driscoll "will have to shout much louder than he has" to hide the record, Arthur Chapin, State CIO civil rights director, said in condemning the governor's claim that "the Republican record in civil rights was based on action rather than words."

"What Driscoll means, of course, is inaction," Chapin said.

Citing the record of Republican Sen. Smith of New Jersey and two Jersey GOP congressmen, Auchincloss and Eaton, the CIO official charged they had "consistently voted against civil rights in Congress."

He added, "of course, Driscoll is aware of this."

Chapin also checked the voting record of Senator Nixon, GOP vice-presidential candidate, and found a solid listing of anti-civil rights votes.

CLOSE HARMONY on the picket line was rendered by four CIO Textile Workers during a strike at the Mohawk Carpet Mills, Amsterdam, N. Y. Note the sign in the background.

TWUA Signs At Biggest Carpet Plant

THE LARGEST carpet plant in the world last week reached an agreement with the CIO Textile Workers and broke the united front of the big rug companies against TWUA's 10-week strike.

Alexander Smith Carpet Co., Yonkers, N. Y., agreed to increase the hourly rates of 4200 TWUA members from 9c to 10c, increase hospital benefits and improve other working conditions.

TWUA members at another big plant, Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., in Amsterdam, N. Y., last week rejected a contract offer.

Fred J. Krokenberger, TWUA's local's business agent, said it was not accepted because of "certain contract provisions."

He said that there were differences over wages and other provisions, and "the next move is up to the company." Krokenberger declared the rejected agreement was "not exactly the same" as that which ended the strike at the Smith plant.

A number of smaller plants also have come to terms with TWUA.

Eubanks Named

Sam B. Eubanks, past executive president of the CIO Newspaper Guild, has been named executive secretary of the San Franciso ANG local, succeeding the late Robert D. Brown.

CIO Takes Its Story To Farm Fairs

LABOR'S STORY is being taken to Michigan farmers this year through the Michigan CIO Council's third annual county fair program.

Opening at the Hastings fair last week, the CIO display takes as its theme the interdependence of the farmer and worker.

The tent-housed display points out that continued prosperity for the farmer depends on the city worker getting high enough wages to buy all the products the farmer has to sell.

The display also points out the farmer also must make enough to buy the products made by the city industrial worker.

CIO's display will appear at eight other county fairs during the summer months. At five of the fairs, CIO will sponsor a professional comedy show.

In charge of the display is Robert Dingwell, Michigan CIO education representative, and Marvin Meltzer, representative for the Labor Committee for Human Rights. Volunteers from local unions and county councils will also man the tent display.

Give A Buck To PAC

Philadelphia Plant Joins Steel Union

WORKERS at the Nicholson File Co. plant in Philadelphia have rejected the communist-dominated United Electrical Workers and joined the CIO Steelworkers like employes of the firm's two other plants in Indiana and Rhode Island.

The Philadelphia workers voted 283 for the Steelworkers to 11 for no union in a NLRB election. UE was not on the ballot.

Until UE was expelled by the CIO at the Cleveland convention in 1949, the Nicholson workers in Indiana and Rhode Island helped the Philadelphia employes get good contracts.

After the expulsion of UE, all cooperation ceased and the Philadelphia workers, aided only by UE's feeble efforts, kept getting worse and worse agreements, the USA-CIO reported.

Spearheading the USA-CIO drive were Emerson F. Miller and Edward Lonergan, staff representatives of District 7, USA-CIO, and the following members of the Philadelphia local, Vincent Neyer, Leonard Malinowsky, Anthony Trunfio, Walter Gibson and Robert Lutts.

Report Hits Runaway Shop

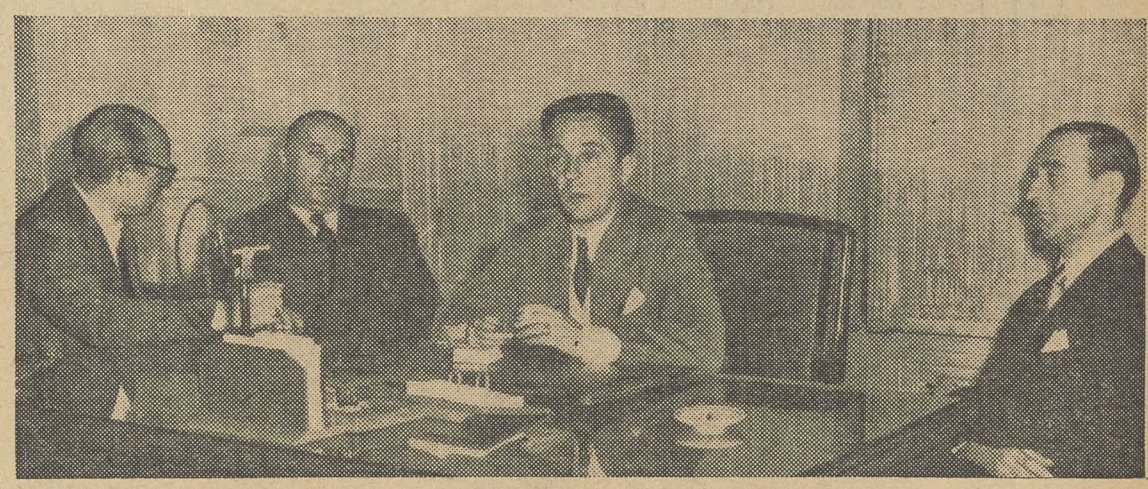
ANOTHER anti-union firm learned last week it can't run away from its collective bargaining responsibilities.

The Mount Hope Finishing Co. which moved south last summer after a strike of the CIO Textile Workers, must rehire 700 workers and pay nearly $2 million in back wages, an NLRB trial examiner has ruled.

In an intermediate report, which may be appealed to the full board in 20 days, Examiner C. W. Whittemore ruled the company may rehire workers either in Dighton, Mass., from which it fled, or Butner, N. C., to which it fled.

If the company decides to rehire the workers at Butner it would have to pay travel expenses in addition to the lost wages.

The decision followed hearings on charges of unfair labor practices brought against the company by the CIO union.



DEAD PAST was buried when spokesmen for French Force Ouvriere (FO) and German Federation of Labor (DGB) met in Paris and formed French-German Workers Association for cooperation in getting better wages and working conditions and a unified policy on social services. Shown at press conference after completing setup are (left to right) Ehrich Buhrig and Hans von Hoff, DGB; Andre Lafond, FO, and Ludwig Rosenberg, DGB. This is in striking contrast to Reds' 'peace' moves.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE CIO is preparing for action. At three important meetings in Washington this week, CIO will determine its position in the coming presidential election. Plans will be formulated and initiated to support actively those who will fight for human rights and security for the American workers.

The CIO Officers and Vice Presidents will meet on Wednesday, Aug. 13, at National CIO Headquarters. On the following day, the full CIO Executive Board will meet at the Willard Hotel.

On Friday, Aug. 15, there will be a large CIO-PAC meeting at the Mayflower Hotel. All of CIO will be represented, with officials from all the national and international unions and CIO Industrial Union Councils, regional directors and officers of National CIO attending.

The entire CIO is determined to go forward to achieve better things for its membership and workers all over the country. We have got to reject those tory Republican "packages" with a brand new name on the outside, but with the same old stuff on the inside.

To build a better America and a stronger democracy, we have got to support those principles that mean human decency and security for the workers everywhere.

★

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports the following representation election victories: Select Dairy, Portsmouth, O., CIO Retail, Wholesale, Department Store Union 18, against, 1. RWDSU State Dir. Gerald Hughes directed the campaign, assisted by the Portsmouth CIO Council. At Fexible Co., Loudenville, O., the vote was CIO Steelworkers 220, independent 198, USA Reps. William Bell and Louis Mendys, under the direction of Dis. Dir. I. W. Abel, were responsible for the victory.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that workers at the Golden Wool Co., Los Angeles, favored the CIO Packinghouse Workers by a unanimous vote in a representation election.

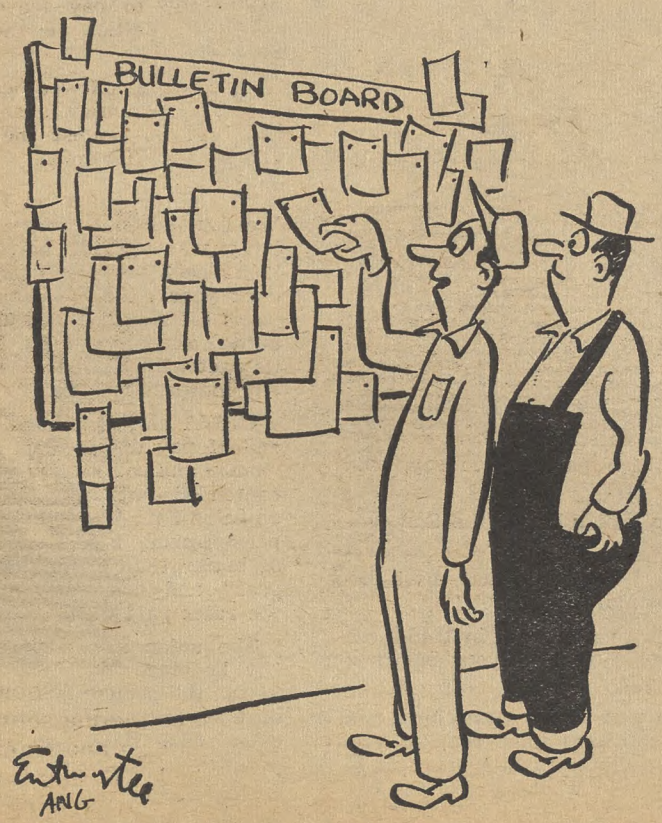
Natl. Dir. John Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee reports that the CIO Brewery Workers were victorious in a representation election at the West Coast Fertilizer Co., Tampa, Fla. The vote was 12 to 9 for no union.

Act. Reg. Dir. J. H. Stocker reports that the CIO Clothing Workers won representation among 160 employees of the Style Craft Manufacturing Co. by a card check. Involved were two plants of the Company in Omaha and Plattsmouth, Neb. ACWA Rep. Earl Graham was in charge.

★

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports the final results of a representation election at the Southern Lumber Co., Warren, Ark., held last February. Outcome of this election was held up by challenged ballots which were not counted until recently. The final results of the election were: CIO Woodworkers 201, AFL 186, no union 7. The AFL contested this election bitterly. Before this defeat they had represented these workers for 12 to 15 years. Credit for the victory goes to IWA Intl. Rep. Glenn Goolsby and CIO Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the CIO Rubber Workers reports the URW defeated an AFL federal labor union in a NLRB election at the Fremont Rubber Co., Fremont, O. The vote was 207 to 137. Intl. Rep. Joseph Emmons was in charge, assisted by Claude Wisdom of the URW staff.



"It should be here—it was posted only two months ago."

Court Upholds Trucks Act In Michigan

MICHIGAN'S Trucks Act, which the State CIO Council had vigorously attacked as an un-democratic attempt at thought control, has been declared constitutional by a split decision of the federal district court.

CIO had opposed the law on the basis that it used totalitarian methods to fight totalitarianism. At its recent convention, the Michigan CIO had denounced the law and demanded its repeal.

The dissenting opinion supported the CIO contention.

Judge Theodore Levin declared the act was not consistent with federal law or the constitution. "The provisions of this act do not meet constitutional standards," he said.

THE MAJORITY decision, written by Chief Judge Charles C. Simons of the U. S. circuit court of appeals, and supported by Judge Frank A. Picard, held the Trucks Act was "an effort by the Michigan Legislature to preserve a government with whose destruction all personal rights will disappear."

On the other hand, the dissenting opinion noted the act, "if allowed to stand, will contribute in this country to that phenomenon so familiar in totalitarian countries—public advocacy on the part of law-abiding citizens of a stereotyped political ideology and the stifling of the free inquiry and investigation into the whole realm of political ideas characteristic of the growth of our democracy."

"Enforcement of this act," Judge Levin wrote, "would constitute a continuing threat to freedom of speech and assembly."

DETAILING its opposition to the law, the Michigan CIO listed these faults in the Trucks Act:

1. It makes membership in an alleged "Communist front organization" the basis for a felony prosecution.

2. A person can be declared a member of such an organization even though he does not pay dues or hold a membership card.

3. The law makes refusal of a person to testify against himself or others automatic proof of guilt.

4. It deals with sabotage in dangerously broad and loose language so that it could be used in a labor dispute in a defense industry to impose penitentiary sentences on workers engaged in legitimate strikes.

Labor Campaign To Aid Hospital Over Top

The CIO and AFL unions' drive to raise $2800 for an iron Lung for the St. Joseph-Lloyd hospital, Menominee, Mich., went over the top—by $2050.

The United Labor Council, which consists of CIO and AFL unions in Menominee, Marinette and Peshtigo, turned the additional money over to the hospital, which will use it to buy equipment for the physical therapy department. Said the Menominee Herald-Leader: "Our unions have performed a signal public service."

Labor Joins Observance Of UN Day

A KICK-OFF planning session of the Labor Advisory Committee of the National Citizen's Committee for UN Day last week in Washington came up with what CIO chairman Stuart Brock describes as "the best program yet" for labor participation of the United Nations' seventh birthday celebration next Oct. 24.

Brock, associate director of the CIO Education and Research Dept., represented CIO Pres. Philip Murray at the meeting. He was named co-chairman of the labor committee with W. G. Flinn of the Machinists Union, representing the AFL.

The committee drew up plans for a program for this year's annual observance of the adoption of the UN Charter. The plan, for the first time, calls upon local labor groups to take the initiative in their communities in supporting area-wide UN celebrations.

CIO Councils will be asked to urge the mayor of each city to appoint UN Day Committees with labor representation.

Local labor groups also will be urged to sponsor UN Day luncheons and to invite as guests of honor UN labor exchange visitors and Korean veterans in their areas.

A labor publicity committee, composed of Irving Fagan, editor of Labor Press Associated; Bernard Tassler, editor of the American Federationist, and Milton Plumb, assistant editor of The CIO News, was appointed to assist the chairman.

Job Outlook Brighter In Cumberland

THE JOB outlook is somewhat brighter in Cumberland, Md., which was one of the cities worst hit by unemployment early this year.

The biggest employer in the area, the Celanese Corp. of America, last week reported that 4100 persons were at work at the plant and that more would be recalled.

In August, 1949, the factory employed more than 8000, but employment last February had dropped to less than 3000. The plant is under contract to Local 1874 of the CIO Textile Workers.

Other brighter spots are the Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. plant, where some departments are working six days a week and additional employes are being hired, the Allegany Ballistics Laboratory where more men are being put on the job, and the railroads which are recalling up to 1500 workers laid off because of the steel strike.

Nationally, unemployment was estimated by the Census Bureau at 1,940,000 during the week of July 6, about 100,000 lower than a month earlier.

CIO Sponsors Red Feather Tour

Tours of several Boston Red Feather agencies will be featured during the CIO Union Counseling Course which gets underway in that city on Aug. 20.

Sponsored by the Greater Boston CIO Council, this workers' education course is designed to instruct future counselors in the many phases of public and private welfare aid available in the community.

Graduates will aid co-workers when legal, financial, medical and other health and welfare problems arise. The course, which runs through Oct. 22, is open to delegates from all CIO unions in the area.

Union Shop Tops IUE Demands As GE Parleys Open

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week opened negotiations for a new contract for 70,000 members employed at General Electric Co. plants throughout the nation.

Highlighting the demands is a request for a union shop. The economic proposals which were presented last week—together with requests for other contract improvements and a better insurance and pension plan to be presented Aug. 13—will amount to from 20 to 30c an hour, the IUE said.

At the initial meeting in New York City, the union negotiating committee headed by IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey last week asked for:

1. A cost of living increase amounting to 4.4c an hour covering the period from last September to June 15, to be paid immediately, and an additional increase covering the period from June 15 to Sept. 15—to be paid on the latter date.

2. A 4c an hour productivity increase to match that given the General Motor workers on May 29.

3. Revision of the GE incentive system to provide increased pay in proportion to increased production.

4. Equal pay for equal work for women workers. Since 1940 the differential in favor of men has increased by 11c an hour.

Carey, who is also CIO Secretary-treasurer, said that one of the chief objectives of IUE-CIO economic demands was "to recapture some of the gains GE workers had made, but which the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers gave up or allowed the company to take away, including a profit sharing plan."

FOLLOWING the first negotiating session, Carey said:

"I don't think we are going to get a settlement with GE without being very, very forceful. It means that we are going to get these concessions or we are going to have trouble.

"I don't want to anticipate that we are going to have a strike to get them, but we won't be satisfied with just a cost-of-living and productivity increase."

The contract expires Sept. 15, and the union is free to strike under a wage reopener of last Mar. 15.

The best offer that the company made was 1.03% increase to cover the cost of living rise between September, 1951, and March. IUE-CIO proposed that its members be paid the increase just as were non-union members and that bargaining be continued for other matters.

The company rejected the proposal. GE also rejected a IUE proposal that it join in asking WSB for a general wage raise of 12 to 15c an hour, and inequity increases ranging from 9.9 to 11.3c an hour.

IUE members at 53 plants throughout the country staged demonstrations last June against what they termed the company's "chiseling" 1.03% offer.

The day after the demonstrations, IUE's international executive officers, vice presidents and conference board chairmen authorized "a special defense fund to insure the successful prosecution of our fight with GE."

The wage demands were drawn up by IUE's GE conference board at a meeting held the day before negotiations opened.

The conference board also pledged full support to the $1.5 million National Defense Fund to be collected through voluntary contributions of $1 a month per member for four months.

Bethlehem, Inland Sign With Steel

CIO STEELWORKERS and major and smaller companies in basic steel last week continued negotiations on contracts incorporating the conditions of the White House settlement.

Only two major companies have signed contracts. They are Bethlehem, No. 2 producer, and Inland Steel.

Other smaller companies which have already signed contracts are Wheeling Steel and Lukens. Crucible Steel signed an "interim pact" earlier.

Late last week, negotiations between the Steelworkers and U. S. Steel were recessed until an unannounced date, following two negotiating sessions.

Basic terms of the signed contracts include a modified union shop and wage increases of 12.5c an hour in the lowest grades.

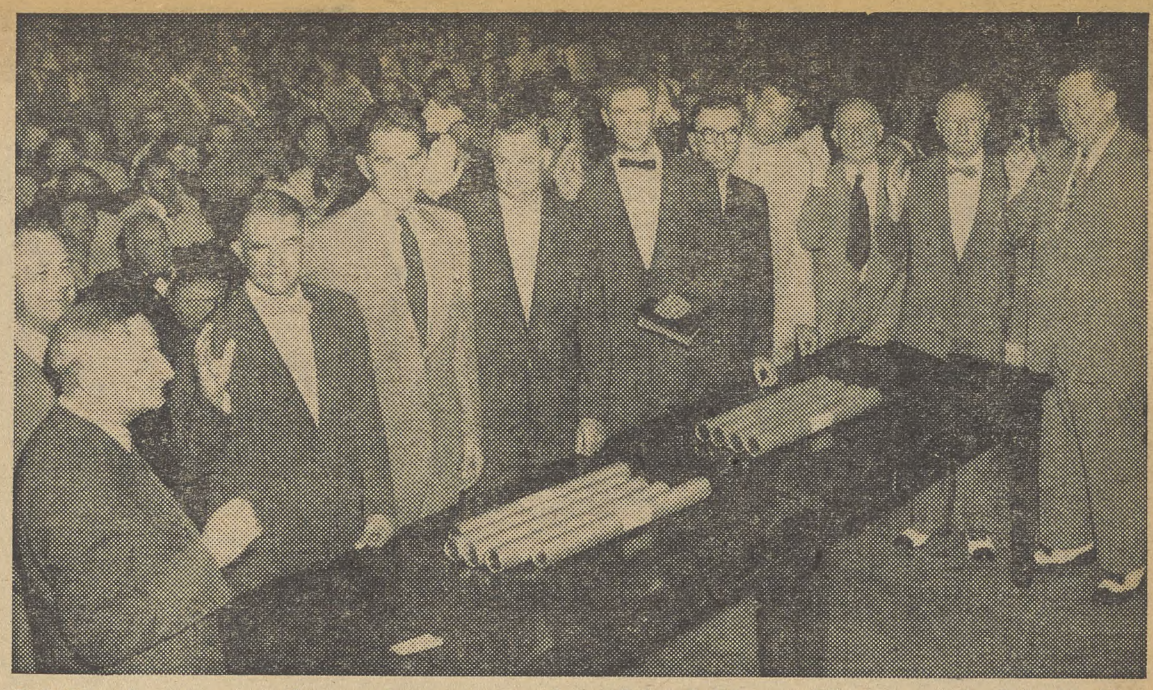
Harvester Plant Struck By UAW

A drastic cut in piece-work rates led last week to a strike of 4000 members of the CIO Workers at the motor plant on International Harvester Co. in Melrose Park, near Chicago.

On the plant's reopening after the steel strike, the company instituted new piece-work rates, which Pres. Ray Cluts of Local 6, UAW-CIO, cut the earning of some of the men as much as 48%.

'Vin' Sweeney Gains

Vincent Sweeney, veteran publicity director of the CIO Steelworkers, last week was reported gaining in a Pittsburgh hospital after an attack. He was taken ill shortly after the steel strike ended.



NINE of new members of reorganized Wage Stabilization Board are sworn in by U. S. Judge Charles Fahy (left). They are (from left) H. H. Hall, Malcolm Denise, Millard Stone, Chairman Archibald Cox, Thomas Coman, Harold Enarson, CIO Member John Brophy, Harry Bates and Elmer Walker.

Putnam Praises WSB Members; Raps New Law

THE NATION has "an excellent Wage Stabilization Board . . . but not an excellent law to start off the new wage program," said Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam last week.

He spoke at ceremonies marking the swearing-in of members of the new board.

Putnam referred to the board's lack of authority to deal with labor disputes, which Congress took away in the new Defense Production Act, and to the cut in appropriations, which restricts WSB's operations.

Packinghouse Bargains With 3 Big Firms

THE CIO Packinghouse Workers last week opened negotiations for a new contract with Swift & Co. covering 30,000 members in 28 plants throughout the U. S.

UPWA now is conducting talks for new agreements covering a total of 70,000 members, having begun discussions two weeks ago with Armour and Cudahy—two others of the Big Four packers. All meetings are being held in Chicago.

No date had been set last week for starting negotiations with the fourth of the big packers, Wilson & Co.

UPWA-CIO called the talks "the big drive for better wages, pensions, union shop, decent working conditions, security and many other items that are needed to make the packing plants a better place to work . . . There are many things the packinghouse workers need, and UPWA is determined to get them. Here are some of the leading contract advances UPWA is after for 1952:

"A Substantial Wage Increase . . . With prices and taxes high, we must have a real wage increase to make up for the ground we've lost and put us ahead.

"A Union Shop . . . The 'free riders' have had it their way long enough. Let them get on their feet and carry their own weight from here on out. We want them off our backs.

"Pensions, Health and Welfare: We seek provisions for the workers and their families for economic protection and security against the hazards of sickness, accidents, medical and surgical bills, old age and death. For this reason, we demand insurance and pension benefits which are entirely employer-financed with the union participating in the administration.

"A Guaranteed Annual Wage: We demand that every employe be guaranteed his pay for 40 hours each week and 52 weeks each year . . . " (For several years UPWA has had a guaranteed annual wage provision in its pact with Hormel, one of the big independent packers.)

UPWA also is demanding the end of pay differentials against women and southern workers. It contended that "by paying women 9c an hour less than men, the packers make a cool extra profit of better than $7 million every year" and constantly threaten the rates paid men.

The union also declared that "by keeping wages low in the South, the packers and other industries are able to rake in an extra $4.5 billion a year in profits . . . "

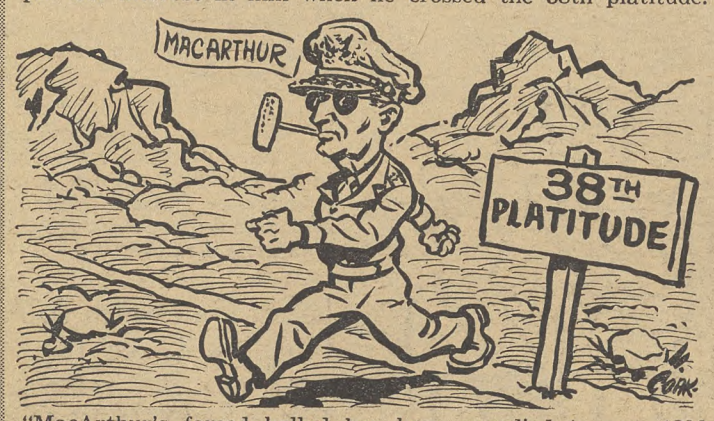
UPWA-CIO also proposed a contract guarantee against discrimination.

'Dog Days' Coolers

They may raise some temperatures—these jibes on the 1952 Presidential campaign by Prof. Earl Latham of Amherst College. They're digested from the Amherst alumni magazine:

Washington: "Washington — the capital of the United States, a border city dividing North from South, a city which combines the charm of the North with the efficiency of the South."

MacArthur: "Of MacArthur it has been said that the people lost interest in him when he crossed the 38th platitude.



"MacArthur's famed ballad has been parodied to say, 'Old faders never die—they just soldier on'."

Taft: "They say Taft has the best mind in the Senate—until he makes it up."

Eisenhower: "Eisenhower has been doing that most difficult of all things: running without moving his feet."

Dewey: "Of Dewey's intentions to run again in 1948 some people remarked, 'Of course not! How can you expect a souffle to rise twice'?"

Platforms: "The perfect platform is for something and against something. Only the vegetarians have realized this ideal. They were for something: vegetables; and against something: meat. Their slogan was simple: 'If it blooms, you eat it; if it wiggles, you leave it alone'."

In This Issue—1952 CIO Voting Record

SEE SPECIAL SECTION

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

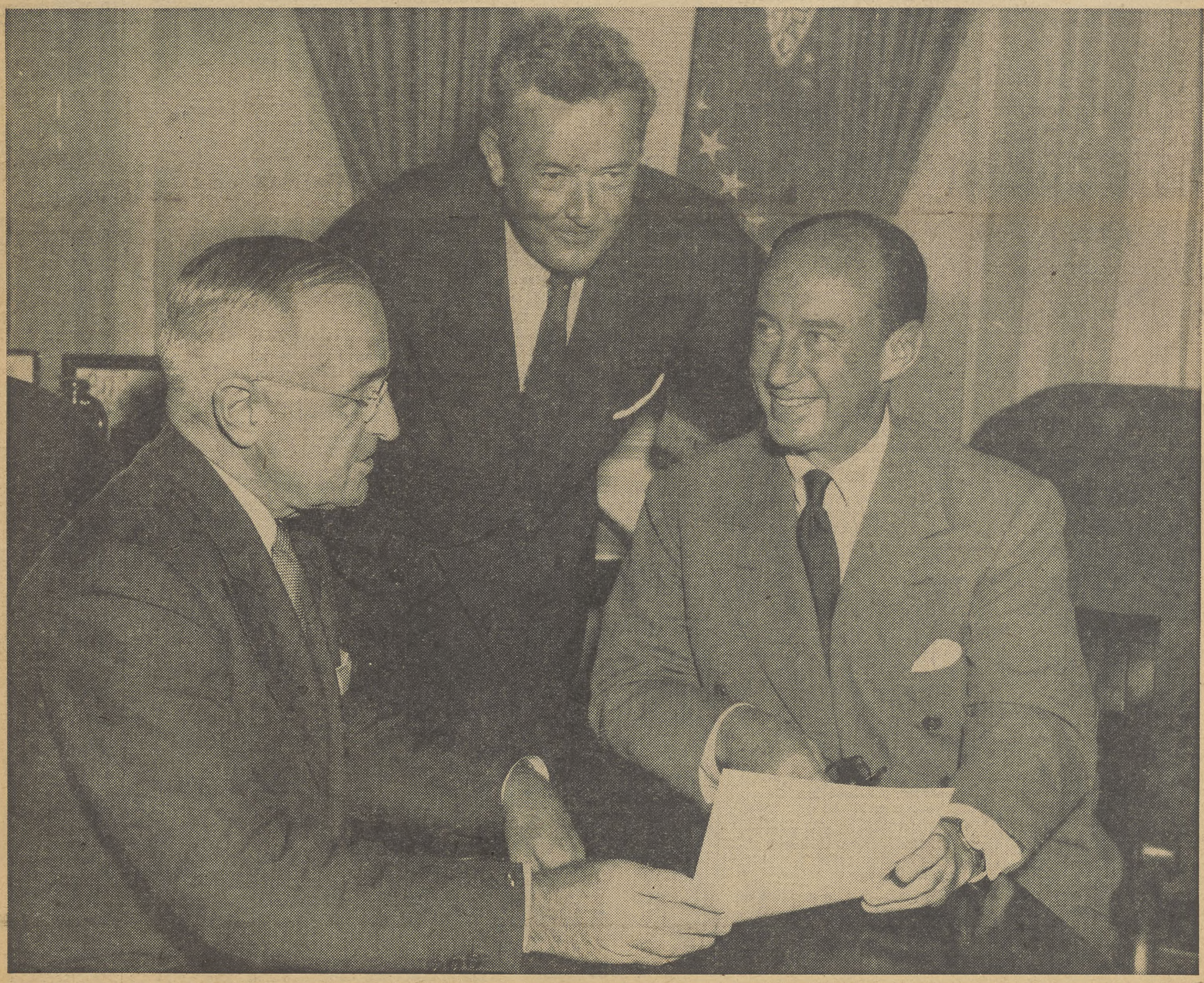
$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 18, 1952 | 82 | No. 33

CIO Supports Stevenson To Carry On Fair Deal

—SEE PAGES 2 & 3



THREE FAIR DEAL FIGHTERS—President Truman, who says he now is a "private in the rear ranks" of politics, met at the White House last week with the Democratic candidate for President, Gov. Stevenson of Illinois (right), and the Democratic nominee for Vice President, Sen. Sparkman of Alabama (standing). Members of the Cabinet and the White House staff joined in what Stevenson called a "very satisfactory" meeting on campaign plans. Both Truman and Stevenson will speak at Labor Day rallies, the former in Milwaukee, the latter in Detroit.

CIO Statement—

Stevenson Will Meet 'Needs Of The People'

Here is the full text of a "Statement on the 1952 Election" adopted last week by the CIO Executive Board, meeting in Washington:

IN NOVEMBER 1952, the citizens of America will choose the men who will lead their government for the next four years.

It is essential, this year as in the past, that Americans vote on the basis of facts, not emotion; that they view the records of the candidates; that they study the platforms and policies of the parties; and that they weigh promises against past performances. The best interests of our beloved country demand that our votes be cast with wisdom and with regard for the future welfare of the nation.

In that spirit, and conscious of our responsibility, the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations recommends to CIO members that they cast their votes for Adlai E. Stevenson for President and John J. Sparkman for Vice-President.

It is our belief that the election of Stevenson and Sparkman, and of a Congressional majority ready and willing to carry out the policies enunciated in the Democratic Party platform, will insure more years of government responsive to the needs of the people. Under a Stevenson Administration based upon such a platform, we can look forward to an unfaltering continuation of the best traditions and ideals of the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

This recommendation of the CIO Executive Board is based upon the following considerations:

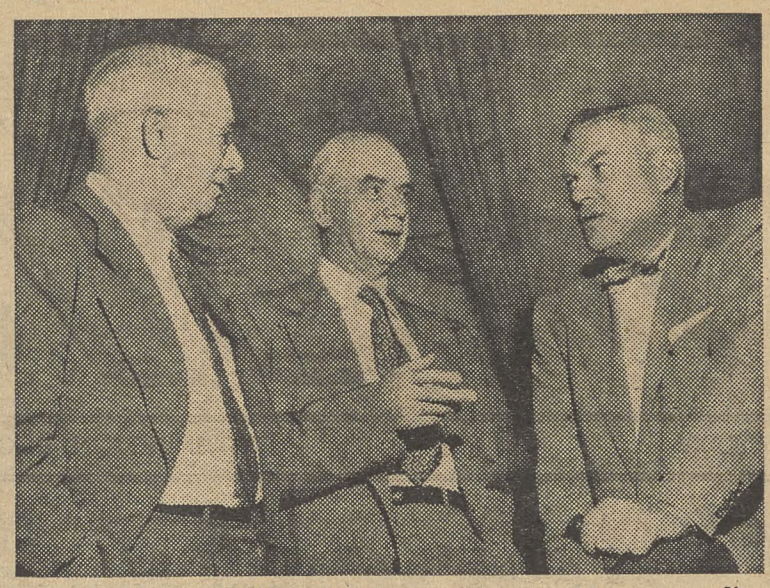
1 THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. The Democratic Party platform is conceived in the Roosevelt-Truman tradition of banishing fear and looking to the future with confidence and boldness. Translated into legislation, it will equip America to meet our complex domestic problems. It will strengthen our position of economic, military and moral leadership among free nations in the common effort to resist Communist aggression and to build a better world, in which peace and freedom can be made secure.

The Democratic platform, while it does not deal with all the recommendations made by the CIO, is nevertheless as a whole the most liberal, forward-looking and realistic ever adopted by any political party.

The Democratic platform is clearly dedicated to continued improvement in American living standards, through control of inflation, the expansion of social security, a fair tax program, good housing and the principle of equality of sacrifice during the national emergency.

The Democratic platform calls for the repeal of the "inadequate, unfair and unworkable" Taft-Hartley Act. To Americans of every race, creed and color, the platform solemnly pledges the enactment of effective civil rights legislation; and, to the end that such laws may be passed, the platform calls for abolition of the filibuster tactics which for so many years have prevented either honest consideration or a vote in the Senate on this issue of crucial importance to every American.

Enactment of this platform will provide for a stronger, better, and more democratic America. The election of a Congress composed of men and women dedicated to the spirit of this platform, and firmly committed to its purposes, is the only means of achieving this goal.



TALKING IT OVER.—PAC campaign problems are discussed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray (center) with Jack Kroll, CIO Political Action Committee director (left), and David J. McDonald, PAC secretary-treasurer.

2. THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. The clear purpose and intent of the Republican Party is truly revealed in its fulsome praise of the sorry record of the Republican 80th Congress. That Congress, meeting from 1946 to 1948, attempted to reverse the course of legislative progress made by the American people since the depression days of 1932. It enacted the Taft-Hartley Act, and in its venomous fury it cut down or weakened every New Deal law it had time to attack.

In a period of growing world crisis, the 80th Congress refused to recognize the danger of world communism. It refused to recognize the threat of inflation. It refused to recognize the desire of the people for security.

The Republican platform of 1952 renews its attack on the labor unions of America by reaffirming support for the Taft-Hartley Act. It once again calls for a "crusade" to turn Fair Deal prosperity into Republican bankruptcy. In endorsing the repudiated record of the 80th Congress, the Republican party has demonstrated that it is a party empty of constructive ideas, of concern for the needs of the people, and of vision to lead the forces of world democracy against an aggressive enemy.

3. THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE. Adlai Stevenson, as governor of Illinois has compiled an outstanding record of achievement and service to the people of his state. The record shows he has provided resourceful, imaginative, humanitarian leadership. He has been ruthless and uncompromising in his fight against the forces of evil which seek everywhere to corrupt and prevert government to the service of special interests, whether criminal or corporate.

As governor of Illinois, Adlai Stevenson used the full power of the state to protect the rights of citizens whose civil rights were being threatened in the town of Cicero. His gallant efforts for an anti-discrimination law were thwarted only by an obstructionist Republican opposition in the Illinois Legislature. His record in seeking and obtaining better laws for the protection of workers is unblemished. His administration has an unparalleled record of efficiency and honesty.

During the war and the years immediately after the war, Adlai Stevenson served his country well, in positions of trust in the Department of the Navy, Department of State, and in the U. S. Delegation to the United Nations.

We are convinced that Adlai Stevenson is a man well equipped, by background, training and experience, to fill with honor the Presidency and to lead the fight to enact into law the great promise of the Democratic platform.

4. THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE. No candidate, however respected and however well intentioned, could wrest power from the entrenched Old Guard who still control the Republican Party, who dictate its policies in the halls of Congress and who write its reactionary platforms. This Old Guard has neither died nor surrendered. They are ancient enemies of the people an by their votes we know them well.

CONCLUSION

The executive board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has utmost faith and confidence in the future of our country and the free world. The 1952 elections can be a major milestone in our progress toward the achievement of peace and abundance.

We know that CIO members, like the American people as a whole, will look at the record; will weigh, without prejudice, the facts; and will evaluate, on the basis of past performance and future promise, the candidates and the parties.

We feel confident that the American people, on that basis, will cast an overwhelming majority of their votes for Adlai Stevenson and John Sparkman on Nov. 4.

'No One Can Beat' McKellar — He Was, And Tennessee CIO Helped

THE Tennessee CIO helped strip the gears of two political machines and slowed up a third in that state's primary election.

As a result, 83-year-old Kenneth McKellar lost the Senate seat he had occupied for a record 36 years. Gov. Gordon Browning, who used state troopers to bust a CIO Textile Workers' strike, lost his bid for a third term.

The CIO had early endorsed Frank Clement for governor and Rep. Albert Gore for U. S. Senate. Both won easily, Gore by 85,000 votes and Clement by 70,000, in the Aug. 7 Democratic primary.

THE once-powerful political machine of Boss Ed Crump of Memphis supported McKellar vigorously. But when the votes were counted, it had carried Shelby (Memphis) county by only 3000 votes.

The Browning campaign, which had the powerful support of Silliman Evans and the Memphis Tennesseean and was financed by an estimated half-million dollars, was just as ineffective. In the gubernatorial campaign, Clement had Crump support as well.

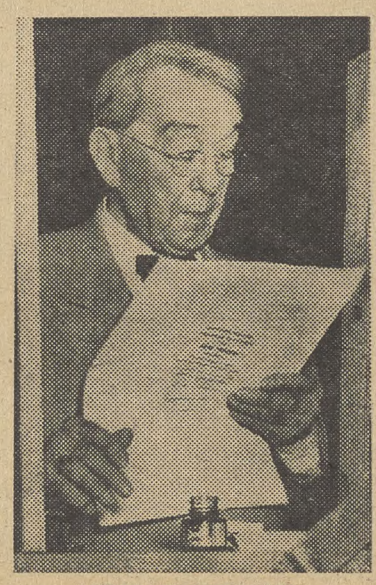
In the Republican primary, Gen. Eisenhower was snowed under in his first voting test since the Republican convention.

This test came in a choice of district party committeemen, when a group styling itself as "Eisenhower candidates" ran against the Old Guard controlled by staunch Taftite, J. Carroll Reece.

In Memphis, the Eisenhower group staged a vigorous, free-spending campaign buying much radio and television time and plastering the country with placards reading "Support Eisenhower and vote for the Eisenhower candidates for Republican committee."

In that county, only one Ike follower won with four posts at stake. Throughout the state, late reports showed only four of the General's team had won.

The Republican vote was unusually light, with Reece reportedly sending Republicans into the Democratic primary to vote for McKellar and Browning. His defeat on this issue and one calling for a constitutional convention to revise Tennessee's 82-year-old constitution was another CIO victory over a political machine.



SEN. McKELLAR
Studies his ballot before defeat in Tennessee.

Gore's top-heavy victory over the aging McKellar recalled Boss Crump's observation, "Sen. McKellar probably has more personal friends in his home state than any other senator . . . No one can beat him."

But Crump was wrong. The frock-coated bow-tie wearing Senator, called the very model of a Southern Senator, had waged many a fight against New Deal and Fair Deal domestic policies.

An early supporter of TVA, McKeller carried on a long and losing fight against David Lilienthal as head of TVA and as chief of the Atomic Energy Commission. Reportedly, McKellar's ire was aroused when Lilienthal refused to clear TVA jobs through the Senator or his political ally, Crump.

Back before CIO entered the political arena, Crump's support was tantamount to victory. His candidates had an almost sure 40,000 to 60,000 vote margin in Shelby county, enough to offset majorities run up elsewhere in the state. But Gore's victory, similar to the victory of Estes Kefauver four years ago, showed labor's support to be much more valuable.

Tennessee CIO leaders pointed out that Browning was elected Governor in 1948 with labor support. He refused to keep his commitment to repeal or modify the open shop law. He sent state troops into Morristown and busted the TWUA-CIO strike at the American Enka plant.

'Give People The Facts And We Will Win'

"IF THE PEOPLE get the facts, I am not worried how they will vote in November," says Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers.

Addressing the ACWA Training Institute graduation at Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y., Potofsky cited inflation, bumper profits, and the need for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and enactment of a strong civil rights program as important campaign issues.

"We are opposed to all forms of totalitarianism, whether of the right or of the left," Potofsky said. "But if we are to set an example of democratic leadership as a country, we must be sure to set our house in order. Incidents like the Cicero race riot reverberate around the world, and are a disgrace to the United States and what we stand for."

The institute sessions were attended by 49 delegates from 33 ACWA locals and joint boards in 13 states.

CIO Backs Stevenson, Sparkman, Warns 'Old Guard' Still Runs GOP

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE CIO EXECUTIVE Board has called for the election of Stevenson, Sparkman, and a liberal Congress.

Meeting in Washington on Aug. 14, the 46-man executive group recommended to CIO members that they cast their votes for Adlai E. Stevenson, the governor of Illinois, for the presidency.

They described him as a man who has "compiled an outstanding record of achievement and service" to the people of his state, and whose records shows "he has provided resourceful. imaginative, humanitarian leadership."

"We are convinced that Adlai Stevenson is a man well equipped, by background, training and experience, to fill with honor the Presidency and to lead the fight to enact into law the great promise of the Democratic platform," the Board said.

Platform Hailed

The Board hailed the platform adopted by the Democratic convention last month as "conceived in the Roosevelt-Truman tradition of banishing fear and looking to the future with confidence and boldness."

The Democratic platform—which called for repeal of Taft-Hartley, curbing of filibusters, adoption of a civil rights program, and enactment of more Fair Deal legislation—was described by the CIO leaders as "the most liberal, forward-looking and realistic ever adopted by any political party."

The party's platform, it went on, "is clearly dedicated to continued improvement in American living standards, through control of inflation, the expansion of social security, a fair tax program, good housing, and the principle of equality of sacrifice during the national emergency."

In contrast, the CIO Executive Board said the Republican platform in effect calls for a "crusade to turn Fair Deal prosperity into Republican bankruptcy."

"In endorsing the repudiated record of the 80th Congress, the Republican party has demonstrated that it is a party empty of constructive ideas, of concern for the needs of the people, and of vision to lead the forces of world democracy against an aggressive enemy."

The key to the GOP platform, the CIO said, was its "fulsome" praise for the 80th Congress, the only GOP-controlled session in many years. Meeting between 1946 and 1948, the 80th Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act and "in its venomous fury it cut down or weakened every New Deal law it had time to attack."

The CIO statement did not mention Gen. Eisenhower by name. Discussing the "Republican candidate," it said:

'Ancient Enemies'

"No candidate, however respected and however well intentioned, could wrest power from the entrenched Old Guard who still control the Republican Party, who dictate its policies in the halls of Congress, and who write its reactionary platforms. This Old Guard has neither died nor surrendered. They are ancient enemies of the people and by their votes we know them well."

The CIO Executive Board statement was issued during the course of a one-day meeting at the Hotel Willard in Washington.

A day earlier, on Aug. 13, CIO Pres. Philip Murray had called together a meeting of the vice presidents; and that afternoon, the CIO Political Action Committee—composed of presidents and secretary-treasurers of the CIO's largest unions—had met for a discussion of campaign problems and the job of getting out the vote.

On Friday, the CIO scheduled a full-day session of some 400 representatives from around the country—union officials, leaders of industrial union councils, regional directors and local PAC people. They were scheduled to hear addresses by CIO leaders and to discuss PAC work in the three months until election day.

PAC 'Persuades'

Murray, in a press conference after the PAC meeting, pointed out that the CIO Executive Board's recommendation would not be "binding" on any individual. PAC, he said, "only exerts whatever persuasive influence it may have."

But, Murray added, "by and large, trade unionists know the issues and are ready for action on those issues."

Jack Kroll, PAC director, told reporters that the PAC meeting discussed "what we are going to do, and how we are going to do it, and—I may say—what we're going to do it with." That was a reference to the 1952 "give a buck to PAC" drive, now rolling into high gear in local unions throughout the nation.

"V-FOR-VICTORY" sign was given by Gov. Stevenson and Sen. Sparkman after their nomination for President and Vice President at Democratic convention. They were backed by CIO as "in the Roosevelt-Truman tradition."

Murray Talk Set On Labor Day

CIO Pres. Philip Murray will deliver his annual Labor Day speech over the National Broadcasting Co. network, at 2:00 p.m. EDT, on Monday, Sept. 1.

The 15-minute talk will be carried as a sustaining broadcast by the entire NBC network.

Local CIO groups should contact their local NBC affiliated station to make certain that the broadcast is heard in their community.

In another Labor Day broadcast over the American Broadcasting System network, CIO Exec. Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey will be interviewed on the contrast between free American unions and Russian "false-front unions."

They will join AFL Pres. William Green in the half-hour, which goes on the network at 3:30 p.m. (EDT).

'Like A Magician'—

Ike Double Talks On Killing Price Controls

GEN. EISENHOWER is forgetting to tell the left side of his mouth what the right side is saying.

That's the impression Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam has of the general's recent statements on inflation and price control.

The general would need the "wand of a magician," Putnam said, in his promise to end inflation and price controls at the same time. According to Putnam, Eisenhower is talking "out of both sides of his mouth."

Putnam warned that food prices will soon zoom past their present peak as the result of legislation passed in the last Congress by the general's Republican party, which further weakened price controls.

"Very real inflationary dangers may become even more urgent in the months ahead despite our best efforts to ward them off," Putnam said.

"The sack of groceries you get for $10 will be smaller and lighter in the months to come."

Quoting Eisenhower's observation that the government must end controls and lower prices at the same time, Putnam observed:

"Even if the gentleman in question exchanges the swagger stick of a general for the wand of a magician, his task will be impossible."

Continuing, the economic stabilizer observed, "it's not at all surprising to me that a Republican candidate should talk out of both sides of his mouth during a campaign year."

Meanwhile, Rep. Karsten (D. Mo.) quoted President Truman as "alarmed" at the way living costs are going up.

Karsten and Rep. Price (D. Ill.) called at the White House to urge Truman to "do something" to save the situation. The President has said he is considering calling a special session of Congress to seek stronger price controls, but he hasn't reached a decision yet.

Double-Header On Labor Day

It will be a Fair Deal double-header on Labor Day.

Gov. Stevenson, Democratic presidential candidate, will make the first major speech of his election campaign at a joint CIO-AFL rally in Detroit on Labor Day.

On the same day, President Truman will make a major political address at another joint CIO-AFL rally in Milwaukee.

"You anti-union guys have a one-track mind, but you'll never make the grade with your 'loco' motive!"

CIO Invites Truman To Major Rally

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has been invited to speak at a major CIO political rally in Pittsburgh between Oct. 6 and 10.

The invitation was issued last week when CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey visited the President at the White House. Carey reported Truman was "very receptive" to the invitation.

Carey, who is also president of the CIO Electrical Workers, said the rally was being planned in conjunction with the IUE-CIO's annual convention to be held in Pittsburgh from Oct. 6 through 10.

He said the plan was to invite members of the CIO Steelworkers and other organizations in joining the outdoor rally in one of Pittsburgh's big stadiums.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray would be the other principal speaker.

Senate Checking Campaign Funds

The Senate Privileges and Elections subcommittee has begun a detailed check of all campaign expenditures by senatorial candidates, covering both primary and general election spending.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Gillette (D. Io.), sent questionnaires not only to party organizations but also to special campaign committees. All contributions above $100 and all spending above $10 must be listed.

Stevenson And Sparkman . . . Labor's Best Choice

In recommending to CIO members and the American people that they vote for Adlai Stevenson and John Sparkman, the CIO Executive Board acted clearly and forthrightly in the public interest.

"We are convinced," the CIO statement said, "that Adlai Stevenson is a man well equipped, by background, training and experience, to fill with honor the Presidency, and to lead the fight to enact into law the great promise of the Democratic platform."

That platform, as others have noted, is a great document. The CIO Board pointed out that it was "conceived in the Roosevelt-Truman tradition of banishing fear and looking to the future with confidence and boldness."

But platforms are only words of promise. Without the strength in Congress to carry out that promise, the best of platforms can be forgotten and its pledges ignored. That is why the CIO has stressed, in its recommendations to the people, the election of a liberal and forward-looking Congress to work as a team with the White House for the enactment of the platform.

In the months ahead, the members of the CIO throughout the country will be working on political action. They will be registering and getting their families and friends to register; they will be learning the issues and the records of the candidates, and telling the issues and the records to their neighbors and fellow workers; and, on Election Day, in the privacy of the voting booth, they will mark their secret ballots.

That is the American way—it is the PAC way. But the opposition will try to distort and to smear the efforts of union members to elect the candidates they think best for the nation. Even now, the smear campaign is under way, with Sen. Nixon leading the demagogic attacks on CIO and CIO-PAC.

There is nothing new and nothing true about these attacks. Fairminded Americans, who have heard the same anti-labor stuff before, will pay little attention. The elections of the past 20 years have clearly shown that the American people want liberal, fair-minded government.

That is why they will rally to the support of Adlai Stevenson, a man of great integrity and great understanding. That is why, we believe, the people of America will vote in November for Stevenson and Sparkman, and for a liberal Congress ready and willing to meet its responsibilities to the nation and the entire free world.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

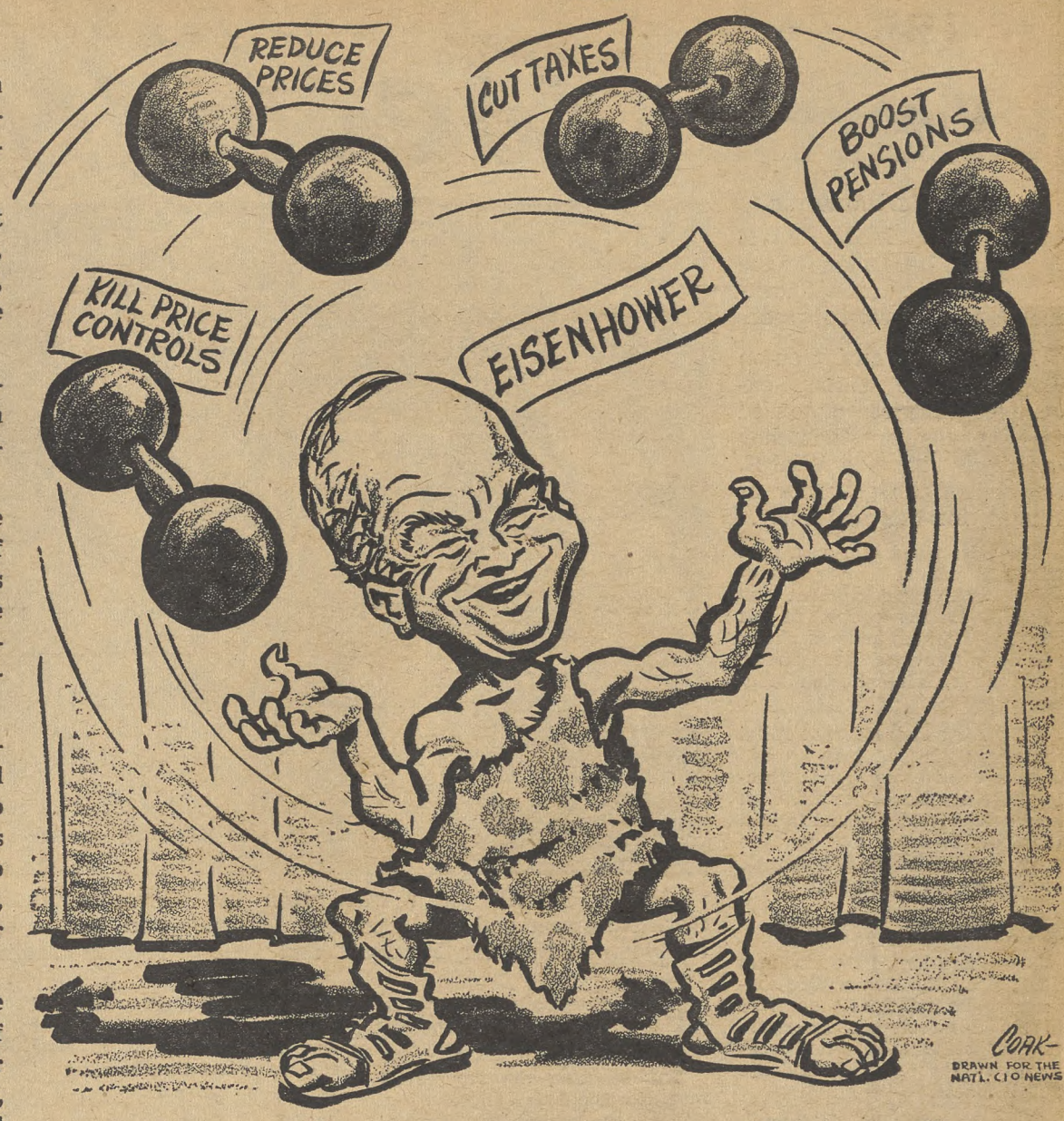
Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV August 18, 1952 No. 33

The Juggler



How To Trap Your Friends

Following is an article by Eric Sevareid, noted radio news commentator, now covering Washington for the Columbia Broadcasting System. It appeared in "The (LaFollette) Progressive" magazine:

By ERIC SEVAREID

A LISTENER to my CBS news commentary recently asked me to tell him briefly just what a Communist is. I am not sure I can, completely. I would suggest that a Communist is one who belongs to the party and/or subjects himself to its discipline, or one who clearly and consistently puts the interests of Soviet Russia ahead of his own country, or one who believes all the basic dogmas of Marxism.

But beyond that, into the twilight zone of half or quarter Marxists—the misty zone of those who believe in some but not all the things Communists also believe in—into that murky region I timidly refuse to venture.

Some men, such as Sen. Karl Mundt of South Dakota, have much more courage. And we would recommend to our inquiring listener, if he also is a man of courage, that he read the remarks of Sen. Mundt in the Congressional Record appendix. Sen. Mundt skips over the obvious signs such as party membership or treasonable actions and says:

"Your yardstick for measuring a suspect is his attitude on issues of the day."

Sen. Mundt says it is your solemn duty as a citizen to measure "your union boss, supervisor, next door neighbor, Congressman, Senator, or anyone else you can observe, directly or indirectly." But first you must accept Mr. Mundt's tidy promise that, "Each issue has a pro and an anti-Communist point of view."

Sen. Mundt has marked his handy yardstick with a long list of current issues. He warns that a suspect's view on a single issue is inconclusive; you must, he says, look for a pattern. How many black marks make a pattern? He doesn't say. Let's assume six or seven and take them from the Mundt master list and look at them:

• Communists want a federal deficit, he warns. But, it is military spending that causes the deficits. So if your suspect favors a big army, navy, and air force, keep your eye on him.

• Communists oppose universal military training, Mundt says. So remember that, and forget all about Rep. Powell of New York who said on the House floor that UMT was conceived by the Communists—that will only confuse you.

• Communists, says Mundt, fight the Taft-Hartley law and are in favor of more public housing—so keep an eye on a large section of the Democratic party.

• Communists, according to Mundt, favor federal funds for schools and colleges, the Missouri Valley Authority, and the St. Lawrence Seaway, so put those things down on your check-list as you draw out your unsuspecting neighbor.

• Communists, says Mundt, favored David Lilienthal for the Atomic Energy Commission, and they took the President's side in the Truman-MacArthur issue, so you had better think hard about all those great newspapers—newspapers you always thought were conservative — which were wrong on both those matters. Also, by the way, look twice at any neighbor who thinks we ought to have higher taxes—that's part of the Communist line too, according to Mundt.

You see how it's done—the handy Mundt method for trapping your friends. You might jot the full list on your cuffs for quick reference during the bridge game conversation. However, if you are the old-fashioned, lazy type of American who would rather leave such delicate matters to the FBI and others trained for them, and who finds it easier to trust than to suspect, then you might turn from Sen. Mundt to the editor of the Saturday Review, Norman Cousins.

Mr. Cousins says, suppose there are a million American Communists and fellow-travelers—an extremely high estimate. That would mean it's at least 99 to one that your boss or your neighbor is just as loyal as you are.

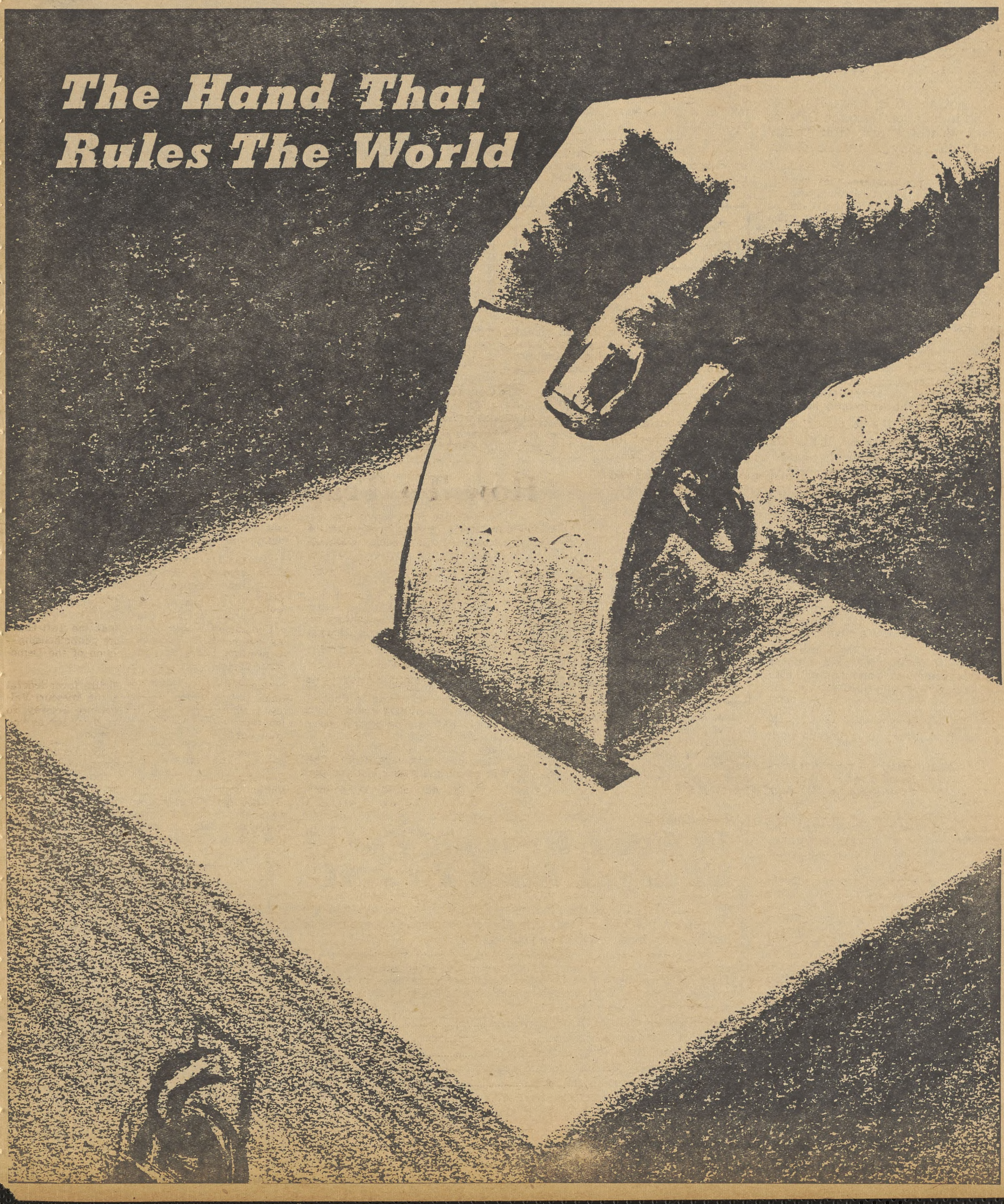
"If each American cannot look at his neighbors or the leaders of his community without wondering whether any of them lead secret and subversive political lives, if he is to be torn with doubts about even his best friends," Cousins said, "then we have shattered the articles of human faith on which a democracy must rest."

1952 Voting Record

The CIO News

August 18, 1952 82

The Hand That Rules The World



The 'Horsemeat Congress' Gave People Meat-Ax

Fair Deal Stymied As Lobbyists Made Hay

THE 82ND CONGRESS will go down in history as the "Horsemeat Congress."

It got the title when it wrote "built-in inflation" into the Defense Production Act and took "eatin' food" off many American dinner tables.

Like its predecessors—the "awful" 80th Congress and the "eighty-worst" 81st Congress—the 82d Congress had as its outstanding characteristic domination by the Dixiegop coalition.

It was a "Democratic" Congress only through misuse of the party label by Dixiecrat lawmakers.

The reactionary Southern Democrats actually worked closely with the reactionary Republican leadership and voted with the GOP—while reaping the benefits of committee chairmanships and patronage resulting from nominal adherence to the Democratic party.

Instead of carrying forward the "Fair Deal" aims of the Democratic Administration which they supposedly had been elected to support, a large enough number of the Dixiecrats teamed up with reactionary Republicans so that the GOP leadership had the whiphand.

New Records For Inefficiency Set

A liberal Republican Senator, who refused to go along, revealed that this was a deliberate "deal." He told how Dixiecrats had wrung from GOP leaders in Congress a promise to buttonhole all civil rights legislation and agreed in return to vote with the Republicans against the President's program.

So the old reactionary Republican leaders who had made such a mess of things in the "do-nothing" and "awful" 80th Congress once again called most of the turns in the 82nd. They were even more "do-nothing" than before, and the 82nd Congress proved to be one of the most inefficient in history in getting its work done.

The first 1951 session—one of the longest on record—lasted nine months and 17 days. Even then, it adjourned 20 days after the date originally set by Majority Leader McFarland (D. Ariz.), due to the almost unprecedented snarl it had gotten into through not having passed most of its appropriations bills and other "must" legislation.

Because its members needed to begin campaigning for the Nov. 4 elections, the Congress ended its second 1952 session—just before the national party conventions last month. There was another logjam at the end. Consequently, the Congress could cut off its work only by using costly and ill-considered meat-ax methods in dealing with bills affecting the welfare of millions.

Many other vital measures simply died with the Congress.

The CIO Legislative Dept., like all other liberal groups working for the welfare of labor and the public, characterized its work as limited to "a holding operation" against still more reaction.

Almost from the beginning, because of control by the Dixiegop coalition, it was clear that the people could expect no significant labor or social legislation.

To cover up its shortcomings, the Congress took to "investigating" anything and everything that would get a newspaper headline. While professing interest in "economy," it spent a record amount of the people's money—totalling several millions of dollars—on special committee probes.

When it was over, even the investigation-mad 80th Congress seemed a piker by comparison. Its previous record expenditure for investigations had been topped by a million.

Voted 'Robbery By Broad Daylight'

One of the few constructive things that came out of the generally unproductive probing was a professed interest in "ethical practices" and "morality in government." The Republicans, in fact, picked up disclosures made by Democratic committees and tried to make "morality" seem a key issue for the coming campaign.

In their action on legislation, however, the Dixiegops voted "robbery by broad daylight—and on a colossal scale" in the tidelands oil grab, which President Truman successfully vetoed. And they kept millions of migrant farm workers in direst poverty by hamstringing Administration efforts to control importation of "wetbacks" labor on the great corporation farms of the Southwest.

Then the coalition went on to "tax-the-needy, spare-the-greedy" taxes, an "Iron Curtain" immigration bill that will work undue hardship on millions, and apparently whatever the special interest lobbies wanted on most other issues it considered. At no point did the Dixiegops running Congress appear to realize that morality, like charity, begins at home.

But People Can't Dodge Responsibility

Sen. Douglas (D. Ill.), as chairman of a special Senate Committee set up to study ethical practices, submitted a brilliant report. Dixiegop leaders of the 82nd Congress promptly pigeon-holed it. The head of the committee's staff, son of the late Wendell Willkie, later said that he thought Congress itself couldn't escape blame for lack of morality when it crops up elsewhere in government.

But if Congress cannot dodge responsibility, neither can the people.

Today's soaring prices, vanishing rent controls, critical housing shortages and many other unsolved social and economic problems unquestionably are a direct legacy of the Dixiegop 82nd Congress. That Congress, however, was created—even though through default—by the people in 1950's elections.

Too many voters followed the pattern of off-presidential elections and stayed at home. Only 40 million—by far too few—voted. Sen. Taft won in Ohio; Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.) won a major victory by engineering the defeat of Sen. Tydings (D. Md.).

In other areas, where the people really turned out, they sent to Congress some of the fighting liberals who have valiantly fought for their interests during the last two year. These included Sens. McMahon and Benton (Conn.), Lehman (N.Y.), Hennings (Mo.) and Morse (Ore.), each of whom had strong labor support.

Significantly, 200,000 fewer people voted in the 1950 Ohio election which Taft won than had voted when he ran for the Senate in 1944.

"THAT OLD GRAY MARE ain't what she used to be." Now she's the main course for those who can afford more than beans, according to this Washington restaurant owner, advertising his dislike of the "horsemeat Congress."

Why We're In Economic Wringer

It doesn't take much arithmetic to show that the stay-at-homes in 1950 lost the election to the enemies of progress who have been putting all of us through the economic wringer.

CIO has said it before, but it bears repeating: *The 82nd Congress is the "penalty" the American people have had to pay for not voting in adequate numbers two years ago.*

This year they can pass up the opportunity to change the reactionary make-up of the Congress only at considerable peril. Isolationism has been growing, and America's program of preventing the spread of communism through international cooperation is being challenged.

The times do not permit the luxury of another reactionary Congress in 1953-54.

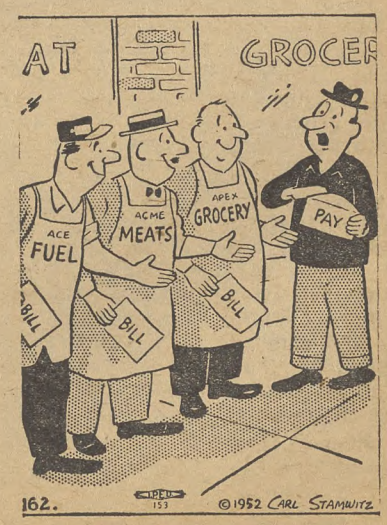
A forward-looking legislative program in the 83rd Congress must be made possible before it takes office—by the voters at the polls on Nov. 4.

10 Good Reasons For Giving A Buck To PAC

THE 82ND CONGRESS has passed into history, leaving a spotty record, in which a great part of the progressive program of labor has been scuttled, crippled or pigeonholed.

The forces that bore heavily on the Congress in Washington too often overshadowed the forces that will bear upon the congressman in November. Their drive was backed up by lobby funds that came close to breaking all records. Among the lobby expenses reported to the Congress are:

American Farm Bureau Federation	**$ 878,813.00**
Committee for Constitutional Government	**$ 773,957.59**
American Medical Association	**$ 450,373.57**
National Association of Electric Companies	**$ 434,325.91**
Trucking Industry National Defense Committee	**$ 249,882.56**
Association of American Railroads	**$ 237,809.89**
National Milk Producers Federation	**$ 185,315.78**
National Association of Real Estate Boards	**$ 133,625.76**
U. S. Chamber of Commerce	**$ 116,382.90**
National Coal Association	**$ 109,672.76**



"I used to call this my 'Take-home' pay, but I never get that far with it any more!"

'We'll Beat Political Blitz'

By Philip Murray
President, CIO

ON NOVEMBER 4, every American has an assignment — the most important of 1952.

That assignment is to cast his vote on the most important day of 1952—Election Day.

It is imperative that every American fulfill that assignment.

Every vote is important.

But it is just as important that every voter be fully informed on every issue and be well acquainted with the voting record and position of every candidate.

It is equally important that every voter distinguish between truth and propaganda and not be confused by smears, jeers or lies spread by the foes of organized labor.

In this year of decision, the CIO is dedicated to a worthy and distinctly American task. It is the task of helping create the largest, best-informed, most-determined group of voters in our history.

That is the formula for success. We have proven it in the past. We will prove it again this year.

But let no one be misled into believing this will be an easy victory.

It won't. In 1952, we face our toughest battle.

Our opponents' battle machine is huge and powerful. It will be financed by the greatest political slush fund ever accumulated.

Its goal will be abolition of every gain American workers have achieved in the last 20 years.

But the CIO is not afraid of a tough fight. Everything we have achieved has been the result of determined fighting. We know how to fight hard and fight clean.

We'll have to fight this time, so that the American people will not fall victim to a modern-day political blitz.

The American people can prevent any such catastrophe.

If they are registered . . . if they know the issues and the position of the candidates . . . if they have the facts, they will cut through the smokescreen of false propaganda. They will vote for the kind of America best for themselves and all the people.

Our task is clear. We must give our political action program additional support. It is a program which has spelled victory before and will spell victory again.

That means an all-out registration campaign. It means making contributions to PAC. It means a vigorous fight to make each voter informed on the issues and alert to false propaganda.

It means a tremendous drive to get the vote out on Election Day.

It is a task which demands and deserves the best from each of us. I am confident we will each give our best.

I have an abiding faith in the intelligence, resourcefulness and patriotism of the men and women of CIO.

I am confident of a victory for all the people of America in November.

Workers Get A Stiff Kick In The Pants

THE 82ND CONGRESS — free-wheeling in handing out favors to the big business monopolies and special interest lobbies—saw fit to give workers and their unions only a good stiff kick in the pants and Taft-Hartley another pat on the back.

From the very outbreak of the dispute between the CIO Steelworkers and the steel industry, the issues were both tried and "judged"—in the steel companies' favor—by partisan lawmakers.

Eight committees of the Congress at the same time began to "investigate" the situation, with reactionary members on each trying to outdo the others in blaming the workers for the dispute.

The frenzy reached its peak when the Wage Stabilization Board dared to set forth the facts of the case as it saw them. Except for a few liberal members, Congressmen repeated only the minority views of the industry members of the wage board in their attacks on the recommended settlement.

To get even, Congress rewrote the Defense Production Act so as to abolish the old Wage Stabilization Board and replace it with a new one with greatly limited powers.

Lawmakers On Big Steel's Side

The result, as it affects workers and the public, will become apparent in the months ahead. Wages have been virtually frozen by "unfairly rigid" regulations of the board, while prices, rents—and profits—were given the go-ahead to soar farther into the stratosphere.

The anti-labor bias of Congress was most clearly shown by its "action" in response to President Truman's plea for new emergency disputes legislation to permit seizure of the steel companies after they had defied the WSB. Congress voted down all bills proposing such authority and came up only with a "recommendation" that the President use the Taft-Hartley anti-strike injunction to force the union to break its strike.

The 82nd Congress gave this demonstration of kinship to the 80th Congress which enacted T-H despite the overwhelming proof brought forth by the President and government agencies that it was the adamant position of the steel companies that had caused the strike.

The steel union had already voluntarily postponed strike action at the government's request for more than the 80-day period called for by a Taft-Hartley injunction. This made no difference to the Dixiegop coalition, however, which, in effect, said it wanted the government to "soak" the union anyhow.

Not until after Congress had gone home was the President able to bring about a steel settlement.

Several bills calling for T-H Act repeal were filed early in the first session, but the anti-labor majority of the House Labor Committee under the chairmanship of Rep. Barden (D. N.C.), promptly sat on them. It still had them buried at adjournment.

Taft-Hartley's unworkability created so great a crisis during the year, however, that Congress was forced to amend it. As revised, elections—won overwhelmingly by unions—are no longer required to authorize union shop agreements. Thousands of contracts negotiated by CIO affiliates prior to 1949, which a new interpretation of the law had put in jeopardy, were also validated.

Two other proposed T-H amendments got nowhere. These would have again legalized maritime hiring halls and allowed union shop contracts in the construction industry without the need of representation elections.

The Dixiegop-controlled House Labor Committee, while sitting on all bills designed to improve labor-management relations, reached the height of its activity when it conducted a smear-job "investigation" of the labor and public members of the old WSB. Old and long-discredited charges in the files of the House Un-American Activities Committee were again bruited about.

A more responsible Senate Labor Committee waged a losing battle in its efforts to persuade the Congress to act on labor bills. It reported out favorably many bills intended to promote better industrial relations and improve the lot of workers, but if they weren't pigeonholed in the Senate, the House Labor Committee promptly pounced on them.

Among such casualties was a bill to provide equal opportunity in employment.

Real Issues On Nov. 4

In digest, here are major legislative issues at stake in the 1952 presidential and congressional election:

LABOR AND THE LAW—Our country needs more than ever a labor-management relations act that is fair to both the worker and the employer. The Taft-Hartley Act, though repudiated by the people in 1948 and disavowed by many of its sponsors, still stands on the statute books. For our economy to realize the full promise of its productivity we must re-establish our labor law upon foundations of even-handed justice. The first step toward this goal is repeal of Taft-Hartley and passage of an equitable law in its stead.

CIVIL RIGHTS—To secure the civil rights of all our people on an equal basis, as contemplated by the Constitution, legislation is needed, and there must be administrative machinery to carry out that legislation. Only by these means can all our people enjoy equal opportunities for education, employment and political participation.

ECONOMIC STABILITY—The rising tide of inflation threatens all who work for wages with the loss of their substance. And no less in danger are those elder citizens who live on pensions and their savings. The better wages we have won have been more than cancelled out by higher living costs; soaring prices eat up the pensions and savings of those too old to work. There must be adequate controls to keep the American economy from shaking itself to pieces.

FOREIGN POLICY—The great aim of our people is a peace in the world, founded upon liberty and justice and enjoyed in security. Toward this end, it is necessary that the full strength of our Nation be mobilized, and that a Third World War be averted by effective use of the United Nations, the NATO organization and the fostering of the most friendly relationships with our neighbors in the American continents.

NATURAL RESOURCES—The Tennessee Valley Authority has added untold billions of dollars to the wealth of this part of the Midsouth and advanced the health, welfare and happiness of millions of people. Yet the TVA still is attacked in Congress by reactionary forces, who have blocked the development of the St. Lawrence seaway and power-project and stand stubbornly in the way of the Missouri and Columbia Valley developments, which are badly needed for flood control, for water supply and the generation of electric power.

Migrant Farm Workers Hit

The Dixiegops saw to it, however, that the rich owners of corporate farms in the Southwest continued to have available a practically unlimited supply of cheap Mexican labor for exploitation.

First they passed the Ellender-Poage bill which provided for the legal importation of thousands of poverty-stricken Mexicans—with American taxpayers subsidizing a large part of the expense.

Then, by writing a weak law and denying adequate funds for enforcement, they left the Mexican border a sieve through which an estimated half-million more illegal entrants find their way each year.

Thousands of American migrant farm workers were thrown out of jobs, or took a reduction in income, as a result. But even the Mexican government was forced to file strong objections over the abject conditions and treatment accorded to its nationals after they are hired by the corporate farmers in this country in place of U. S. labor.

When it came time to renew the treaty under which Mexico permits its workers to come to this country for work, that government wrung a few concessions by threatening not to sign unless Congress provided penalties for farmers hiring illegal entrants.

A PAC Dollar Is Your Best Buy For A Buck!

Price Gougers Cost Each Family $500

OF ALL the issues on which the 82nd "Horsemeat" Congress thumbed its nose at the consuming public, it thumbed the hardest on price and rent controls.

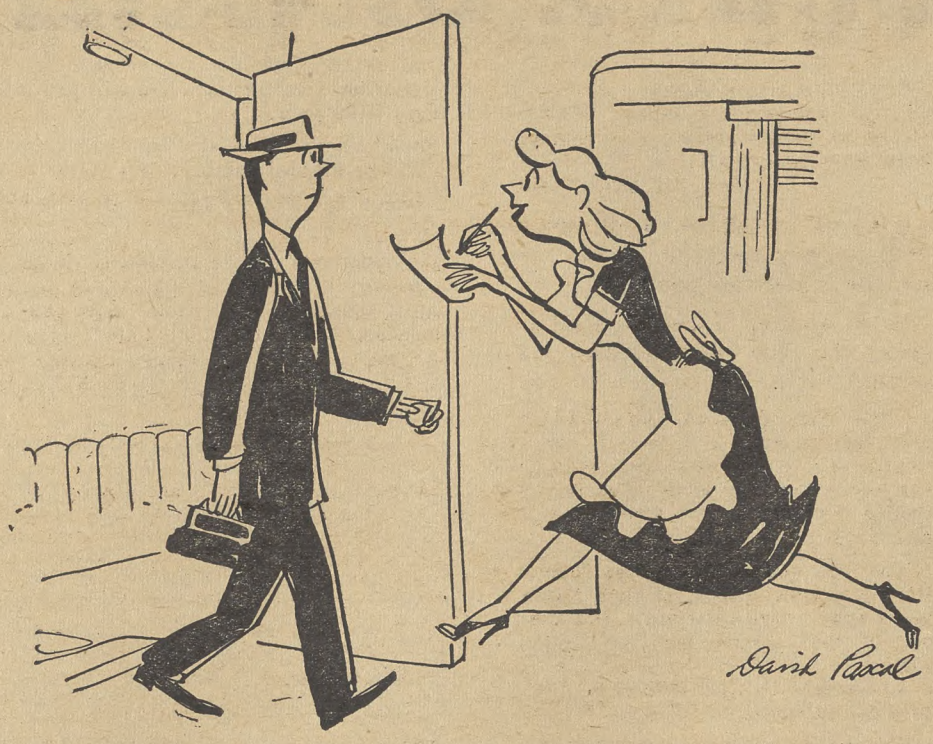
What's worse, the damage is far from over. Continued congressionally-sponsored price gouging and inflation may take $500 from each American family in added living costs in the year immediately ahead—which shows why politics is a bread-and-butter matter.

Rarely on any similar issue which affects the welfare of every man, woman and child has Congress shown as great irresponsibility, or as complete subservience to lobbyists for big business and special interests. Only the 80th Congress, which decided to let prices continue zooming skyward showed an equal lack of concern about inflation.

The facts of runaway prices were clear to the Congress from the moment of its birth. A steady spiral of the consumer's price index since Korea showed living costs constantly rising each month above ever new all-time highs.

One after one, top Administration spokesmen and representatives of labor and consumer organizations drove this fact home to Congress when the time came in the first session to extend the Defense Production Act. That law had been hurriedly passed by the 81st Congress to provide temporary controls over the defense economy.

The steady rise in prices clearly demonstrated that the original act was inadequate in many important respects and needed strengthening. Instead, the "Horsemeat" Congress — under the prompting of the same Republican leadership which had been responsible for the inflation of 1947 and 1948—tore even the weak 1950 law asunder last year.



"I've worked out this month's budget perfectly, if you could only scrape up another $63.18."

Through amendments sponsored by Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.), Rep. Herlong (D. La.) and Sen. Butler (R. Neb.) and Rep. Hope (R. Kans.) it riddled the measure with economic booby traps which cost consumers at least $16 billion in inflation last year. This "built-in" inflation also added tens of billions of dollars to the cost of the defense program and more than cancelled out even the damaging cuts in appropriations made by the coalition "wrecking crew."

The cost-of-living index soared. Housewives all over the nation found it necessary to curtail food purchases—and the nouishment for their children—drastically. School authorities in areas of low-income families reported a disturbing increase in the number of children living on near-starvation diets.

The American Red Cross said lack of meat at meals was reducing the number of eligible blood donors.

This forced a "buyers' strike" against high prices, which brought a temporary overstocking and a lull in price pressures on some commodities early this year. Dixiegop Congressmen, ignoring the fact that most goods were still at or near all-time highs, seized on this lull as an excuse to support big business demands for an end to all price controls.

The House actually voted such a step during its consideration of legislation extending the economic controls law this June. At the very moment this action was taken, the upward spiral of prices was again renewed and the consumer price index hit a new all-time high.

Although the House vote killing all controls was finally reversed, the bill passed this year was still a "fraud on consumers" which guarantees business even higher profits through further inflation while keeping wages frozen. Controls were ended last month on all processed fruits and vegetables, which make up about 11% of the food budget.

At the same time the Dixiegops voted to end rent controls Sept. 30, except where local governing boards take definite action to extend them to April 30, 1953. Rent Stabilizer Tighe Woods since has warned that the landlord lobby is preparing to further pluck consumers' pockets in decontrolled areas once the deadline has passed with new rent boosts ranging up to 100%.

And just to make sure that the critical nationwide housing shortage which causes high rents continues, the "Horsemeat Congress" all but wiped out the public housing program, reducing the number of units to be built next year to a pitiful 35,000.

So far the public has only been able to grumble. It will have a chance to do something about the price and rent situations when voting times comes next November.

A lot of "Horsemeat" Congressmen may find themselves let out to pasture.

Sparkman vs. Nixon— A Study In Contrasts

OVER THE six-year period that both have been in Congress, the nominees for Vice President on the Democratic and Republican tickets for 1952 have run up decidedly uneven records, a check of CIO voting guides for the last three Congresses shows.

Sen. Sparkman, the Democratic nominee, has been in the Senate throughout the 80th, 81st and 82nd Congresses. Sen. Nixon, GOP nominee, went to the House in 1946 and to the Senate in 1950.

The following comparison, accordingly, balances Nixon's record in the House during four of the last six years against Sparkman's record in the Senate throughout this period as well as the record of each during their last two years in the Senate. The tally is based on CIO voting records for 1948 (80th Congress), 1950 (81st Congress) as well as the current guide for the 82nd Congress.

Out of a total of 46 key issues covered by the three guides, Sparkman is credited with a "right" vote on 36 occasions, while Nixon earned that designation only 10 times. Sparkman was listed as "wrong" six times and not voting four times; Nixon was cited as "wrong" on 31 issues and as not voting on four.

ORDER NOW!

The CIO NEWS 1952 VOTING RECORD is available in bundle orders. Orders it now for distribution in your union.

Prices for the VOTING RECORD:

5¢ per copy; 100 for $4

500 for $17; 1,000 for $24

Rates for larger quantities on request

THE CIO NEWS
718 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Enclosed find my check or money order for $..... for which send me ..... copies of THE CIO NEWS VOTING RECORD.

Name.....

Union.....Local No.....

Street Address.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

Civil Liberties Slashed By Dixiegop Coalition

BORN IN the deal between Republicans and Dixiecrats to kill civil rights legislation, the Dixiegop coalition went beyond even this reactionary base of operations in the 82nd Congress and gave civil liberties generally the worst butchering in years.

Civil rights, of course, had no chance at all. Not a single one of the four major items in President Truman's civil rights program was allowed to reach the floor of either the House or Senate.

And in one respect, the 82nd Congress was even worse on civil rights than the five preceding Congresses. In each of the latter, the House had passed the anti-poll tax bill with an overwhelming vote, forcing the Senate to do the dirty work of killing it through filibusters. In the Dixiegop 82nd, the House did not even hold a hearing on the issue.

A small group of liberal, pro-Administration Democrats and two Republicans, Sens. Ives (N. Y.) and Morse (Ore.), fought valiantly to keep the civil rights issue burning.

In the closing days of the second session, the Senate Labor Subcommittee headed by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) voted 10-to-3 to report an FEPC bill. Those who voted against it were Sens. Nixon (R. Calif.), Taft (R. O.) and Hill (D. Ala.).

Once the measure was out of committee, however, the Dixiegops pounced on it and prevented it from getting on the calendar for floor debate.

The necessary preliminary to action on civil rights—a change in the Senate rules to make it possible to stop inevitable Southern filibusters—was killed with Republican help. Morse and Humphrey introduced a bill early in the first session to end debate by majority vote; the Senate Rules Committee reported out instead a token change proposed by the late Sen. Wherry (R. Neb.).

The latter, which would have had no effect on stopping filibusters, would have required a two-thirds vote of those present instead of two-thirds of all Senators. Yet even this mild change was never acted upon. The "deal" had paid off for the South.

Dixiecrat filibusters sent bills to grant statehood to Hawaii and Alaska back to committee. Republican Policy Leader Taft supported this move, saying the time wasn't right.

The success of the so-called "States Righters" in denying basic democratic rights of statehood to Alaska and Hawaii was repeated in regard to the move to give home rule to the 802,000 voteless citizens of the District of Columbia. The

The most serious inroads on civil liberties came when the Dixiegop coalition voted to override the President's veto of the "Iron Curtain" McCarran-Walter immigration bill. Restrictive provisions which deny fundamental democratic rights and erect racist and anti-foreigner barriers make this law a threat to the happiness and future welfare of millions of citizens and future citizens.

Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) also dealt a major blow to civil liberties in the first session when, as chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, he succeeded in blocking the customary exemption from the conflict-of-interests law to the members of the Commission on Internal Security headed by Admiral Nimitz.

Witch-hunting boiled over on the floors of Congress, while there was still more than a normal amount going on in committees. Sen. McCarthy hit and ran throughout the session.

Dates For Voters

Aug.	State	Event
19	Virginia	run-off primary
19	Wyoming,	primary
19	New York	primary
19	Minnesota	final registration for primary
23	Texas	run-off primary
25	Colorado	final registration for primary
26	Mississippi	primary
26	Louisiana	run-off primary
27	Wisconsin	final registration for primary
30	Utah	final registration for primary
Sept.		
2	Nevada	primary
5	Kentucky	registration closes
6	Vermont	final day to take Freeman's Oath
8	Maine	election day
9	Arizona	primary
9	Colorado	primary
9	Minnesota	primary
9	New Hampshire	primary
9	Utah	primary
9	Vermont	primary
9	Washington	primary
9	Wisconsin	primary
10	Arizona	registration begins
11	California	run-off primary
13	Pennsylvania	registration closes
16	Mississippi	registration closes
16	Massachusetts	primary
17	Massachusetts	registration open
19	Montana	registration closes
18	Maryland	registration closes in Baltimore
22	West Virginia	registration begins
24	Ohio	registration closes
25	New Jersey	registration closes
29	Arizona	registration closes
Oct.		
1	South Dakota	registration begins
3	Massachusetts	registration closes
4	Maryland	registration closes in Anne Arundel, Howard, Montgomery, Prince Georges and Washington C.
4	West Virginia	registration closes
4	New Mexico	registration closes
4	Oregon	registration closes
4	Louisiana	registration closes
4	Virginia	registration closes
4	Nevada	registration closes
4	South Carolina	registration closes
4	Washington	registration closes
6	Indiana	registration closes
6	Illinois	registration closes
6	Oklahoma	registration begins
7	Maryland	registration closes in all areas except those listed on Sept. 19 and Oct. 4
10	Missouri	precinct registration in Kansas City
11	Missouri	registration closes in St. Louis
11	North Carolina	registration begins
11	Connecticut	statewide registration
14	Kansas	registration closes in Kansas City, Wichita and Topeka
14	Michigan	registration closes
14	Minnesota	registration closes
14	Tennessee	registration closes
18	Connecticut	statewide registration
18	Wyoming	registration closes
20	Colorado	registration closes
22	Wisconsin	registration closes
24	Kansas	registration closes for all except those listed on Oct. 14
25	North Carolina	registration closes
25	Oklahoma	registration closes
28	North Dakota	registration closes
28	South Dakota	registration closes
Nov.		
1	Idaho	registration closes
1	Vermont	final day to take Freeman's Oath
1	Utah	registration closes in all but Des Moines
4	**Election Day**	

Here's The 80th Congress— GOP Wants To Duplicate It

"The Republican Party does not rest its case upon promises alone. We have a record of performance . . . the Republican 80th Congress."

—From 1952 GOP platform

WHAT WOULD a Republican victory next November mean for the American people?

The answer already has been given by the Republicans themselves.

Their 1952 platform—adopted just a few weeks ago at Chicago—commits themselves to a repeat performance of the exhibition they gave when they controlled the "awful" 80th Congress in 1947 and 1948.

The GOP goes out of its way to endorse the "accomplishments" of that 80th Congress and to praise it highly—but the record of that session was assailed, with justice, by workers, farmers and small businessmen, by the voters in the last presidential election.

The record of those years tells a different story from what the GOP now proclaims. As CIO Pres. Philip Murray said back in 1948, the story of the 80th Congress "is not a pleasant one."

Although the "awful 80th" came to be known also as a "do-nothing" congress because of its failure to enact any of the measures needed to protect the people's interests, it did deliver strong at the start. What it delivered consisted solely of anti-labor bills; the Taft-Hartley Act, amendments weakening the Wage and Hour Law, and an appropriations rider that crippled the Labor Dept.

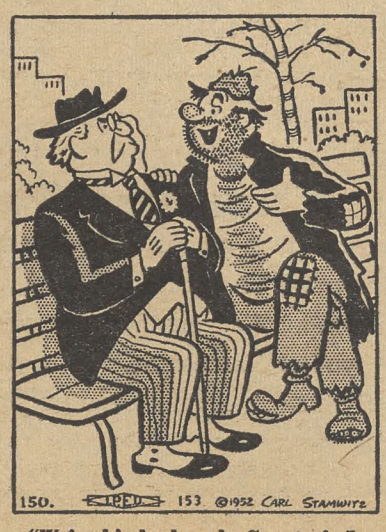
Every Family Pays The Price

"The 80th Congress declared war on the rights of American workers and their unions," Murray said upon its adjournment in 1948. "It destroyed the Wagner Act, and has brought collective bargaining back close to the jungle of industrial warfare."

"The 80th Congress failed completely to fight against inflation. Today, as a result, every American family suffers," Pres. Murray said in summary. "The 80th Congress failed to act on matters of health and security, of decent minimum wages and critically needed housing. Every American family is the loser."

Legislation desired by a vast majority of the American people was pigeon-holed. But lobbyists for the big corporations, special interests and trade groups hit the jackpot frequently.

"You could smell the work of the big business lobbies," The CIO News reported. "Their number was greater than ever . . . They wined and dined the Congressmen. They sat in at committee hearings, they helped draft bills—Taft-Hartley, for instance."



"We're kindred souls, Senator! I, too, am anti-labor. And, like you, haven't worked a day in my life, either!"

In the Senate, none of the major civil rights bill even came up for debate, and the House, despite the strong GOP majority, failed to act on anti-lynching or FEPC bills. The House gave its overwhelming approval of segregated southern schools, however, and then pushed through by another whopping majority the Mundt-Nixon bill, which became the McCarran Act, regarded as a major threat to civil liberties.

In foreign affairs, traditional GOP isolationism bubbled over. Despite the bipartisan policy then in effect, House Republicans tried to chop down funds for the European Recovery Program below the point of effective operation.

FDR's Program Was Cut Down

Urged on by the high-tariff lobbies, the GOP majority struck a blow at international trade and weakened European recovery hopes by cutting down FDR's program of reciprocal trade agreements from three years to 12 months. Then they passed a Displaced Persons Bill loaded with clauses discriminating against Jews and Catholics.

Rent control was weakened, and the real estate lobby also won—despite strong urging from President Truman—by preventing any action on housing legislation. Price controls didn't have a chance, either, though the BLS index went up and up to the then highest point in history.

Meanwhile, the outmoded 40c hourly minimum wage stayed right where it was.

The rich, the privileged and the powerful special interests did much better. The Reed-Bulwinkle Bill exempting the railroads from prosecution under the anti-trust laws was passed over President Truman's veto.

The 80th Congress also voted to override a veto of its "spare-the-rich" tax bill, which bestowed a saving ranging from 18.5% to 58% on families earning between $25,000 and $250,000, but reduced taxes only 1.3% on families earning $2,200.

Tafts, Tabers Would Be Back

Running most of the show throughout the "awful 80th" were Sen. Taft (O.) and Millikin (Colo.), who as chairman of the Finance Committee pushed "spare-the-rich" taxes, and Reps. Halleck (Ind.), Knutson (Minn.), Wolcott (Mich.), Taber (N.Y.) and Thomas (N.J.).

All of these except the latter, who was indicted on a charge of taking kickbacks from one of his employes and sent to prison, would return to power in the event of a GOP victory in 1952.

Taft and Halleck would each become Majority Leader in their respective chambers, and the others would take over as chairmen of important committees. The best proof that they haven't changed a bit since 1947 and 1948 is the fact that Sen. Millikin headed the platform committee at last month's Republican convention.

By endorsing the "awful 80th Congress" the Republicans made it clear that their return to power next November would mean another Congress that would be "awful" for the American people.

About This CIO Voting Record . . .

THE VOTING records of each member of the House and Senate during the 82nd Congress on 17 "key" issues of importance to working men and women are pinpointed on the following pages.

This record is published by the CIO as a matter of educational value for its members and the public in general.

It is not a "blacklist," on the one hand, nor a series of indorsements on the other. It is, however, an accurate record of the position taken by each Congressman on the issues involved.

Taken as a whole, these votes help to show whether your representatives in Congress stood with the people or with the special interests. The issues included were carefully selected by the CIO Legislative Dept. and the CIO Political Action Committee. They were chosen to give a well-rounded history of a Congress which gravely disappointed the American people.

An effort was made to present record votes on issues which most fairly test each Congressman's fundamental concern for the nation's general welfare.

No voting record, however, can tell the whole story of your representative's career in Washington. This is particularly true in regard to the 82nd Congress, where coalition control was accompanied by fewer roll call votes than were taken in previous years.

Other important factors in a Congressman's work, such as how he acted behind the scenes and in carrying out committee and other duties, are not touched upon here. And obviously, a voting record cannot show whether a Congressman supported or opposed worthwhile measures which never came up for a vote. Because the 82nd Congress bottled up many important measures affecting the general welfare, this consideration is especially important in relation to this particular voting guide.

This voting guide is one way for you to learn the records of the men and women who represented you in Washington, so that you may judge for yourself whether they deserve another term in office.

The basic decision, after all, is up to you, the American voter.

The CIO and its affiliated union will work hard to improve the Congress and make it worthy of American democracy. It invites your help either through the CIO Political Action Committee or independently.

Unlike other labor groups, the CIO will not issue a "blacklist" of members of Congress whose actions have been directed against organized labor and the American people.

Endorsements of candidates in the 1952 Congressional elections will be made, as in the past, by CIO Councils and CIO Political Action Committees back home, in the states, in the districts. Those endorsements are made on the basis of all the facts—of which the voting record is only one.

If you want further information about the record of any Congressmen or Senators on issues not listed in these pages, write to the office of Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Director, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., or to the CIO Political Action Committee, 1346 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

The Senate's Voting Record

Here's an explanation of each of the 17 important votes on the opposite page. Read the description of the issues—then see how your Senator voted.

1. DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT—Byrd Amendment *(Opposed by CIO)*

Issue: After rejecting President Truman's request for steel seizure authority, the Dixiegop anti-labor coalition adopted the Byrd (D. Va.) amendment "requesting" the President to use the Taft-Hartley 80-day injunction against striking steelworkers. Vote June 10, 1952.

Vote: To use Taft-Hartley injunction ..... 49 (W)
Against use of Taft-Hartley injunction ..... 30 (R)

Result: Similar action by House gave strong encouragement to the steel companies to prolong fight against the steelworkers.

2. DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT—Douglas WSB Amendt. *(Supported by CIO)*

Issue: The Douglas (D. Ill.) amendment would have retained existing Wage Stabilization Board with power to handle dispute cases. Amendment defeated June 4, 1952.

Vote: To retain existing WSB ..... 26 (R)
To restrict WSB ..... 56 (W)

Result: Later adoption of crippling Ives-Lucas amendment deprived WSB of disputes function and limited board to advisory capacity.

3. DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT—Douglas Amendment *(Supported by CIO)*

Issue: Rollback of prices on meats and other commodities through Douglas amendment was a crucial issue in the 1951 fight for effective inflation control. Amendment defeated June 27, 1951.

Vote: To permit price rollbacks ..... 26 (R)
To prohibit price rollbacks ..... 61 (W)

Result: Consumers have paid billions in increased prices.

4. DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT—Dirksen Amendment *(Opposed by CIO)*

Issue: The Dirksen (R. Ill.) amendment would have barred price ceilings on agricultural commodities unless in "short" supply and opened the way for a new inflationary spiral by exempting food processors from control. Amendment defeated June 4, 1952.

Vote: To bar agricultural price ceilings ..... 33 (W)
To permit agricultural price ceilings ..... 44 (R)

Result: Final bill exempted fresh and processed fruits and vegetables from price control. These items make up 20% of average family food budget.

5. JENNER AMENDMENT—*(Opposed by CIO)*

Issue: Opposed by labor and welfare groups, the Jenner (R. Ind.) amendment lifted the ban on publication of the names of persons receiving public relief. Amendment adopted July 19, 1951.

Vote: To publish the names of those on relief ..... 38 (W)
Against publication of relief rolls ..... 30 (R)

Result: Although the Jenner amendment was eliminated in conference from this particular bill (H.R. 2416), the way was paved for its adoption later as a rider to the 1951 tax bill.

6. AID TO MEDICAL EDUCATION—*(Supported by CIO)*

Issue: Bill provided federal grants-in-aid to help train additional doctors, dentists and nurses urgently needed armed forces and on home front. Key Vote came on Pastore (D. R.I.) amendment to encourage expanded enrollment in medical training schools. Amendment defeated Oct. 4, 1951.

Vote: For the Pastore amendment ..... 23 (R)
Against the Pastore amendment ..... 42 (W)

Result: No further action taken on bill.

7. AID TO LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH UNITS—*(Supported by CIO)*

Issue: Bill authorized federal aid to local communities to initiate and expand public health units. Bill passed Mar. 16, 1951.

Vote: For aid to local public health units ..... 38 (R)
Against aid to local public health units ..... 35 (W)

Result: Passage of bill by Senate was a forward step, but House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee sat on the measure.

8. PUBLIC HOUSING UNITS—*Committee Amendment*

Issue: The House had authorized construction of only 5000 public housing units in 1953, which the Senate Appropriations Committee increased to 45,000 units. Committee amendment adopted June 3, 1952.

Vote: To provide for 45,000 public housing units ..... 37 (R)
To limit to 5000 units ..... 31 (W)

Result: Real estate lobby attempt to kill public housing program blocked, although only 35,000 units finally approved by Congress.

9. HILL EDUCATION AMENDMENT—Motion to Table *(Opposed by CIO)*

Issue: Hill (D. Ala.) amendment to the tidelands oil bill provided that federal income from off-shore oil leases be used for national defense during the emergency and then be used to improve the nation's schools. Vote came on Holland (D. Fla.) motion to table the amendment. Motion adopted Apr. 2, 1952.

Vote: For the Hill amendment ..... 36 (R)
Against the Hill amendment ..... 47 (W)

Result: Congress failed to use effective means to aid education and improve teacher salaries.

10. TIDELANDS OIL—Holland Substitute Bill *(Opposed by CIO)*

Issue: Senate Interior Committee bill retained federal ownership of off-shore oil resources valued at $40 billion. Holland (D. Fla.) substitute bill gave ownership of these resources to a few states. Holland bill passed Apr. 2, 1952.

Vote: To give away vitally needed oil resources ..... 50 (W)
To keep federal ownership of this national asset ..... 34 (R)

Result: Federal ownership of off-shore oil resources preserved by President Truman's veto of the bill. No attempt made to override veto.

11. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY—Recommittal *(Opposed by CIO)*

Issue: Last chance opportunity for U. S. participation with Canada in construction of vitally-needed St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project. Vote came on O'Conor (D. Md.) motion to return bill to committee. Motion adopted June 18, 1952.

Vote: For the St. Lawrence Project ..... 40 (R)
Against the Project ..... 43 (W)

Result: Recommittal of bill killed U. S. participation in St. Lawrence Project.

12. ALASKA STATEHOOD—Recommittal *(Opposed by CIO)*

Issue: The granting of statehood to Alaska was blocked by the Smathers (D. Fla.) motion to recommit the bill to Committee. Opponents of civil rights legislation do not want additional Senators and Representatives who are likely to vote for such legislation. Smathers motion adopted Feb. 27, 1952.

Vote: To recommit the bill ..... 45 (W)
Against recommittal ..... 44 (R)

Result: No further action taken on statehood for Alaska or Hawaii.

13. EUROPEAN AID—Dirksen Amendment *(Opposed by CIO)*

Issue: Dirksen (R. Ill.) amendment proposed to slash $500 million from 1952 authorization of ECA funds for European Recovery Program. Amendment defeated Aug. 31, 1951.

Vote: For the Dirksen fund-slashing amendment ..... 31 (W)
Against the Dirksen amendment ..... 41 (R)

Result: Senate later cut authorization for European economic aid by $250 million. This was only partially restored by final action on bill.

14. EUROPEAN AID—Benton Amendment *(Supported by CIO)*

Issue: Benton (D. Conn.) amendment proposed that European aid be provided in a way to discourage cartels and monopoly and to encourage development of the free trade union movements of Europe. Amendment adopted Aug. 31, 1951.

Vote: For the Benton amendment ..... 36 (R)
Against the Benton amendment ..... 31 (W)

Result: Passage of amendment struck blow at European monopolies and gave a boost to free trade union movements.

15. MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM—Welker Amendment *(Opposed by CIO)*

Issue: Attempt by Sen. Welker (R. Idaho) to slash another $1 billion from the 1953 Mutual Security Program of economic, military, and technical assistance to free nations resisting Communist aggression. Amendment defeated May 27, 1952.

Vote: For the Welker amendment ..... 27 (W)
Against the Welker amendment ..... 35 (R)

Result: President Truman had requested $7.9 billion for the Mutual Security Program. Congress finally appropriated $6 billion for program.

16. McCARRAN BILL *(Opposed by CIO)*

Issue: Passage of McCarran Immigration bill over President's veto. Veto overridden June 27, 1952.

Vote: To override the veto ..... 57 (W)
To sustain the veto ..... 26 (R)

Result: Adopted over veto by both houses, McCarran law vests arbitrary powers over admission and deportation in hands of administrative officials; fosters concept of second class citizenship; perpetuates racial and nationality discrimination in immigration law.

17. WETBACK CONTROL FUNDS—Magnuson Amendt. *(Supported by CIO)*

Issue: Magnuson (D. Wash.) amendment would have increased funds for Immigration Service by $2 million to enforce ban on illegal migratory labor. Amendment defeated June 26, 1952.

Vote: For the Magnuson amendment ..... 17 (R)
Against the Magnuson amendment ..... 62 (W)

Result: Cheap "wetback" labor will continue to undermine U. S. workers' standard of living.

Reading The Senate Record

Symbol **R** means a **Right** vote, from viewpoint of the CIO.
Symbol **W** means a **Wrong** vote, from viewpoint of the CIO.
Symbol **Z** means Senator was **paired Right.**
Symbol **X** means Senator was **paired Wrong.**
Symbol **A** means Senator was **Absent** and **not paired.**
Symbol * means Senator was not in office at time of vote.

Stop The S-t-r-e-t-c-h In Your Wage Dollar!

	1. DPA—Byrd. Amdt.	2. DPA—Douglas Amdt. on WSB	3. DPA—Douglas Amdt. on Prices	4. DPA—Dirksen Amdt.	5. Jenner Amdt.	6. Medical Education	7. Public Health	8. Public Housing	9. Hill Education Amdt.	10. Tidelands Oil	11. St. Lawrence Seaway	12. Alaska Statehood	13. European Aid—Dirksen Amdt.	14. European Aid—Benton Amdt.	15. MSA—Welker Amdt.	16. McCarran Bill—Veto Vote	17. Wetback Control Funds
ALABAMA																	
Hill (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	A
Sparkman (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	Z	R	R	R	R	Z	A	A	R	W
ARIZONA																	
Hayden (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R
McFarland (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W
ARKANSAS																	
Fulbright (D)	W	R	R	R	A	A	R	A	R	R	X	W	A	A	R	W	W
McClellan (D)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	A	A	W	W
CALIFORNIA																	
Knowland (R)	W	A	W	A	W	W	R	A	W	W	Z	R	Z	A	A	W	R
Nixon (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
COLORADO																	
Johnson (D)	R	A	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
Millikin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
CONNECTICUT																	
Benton (D)	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
McMahon (D) (Died July 28, 1952)																	
DELAWARE																	
Frear (D)	W	W	W	R	A	X	X	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	Z	W	W
Williams (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W
FLORIDA																	
Holland (D)	W	W	W	R	W	X	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W
Smathers (D)	W	W	A	R	A	A	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W
GEORGIA																	
George (D)	W	W	W	R	A	X	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
Russell (D)	A	A	W	A	W	Z	R	A	W	W	A	W	A	R	R	A	A
IDAHO																	
Dworshak (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
Welker (R)	W	W	W	W	X	W	X	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	W
ILLINOIS																	
Dirksen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	Z	W	W	W	W	W	W
Douglas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
INDIANA																	
Capehart (R)	A	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	R	X	W	W
Jenner (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	X	X	W	W	W
IOWA																	
Gillette (D)	A	R	R	W	A	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W
Hickenlooper (R)	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	Z	W	A	A	W	W	W
KANSAS																	
Carlson (R)	A	A	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	X	W	W	R	X	A
Schoeppel (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
KENTUCKY																	
Clements (D)	R	R	W	R	W	A	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	A	W	W
Underwood (D)	W	R	W	R	R	X	*	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	A	R	W
LOUISIANA																	
Ellender (D)	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W
Long (D)	R	W	W	R	A	R	Z	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W
MAINE																	
Brewster (R)	X	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	Z	A	W	W	W	W	Z	W	A
Smith (R)	W	W	R	R	W	A	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	X	A
MARYLAND																	
Butler (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	X	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W
O'Conor (D)	W	W	R	W	A	X	W	A	R	W	W	R	A	A	Z	W	W
MASSACHUSETTS																	
Lodge (R)	X	W	A	A	A	W	Z	R	A	A	W	A	Z	A	R	Z	A
Saltonstall (R)	W	W	R	W	Z	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	A	A	A	R	W
MICHIGAN																	
Ferguson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	X	A	A	W	W
Moody (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MINNESOTA																	
Humphrey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Thye (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	X	A	R	R	R	W	A	W	R
MISSISSIPPI																	
Eastland (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	R	X	R	W	R	W	W
Stennis (D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W

	1. DPA—Byrd. Amdt.	2. DPA—Douglas Amdt. on WSB	3. DPA—Douglas Amdt. on Prices	4. DPA—Dirksen Amdt.	5. Jenner Amdt.	6. Medical Education	7. Public Health	8. Public Housing	9. Hill Education Amdt.	10. Tidelands Oil	11. St. Lawrence Seaway	12. Alaska Statehood	13. European Aid—Dirksen Amdt.	14. European Aid—Benton Amdt.	15. MSA—Welker Amdt.	16. McCarran Bill—Veto Vote	17. Wetback Control Funds
MISSOURI																	
Hennings (D)	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
Kem (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W
MONTANA																	
Ecton (R)	A	A	A	A	R	W	W	A	W	R	W	R	W	W	X	W	W
Murray (D)	Z	A	A	A	R	Z	R	A	R	R	Z	R	R	R	A	R	R
NEBRASKA																	
Butler (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	X	X	X	W	W	A	W	W	W
Seaton (R) (Appointed Dec. 10, 1951)	W	A	*	A	*	*	*	A	R	R	R	R	*	*	A	R	W
NEVADA																	
McCarran (D)	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	X	A	R	W	W
Malone (R)	A	A	W	A	W	W	R	A	R	R	W	W	X	A	W	W	A
NEW HAMPSHIRE																	
Bridges (R)	W	W	W	W	A	A	X	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W
Tobey (R)	R	W	A	R	A	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	A	Z	Z	A	R
NEW JERSEY																	
Hendrickson (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W
Smith (R)	W	W	W	A	A	W	R	R	W	A	W	Z	A	A	R	R	W
NEW MEXICO																	
Anderson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	A	A
Chavez (D)	R	R	R	A	R	Z	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	A
NEW YORK																	
Ives (R)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W
Lehman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA																	
Hoey (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
Smith (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA																	
Langer (R)	A	A	W	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	A	A
Young (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
OHIO																	
Bricker (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W
Taft (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	Z	Z	W	W	R	W	W	W	X	A	W
OKLAHOMA																	
Kerr (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	W	R	R	A	A	A
Monroney (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	A	A	X	W
OREGON																	
Cordon (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W
Morse (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA																	
Duff (R)	A	A	W	A	A	A	W	A	A	A	W	R	R	A	A	R	A
Martin (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
RHODE ISLAND																	
Green (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
Pastore (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
SOUTH CAROLINA																	
Johnston (D)	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	Z	W	W	W	X	W	W
Maybank (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	X	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA																	
Case (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
Mundt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
TENNESSEE																	
Kefauver (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	Z	R	Z	Z	R	R	R	W	A	A	A
McKellar (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	A	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
TEXAS																	
Connally (D)	R	W	W	R	A	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
Johnson (D)	W	W	W	R	R	Z	A	R	W	W	X	W	R	R	R	W	W
UTAH																	
Bennett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Watkins (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	X	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
VERMONT																	
Aiken (R)	A	W	W	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Flanders (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	R	Z	A	Z	W	A
VIRGINIA																	
Byrd (D)	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	X	X	W	X	W	W	W	W	W	A
Robertson (D)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W
WASHINGTON																	
Cain (R)	A	W	W	W	A	A	R	X	W	W	A	R	A	A	X	W	W
Magnuson (D)	R	A	R	A	R	Z	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA																	
Kilgore (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
Neely (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	W	R	Z	A	R	R	R
WISCONSIN																	
McCarthy (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	Z	W	W	W	W	W
Wiley (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	A	A	Z	W	W
WYOMING																	
Hunt (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W
O'Mahoney (D)	R	R	R	W	R	A	A	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A

Help Send A Better Congress To Washington!

The House Voting Record...

Here's a short description of each of the 16 key votes in the House of Representatives which are recorded on the next three pages. Read the description of these issues, then see how your Congressman voted on them.

1. DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT—Smith Amendment *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Dixiegop anti-labor coalition "request" to President Truman to use Taft-Hartley 80-day injunction against striking steelworkers. Smith (D. Va.) amendment adopted June 26, 1952.

VOTE: To use T-H injunction..... **228 (W)**
Against use of T-H injunction..... **164 (R)**

RESULT: Action gave strong encouragement to steel companies to prolong fight against steelworkers.

2. DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT—Lucas Amendment *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: The Lucas (D. Tex.) amendment provided a new Wage Stabilization Board, with a majority of public members, and stripped of disputes functions. Amendment adopted June 26, 1952.

VOTE: To restrict WSB..... **256 (W)**
To retain existing WSB..... **138 (R)**

RESULT: Adoption of crippling Ives-Lucas amendment deprived WSB of disputes function and limited board to advisory capacity; equal tripartite membership was retained.

3. DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT—Talle Amendment *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Virtually all price controls would have ended June 30, 1952 under the Talle (R. Ia.) amendment. Amendment adopted June 26, 1952.

VOTE: For the Talle amendment.....**210 (W)**
Againt the amendment..... **182 (R)**

RESULT: Although the Talle amendment was eliminated in conference, the final version of the DPA paved the way for further inflation.

4. DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT—Wheeler Amendment *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Rent controls will end Sept. 30, 1952 under the Wheeler (D. Ga.) amendment except in critical defense housing areas or where local governments specifically request extension. Amendment adopted June 26, 1952.

VOTE: To end rent controls Sept. 30..... **225 (W)**
To extend rent controls..... **170 (R)**

RESULT: Six million American families face sharp increases in rents.

5. DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT—Poage-Cole Amendt. *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Cost-plus pricing on every product at every stage of production and distribution was provided in the Poage (D. Tex.)-Cole (R. Kans.) amendment. Amendment defeated July 20, 1951.

VOTE: For cost-plus pricing..... **181 (W)**
Against cost-plus pricing..... **233 (R)**

RESULT: Later inclusion of the cost-plus procedure in the 1951 Defense Production Act set up one of the greatest roadblocks to effective price control.

6. SOCIAL SECURITY BILL *(Supported by CIO)*

ISSUE: Measure designed to raise old age and survivors benefits, preserve full rights to such benefits for permanently and totally disabled persons, and increase the amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits. Vote came on motion to suspend rules and pass bill. Bill failed to receive required two-thirds majority. Bill defeated May 19, 1952.

VOTE: For bill ..... **151 (R)**
Against bill .....**141 (W)**

RESULT: Although temporarily blocked by the American Medical Association lobby, popular demand for the measure was so great that the House later passed a similar bill. Final compromise bill enacted by Congress is meaningless for the disabled.

7. HOUSE RULES CHANGE—Cox Resolution *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Cox (D. Ga.) resolution repealed reforms in House procedures adopted in 1949 and restored to the House Rules Committee dictatorial control over legislation. Resolution adopted Jan. 3, 1951.

VOTE: To repeal House rules reforms.....**243 (W)**
To keep House rules reforms..... **180 (R)**

RESULT: Chairmen of House Committees deprived of right to by-pass Rules Committee bottleneck and get bills directly before House for vote.

8. SEGREGATED HOSPITAL FOR NEGRO VETERANS *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Bill authorized construction of a segregated hospital for Negro veterans. It attempted to place Federal approval on a policy of segregation. Vote came on motion by Rep. Powell (D. N.Y.) to strike enacting clause, thereby killing bill. Motion adopted June 6, 1951.

VOTE: To construct a Jim Crow hospital.....**117 (W)**
Against segregation ..... **223 (R)**

RESULT: Attempt to advance program of segregation was beaten.

9. PUBLIC HOUSING—Recommittal *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Senate-House Conference Report provided for construction of 35,000 public housing units in 1953. Rep. Fisher (D. Tex.) moved to return the report to conference with instructions to limit new construction to only 5000 units. Motion defeated July 2, 1952.

VOTE: To provide for 35,000 public housing units.....**193 (R)**
To limit to 5000 units..... **160 (W)**

RESULT: Final action by Congress provided for construction of 35,000 public housing units in 1953.

10. FARM LABOR—Poage Bill *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Bill provided for importation of Mexican farm labor under entirely inadequate safeguards. It did nothing to improve conditions of American farm workers. Bill passed June 27, 1951.

VOTE: For the Poage bill.....**240 (W)**
Against the Poage bill.....**139 (R)**

RESULT: Passage of Ellender-Poage bill led President Truman to ask Congress for corrective legislation.

11. TIDELANDS OIL BILL *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Bill forfeited federal ownership of offshore oil resources valued at $40 billion by turning over title to the states. It opened the door to exploitation by private oil interests. Bill passed July 30, 1951.

VOTE: To give away vitally needed oil resources.....**265 (W)**
To keep federal ownership .....**109 (R)**

RESULT: Federal ownership of offshore oil resources preserved by President Truman's veto of the bill. No attempt made to override veto.

12. PUBLIC POWER FUNDS—Keating Amendment *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Keating (R. N.Y.) amendment to Interior Dept. appropriation prohibited use of funds to build public power lines in certain areas. Amendment adopted May 2, 1951.

VOTE: Against construction of public power lines.....**226 (W)**
For construction of public power lines.....**165 (R)**

RESULT: Although later modified in the Senate, the amendment remained an obstacle in the operation of public power projects.

13. MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM—Vorys Amendment *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Vorys (R., O.) amendment cut over $615 million from the defense support fund authorization for Western European nations resisting Communist aggression. Amendment adopted May 23, 1952.

VOTE: For the Vorys amendment .....**221 (W)**
Against the Vorys amendment .....**137 (R)**

RESULT: Mutual Security Program seriously weakened despite protests of the President and top military leaders who warned that adequate aid was necessary in terms of America's security.

14. MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM—Vorys Amendment *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: This amendment by Vorys slashed $111 million from the fund authorization for Asia. Military and economic assistance was cut 10%; the Point 4 technical assistance program was cut 50%. Amendment adopted May 23, 1952.

VOTE: For the Vorys amendment .....**192 (W)**
Against the Vorys amendment .....**165 (R)**

RESULT: Another crippling blow to the Mutual Security Program.

15. McCARRAN BILL *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Passage of McCarran Immigration bill over President's veto. Veto overridden June 26, 1952.

VOTE: To over-ride the veto .....**278 (W)**
To sustain the veto .....**113 (R)**

RESULT: McCarran bill became law as a result of both House and Senate overriding the President's veto. The new law perpetuates racial and nationality discrimination and gives arbitrary powers to administrative officials.

16. MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM—Crawford Amendt. *(Opposed by CIO)*

ISSUE: Crawford (R. Mich.) amendment cut an additional $145 million from funds for military assistance to Western European nations. Amendment adopted June 28, 1952.

VOTE: For the Crawford amendment.....**172 (W)**
Against the Crawford amendment.....**167 (R)**

RESULT: Weakens our NATO allies resisting Communism.

Reading The House Record

Symbol **R** means a **Right** vote, from viewpoint of the CIO.
Symbol **W** means a **Wrong** vote, from viewpoint of the CIO.
Symbol **Z** means Representative was **paired Right.**
Symbol **X** means Representative was **paired Wrong.**
Symbol **A** means Representative was **Absent** and **not paired.**
Symbol * means Representative was not in office at time of vote.
Symbol † means Representative was not sworn in at time of vote.

Vote For A Better Congress

	1. DPA—Smith Amdt.	2. DPA—Lucas Amdt.	3. DPA—Talle Amdt.	4. DPA—Wheeler Amdt.	5. DPA—Poage-Cole Amdt.	6. Social Security	7. House Rules Change	8. Segregated Vet Hospital	9. Public Housing	10. Farm Labor Bill	11. Tidelands Oil	12. Public Power Funds	13. MSA—Europe	14. MSA—Asia	15. McCarran Bill—Veto Vote	16. MSA—Crawford Amdt.
ALABAMA																
3 Andrews (D)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
9 Battle (D)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R
1 Boykin (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	X	R	W	W	W	A	A	W	W
6 deGraffenried (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R
7 Elliott (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	A	R	A	R	R	W	R
2 Grant (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
8 Jones (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	X	R	R	R	W	W	R
5 Rains (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	R	W	R
4 Roberts (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R
ARIZONA																
1 Murdock (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	A	R	R	R	W	R
2 Patten (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	Z	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
ARKANSAS																
1 Gathings (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
7 Harris (D)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
5 Hays (D)	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	X	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R
2 Mills (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	R	W	R
6 Norrell (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	W	W
4 Tackett (D)	A	A	A	A	R	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	X	A	A
3 Trimble (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	X	W	R	R	R	W	R
CALIFORNIA																
7 Allen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8 Anderson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
11 Bramblett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	X	X	W	W
18 Doyle (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	Z	Z	R	R
2 Engle (D)	R	W	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	W	X	R	A	X	R	W
4 Havenner (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	Z	Z	R	R
12 Hillings (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	A	W	W	W	A	A	W	W
20 Hinshaw (R)	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	A	W	W	W	X	W	R	W	W
19 Holifield (D)	R	R	R	R	Z	A	R	R	R	R	W	Z	Z	Z	R	R
9 Hunter (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W
16 Jackson (R)	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	W	W	W	X	X	X	W	W
3 Johnson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	W	W	W	R	A	A	W	R
17 King (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	Z	Z	R	R
15 McDonough (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
23 McKinnon (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	W	W	R	Z	Z	R	R
6 Miller (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	Z	R	R	W	R	Z	Z	R	R
22 Phillips (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
13 Poulson (R)	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	A	W	W	A	W	A	A	W	W
1 Scudder (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W
5 Shelley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
21 Sheppard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	Z	Z	W	R
10 Werdel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	X	W	W	X	X	W	W
14 Yorty (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
COLORADO																
4 Aspinall (D)	Z	Z	Z	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	Z
3 Chenoweth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	X	W	W	W	W	W
2 Hill (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1 Rogers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R
CONNECTICUT																
3 McGuire (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 Morano (R)	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	X	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	A
5 Patterson (R)	R	W	R	R	R	A	W	A	R	R	W	W	A	A	R	W
1 Ribicoff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R
AL Sadlak (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
2 Seely-Brown (R)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	A
DELAWARE																
AL Boggs (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A
FLORIDA																
2 Bennett (D)	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R
5 Herlong (D)	X	X	X	X	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	A	Z	W	R
4 Lantaff (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R
1 McMullen (D)	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R
6 Rogers (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	X	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
3 Sikes (D)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	A	W	X	W	W	R	W	Z
GEORGIA																
10 Brown (D)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R
4 Camp (D)	W	W	R	R	W	A	W	W	A	W	X	R	R	W	W	R
2 Cox (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R
5 Davis (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 Forrester (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	W	W	R
7 Lanham (D)	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	X	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
1 Preston (D)	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	R	X	X	R	R	R	W	R
6 Vinson (D)	X	X	Z	Z	W	A	W	X	R	W	X	A	A	A	X	Z
8 Wheeler (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W
9 Wood (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	R
IDAHO																
2 Budge (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1 Wood (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	X	A	W	W
ILLINOIS																
16 Allen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	X	X	W	W
17 Arends (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X
26 Bishop (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 Busbey (R)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W
19 Chiperfield (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
13 Church (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1 Dawson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R
8 Gordon (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R
10 Hoffman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
23 Jenison (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

	1. DPA—Smith Amdt.	2. DPA—Lucas Amdt.	3. DPA—Talle Amdt.	4. DPA—Wheeler Amdt.	5. DPA—Poage-Cole Amdt.	6. Social Security	7. House Rules Change	8. Segregated Vet Hospital	9. Public Housing	10. Farm Labor Bill	11. Tidelands Oil	12. Public Power Funds	13. MSA—Europe	14. MSA—Asia	15. McCarran Bill—Veto Vote	16. MSA—Crawford Amdt.
ILLINOIS (Continued)																
12 Jonas (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
5 Kluczynski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	Z
4 McVey (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
21 Mack (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	Z	R	A	A	R	R
15 Mason (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	X	W	W	W	W	W
6 O'Brien (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
25 Price (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
14 Reed (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
7 Sabath (D)	A	A	Z	A	R	A	R	Z	A	R	R	R	Z	Z	A	Z
11 Sheehan (R)	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	Z	A	R	A	W	W	W	W	W
20 Simpson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
22 Springer (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2 Vail (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X
18 Velde (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Z	W	W	W	W	W	W
24 Vursell (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9 Yates (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
INDIANA																
4 Adair (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	X	W	W	W	W	W	W
5 Beamer (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X
7 Bray (R)	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W
11 Brownson (R)	R	W	W	W	R	A	W	Z	A	W	X	W	W	R	W	W
3 Crumpacker (R)	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8 Denton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2 Halleck (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W
6 Harden (R)	R	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
10 Harvey (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1 Madden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9 Wilson (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	X
IOWA																
5 Cunningham (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W
6 Dolliver (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
3 Gross (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W
8 Hoeven (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	R	X	X	W	W
7 Jensen (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4 LeCompte (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W
1 Martin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2 Talle (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	A	A	W	W
KANSAS																
1 Cole (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 George (R)	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5 Hope (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	R
4 Rees (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2 Scrivner (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6 Smith (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W
KENTUCKY																
8 Bates (D)	A	A	A	A	R	A	W	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	A
4 Chelf (D)	W	R	W	R	R	A	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R
9 Golden (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	W
1 Gregory (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	Z	R	R	W	W	R
3 Morton (R)	R	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	A	W	Z	W	R	W	X	R
7 Perkins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	W	W	Z
5 Spence (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6 Watts (D)	W	R	R	R	R	A	*	W	A	W	A	A	W	W	W	R
2 Vacant (Whitaker (D) died 12/15/51)																
LOUISIANA																
8 Allen (D)	A	A	A	A	R	R	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	A	A
2 Boggs (D)	W	W	R	R	A	R	W	X	R	X	W	W	R	R	W	R
4 Brooks (D)	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R
1 Hebert (D)	R	W	R	W	R	A	W	X	A	W	W	X	Z	Z	W	X
7 Larcade (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	A	X	W	A	W	W	W	A
6 Morrison (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	W	W	R	R	R	R	Z
5 Passman (D)	R	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 Willis (D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	X	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	A
MAINE																
1 Hale (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	X	W	R	A	W	R
3 McIntire (R)	W	W	W	W	*	A	*	*	W	*	*	*	W	R	W	W
2 Nelson (R)	R	W	X	R	R	A	R	A	A	W	W	W	X	A	W	W
MARYLAND																
6 Beall (R)	W	R	R	W	R	A	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
2 Devereux (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
4 Fallon (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	X
3 Garmatz (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
1 Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5 Sasscer (D)	A	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	A	A
MASSACHUSETTS																
6 Bates (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4 Donohue (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	Z
2 Furcolo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A
8 Goodwin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
10 Herter (R)	W	W	R	R	Z	A	W	Z	A	R	W	W	A	A	R	A
1 Heselton (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
11 Kennedy (D)	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	R	Z	R	A	A	R	R
7 Lane (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
12 McCormack (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R
14 Martin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9 Nicholson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 Philbin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	A	
5 Rogers (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
13 Wigglesworth (R)	W	W	R	R	R	A	W	A	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R

(Continued on next page)

HOUSE VOTING RECORD

(Continued from previous page)

	1. DPA—Smith Amdt.	2. DPA—Lucas Amdt.	3. DPA—Talle Amdt.	4. DPA—Wheeler Amdt.	5. DPA—Poage-Cole Amdt.	6. Social Security	7. House Rules Change	8. Segregated Vet Hospital	9. Public Housing	10. Farm Labor Bill	11. Tidelands Oil	12. Public Power Funds	13. MSA—Europe	14. MSA—Asia	15. McCarran Bill—Veto Vote	16. MSA—Crawford Amdt.
MICHIGAN																
12 Bennett (R)	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W
6 Blackney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8 Crawford (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
15 Dingell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	Z	Z	Z	R	R	R	R
17 Dondero (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5 Ford (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R
4 Hoffman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
16 Lesinski (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 Machrowicz (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	Z
2 Meader (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
13 O'Brien (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	W	R	R	R
11 Potter (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	A
14 Rabaut (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	Z	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R
3 Shafer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9 Thompson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
7 Wolcott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
10 Woodruff (R)	W	W	W	X	X	W	W	R	A	Z	A	A	A	A	A	X
MINNESOTA																
7 Andersen (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
1 Andresen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8 Blatnik (D)	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z
9 Hagen (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
5 Judd (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	Z
4 McCarthy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6 Marshall (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
2 O'Hara (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	X	X	W	W
3 Wier (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MISSISSIPPI																
4 Abernethy (D)	A	A	A	A	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	X	A
6 Colmer (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
1 Rankin (D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	A	W
3 Smith (D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R
2 Whitten (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	X	W	R	W	W	W	W	R
7 Williams (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
5 Winstead (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
MISSOURI																
6 Armstrong (R)	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	A	W	A	A	W	W
11 Bakewell (R)	R	W	R	R	A	*	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R
5 Bolling (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9 Cannon (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
8 Carnahan (D)	A	A	A	A	R	R	R	A	A	Z	R	R	R	R	A	A
12 Curtis (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	X	W	W	W	W
4 Irving (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	R	R
10 Jones (D)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	A	A	W	R	R	W	R	W	R
13 Karsten (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 Magee (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	R	Z	R	R	R	R
2 Moulder (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	W	Z	R	Z	Z	R	R
7 Short (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 Welch (D)	Z	Z	Z	A	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	Z	Z	A	A
MONTANA																
2 D'Ewart (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	A	W	A	A	W	W
1 Mansfield (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	†	R	R	W	R	Z	R	R	W	R
NEBRASKA																
2 Buffett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W
1 Curtis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 Harrison (R)	W	W	W	W	*	A	*	*	W	*	*	*	W	W	W	W
4 Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
NEVADA																
AL Baring (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	Z	W	W	W	W	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE																
2 Cotton (R)	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1 Merrow (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	A	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	R
NEW JERSEY																
11 Addonizio (D)	Z	Z	Z	Z	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	Z
3 Auchincloss (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	X	W	W	W	R	W	R
8 Canfield (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
6 Case (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R
5 Eaton (R)	X	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	A	W	A	A	W	A	X	A
2 Hand (R)	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
14 Hart (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 Howell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
12 Kean (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	A
9 Osmers (R)	R	W	W	W	*	A	*	*	W	*	*	*	W	R	R	W
10 Rodino (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
13 Sieminski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7 Widnall (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	R	W	R
1 Wolverton (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
NEW MEXICO																
AL Dempsey (D)	A	A	A	A	R	R	W	A	W	W	A	R	A	A	A	A
AL Fernandez (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R

GIVE A BUCK TO PAC!

	1. DPA—Smith Amdt.	2. DPA—Lucas Amdt.	3. DPA—Talle Amdt.	4. DPA—Wheeler Amdt.	5. DPA—Poage-Cole Amdt.	6. Social Security	7. House Rules Change	8. Segregated Vet Hospital	9. Public Housing	10. Farm Labor Bill	11. Tidelands Oil	12. Public Power Funds	13. MSA—Europe	14. MSA—Asia	15. McCarran Bill—Veto Vote	16. MSA—Crawford Amdt.
NEW YORK																
8 Anfuso (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	A
25 Buckley (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	Z	A	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z
44 Butler (R)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
15 Celler (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z
4 Clemente (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z
39 Cole (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	A	W	R	W	A
17 Coudert (R)	W	W	R	R	R	A	W	Z	R	W	W	X	X	X	W	Z
6 Delaney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
24 Dollinger (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
18 Donovan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A
23 Fine (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
28 Gamble (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
1 Greenwood (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	*	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R
27 Gwinn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Z	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X
37 Hall, E. A. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	A	A	A	W	W	R	R	A
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	W	A	W	W	X	X	W	X
11 Heffernan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A
7 Heller (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z
21 Javits (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
31 Kearney (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	W	A	A	W	X
40 Keating (R)	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W
10 Kelly (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
9 Keogh (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R
34 Kilburn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	A	W	A	W	W	W	W	X
19 Klein (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R
3 Latham (R)	W	W	W	R	R	A	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
26 McGrath (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	Z	Z	R	R
42 Miller (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
14 Multer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
16 Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	Z	R	Z	R	R	R	R
32 O'Brien (D) (Sworn in 4/9/52)	R	R	R	R	*	R	*	*	R	*	*	*	R	R	R	R
41 Ostertag (R)	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	X	X	R	W
13 O'Toole (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	Z	R	R
22 Powell (D)	Z	Z	A	A	R	A	R	R	A	Z	R	Z	R	R	A	A
43 Radwan (R)	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W
45 Reed (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W
36 Riehlman (R)	W	W	R	W	R	A	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	W
12 Rooney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
20 Roosevelt (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z
5 Ross (R) (Sworn in 2/26/52)	W	W	R	W	*	R	*	*	W	*	*	*	W	R	R	W
29 St. George (R)	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	X	X	W	W
38 Taber (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	X	W	X	X	W	W
33 Taylor (R)	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W
30 Wharton (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	A
35 Williams (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	X	W	W	W	W
NORTH CAROLINA																
3 Barden (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	X	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1 Bonner (D)	W	W	W	R	R	A	W	X	W	W	X	W	A	X	W	A
7 Carlyle (D)	A	A	A	A	W	A	W	W	A	X	W	W	A	A	A	A
5 Chatham (D)	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	R	W	X	X	A	A	A	W	R
4 Cooley (D)	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	X	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R
8 Deane (D)	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	R	Z	Z	W	R
9 Doughton (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A
6 Durham (D)	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	X	W	X	X	W	R	R	W	R
10 Jones, H. C. (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	A
11 Jones, W. W. (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2 Kerr (D)	W	W	R	R	W	A	A	W	R	W	W	R	A	A	R	R
12 Redden (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	X	X	X	A	A	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA																
AL Aandahl (R)	A	A	A	A	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	R	A	A	A	A
AL Burdick (R)	A	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	W	W	A	X
OHIO																
14 Ayres (R)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W
AL Bender (R)	W	W	R	W	R	A	R	R	A	R	X	W	W	W	W	W
8 Betts (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
22 Bolton (R)	W	W	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
16 Bow (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
11 Brehm (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	A	W	W	W	W	W
7 Brown (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X
5 Clevenger (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
21 Crosser (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	†	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 Elston (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
20 Feighan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
18 Hays (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	W
2 Hess (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
10 Jenkins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
19 Kirwan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A
4 McCulloch (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
17 McGregor (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6 Polk (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R
9 Reams (Ind.)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	A	A	W	R	
3 Schenck (R)	W	W	W	W	*	W	*	*	W	*	*	*	W	W	W	W
15 Secrest (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	X	X	W	W
12 Vorys (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W
13 Weichel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
OKLAHOMA																
3 Albert (D)	A	A	A	A	R	A	R	W	A	W	W	R	A	A	A	A
8 Belcher (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	X
5 Jarman (D)	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R
6 Morris (D)	A	A	A	A	R	A	R	W	A	W	W	R	A	A	A	A
1 Vacant (Schwabe (R) Died 4/2/52)																
4 Steed (D)	A	A	A	A	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	A
2 Stigler (D)	A	A	A	A	R	R	R	W	A	W	W	R	Z	Z	A	A
7 Wickersham (D)	A	A	A	A	R	A	R	W	A	W	W	R	A	A	A	A

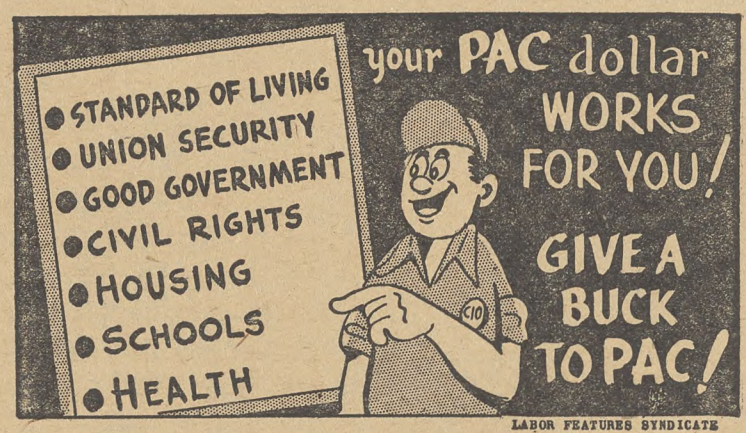
HOUSE VOTING RECORD

(Continued from previous page)

	1. DPA—Smith Amdt.	2. DPA—Lucas Amdt.	3. DPA—Talle Amdt.	4. DPA—Wheeler Amdt.	5. DPA—Poage-Cole Amdt.	6. Social Security	7. House Rules Change	8. Segregated Vet Hospital	9. Public Housing	10. Farm Labor Bill	11. Tidelands Oil	12. Public Power Funds	13. MSA—Europe	14. MSA—Asia	15. McCarran Bill—Veto Vote	16. MSA—Crawford Amdt.
OREGON																
3 Angell (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	†	A	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W
4 Ellsworth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	W
1 Norblad (R)	W	W	R	W	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
2 Stockman (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
PENNSYLVANIA																
1 Barrett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
33 Buchanan (D)	R	R	R	R	*	R	*	*	R	*	*	*	R	R	R	R
15 Bush (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
14 Carrigg (R)	R	R	W	W	*	R	*	*	R	*	*	*	W	W	W	W
4 Chudoff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
30 Corbett (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W
9 Dague (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	X	X	W	W
29 Denny (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
32 Eberharter (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R
12 Fenton (R)	A	A	A	A	R	W	W	R	A	R	W	W	W	W	X	A
11 Flood (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R
31 Fulton (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R
19 Gavin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
25 Graham (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2 Granahan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5 Green (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
7 James (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A
28 Kearns (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	Z	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R
27 Kelley (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	Z	R	Z	R	Z	R	R	R	R
8 King (R)	R	W	W	W	*	A	*	*	W	*	*	*	W	R	W	X
21 Lind (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
16 McConnell (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
24 Morgan (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R
18 Mumma (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
10 O'Neill (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R
13 Rhodes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
26 Saylor (R)	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	W	W
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	W	W	R	W	R	A	W	A	R	A	W	W	A	A	W	X
6 Scott, Hugh, Jr., (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	A	W	R	R	R	R
17 Simpson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W
23 Sittler (R)	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W
22 Van Zandt (R)	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
20 Walter (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R
RHODE ISLAND																
2 Fogarty (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 Forand (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA																
4 Bryson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R
3 Dorn (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	X	R	W	W	R	X	X	W	W
6 McMillan (D)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	W	W
5 Richards (D)	A	A	A	A	W	R	W	X	A	W	W	W	R	R	A	A
2 Riley (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R
1 Rivers (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	R
SOUTH DAKOTA																
2 Berry (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
1 Lovre (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
TENNESSEE																
2 Baker (R)	A	W	W	R	W	R	W	A	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
9 Cooper (D)	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	A	W	W	R	R	R	W	R
10 Davis (D)	A	A	A	A	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	R	W	R	A	A
5 Evins (D)	A	A	A	A	W	R	R	A	A	X	X	R	W	R	A	A
3 Frazier (D)	A	A	A	A	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	A	A
4 Gore (D)	A	A	A	A	W	A	R	W	R	W	R	A	W	R	A	A
8 Murray (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W
6 Priest (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	A	R	W	R
1 Reece (R)	A	A	X	A	W	W	W	R	A	R	W	W	W	W	X	X
7 Sutton (D)	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	W	A	A	R	R	W	W	A	A
TEXAS																
3 Beckworth (D)	A	A	A	A	R	A	R	W	A	W	W	R	A	A	A	A
15 Bentsen (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	R	W	R	W	R
17 Burleson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
2 Combs (D)	Z	R	Z	R	R	A	R	W	A	W	W	R	R	R	W	A
21 Fisher (D)	W	X	X	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R
13 Ikard (D)	W	W	W	W	*	W	*	*	W	*	*	*	W	W	W	R
20 Kilday (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	R
12 Lucas (D)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
14 Lyle (D)	X	A	X	A	X	W	W	A	A	W	W	R	R	W	A	A
19 Mahon (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	R
1 Patman (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R
7 Pickett (D) (Resigned 6/19/52)	X	X	X	X	W	W	W	W	*	W	W	W	W	W	A	X
11 Poage (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	R
4 Rayburn (D) Speaker																
16 Regan (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	A
18 Rogers (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X
6 Teague (D)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
8 Thomas (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	W	W	W	R
9 Thompson (D)	A	A	A	A	W	A	R	W	A	W	W	R	R	R	A	A
10 Thornberry (D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R
5 Wilson (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R

	1. DPA—Smith Amdt.	2. DPA—Lucas Amdt.	3. DPA—Talle Amdt.	4. DPA—Wheeler Amdt.	5. DPA—Poage-Cole Amdt.	6. Social Security	7. House Rules Change	8. Segregated Vet Hospital	9. Public Housing	10. Farm Labor Bill	11. Tidelands Oil	12. Public Power Funds	13. MSA—Europe	14. MSA—Asia	15. McCarran Bill—Veto Vote	16. MSA—Crawford Amdt.
UTAH																
2 Bosone (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	Z	R	R	R	W	R
1 Granger (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	Z	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R
VERMONT																
AL Prouty (R)	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	A	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R
VIRGINIA																
4 Abbitt (D)	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W
6 Burton (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R
9 Fugate (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	X	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R
3 Gary (D)	W	W	R	R	R	A	W	X	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R
2 Hardy (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R
7 Harrison (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1 Robeson (D)	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	A	W	W
8 Smith (D)	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	X	W	W	R	W	W	R
5 Stanley (D)	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A
WASHINGTON																
4 Holmes (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W
5 Horan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	†	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
2 Jackson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Z
3 Mack (R)	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W
1 Mitchell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	Z
6 Tollefson (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W
WEST VIRGINIA																
3 Bailey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R
4 Burnside (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R
6 Hedrick (D)	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R
5 Kee (D)	R	R	R	R	*	R	*	*	R	*	R	*	R	R	Z	R
1 Ramsay (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	A
2 Staggers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
WISCONSIN																
8 Byrnes (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2 Davis (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9 Hull (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W
5 Kersten (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	A	W	A	W	R
10 O'Konski (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	A	R	Z	R	R	W	W	W	W
7 Vacant (Murray (R) Died 4/29/52)																
1 Smith (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	X
6 Van Pelt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 Withrow (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W
4 Zablocki (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
WYOMING																
AL Harrison (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

Political Action Is A Bread And Butter Matter . . .



. . . So Register!
. . . Give A Buck To PAC!
. . . And Vote!

'Let People Know The Truth'

By JACK KROLL
Director, CIO-PAC

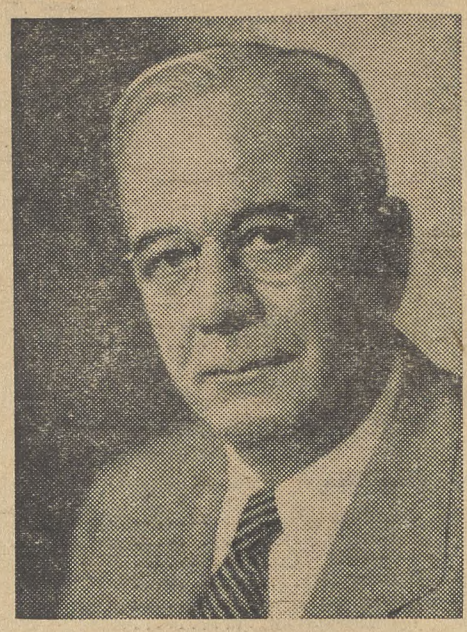
WE STAND on the threshold of a great debate upon issues that are vital to us all—issues that mean bread and butter for our people, and mean peace or war for the whole world.

We Americans have less than three months in which to reach a decision that will mould the social and economic policy of our government for years to come.

We have reason to be thankful that the method of our country is the method of political action. Our course will not be fixed by any decree but a great surge of democratic expression of the popular will.

We of the CIO have a great responsibility in this regard. Already we know the necessity of political action. The crisis that we face in 1952 is a challenge, but an accustomed challenge. The crisis of 1952 differs only in the magnitude of the decision to be made.

As we have experience in these matters, we have a duty to our fellow citizens, not to make up their minds for them, but to inform them of the facts.



When the people know the truth, we can have the most complete faith in the rightness of their decision.

The question before us in this campaign is not wholly one of candidates. They are important, and they are to be judged upon their records, their character and their platforms. But they are chiefly important by reason of the principles for which they stand. A decision based on personalities alone is far less to be trusted than one resting upon the real issues at stake.

These issues make 1952 a clear cut turning point in our history. The choice before us is between going forward with a liberal program, and going backward toward the policies and the conditions of half a century ago.

One thing we may be sure of: a nation does not stand still, it must advance or retreat.

The road ahead leads to a country of peaceful and serene homes, in a peaceful and secure world. The road back leads to unemployment, breadlines and depression.

These being the choices, we of the CIO have a big job to do in the next three months. We must be messengers of the facts, and carry them to all our fellow citizens. Having informed ourselves, we must act.

For it is not enough to know the record, or to tell the record to the world, if neither we nor others do anything about it.

Political action is no action at all unless it is completed, unless it is brought to the final realization of the ballot box.

To bring this about takes organization. We canont have that without work and money.

We have already in our political action committees, national, state and local, a broad foundation. For us, meeting the challenge of 1952 is the high point of our continuous effort for civic betterment. To be successful, we must by all means within our command make sure that this high point is high enough.

Wherever in the land registration books still are open, we must register, and urge others to register, so that their right to vote in November will be secure.

From our registration drives, we must turn to getting out the vote, so that the election of 1952 will be a true expression of the will of our people. Every vote not cast is a vote against our country.

Now the time is short. Within three months we must turn plans and projects into action and results. If all who have faith in the future will help, if all who believe the job is worthwhile will take part, we cannot fail.

This Is Your CIO-PAC

1. What Is PAC?

The purpose of the CIO Political Action Committee is to advance the general welfare by political action. It is made up of local and state committees of CIO members and a national executive board, whose members are Philip Murray, chairman; David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer; Jack Kroll, director; Joseph Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, James B. Carey, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Jacob Potofsky, Michael Quill, Walter Reuther, Emil Rieve, Al Hartnett, Emil Mazey, T. M. McCormick, William Pollock, Frank Rosenblum, Desmond Walker and Carlton Werkau.

2. Why Are We In Politics

Because the welfare and security of all Americans depend on good officials—good mayors, good congressmen, good presidents—and politics is the process by which we elect officials. Our country will have good officials only if its people are good citizens, who do their part to elect good men.

3. How Does PAC Work?

PAC reports the facts about issues and the records of the candidates. PAC block workers and shop stewards canvass their areas. They carry on registration drives and try to get out the vote on election day so that the result will be a true decision of a majority of the people.

4. What Is The Political Program Of The CIO?

The CIO stands for world peace founded on justice, freedom and security. The CIO stands for peace for the United States, secured by preparedness and strength, in which the welfare of our people shall be maintained by wise policies and just laws.

In particular, the CIO stands for full mobilization on the basis of equal sacrifice by all, the re-establishment of fair labor-management legislation, for adequate education, housing, health, social security and farm programs, for taxes levied upon those able to pay, for laws to guarantee the civil rights to every citizen.

PAC works to elect candidates who support these policies of the CIO. State and local PACs have programs for their own communities.

5. What Is The Long Range Program?

The CIO seeks the direct election of the President by popular vote, the modernizing of Congress by abolishing the Senate filibuster and by the appointment of committee chairmen on the basis of merit. The CIO seeks fair registration laws free of red tape and complicated rules, and works for free and open primaries, equal legislative districts, and adequate pay for public officials.

6. Is The PAC A Political Party?

PAC is not a political party. The CIO convention has consistently declared:

"The CIO-PAC is directed to continue to act on an independent, non-partisan basis, giving support to the progressive forces in the two major parties, basing its judgment of candidates upon their records and platforms."

7. Does PAC Work Alone?

The PAC cooperates as broadly as possible with other labor groups, farmers, professional men, consumers and all other citizens of good will who have the same ideals of public welfare.

8. Where Does PAC Get Its Money?

PAC funds come in election years from the voluntary contributions of CIO members and from union contributions in between elections.

9. Where Does The Money Go?

Of every dollar given, half is used by local and state PACs, the other half is used by the CIO-PAC to aid worthy candidates for city, state and national offices, for research and information, and for services to the state and local political action committees.

Every American Controls A Vote

EVERY American is a political boss—he controls one vote.

He can swing his vote to the candidates and party of his choice, or he can throw it away.

A wise boss knows his one vote is his greatest political asset; it is the key to his political power. So he will be careful to preserve it, by registering, so that he will be able to act with force on election day. Only a foolish boss will let his ballot go by default, without benefit to himself, his community or his country.

Having made sure that his vote will be an effective factor, an American political boss will know the issues; not just the propaganda but the facts. He will go over the platforms of the parties, and the declarations of the candidates. And he will place more weight on performance than he does on promises.

When he has made up his mind about the issues, when he has framed his own policy, then the one-vote boss may form alliances with other one-vote bosses, and together they will campaign, and raise money—by giving dollars to their PAC, for example, to place their joint policies into effect.

But the foundation of political action remains the individual boss, controlling one vote.

Register, and be sure of your own.

Facts Are Ammunition For PAC

Speakers Book Of Facts

This speakers handbook gives a broad factual analysis of the records and the platforms of the parties and goes into all the leading issues of the 1952 campaign. $1.

'52 Facts!!!

This series of handbooks takes up Prices, Taxes, Taft-Hartley, Corruption, Foreign Policy and Politics —one issue to a book—and reviews the record of each. 3c each, $25 a 1000.

Posters

The CIO-PAC offers a striking series of posters, suitable for plants, billboards or union halls, in bold, bright colors. Posters emphasize the need of registration and voting.

Leaflets

Everything We Have, Roses 'Round Your Door, How We Win, My Daddy is a Blockworker, This is PAC are samples of the hard hitting PAC leaflets available for the 1952 campaign.

ORDER NOW!

A complete list of publications and other available materials will be supplied on request. Write to

CIO Political Action Committee
1346 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 6, D. C.

1952's Biggest Bargain Is Your Buck For PAC

Facts For '52—

Not Enough People Is Trouble With Politics

"THE ONLY trouble with people in politics is that there aren't enough of them."

That's the comment of the CIO Political Action Committee, set forth in the latest in its "Facts" series—"'52 Facts About Politics."

"Politics," the new pamphlet explains, "is simply how the people run their business. If they don't tend to their business somebody is going to 'give them the business.'"

Politics are involved in our everyday lives in many ways, PAC points out, and it lists a few examples. Politics:

1. "Involves how children are educated, whether they have adequate buildings and well-trained teachers."

2. "Decides how much pay checks are whittled down by taxes."

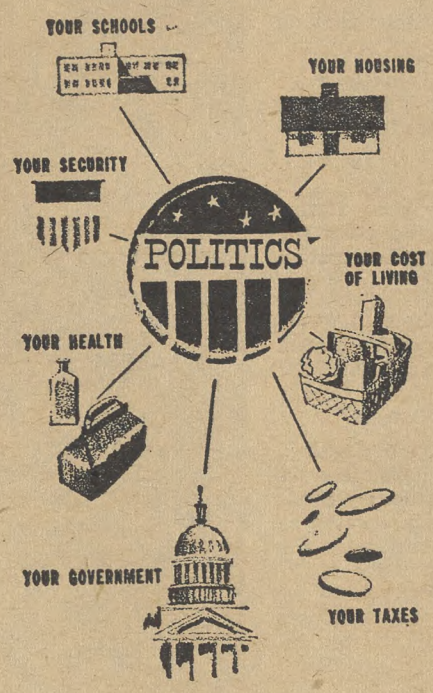
3. "Decides whether a worker suffering severe illness gets insurance to tide over his family or whether they have to go on relief.

4. "Decides whether farmers get fair prices for their crops . . . adequate protection against natural disasters such as droughts . . . good roads to town or muddy ones."

"All this is politics," the PAC notes, adding:

"There are not enough people running for office, working in local and national political groups, not enough people who register and vote."

Turning to statistics, the pamphlet observes that the total vote in the 1948



presidential election was 48,836,579.

But, it adds, nearly 100 million people were 21 or older and eligible to vote.

In 1950, the story was worse. In the congressional elections that year, only 40,500,000 voted. That was only slightly more than two-fifths of those old enough to vote.

"The people can repossess the government if they want to. New voters can elect national, state and local officers, change government policies, demand —and get—better public services, better schools, better housing, better national and international programs," the pamphlet contends.

"All they have to do is work—in politics."

Turning its attention to charges that politics are dirty and shabby, PAC offers a sharp denial. There's nothing shabby or dirty even about partisan politics, it continues.

"The only thing shabby and dirty may be some politicians—and the people can change the politicians if they want to," PAC points out.

"It isn't very smart for people who believe in democracy to make fun of politicians as a class, to mock them and look down upon them," the pamphlet cautions.

"Politics can be a clean business—and one of the most important classes of business in the world.

"The more people who vote, who work in party organizations, the cleaner and more truly representative our democracy will be," PAC continues.

Turning its attention to the vital issues which politics affect, the pamphlet notes the jump in prices since Korea as a major item.

"The reason prices are higher is that the conservative coalition in Congress planned it that way," PAC notes, detailing the way Congress protected profits at the consumer's expense.

Other such political problems, detailed in the PAC pamphlet, are schools, health needs, housing, taxes and foreign policy.

"Working men and women in the factories, on the farms, in the offices and in the homes can elect a President, a majority of Congress, and most of the state and city officials," PAC pointed out.

"But they can't do it without working in politics," it continues, and concludes with this observation:

"The more people who work in politics in 1952, the better our government will be in 1953."

Book Review—

New Manual Is 'Answer Man' On Labor Issues Of The Day

SOMETIME you've probably been quizzed about what one book you'd rather have if you were shipwrecked on a desert island.

Well, the CIO has just issued a volume which might not be much use on a desert island, but can certainly be warmly recommended to all active CIO'ers who want to keep well informed on the labor issues of the day.

If a union member could have only one book to help him do this, he wouldn't go wrong if he picked the CIO Educational Manual—1952-53, just issued by the National CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

Between the orange paper covers of this big volume, handily divided into seven main subjects, are the answers to just about every important question that concerns a worker and his family today—on the job, at home, in the community, at the polls, in the union.

The manual is a ready reference book for any subject an intelligent CIO member might want to know about. Not only does it take up all the main current issues on which the CIO has taken a stand, but it gives the basic facts upon which CIO policy on these issues is based.

Do you know what unemployment insurance benefits or workmen's compensation are paid in your state? How did your senators and congressmen vote on important issues in '52? What is the Point 4 program and why does the CIO support it?

What's all the squabble about that is now going on between the Democratic and Republican parties and their presidential candidates over civil rights? The CIO is a strong advocate of FEPC. Why? Would you know what to say if somebody told you that FEPC wouldn't work?

Do you know what "parity" means? The word is used constantly in talking about farm prices. And why should labor be concerned anyway with the problems of farmers?

THE NEW CIO manual can serve as an "answer man" in book form on all these and hundreds of other questions that concern the modern American worker.

Or perhaps you want to know where and how to get films, pamphlets, songs, posters, exhibits for union affairs. Or how to run a CIO booth at a county fair. The manual gives sources, costs of material needed and other helpful suggestions in planning these and other activities.

H. R.

CIO Education Manual, the CIO Dept. of Education & Research, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Single copies cost $5; 3-9 copies, $4 each; 10-24 copies $3.50 each; and 25 or more $3 each.

Cases Decrease

Public assistance cases under social security dropped by 200,000 cases last year, with grants to 4,964,000 persons, according to Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing.

Farm Bureau Still In The Chips—If Farmers Aren't

THE AMERICAN Farm Bureau Federation is doing okeh in Litchfield, Conn.—home of many New York City millionaires.

There are only 1206 farms in the Litchfield area, but the Farm Bureau has 1900 members.

The Farm Bureau, which works the same side of the street as the National Association of Manufacturers and U. S. Chamber of Commerce, heads the list of big spending Washington lobbies.

A few weeks ago, in a report filed with Congress under the lobbyist registration law, the Farm Bureau reported spending $1,595,815 for all purposes. Now it says its spending should have been listed as $878,813—still at the top of the list. **(LPA)**

Social Security Law's 'Father' Dies At 83

Former Rep. David J. Lewis (D.), who went to work in the coal mines of Western Maryland at the age of 9 and learned to read in Sunday school, died last week in Cumberland, Md., after a long illness. He was 83.

Lewis was one of the few members of Congress to take an active interest in the welfare of labor unions before the Fair Deal. He served in the House from 1911 through 1915 and again from 1931 through 1936. He sponsored relief bills early in the depression, and during his last term sponsored an unemployment insurance bill which became the nucleus of the present social security system.

CWA Asks Full Gain UnderNewPensionLaw

THE CIO Communications Workers is acting to see that 27,700 Bell System pensioners get the full benefit of increased social security pensions, which start Sept. 1.

With that aim in mind, CWA-CIO is negotiating at Omaha with Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. for changes in the Bell Telephone System pension plan. Whatever gains come out of these negotiations will apply to 23 Bell System companies with more than 600,000 employes, the union said.

CWA-CIO said pensioners will receive on Sept. 1 an increase in social security benefits of about $6 a month, but as the Bell System plan is now written, the company's part of the pension would be reduced by from $3 to $6 a month as a result of the increased social security payments.

Union negotiators are seeking to prevent this reduction in total benefits.

At present the minimum pension for telephone workers retiring at age 65 is $100 a month, and for those retiring before reaching age 65 it is $75 a month, both less the social security payment. Pensions above these figures are reduced by one-half of the social security payments.

Under the contract between CWA-CIO and the company, pension negotiations are scheduled to continue for a maximum of 60 days. Both sides, however, hope to reach agreement before Sept. 1.

Current negotiations came as a result of a CWA-CIO demand for modification of the pension plan made to the parent Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co. July 11.

This is the first time that the Bell System has agreed to bargain with the union on pension changes. The company took the position since the pension plan is employer-paid, it has the sole right to make changes. Recent contract changes have made the pension changes subject to negotiations.

On the West Coast, CWA-CIO has won base wage increases ranging up to $4 a week for 11,000 members of the union employed by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. in northern California and Nevada.

Additional raises ranging from $1 to $2.50 a week were gained for operators in 21 exchanges by reclassification. CWA-CIO also won improvements in grievance procedures, holiday and terminal pay and wage payment practices.

San Jose Guild Gets Hike To $111

The San Jose, Calif., local of the CIO Newspaper Guild recently completed negotiations with the Mercury-News increasing the editorial-display advertising journeyman scale to $111 weekly.

A 5.9% general increase was negotiated for the 130 Guildsmen covered. The contract was settled shortly before the Ridder chain bought the papers.

Workers Tell HST Board Need For Health Services

WORKERS and their families just can't afford to pay for the kind of health services they need, spokesmen for organized labor told the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation at a hearing in Philadelphia last week.

The only way they can get them, the union representatives asserted, appears to be through the national health insurance, such as has been advocated by President Truman and endorsed by the CIO.

The hearing was one of several scheduled for cities in different parts of the country and was presided over by Pres. A. J. Hayes of the AFL Machinists, a member of the commission. Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, also a member, will conduct a similar session in Detroit on Sept. 23.

CIO witnesses before the commission rapped the inadequacy of the protection given workers at present, including health and hospitalization insurance and the Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans.

Costs of medicines, medical services and hospitalization have risen so rapidly, they stressed, that a worker who is barely able to maintain his family at a decent standard of living is unable to build up a financial backlog to meet the expense of an extended illness.

Sol Barkin, research director for the CIO Textile Workers, said that the inadequacy of present insurance protection is particularly apparent in the surgical field. Surgeons have frequently used the fees detailed in the fee schedules as "a jumping-off plank for raising their total fees," he declared.

"This practice has widely outraged our membership," he added. "There is a general conviction that the doctors have been engaging in a holdup, exploiting the gains secured by workers through their economic power to stage another raid on his income."

The Blue Shield plan is more satisfactory, he said, because it provides and pays for full service.

Barkin pointed out that most coverage at present provides no protection through preventative medicine, nor does it protect the unemployed who may be stricken ill between jobs.

"OBVIOUSLY," he said "present types of hospitalization and medical service fail when the financial capacity of the worker to meet the cost is lowest."

The situation was dramatized by Harry Kranz, legislative director for the New Jersey State CIO Council. He presented a series of worker-witnesses who told of their unsuccessful struggles to pay staggering bills for medical and hospital expenses that ran far beyond the protection given by insurance or plans.

One was John Cunningham, Newark, N. J., a member of CIO Electrical Workers Local 447 and an employe of the Federal Telephone & Radio Corp., Nutley, N. J. Cunningham attained national prominence last year when he underwent a new type heart operation.

He testified that six years of fighting coronary thrombosis has cost him $6852 in spite of Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage, blood donations from fellow union members, and gifts from the union and friends.

Another was Anthony S. Zuccarello, Trenton, N. J., a member of CIO Auto Workers Local 731 and now a State CIO Political Action Committee representative. Zuccarello's wife was stricken with chronic leukemia in 1949, when he was employed by General Motors in Trenton, and has since been hospitalized 15 times. His expenses since she became ill, beyond Blue Cross payment, have totaled $2514 and are still mounting — and Blue Cross coverage is running out, he said.

IN HIS own testimony, Kranz asserted that both coverage and benefits of voluntary plans are inadequate.

"I hope," he concluded "the commission will recommend to the President and Congress enactment of a comprehensive national health program, including extension of the social insurance principle to cover the costs of hospitalization and complete preventative, diagnostic and curative medical care.

"The program should also include additional federal aid for hospital construction, research and the training of more doctors, dentists and nurses."

Dr. Morris A. Brand, medical director of the CIO Clothing Workers' Sidney Hillman Medical Center in New York, testified on behalf of the ACWA and the New York State CIO Council.

"As things are today and in view of the frightening predictions of a still mounting cost of living," he said, "sickness is a luxury financially beyond the means of workers."

A comprehensive medical care insurance plan on a national basis, he maintained, would "reduce wasted manpower and the loss of wages, and eliminate borrowing to meet the unpredictable and high costs of medical care."

C. Of C. Lobbyists Never Learn

The Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce told the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation that it opposes "any compulsory form of health insurance."

It was promptly and tartly put in its place by John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers and an old-time Philadelphian. Edelman said:

"Let me remind Dr. G. S. Everts, who issued a propaganda statement on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce in an effort to undercut the President's Commission, that back in the 20's the Chamber tried to do a similar job on unemployment insurance."

URW Gets 10c Boost At 2 Big Rubber Firms

THE CIO RUBBER Workers, after seven weeks of negotiating, reached agreements last week with two of the industry's Big Four on general wage increases of 10c an hour.

Covered by the pacts are about 30,000 members employed by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in 10 plants in nine states, and about 35,000 employes of the U. S. Rubber Co. in plants throughout the country.

The first agreement was reached with Goodyear—the seventh peaceful contract settlement in as many years—and apparently, as expected, set a pattern for the industry. The compact with U. S. Rubber was settled a few days later.

Both settlements provide that the union and each company jointly will ask the Wage Stabilization Board for approval of the pay hike.

Meantime, the union was continuing negotiations with the other Big Four companies. Meetings were being held with Goodrich in Cincinnati, O., and with Firestone in Columbus, O. Talks with all four employers opened late in June or early in July.

BACKING PLEDGED—Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins of the Michigan CIO Council pledges the American Federation of Physically Handicapped the continued support of CIO. AFPH Pres. Paul A. Strachan is seated.

CIO Urges Full Plan To Aid Handicapped

REHABILITATION of the nation's millions of physically handicapped citizens is "one of America's greatest unfinished jobs," Pres. Walter Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers told the convention of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped last week.

"Too few people realize that here is a tremendous challenge to our free society," Reuther declared at the AFPH convention in Detroit.

To deprive handicapped persons of "the opportunity to take their place in our economic life is to deny them the independence and dignity to which every citizen is entitled," he said.

TRAINING and necessary artificial appliances along with educational work to make the public conscious of the needs and problems of the handicapped "should be placed on top of American democracy's unfinished business," Reuther said.

An expanded program for rehabilitation of physically and mentally handicapped workers was called "a critically urgent need" by another CIO spokesman at the AFPH conference, Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins of the Michigan CIO Council.

"Certainly a comprehensive and vigorously administered rehabilitation program in behalf of the nation's millions of physically and mentally handicapped citizens is a critically urgent need," Hopkins said. "It must include extension of medical services, special educational aids, income maintenance, vocational training and guidance, and employment services.

"The program must be broadly conceived to include all the physically handicapped, whether they suffer from substantial or only partial impairment of their capabilities and working capacities.

"Rehabilitation must be closely coordinated with workmen's compensation and disability programs to provide income for the disabled and their families during periods of unemployment, and insure prompt referral of each case to the rehabilitation agencies.

"The program of federal assistance for vocational rehabilitation, through grants-in-aid to the states must be vastly expanded, and federal funds must be made available to advance research, to increase the supply of trained personnel, and expand and improve necessary facilities."

The convention marked the AFPH's tenth anniversary.

N. Y. Arrests Hit By UFW

CIO FURNITURE Workers last week charged Brooklyn police with abusing and arresting strikers, while they allowed toughs, hired by the strike-bound company, to attack strikers.

In a protest to the New York police, UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer demanded an investigation and punishment for all officers found guilty of brutality.

The strike began Aug. 8 at the Puro Feather & Down Corp. in Brooklyn, because of the firm's refusal to set minimum wages paid by all other organized feather shops.

Pizer said "our union must protest such police behavior because mistreatment of strikers everywhere is getting worse and must be stopped before it becomes impossible for workers to strike for their rights."

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

CHECKING on the progress of the CIO's new television project last week, I found it is now being shown on a number of stations in various parts of the country. Those councils and local unions which have arranged to sponsor this 13-week series, "Issues of the Day," are well pleased with their quality.

Of course, the list of cities where this program is on the air should grow much larger in the near future. It is very important that the people know all the facts about these important elections. If they don't, they will be led astray by the enemies of organized labor.

I hope to be able to report in the very near future that CIO in a number of other cities has made arrangements to sponsor these programs. They are well worth while. We welcome your comments on them.

★

THIS PAST WEEK I had an interesting meeting with Dr. Roque Vicente Ferrer, Director General of Labor of Brazil. Dr. Ferrer was quite interested in the structure of the CIO and the manner in which it organizes the workers of this country. He will be in the United States approximately 60 days and during this period wishes to study U. S. labor legislation and its administration, and labor-management relations.

Dr. Ferrer is desirous of building sound, democratic trade unions in Brazil, and hopes eventually to see the trade unions of Brazil join the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. During his stay, he will visit with a number of CIO people throughout the country, and I have assured him that we will cooperate in every way to see that his visit is a fruitful one.

Our CIO people in Tennessee have done very well in helping elect good political representatives in the recent primaries. CIO endorsed Frank Clement for Governor and he defeated Gov. Gordon Browning by 70,000 votes. CIO endorsed Rep. Albert Gore for U. S. Senator and he won by 85,000 votes. A number of projects were put forth and every one passed. Congratulations for a job well done in Tennessee.

★

REG. DIR. Michael Mann reports the following representation election victories: Bond Stores, Inc., selling employes, Schenectedy, N. Y., eligible 18, CIO Retail, Wholesale, Department Store Union 17, AFL 0; non-selling employes eligible 10, RWDSU-CIO 8, no union 0; Automatic Methods, Inc., Newark, N. J., eligible 36, CIO Playthings, Novelty & Jewelry Workers 19, no union 13; Ford Instrument Co., Unit 1, Division of Sperry Corp., Long Island City, N. Y., eligible 210, LIU-CIO 1726 157, no union 37; Unit 2, eligible 10, LIU-CIO 1726 5, no union 1; Little Miss Undies, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y., eligible 60, CIO Textile Workers 44, challenged 6, no union 5.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports two more representation election victories for CIO-LIU 78: Red Diamond Packing Co., Sacramento, Calif., LIU 78 33, against 19 with CIO Field Reps. Ken Gillie and James Spangler and Local Organizers Boldt and McGraw participating in this victory; and Valu-Pak Co., Firebaugh, Calif., LIU 78 43, no union 3, with Local Organizer Dick Perry in charge.

★

CIO FIELD Rep. Gilbert Lewis reports that in a representation election among circulation district managers of the News Journal Co., Wilmington, Del., the workers favored the CIO Newspaper Guild by a vote of 10 to 1 no union.

National Dir. John Riffe, of the CIO Organizing Committee reports that in a representation election at the E. D. Tinsley Lumber Co., Florence, S. C., the workers favored the CIO Woodworkers by a vote of 21 to 19 for no union.

Vice Pres. Claude Ballard of the Woodworkers reports that in a representation election at the Redding Pine Mill, Cottonwood, Calif., the workers favored the IWA-CIO by the following vote: eligible 23, IWA-CIO 15, AFL 5, no union 3. Credit for this victory goes to Business Agent Clyde Moore of IWA Local 13-433.

Tune In 'Issues Of The Day'; 3 Cities Add CIO-TV Show

CIO'S NEW television series, "Issues of the Day," moved into three more areas last week, just as the series completed a 13-week run in Washington.

Added to the television log were Huntington, W. Va., and Ames and Davenport, Iowa. The two Iowa stations virtually blanket the state, thus insuring all Iowans will have an opportunity to see the 15-minute program jointly produced by CIO and the CIO Political Action Committee. Following is the present program series:

City	Station	Day	Hour
Ames	WOI-TV	Tuesday	9:30 p.m.
Chicago	WBKB-TV	Tuesday	10:45 p.m.
Cincinnati	WCPO-TV	Sunday	1:00 p.m.
Columbus	WTVN-TV	Wednesday	6:30 p.m.
Davenport	WOC-TV	Tuesday	9:45 p.m.
Dayton	WHIO-TV	Wednesday	10:15 p.m.
Huntington	WSAZ-TV	Sunday	2:15 p.m.
Indianapolis	WFBM-TV	Sunday	5:00 p.m.
Minneapolis	WTCN-TV	Sunday	1:00 p.m.

Guild Settles Disputes In N. Y., Tacoma

THE CIO Newspaper Guild last week settled three disputes on two sides of the continent.

Longest dispute was at Consumer Reports, the Consumers' Union publication in New York, where 102 employes were idle for five weeks.

Three weeks were required to end the ANG strike at the Tacoma, Wash., News Tribune, but Guild members had been out a total of four months. Before their own strike, they honored the AFL Pressmen's picket line.

Shortest of all disputes was at the Erie, Pa., Dispatch, where a nine-hour work stoppage obtained the reinstatement of nine Guildsmen.

The dispute at Consumer Reports began July 7 when the Guild claimed that management broke up a negotiating session called to discuss several grievances—by requesting Guild members to leave.

A major grievance was discrepancy in retroactive pay. The settlement corrected the pay discrepancy by providing for payment of the regular wages and retroactive pay due to the employes in accordance with the existing contract.

A UNIQUE feature of the settlement was that employes will have the opportunity to make up at time-and-a-half rates all wages lost during the dispute.

Before settlement was reached management's labor consultant, Sidney L. Cahn, resigned. Guild members said that he had precipitated the dispute by flatly refusing to discuss the retroactive pay grievance.

The Guild had been bargaining with Tacoma News Tribune before the pressmen went on strike. Because the publisher's offer made at the termination of the pressmen's strike would have required the Guildsmen to return to work under an inferior agreement, they struck.

During the course of the two Tacoma disputes the Guild and the printing crafts honored the picket lines and used their skills to publish a strike daily, the Tacoma Reporter.

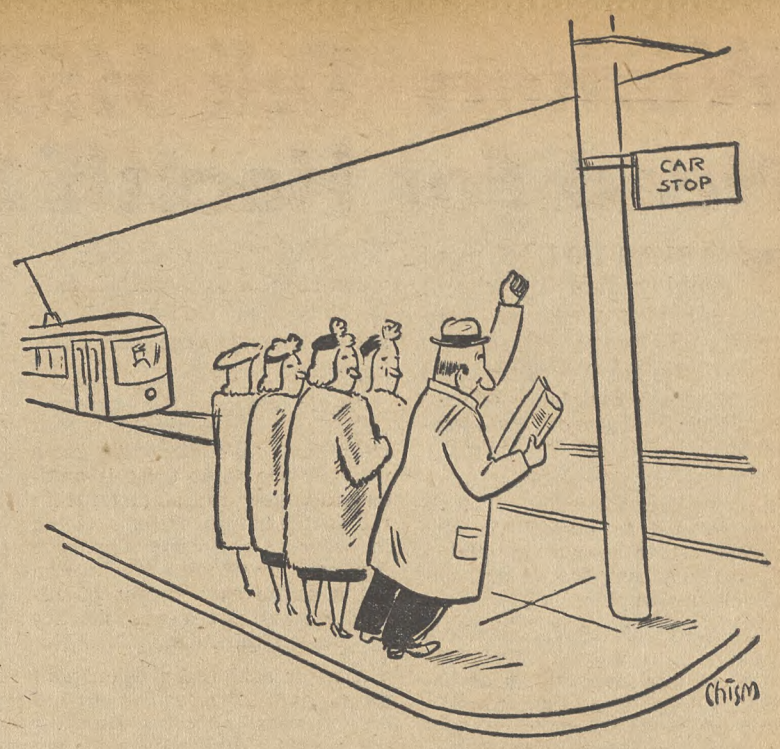
Store Union Reports Gains

A NEW contract setting the highest wage minimums for drug and cigar store clerks in the Philadelphia area has just been negotiated by the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

The contract between RWDSU Local 1034 and United Cigar-Whelan Stores covers some 200 workers.

Provisions include a $2 weekly increase for all regular employes, reduction in hours from 48 to 44 for men workers and from 44 to 42 for women workers, the union shop, dues checkoff, paid vacations, overtime premium pay, seniority and grievance arbitration.

The contract settlement came after a Retail-Wholesale union organizing drive which began early this year. (LPA)



Fight To Save Seniority Set By GCEOC

LOCAL 1 of the CIO Government & Civic Employees has swung into a campaign to protect the seniority of government workers furloughed because of layoffs in certain departments and defense agencies.

Initial action in the Washington local's campaign came when the National Production Authority, a division of the Dept. of Commerce, furloughed a number of workers.

While the present fight centers in the NPA, the CIO union points out it is typical of widespread abuses which have aroused the ire of government workers. Those furloughed are given a 30-day notice, then separated from the government payroll, unless they get a new job in this time.

IT IS almost impossible, the local said, for a worker to get a new job, cutting through the red tape of personnel actions, Civil Service checks, loyalty and security investigations, and start on a new job in 30 days.

If there is a break in his service record, the union points out, the worker faces the loss of valuable rights which he has achieved by years of continuous service. This, says the union, constitutes a breach of faith on the part of the government toward career civil service employes.

The local, pushing the fight for furloughed workers, has demanded:

1. Employes have an option of taking a furlough (a leave without pay) rather than separation whenever forces are reduced.

2. That they get 90 days rather than 30 days notice of all reductions.

It wants both of these rights made retroactive, to protect empoyes already laid off by government agencies.

Appointed By IUE

Rodger Coyne has been named assistant to Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the CIO Electrical Workers. Coyne had been an officer of IUE-CIO Local 601 at East Pittsburgh, Pa.

UWUA Takes Strike Vote In Detroit

LOCAL 223 of the CIO Utility Workers accused the Detroit Edison Co. of attempted union-busting as contract negotiations remained stalemated last week.

Incensed by the company's attitude, 4000 UWUA-CIO members were voting on strike authorization. The union accepted the offer of the federal and state mediators to attempt to bring the parties together again. UWUA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Fisher was assisting local negotiators.

Pres. Nolan W. Leach of Local 223 said "one of Edison's intentions is to destroy collective bargaining and unionism on its property. We intend to fight this all the way." The union first requested negotiations June 1, which was 60 days before expiration of the contract.

"For 11 days after receiving the notice," Leach said, "the company refused to meet with the union. Instead, it took that time to move its beds, refrigerators, food and television sets in all its plants in what it probably considers psychological warfare.

"When the company's negotiators did sit down with us, we met for 13 consecutive full days without being able to get a counter-proposal out of them. When the counter-proposals did come, they called for taking away practically all the working conditions we had won and provided for wage cuts of approximately $140,000."

Two-Day Shutdown Helped Bring Pact

A two-day shutdown by CIO Auto Workers at the Chrysler New Orleans Tank plant brought the settlement under which workers won wage boosts of from 18c to 33c an hour and coverage under the national Chrysler contract, according to Theodore Hawks, UAW-CIO Region 5 assistant director. Incorrectly, in reporting the settlement, The CIO News reported it came after a month-long strike.

Give A Buck To PAC

Packing Workers Protest As Big 4 Pacts Expire

THE NATION'S meat packing industry was in turmoil last week as contracts between the CIO Packinghouse Workers and the Big Four companies expired before negotiations of new agreements.

The situation was most tense in plants of Armour & Co., which has refused to extend the old agreement to permit the union to study a complicated and detailed pension plan.

Hundreds of UPWA members belonging to several locals refused to work without an agreement. Others staged short walkouts in protest. Workers charged lockouts in still other sites. Company efforts to operate many plants were unsuccessful.

"Armour has now made it clear," said Pres. Ralph Helstein of the UPWA, "that the meat trust is taking over where the steel trust left off."

Union officials accused the company of trying to provoke a strike. It has not bargained at all on the union's demand for "substantial" wage increases, the union shop, a strengthened anti-discrimination clause, a guaranteed annual wage and other important proposals.

"It is obvious the company wants to provoke trouble," Helstein said. "We can only guess whether the meat trust is anxious to follow the steel trust in the tactic of provoking a strike in order to maneuver for price increases, or whether it wants to use a strike as a means of enabling it to put a new market squeeze on the farmers."

Armour said the pension plan represented the equivalent of 3.5c an hour, but refused to give the union a breakdown. When asked if it were willing to convert that amount into a general wage increase and forego the pension proposal, it refused flatly.

The union planned to ask Swift & Co. and Wilson & Co. for contract extensions at meetings arranged by the U. S. Concilation Service.

If the request is rejected, scattered walkouts were expected to hit operations of those two firms.

Negotiations also are under way with Cudahy & Co.

The union is seeking new contracts for 70,000 employes of the Big Four, nearly half of them, or about 30,000, in Swift plants. All meetings are being held in Chicago. Whatever agreements are reached will set a pattern for other contracts with smaller packing firms from one end of the country to the other.

"REGISTER AND VOTE" was the theme of the Iowa CIO Council's state convention in Fort Dodge, and some of the delegates advertised the PAC slogan on their shirt fronts.

'Klan's Got Too Bad A Name'—

Big Shot Kluxers Now Promoting New Front

THE BIG SHOTS of the Ku Klux Klan—the ones that aren't in jail yet—have come up with a new hate club upon which the U. S. Dept. of Justice already is casting a dubious eye.

It is the American Confederate Army. Its members won't wear nighties and hoods like the Klan, but will array themselves in Confederate caps and ties on ceremonial occasions. Membership will be limited to "white Christians." It will tilt at the windmills of "socialism, communism and the welfare state," and says it plans to use arms if necessary to enforce what it decides is constitutional and unconstitutional.

The presiding genius is Bill Hendrix, grand dragon Kluxer in Florida.

"The Klan's got too bad a name," he explained last week in telling why he had dropped plans to revive it in Virginia.

"All that trouble in North Carolina hurt. People want to forget all that beating and bloodiness."

He was referring to floggings by North Carolina klansmen of white and Negro offenders against Klan standards of conduct. The beatings resulted in the imprisonment of 61 members of the hooded mob. Among them was Thomas L. Hamilton, imperial wizard in the State, who changed his plea from not guilty to guilty as he was about to go on trial. He got a four-year jail term.

A few months ago, Hendrix and Hamilton were trying to reactivate the Klan in Virginia.

The fact that the Confederate Army is being investigated by the Dept. of Justice was made known to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP had asked Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery for a "full investigation of the so-called Confederate" Army and "the necessary appropriate action resulting from such investigation."

IUE Checks GE's Latest Wage Offer

THE GENERAL Electric Co. came up last week with a wage offer which fell far short of what the CIO Electrical Workers are seeking in negotiations for a new contract.

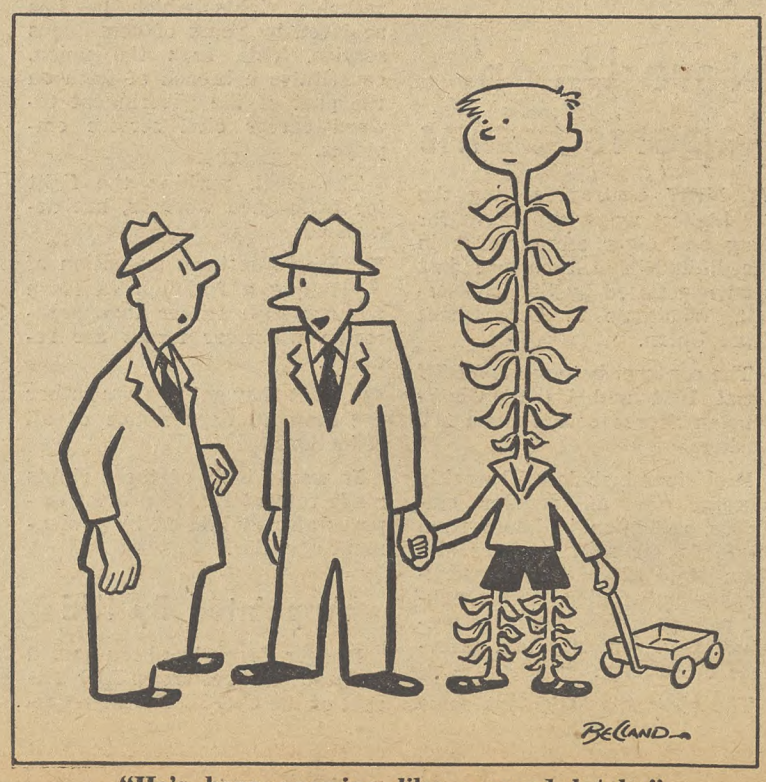
The company said the offer included a general wage increase of 2.5% with a floor of 3.5c an hour, and a cost of living increase based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics index for Sept. 15.

It also proposed to make the cost of living boost effective a month early, on Aug. 15, for employes who did not receive a 1.03% cost of living increase last Mar. 1.

The offer also included increases in sickness, accident, hospital and maternity insurance benefits. Pres. James B. Carey of the IUE-CIO said the insurance offer "only partially met" the union's demand.

The wage proposal, he added, "substantially met two of our specific wage demands," but that the union would continue to press for elimination of some wage differentials and restoration of the profit sharing plan. The profit sharing plan was junked at the demand of the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers in negotiations shortly after the end of the war.

GE made the same offer to the UE and to unaffiliated unions at some plants.



"He's been growing like a weed lately."

Iowa CIO Council Seeks 'A 100% Job For PAC'

FIRST STATE CIO council to meet since the national conventions of both major parties, the Iowa State CIO Council last week left no doubt of where it stood politically.

It unanimously adopted a resolution which flatly stated:

"It is to the advantage of labor to support the Democratic party.

"We want to support a Democratic president in 1952."

Meeting at the Wahknosa Hotel in Fort Dodge, Iowa, the 175 delegates took a close look at the council's activities during the past year and mapped plans for the next 12 months.

After considerable discussion, the delegates outlined a program for action on three fronts: political action, community services and public relations.

The delegates and speakers were blunt as they looked at the record and to the future of PAC. "Only a quarter of our members voted in the last primary," the PAC committee reported. "The rest were heedless of the importance of the issues involved. That we can say the same for other segments of our citizenry is of little comfort."

The PAC committee offered a program, which it said would "yield a maximum of labor votes on election day."

Top spot went to a registration and get-out-the-vote campaign, with emphasis on making registration hours and places more convenient and more accessible. Recognizing the need for finances, the delegates took steps to speed up the PAC fund drive, setting Sept. 15 as the final date for the buck campaign.

Looking to the future, the Iowa CIO urged "increased activity in local elections where future candidates for city, county, state and national offices must be developed."

Although they recognized that PAC must be "the No. 1 job in 1952," the delegates didn't ignore other pressing problems in the three-day session.

They unanimously voted to set up a statewide community services committee "that our members may better obtain their rights and services as citizens." The convention decided membership on this committee must come from all industrial communities and it instructed the committee that its annual community services conferences must be continued and expanded.

In the field of expanded public relations, the convention voted unanimously for joint sponsorship of the CIO's "Issues of the Day" series on television. After viewing samples of these programs, the delegates set up a TV committee, instructed to place the series on the air over two Iowa stations, to insure its being seen in all areas of the state.

DISCUSSING the problems of civil rights, the convention agreed the Iowa CIO must wage an all-out fight, working with all groups, "to eliminate discrimination and segregation wherever it exists."

But always, the delegates came back to the theme, "no matter what resolution we adopt, we won't get what we want until we do a 100% PAC job."

At the annual banquet the delegates heard J. W. Maucker, president of Iowa State Teachers College, discuss the attack on the public schools by professional hate groups. He reported that some well-meaning but harassed taxpayers "believe these unfounded, hysterical rumors."

Chief speaker of the convention was Richard T. Leonard, CIO national representative, who substituted for Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice-president.

The two top officers of the Iowa State CIO were reelected. They are Pres. Vernon Dale, a member of the Clothing Workers, and Sec.-Treas. Ken Everhart, a member of the Auto Workers.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

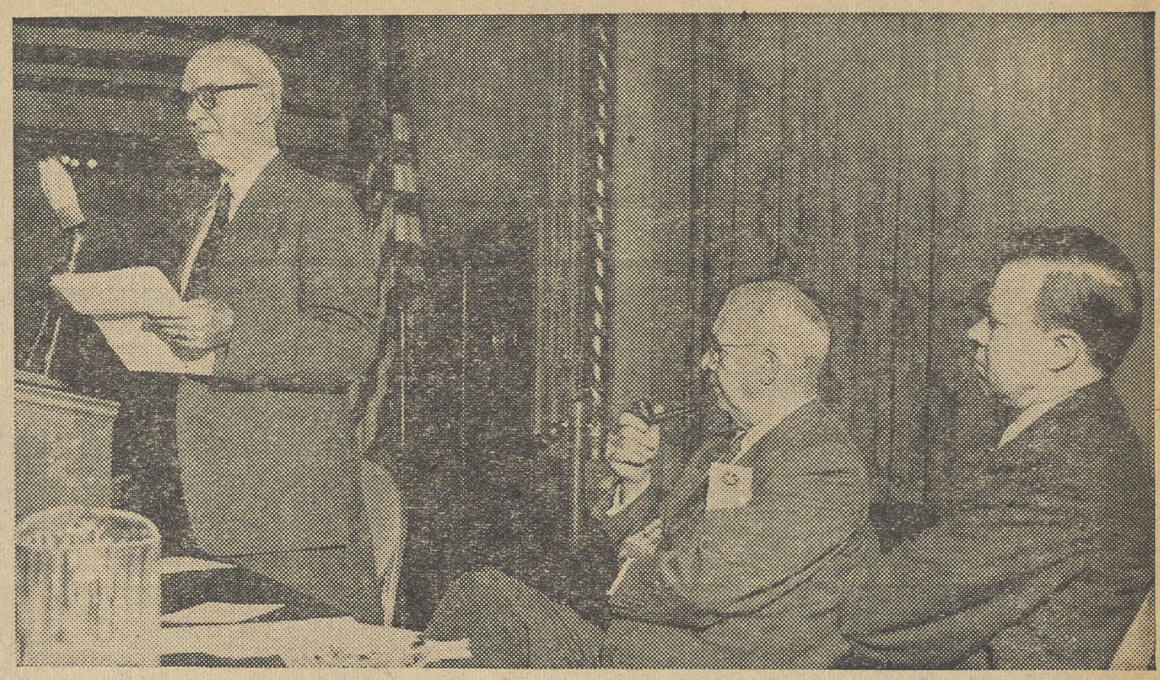
VOL. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 25, 1952 | 82 | No. 34

REGISTER...KNOW THE FACTS...VOTE

YOUR BEST BUY...A BUCK TO PAC

SLOGANS TELL THE STORY.—The two banners—"Register . . . know the facts . . . vote" and "Your best buy . . . a buck to PAC"—hung in Washington meeting room for CIO political action rally. They summarize PAC goals up to Nov. 4. A high point of rally was a visit to the White House at which Pres. Truman and CIO Pres. Philip Murray exchanged greetings. Also in group (from left): PAC Dir. Jack Kroll, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, USA-CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, CIO Exec. Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, and USA-CIO Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald.

'Hard Work' Begins To Bring PAC Victory



"OUR CONCEPT OF POLITICS," CIO Pres. Philip Murray tells national PAC rally, "is progress, social reform and improvements of living standards for our people—in other words, making our country a better place in which to live."

CONTRARY "beer and hot dogs" political beliefs of Gen. Eisenhower, the GOP presidential candidate, were quoted with sarcasm by Murray who said GOP platform "reflects a state of political depravity." Listening are PAC Dir. Jack Kroll (center) and UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who hit GOP's reactionary stand.

By AL ZACK

"REGISTER — know the facts — vote."

With that banner waving over their heads, some 300 CIO and PAC leaders from all over the country gathered in Washington's Mayflower Hotel to kick off the 1952 PAC campaign.

In place of the generalities which mark most political gatherings, there was an atmosphere of sound, practical common sense. Instead of broad and baseless charges, there was a specific and detailed "bill of complaint" against politicians who put the profit of special interests ahead of the welfare of the people.

Throughout the session, on Aug. 14, speakers and delegates discussed the formula for victory in 1952.

PAC Dir. Jack Kroll summed it up in two words: "Hard work."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray noted it was "organization—not resolutions, which win."

And President Truman, whose 1948 victory proved this formula works, told the delegates:

"We are going to do again just what we did in 1948, and we are going to make them like it."

Kroll, in opening the day-long session, reminded the delegates that 34 Senate seats and the entime House of Representatives was at stake in this election, as well as the presidency and vice presidency.

Of the Senate seats at stake, he said, 21 were in marginal areas, where hard work in the next three months could mean victory for liberal candidates and defeat for reactionary incumbents.

Predicting an all-time high registration and voting record in 1952, Kroll had a stiff warning:

"Don't be lulled into thinking that just because it's a high registration, it's our registration."

He called for an all-out registration drive, in which every CIO member's registration status would be checked and all non-registered members personally urged to register and vote.

"Don't forget the families," Kroll added. "There are more women eligible to vote this year than men."

Murray, noting he was addressing the largest PAC meeting in CIO history, lauded "this interest in politics which manifests the highest degree of citizenship." "It is indicative," he said, "of the overwhelming interest you have in the welfare of your country."

Murray recalled the depression of 20 years ago, and the great progress of the labor movement and the American people under the New Deal and Fair Deal banners. He said the way to continue and expand these gains was through the election of Gov. Stevenson and Sen. Sparkman.

He called them "eminent men, with outstanding records, who believe in their party's platform and have an understanding of what the people want and need."

"All labor," he said, as the delegates applauded, "can with perfect pride support the candidacies of both Stevenson and Sparkman."

The delegates voted unanimous support of the CIO Executive Board resolution endorsing the Democratic platform and its candidates, which had been read by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. Pres. Murray observed:

"One thing even our enemies must respect us for—we don't hesitate about taking a position."

At noon the entire delegation went to the White House to pay their respects to President Truman. The President, greeted with loud applause when he entered the rose garden, was introduced by Murray as "the greatest friend labor ever had in my lifetime."

Praising Gov. Stevenson as an "honorable and progressive man," and lauding CIO for its endorsement, President Truman recalled 1948 and added:

"Now we are going to be faced with exactly the same situation this time, and with your help, with the help of people who believe in right for everybody, we are going to do again just what we did in 1948 and we are going to make them like it."

Truman Accepts Bid To Rally

President Truman has accepted an invitation to address a joint CIO rally to be held in Pittsburgh early in October, it was reported last week.

He was invited by James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and president of the CIO Electrical Workers. The rally will be held the week of Oct. 6, while the IUE-CIO convention is under way in Pittsburgh.

Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic candidate for President, also has been invited to the rally but not yet has said whether he will accept.

Murray Pours Sarcasm On Ike's Political Statements

"I AM quite sure Gen. Eisenhower is not too well acquainted with domestic affairs or civilian matters."

That was CIO Pres. Philip Murray's observation after he completed reading a number of the general's statements to delegates at the CIO-PAC rally in Washington.

He recalled that on Dec. 8, 1949, Eisenhower said, "If all that Americans want is security they can go to prison. They'll have enough to eat, a bed and a roof over their heads."

Murray commented sarcastically, "That is a fine, statesmanlike, broad vision of what America should be."

He then quoted the general as saying, on Nov. 30, 1949: "We seek the illusion called security. We want to wear fine shirts and have champagne when we should be eating hot dogs and beer."

Commented Murray, while the delegates applauded his sarcasm: "Now there is a philosophy to be introduced into the American political seene. There is a far-seeing point of view toward the solution of our social problems."

As the delegates howled with laughter at his derisive and stinging comment, Murray expressed his doubt that "the average citizen can find any comfort or solace in Gen. Eisenhower's candidacy."

8 Out Of 10 Republicans Vote To Boost Rents, Prices

Here's the box score on Republican performance in the 82d Congress, which CIO Pres. Philip Murray cited at the PAC rally:

Seventy-five per cent of the Republicans in the Senate and 80% of those in the House voted against rent control.

Ninety per cent of the Senate Republicans voted to save American big business $500 million in four months of 1951 by enacting a special tax exemption for special interests.

Eighty per cent of the Senate Republicans and 87% of the House GOP voted against repeal of Taft-Hartley.

And "most of the Republicans stood against any legislation to curb inflation.

Reuther Calls Ike A 'New Fuller Brush Salesman'

THE REPUBLICANS did not nominate Sen. Taft for the presidency because they "wanted to sell the same old merchandise," Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers told the CIO political action meeting.

"They had to get a new Fuller Brush salesman," he explained, "because the old one couldn't get his foot in the door."

Reuther said the Republican platform claims that "to be free you have to be hungry."

"But," he declared, "we CAN have bread and freedom.

"The greatest thing the Republicans did was to bring Herbert Hoover to the convention. They talked about the Great Man Hoover. We wondered what made him great. Then we remembered. He was the father of the great depression."

Reuther lashed at the Republicans for continuing to stand by the Old Guard principles that have cost it so many elections. The Democrats, he declared, supported the CIO position both in the platform and in the candidates.

Reuther described the Democratic civil rights plank as "the best we have ever gotten." He pointed out that the platform also includes a pledge to fight for the elimination of Senate Rule 22, which allows a minority to filibuster and prevent a vote on civil rights measures.

"Corruption in the Truman administration is nothing compared with the Teapot Dome scandal under Harding," he said.

"We hardened under Harding, Coolidge, and went hungry under Harding. The bread box and the ballot box are linked. The attitudes of U. S. Steel and General Motors will be influenced in collective bargaining by the kind of government we get in November."

'GOP Is Party Of 5 Generals'

The GOP is the party "of the five generals," Walter Reuther quipped at the CIO-PAC rally.

They are, the Auto Workers' president said, "General Eisenhower, General MacArthur, General Mills, General Motors—and General Confusion. And, in the Democratic party, we have the people."

PAC Rally In Pictures

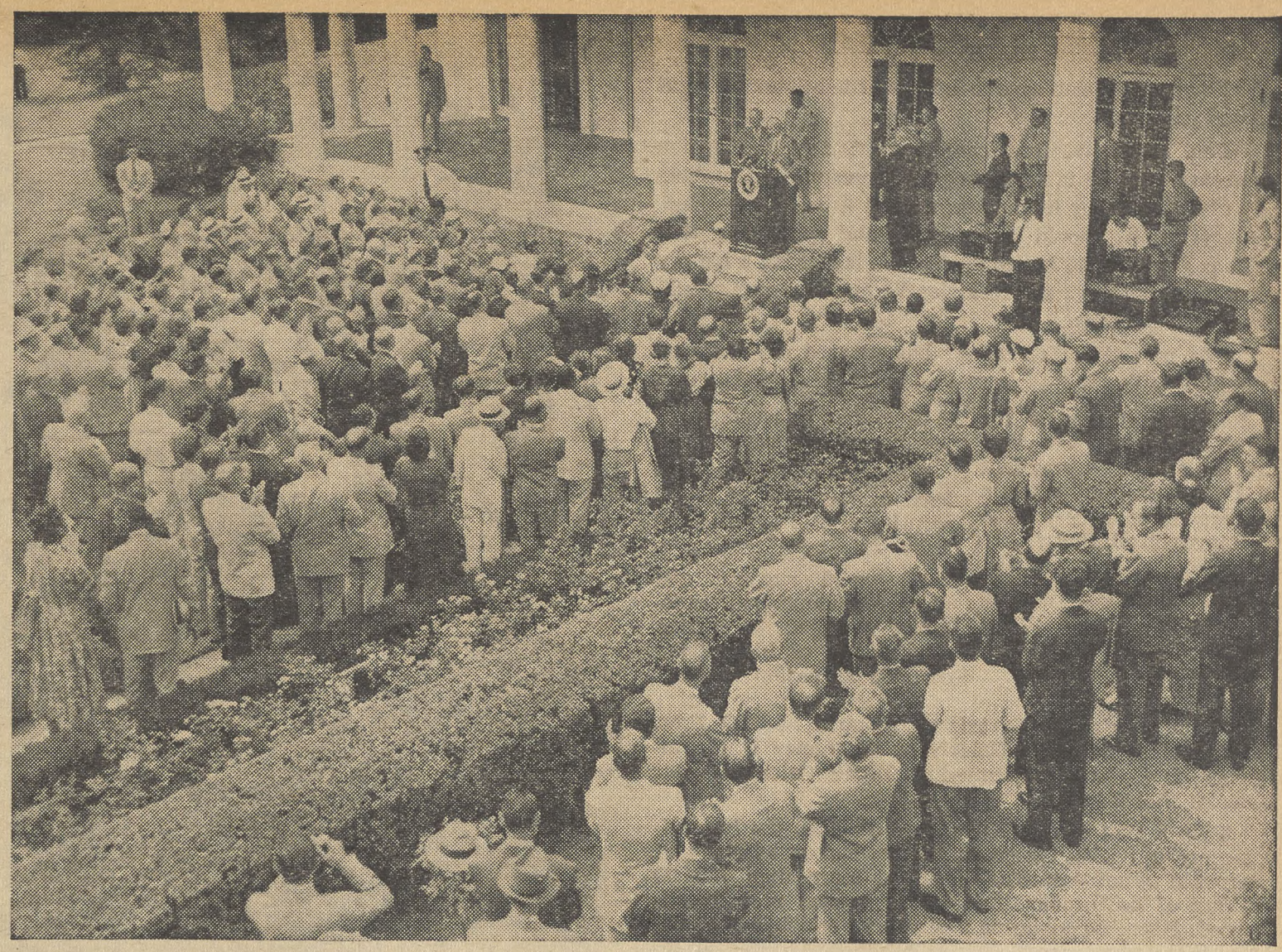
"With your help, we're going to do again just what we did in '48 — and we're going to make them like it."

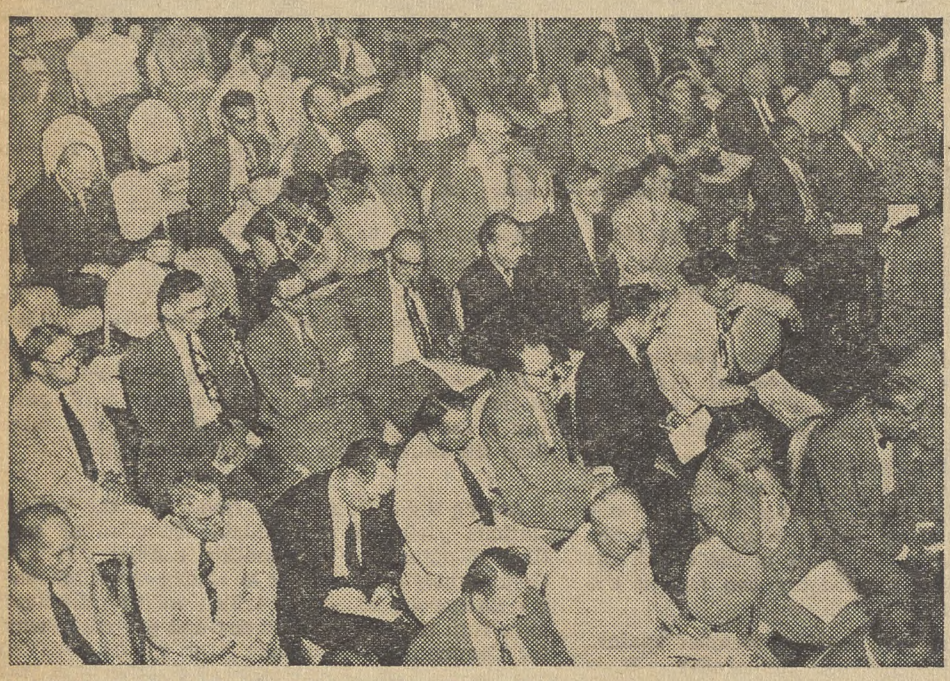
That's what Pres. Truman told several hundred delegates to national CIO-PAC rally when he met them briefly in the White House rose garden. (Photo at right.)

CIO Pres. Philip Murray introduced Truman as "the greatest friend labor has had in the White House."

Truman praised Gov. Stevenson, the Democratic presidential candidate, as "progressive" and said the "liberal" Democratic platform is "something to fight for when you get elected."

The national PAC rally was the largest ever staged by CIO, and formally set off the drive to help elect Stevenson, Sparkman and Fair Deal members of Congress.





HERE ARE PART of the more than 300 delegates—from international unions, CIO Councils and regional offices—who joined in PAC rally.

DELEGATES from New York, including Reg. Dir. Michael Mann (right) and State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander (second right), were in this group.

CIO ENDORSEMENT of Stevenson and Sparkman, read by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, was adopted by acclamation.

JACK KROLL hammers need for signing-up voters.

TV CAMERAS and flood lights frame CIO Pres. Philip Murray and PAC Dir. Jack Kroll telling Stevenson backing.

Ike, Meet Ike

What a politician says today has little relation to what he said yesterday.

Gen. Eisenhower is a case in point. As his campaign bumbles along, he talks vaguely of "freedom"and specifically of Taft-Hartley injunctions against American workers. He says prices should come down—and specifically that price ceilings should be eliminated. He is making a big cry for peace—but says the free world's anti-Communist alliance is too defensive.

And now Gen. Eisenhower has squared the circle on social security.

Ike's rather famous for his statement of a few years ago, when he was president of Columbia Univ. after a lifetime of security on the military payroll, that:

"If all Americans want is security, then they can go to prison. They'll have enough to eat, a bed and a roof over their heads."

Now that he's campaigning, the general says:

"One of the pressing problems in the field of social security . . . are the old folks.

"I would support and press for adoption of legislation designed to lighten the burden of high living costs on our senior citizens."

Eisenhower's "go to prison" remark, as CIO Pres. Philip Murray observed bitingly at the recent PAC conference, is "a fine, statesmanlike, broad vision of what America should be."

Take a look at the GOP record. Back in the Republican-controlled 80th Congress, the lawmakers—instead of improving social security — deprived more than 750,000 workers of its benefits. And in the session recently adjourned, House Republicans bowed before lobbyists of the American Medical Association in fighting a $5 monthly increase in old age pensions.

Gen. Eisenhower will discover that Republican policy is on the record—and it will haunt him.

Having Fun?

Early Smears

Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad. And on the basis of early campaign reports, the Republican party may be headed for destruction.

No other explanation can account for the bitter and untruthful attack on the CIO by the Republican National Committee, for its endorsement of Stevenson and Sparkman.

But even granting that the Old Guard brass say things that can't be reasonably explained, it is hard to understand the tone of racial and religious prejudice that runs through the GOP statement. That is shocking enough; it is worse when it comes just a few days after the Republican leaders, like their Democratic opposites, had formally pledged themselves to stay clear of appeals to racial prejudice.

As Jack Kroll, the CIO-PAC director has pointed out, the GOP statement "is another sample of what a Republican promise is worth." On the basis of late returns, not very much.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV August 25. 1952 No. 34

Our Stake In The UN

The following are excerpts from President Truman's letter transmitting to Congress the annual report on U. S. participation in the United Nations.

IN THE UNITED Nations we have pledged our support to the basic principles of sovereign equality, mutual respect among nations, and justice and morality in international affairs.

The United Nations provides a worldwide forum in which those principles can be applied to international affairs. In the General Assembly all nations have to stand up and be counted on issues which directly involve the peace of the world. In the United Nations no country can escape the judgment of mankind.

This is the first and greatest weapon against aggression and international immorality. It is the greatest strength of the United Nations. And because we, as a nation, sincerely desire to establish the rule of international justice, this is a precious instrument, a great asset, that we should never ignore or cast away.

This great moral value of the United Nations has been clearly demonstrated with respect to the conduct of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet leaders have been dominated by their doctrines of communism, by the concept of the use of force, unchecked by ethical considerations. This concept has led the Kremlin into a course of international conduct which threatens the peace of the world. By stirring up class warfare, subverting free governments, and employing lies, intimidation, and conquest, the Soviet Union has pursued a policy of extending its control without regard to the sovereignty of other nations or respect for their rights.

This policy might have been irresistible if it had not been clearly and decisively brought to the bar of world opinion in the United Nations.

The proceedings of the United Nations, time and again, have proclaimed to the world that the Soviets have not lived up to the principles of liberty, morality, justice, and peace to which they profess to subscribe. Through the United Nations the international conscience has relentlessly exposed and sternly resisted the attempts of the Kremlin to impose a rule of force upon the peace-loving nations of the world.

This process has strengthened freedom. It has given courage to the faint-hearted, who might otherwise have yielded to the forces of communism. It has presented the truth to those who might have been deceived by Communist progaganda.

And as a result, the principles of international justice, of freedom and mutual respect, still exercise a far greater sway over the minds of men than the false beliefs of communism.

* * *

Among the nations of the free world, the United Nations performs the valuable function of settling disputes and terminating conflict. It has been notably successful in localizing and diminishing dangerous situations which might otherwise have torn the free world apart and paved the way for Communist expansion.

In Indonesia, Palestine, and Kashmir the United Nations stopped serious fighting and persuaded the combatants to take steps toward a peaceful settlement of their differences. In many other cases the United Nations has prevented disputes from erupting into violence.

We must remember that the challenge of international lawlessness is not only military but also political and economic. The United Nations is helping dependent peoples to move toward greater freedom.

DURING the past seven years our work in the United Nations has been carried out on a strictly nonpartisan basis. Able men and women from both political parties and both houses of Congress have represented this country in the General Assembly.

Nevertheless partisan attacks have been made on the United Nations. Some of these attacks are made in a spirit of impatience that can only lead to the holocaust of worldwide war. Most of those who urge us to "go it alone" are blind to the fact that such a course would destroy the solid progress toward world peace which the United Nations has made.

I am confident that the American people will reject these voices of despair. We can win peace, but we cannot win it alone. And, above all, we cannot win it by force alone.

We can win the peace only by containing to work for international justice and morality through the United Nations.

Profits Climb As Consumers Go In Hock

What Business Has

WHILE THE cost of living is smashing previous records, corporation profits are showing a steady—and sometimes fantastic—rise.

In the first seven months of this year, the Commerce Dept. said last week, publicly reported cash dividends totaled nearly $4.4 billion, or 4% more than in 1951.

In July, the department said, corporations which issue public reports of dividends paid out $542 million as compared to $535 in the same month of 1951.

Behind these dividends were huge layers of reserves, such as, for example, made it possible for U. S. Steel to pay its regular dividend in spite of having provoked and lost a long and costly strike.

The new profit gains come on top of a rapid rise in the profit rate in the eight years from 1942 to 1950. The Securities and Exchange Commission says that corporate NET profits—after taxes—doubled in this period. The net worth of the corporations went up from $32 billion in 1942 to $54 billion in 1950, and the rate of return on this net worth rose from 9.6% in 1942 to 16.7% in 1950.

EXAMPLES of how profits go up were contained in the following reports from Labor Press Associated:

Chrysler Corp., reporting a 10% drop in sales and tripled taxes in the first six months of 1952 as compared with the same period in 1951, also reported net profits were up 22%.

In the petroleum industry, Socony-Vacuum's net earnings (after all taxes) in the first half of 1952 were $84 million as compared to $76 million in the same period last year.

In rails, New York, New Haven and Hartford chalked up a profit of $2,006,597 for the first six months of 1952, as against $402,348 in the same period of 1951.

Pillsbury Mills, in the year ended May 31, had net profits of $3.2 million, compared to $2.8 million the year before.

And the Republicans continued to claim taxes were "killing" business.

What Business Wants

"GREEDY" is about the mildest thing the CIO Steelworkers were called by the nation's louder tories because they went on strike for wages and working conditions a responsible government agency found they were entitled to.

But when it comes to greed, they're rank amateurs compared to industry and its "tax bonanza."

If your memory is long enough, maybe it goes back to the early days of World War II and the preparedness program that preceded it. Industry then ignored the defense effort until it got what it wanted out of the government. What it wanted boiled down to one thing; More dough.

Now, with another defense production effort, industry is going through the same old motions. The profit is terrific—but it wants more.

ALREADY industry has certificates of "necessity" covering nearly $22 billion worth of new plants for the production of everything from electric power to nylon. These "tax bonanza" certificates permit the owners to amortize a varying percentage of the construction cost—the average has been estimated at about 58% by the Defense Production Administration—in five years instead of the normal 20 to 25 years. The tax savings are immense.

But industry is still holding back. DPA Chief Henry H. Fowler thinks it's perfectly logical for it to hang back in some cases because it does not make sense to him for a company to build facilities that would be of use only in case of national defense or war.

This can only mean that Fowler thinks stockholders' money is more important than steel workers' money.

Fowler thinks the government may have to give industry more "incentive" if the country is to get the production it needs for the defense effort. Workers who wanted more money for producing steel have been belabored ceaselessly for their greed and lack of patriotism.

The line will now form—on the right, of course—for belaboring industry. Don't bother to hurry. It won't be crowded.

What Workers Pay

THE U. S. Dept. of Labor came up with a set of figures last week which confirmed what a lot of CIO members have been claiming for a long time: You just CAN'T make ends meet.

In 1950, Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin reported, the average city family had to spend $4700, after personal taxes, in order to keep going.

But, he went on, the same average family's income in 1950 after personal taxes was only $4300, or $400—the equivalent of 6%—short of enough to make ends meet.

And families where the head was a wage earner or a salaried clerical worker had it even worse. Their incomes average only $3900 in 1950, which meant they had to dig up an additional $800, or more than 20%.

Tobin's figures were based on a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the revision of the Consumers' Price Index. The study covered 10,813 families in 91 cities ranging in size from Madill, Okla., with about 2500 population, to New York.

THE BLS investigators also found out how the average family kept going in spite of the deficit of income. They drew on their savings, they went deeper into debt, or "they relied on other sources," according to Tobin. This last is believed to cover the old custom of hitting a better-heeled relative.

The survey showed that the families studied spent 30% of their incomes for food and beverages; 15% for housing, fuel, light and refrigeration, and 52% for everything else. Included in the 52% was 11% for autos, television sets, refrigerators and other household appliances; 4.5% for personal insurance, and 4% for gifts and contributions.

Covered by the investigators were families making less than $1000 and families making $10,000 or more. Prosperity was considered high in 1950, but 80% of the families dependent on the income of a wage earner or clerical worker had less than $5000 that year.

The survey was undertaken to provide data for a new postwar market basket of goods and services which will be priced each month to determine the revised index, scheduled for release early next year.

Carey Decries 'Fear' In U.S. World Policy

WHAT'S WRONG with American foreign policy is too much "fear," too much emphasis on military preparedness alone.

What's necessary in American foreign policy is expansion of the "economic recovery program for the democracies of Europe and for the free nations everywhere that need help to overcome poverty, hunger, illiteracy and ill health."

That's what CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said last week. He spoke at the seventh annual Ohio CIO Council summer school at Bowling Green State Univ.

Pointing to the U. S. growth in 175 years to "first place in economic production, in standards of living, in freedom and in military strength," Carey said:

"We didn't reach the top of the mountain by sitting down to worry about expense or anything else. We did it by refusing to look behind.

"We weren't concerned about how far we had come. We were concerned with the road ahead.

"We can build a wider and stronger highway toward eventual world peace through justice and freedom if we have the courage to do so."

Carey ranked communism "along with exploitation, suppression of rights, and greed by those who have only money for a god," and said under both Communist or right-wing reaction, "the common people figure only as pawns."

But the CIO official said free labor's interest in world affairs is "not merely an anti-Communist activity."

The CIO, Carey said, "favors a positive program of building the welfare of all the people, particularly those who work, and guaranteeing them at the same time every right to which they are entitled as free men and women."

Along with the U. S. military preparedness program—which CIO fully supports—"you must have side by side with it economic strength," Carey said in proposing expansion of the economic recovery program.

"They say there's one good thing about non-union labor — But I'm hanged if I could ever find it!"

BLS Figures Set New Records, More Price Boosts Coming

PRICE Stabilizer Ellis Arnall is a guy who can say "I told you so."

Both the "old" and "new" consumer price indexes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics went through the roof again last week—reflecting weakening of the price control sections of the Defense Production Act by the last session of Congress.

Arnall—who has urged President Truman to recall Congress to shore up the DPA—predicted a "constant and steady" rise in prices. Such Washington officials as Sec. of Commerce Charles Sawyer and Sec. of Agriculture Charles Brannan a few days ago pooh-phooed his warnings.

"Time will tell who is right," Arnall said.

AND A few days later the BLS issued its monthly report.

The "old" price index — to which "cost-of-living" escalator clauses in union contracts are linked—went up by 1.3 points from mid-June to mid-July. The new, record figure is 192.4.

The "new" price index went up 1.2 points, to 190.8—the first time that index has topped 190.

Both figures have been climbing for months, and each set new records in the last two months.

Again the BLS reported a "sharp rise" in food prices—the last Congress killed ceilings on fruits, vegetables and canned and frozen foods—as the major cause of the increasing cost of living. Fruits and vegetables went up 1.3%.

Here are the cumulative figures for the "old" BLS Index:

Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4
1943 monthly average	123.6
1944 monthly average	125.5
1945 monthly average	128.4
1946 monthly average	139.3
1947 monthly average	159.2
1948 monthly average	171.2
1949 monthly average	169.1
1950 monthly average	171.2
1951 monthly average	185.9
1952 monthly average	190.1

Period	Index
1950: June 15	170.2
1951: June 15	185.5
1952: Jan. 15	190.2
Feb. 15	188.3
Mar. 15	188.4
Apr. 15	189.6
May 15	190.4
June 15	191.1
July 15	192.4

As result of the climb in the "old" index, more than a million members of the CIO Auto Workers—including employes of General Motors, Ford and other auto and farm equipment firms—will receive a 3c hourly wage increase under contract escalator clauses. These increases called "wooden nickels of inflation" by UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther—have totalled 26c hourly since the GM contract with a cost-of-living wage clause was signed in 1948.

There was more bad news for consumers—and signs of still higher food prices ahead.

Dun & Bradstreet's wholesale food price index climbed for the fourth straight week. It reached $6.69, the highest figure of the year.

About the only good news for consumers was the OPS announcement that it is going to reinstitute, partially, the World War II system of posted price ceilings in grocery stores.

Beginning in October, dollars-and-cents ceiling will be posted in 54 cities and towns throughout the nation. They will cover 300 market basket items—about 40% of grocery purchases.

The new, posted price system will replace a setup in which grocers figured their own ceilings.

Auto Workers Win Bay Area Strike

After a 10-day strike, the CIO Auto Workers won a 20c wage boost package at the National Motor Bearing Co. plant in Redwood City, near San Francisco.

Under the three-year contract, an 8c hourly increase was granted immediately, with additional 4c boosts each Dec. 1 for the term of the agreement. An escalator wage clause also is incorporated in the agreement.

Rent Controls Salvaged For 16 Million Americans

MORE THAN 16 million Americans, living in communities of more than 5000 persons, could breath easier last week. Their rents were not going to be increased.

CIO's National Housing Committee made that report this week, after studying returns from communities declared as critical housing areas, or where local governing bodies had already acted to continue controls until April 30.

In many of these areas, the drive for continued controls beyond the Sept. 30 expiration date had been sparkplugged by CIO councils and local unions.

Elsewhere, the fight to salvage rent controls continued. Late last week, Federal Housing Expediter Tighe Woods needed a police escort on leaving the Detroit City Council chamber.

Woods had made a report on rent controls, which was barely heard over the boos and screams of a landlord-packed gallery. A police escort was provided when he was threatened by the landlords.

More than 2.7 million persons will have continued rent control protection because of critical housing designations. More than 13 million live in communities where controls have been extended. Following is a partial list of those communities:

Over 1 million: Chicago and Philadelphia.

Over 500,000: St. Louis, Boston, Pittsburgh.

Over 100,000: Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Trenton, Camden and Elizabeth N. J.; New Haven and Waterbury, Conn.; Springfield, Cambridge, Fall River, Somerville, and New Bedford, Mass.

Over 50,000: Lynn, Lowell, Quincy, Lawrence, Medford, and Pittsfield, Mass.; McDowell City, W. Va.; Manchester, N. H.; East St. Louis and Springfield, Ill.; East Orange, Bayonne, Clifton, Atlantic City, Passaic, Union City and Hoboken, N. J.; New Britain, Conn.; Lancaster, York and McKeesport, Pa.

Over 25,000: Bloomfield, Perth Amboy, Kearny, New Brunswick, Orange, West New York, Belleville and Garfield, N. J.; Everett, Salem, Chelsa, Revere, Taunton, and Gloucester, Mass.; Meriden and Middletown, Conn.; Hagerstown, Md.; Steubenville and Newark, Ohio; Owensboro, Ky.; Mishawaka, Ind.; Bangor, Me.; Albany, Ga.; Panama City, Fla.; New Kensington, Pa. and Jefferson City, Mo.

Wage Hike Policy Set For Steel Fabricators

THE WAGE Stabilization Board has cleared the way for the application of the steel wage settlement in fabricating plants which traditionally follow the pattern set in the basic industry.

Over the objections of industry members, the WSB adopted a procedure under which both national and regional boards will approve with a minimum of delay settlements in line with the pay boost wrested from basic producers by the CIO Steelworkers for companies that have followed the pattern in the past.

The board said that companies and unions that agree to apply the steel pattern in their plants should file petitions for approval in the usual way. They must demonstrate, the board determined, that a "tandem" relationship to basic steel wages "has in fact existed in past years."

The WSB will acknowledge receipt of the applications. If it does not notify the parties of rejection within 30 days, the increases may be put into effect.

Fringe improvements come within the scope of WSB Regulation 13. This means they can be approved only if they do not exceed the benefits in effect in other mills in the area.

The board's action means that the wages of some 500,000 workers in steel fabricating can be brought into line with those in basic steel by a comparatively simple procedure. The ruling also will apply to workers in other plants that historically have followed the basic steel pattern.

MEANTIME, the Office of Price Stabilization last week formally approved an average price increase of $5.55 a ton for steel.

The OPS said it acted only in accordance with orders from Acting Defense Mobilizer John R. Steelman, and that it had "relegated to the restricted position of serving as an agency for merely mathematical and statistical calculations."

Steelman had ordered the price increases as part of the strike settlement. Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall objected that they should average only about $3 a ton under OPS standards.

Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam directed Arnall to "isolate" the increase as much as possible. Some of it undoubtedly will be absorbed by fabricators, but Arnall feels it would be both impractical and unfair to require them to absorb all of it.

The price boosts allow $5.20 a ton for carbon steel, which makes up the bulk of production, and a 4.7% increase for more costly alloys and stainless steel.

The Steelworkers continued their task of mopping up by signing new contracts with additional producers. Among those with which the union reached agreement were the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp., the country's 16th ranking producer with 14,000 employes, and the Acme Steel Co. of Chicago.

UPA Strikes Big Firm In 3 States

THE BIGGEST strike in the nation's paper industry since World War II began late last week, when CIO Paperworkers walked out at plants of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. in three states.

More than 4000 workers were forced out by company efforts to weaken the contract, said UPA-CIO Pres. Harry Sayre.

Sayre, who led pre-strike negotiations over the past two months, said West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. management had sought both to chop up the UPA's bargaining unit and whittle down existing contract benefits. UPA has asked a 13c hourly cost-of-living plus productivity wage increase.

Plants struck are located at Luke, Md., Covington, Va., and Williamsburg, Pa.

Job Boycott Of Older Workers Hit

THE NATION'S defense production effort is suffering a severe loss because of industry's unofficial boycott on workers over 45.

That charge was leveled last week by Acting Defense Mobilizer John R. Steelman, as he announced a new defense manpower policy, calling on labor, management and the government to make better use of the abilities of men and women over 45.

Steelman declared 3½ million more workers may be needed by the end of 1953 to meet expected defense and civilian production levels. He said older workers are one of the most important manpower resources the nation has.

He urged relaxation of employment and retirement policies which discriminate against older workers.

Retirement of persons simply because they reach a certain age and without regard to their usefulness, or refusal to hire persons because of age often deprives the nation of the critical skills of mature, efficient workers, he said.

3 Backed By Newark CIO

THE ESSEX-West Hudson (N. J.) CIO-PAC last week unanimously endorsed Democratic congressional candidates in the 10th, 11th and 12th districts.

Endorsements went to Peter W. Rodino, Jr., and Hugh J. Addonizio, incumbents, and Martin S. Fox.

Action came at a meeting of 300 delegates from every CIO local union in the Newark area.

The delegates also rapped Republican candidates for these seats for failure to accept an invitation to debate their opponents at the CIO meeting, as well as failing to answer a CIO questionnaire seeking their views on campaign issues.

GCEOC Wins Fight For Job Security Rule

THE U. S. Civil Service Commission has yielded to the request of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee that the job rights of federal employes who are laid off by one agency be preserved long enough for them to get posts in others.

The order was hailed as a major victory by the CIO affiliate. Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray of the GCEOC sent the following telegram to Commissioners Robert Ramspeck, James Mitchell and Frances Perkins:

"Congratulations and our sincere thanks for your ruling. The equity of the new provisions will reaffirm the belief of federal employes in a meaningful career system."

The campaign for the new ruling was started by GCEOC Local 1 in Washington when the National Production Authority was forced to lay off a number of workers because appropriation requests were cut in Congress. Those furloughed were given 30-day notices and then separated from the government payroll unless they got new jobs.

Local 1 pointed out that because of civil service and other requirements it is almost impossible for a federal worker to start on a new job in as little as 30 days. And once he leaves the government service, he faces the loss of seniority and other rights built up during his years of service.

THE LOCAL asked notice of 90 days be given instead of 30 days, and that employes be allowed to take a furlough, or leave without pay, when forces are reduced. This, is was felt, would permit them to obtain other government jobs.

The National GCEOC got into the fight and extended it to cover all U. S. workers. The CSC action means that federal employes, for the first time, now have the security of job rights and accrued benefits enjoyed by workers under contract with private industry.

CIO Auxiliaries Say—

Women Urged To Call Men's Bluff, Join In Political Action

IT'S HIGH time that women got into politics with both feet, and call the men's bluff, says the latest bulletin of the CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries.

"The boys have made a mystery of politics for years," scoffs the Auxiliaries Congress, "but now that we have seen some of our top political bosses on television, we women must realize that it doesn't take a very large intellect to be one."

Moreover, it continues, "every woman in the country is in politics whether she knows it or not. You can't go through the daily motions of living without running into politics with every breath you draw. Since you're in it anyway, you might as well get in with both feet and do something about things you don't like."

Here's how the bulletin advises women to begin PAC work:

"Go to your local precinct and register. Tell your local party leader that you want to work. Tell him that you are willing to ring doorbells, stuff envelops—anything they want you to do. But most important, you want to get into politics.

"Then go ahead and work. Keep your eyes and ears open, make your weight felt in local campaigns. If we women would just get out and work in politics, spend half as much time as we do at our clubs, we could really accomplish something big."

Union Label Week

Detroit will mark Union Label Week beginning Sept. 1, with emphasis upon the union label program of the CIO Clothing Workers. The observance was proclaimed by Mayor Albert E. Cobo.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

WE HAVE just concluded one of the largest political action meetings CIO has ever held. Representatives from many of our CIO Councils, international unions, and regional directors were in attendance.

President Murray discussed the issues involved in the coming presidential election, and presented them so masterly and convincingly, that all those in attendance were unanimous in their support of the Democratic platform and Gov. Stevenson and Sen. Sparkman and voted to recommend this program to the people.

We have our duty as Americans, and as members of CIO to (1) make sure that we register to vote, (2) subscribe some financial help to PAC no matter how small the amount, and (3) bring the issues of the coming campaign to all the citizens in the communities throughout the country.

These are matters to be decided by all Americans, not just a few. Today the CIO is more united than ever before and will work together to help win the election in November.

★

Republican Sen. Dirksen again resorts to distortion in replying to a letter from a minister of his own church. In his reply, the Senator attacks Gov. Stevenson on the West Frankfort, Illinois mine disaster which occurred in December, 1951.

Maybe Dirksen doesn't know? And maybe he doesn't care? But the facts are that following the Centralia mine disaster in 1947, the Illinois Assembly at Gov. Stevenson's request, took the mine inspection service out of politics and put it on a merit basis. Gov. Stevenson even went further and caused a modern safety code to be drawn up. Unfortunately, the legislators did not act.

It is with interest that I note the Senator does not discuss the Centralia disaster that was due largely to the inaction of the then Republican Gov. Green. During Gov. Green's term of office, request upon request was made that he do something about the horrible conditions in the Centralia mines. Nothing was done and many of those who made requests for investigation were later killed in the mine blasts.

The writer will attend and address the CIO Chemical Workers convention in Chicago. From there I shall journey to Los Angeles for the CIO celebration on Labor Day.

★

CIO Rep. Lou Koletka reports that in a representation election at the Select Dairy, Portsmouth, O., the workers favored the CIO Retail, Wholesale, Department Store Union by a vote of 18 to 1 no union, 2 not voting. Edgar Johnson of RWDSU Local #21 handled the organizing.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports that workers at the stock yards in Indianapolis, Ind., favored the CIO Packinghouse Workers over the AFL by a vote of 68 to 22, no union 2. UPW-CIO Rep. Herman handled this representation campaign.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports these CIO election victories: Book Find Club, New York, N. Y., CIO 21, challenged 2, no union 14; General Dyestuff Corp., New York, N. Y., CIO Gas, Coke, Chemical Workers 39, AFL 1, void 2; Electricoil Transformer Co., Ossining, N. Y., CIO Auto Workers 11, AFL 1; Gotham Chalkboard & Trim Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., RWDSU-CIO 8, no union 6, challenged 1.

★

Reg. Dir. Sam Sponseller reports the CIO Packinghouse Workers won a representation election at the Swift Packing Co., Cleveland, O., by the following vote: UPWA-CIO 352; independent union 236; AFL 20; no union 11. UPWA Rep. Edward Beltrame was in charge of the drive, assisted by the CIO regional office.

Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer, of the CIO Oil Workers, reports three representation election victories: Petroleum Package Carrier Co., Atlanta Ga., OWIU 3, others 0; Phillips Petroleum Co., Sweeney, Tex. (Clerical and Traffic Dept.) OWIU 3, others 1; Simplot Fertilizer Co., Pocatello, Idaho, OWIU 24, Teamsters 7, Engineers 1.

CIO Board Urges U. S. Fight Newsprint Price Boosts

CONDEMNING the latest price increase for Canadian newsprint, the CIO Executive Board on Aug. 14 urged the government and the American newspaper industry to work to have in rescinded.

Adopting a resolution submitted by the CIO Newspaper Guild, the board noted newsprint prices were at an all-time high and had been raised twice this year.

It called newsprint the "largest single cost item in the publishing industry" and said, "the net result of these successive increases in prices will be new declines in the competitive newspaper field, where monopolies are more dangerous than in any other industry.

"As a long-range solution to this problem, we endorse the recommendation of the Guild that the government undertake immediate development of newsprint resources in Alaska as well as to encourage manufacture of newsprint from substitute materials, such as sugar cane, in order to help insure an adequate domestic supply of newsprint."

CIO Board Raps Baldanzi, Backs TWUA Against Raids

RAIDING operations of the AFL Textile Workers were sharply condemned by the CIO Executive Board, which charged they were "endangering the economic security of thousands of workers in the textile and allied industries."

Lashing out at George Baldanzi, who is leading the AFL raids, the board noted Baldanzi had once been a member of the CIO Executive Board. He "once was honored by the Textile Workers with a high office in their organization," the resolution said.

But, the CIO added, Baldanzi has "completely broken faith with those who once so honored him and has proved himself unworthy of the trust they placed in him."

The resolution, adopted at a Washington meeting Aug. 14, recalled that Baldanzi had deserted the CIO and joined the United Textile Workers-AFL, when he was defeated in a bid for presidency of the CIO union.

Emil Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers, told reporters Baldanzi's raids had not been successful. When Baldanzi joined the AFL, that organization predicted 100,000 textile workers would follow him.

Instead, said Rieve, only 2000 or 3000 former CIO workers are now paying dues to the AFL group. However, AFL raids have just about halted organizing of textile workers in the South, Rieve added.

The CIO board charged Baldanzi with completing "an alliance with a union whose record Baldanzi roundly attacked in those happier days before he violated the trust his fellow workers had placed in him."

The board called on all CIO unions to assist the TWUA-CIO in combatting these raiding operations in order that the workers "may continue to have the protection of a strong, effective, honest trade union, the TWUA-CIO."

Tariff Hike Turned Down By Truman

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has rejected a precedent-setting proposal to increase the import duty on watch and watch movements.

His action followed a recommendation by the CIO International Affairs Committee, which had advised the President "considerable harm to the position of the United States in world trade" would result from any other action.

A recommendation of the U. S. Tariff Commission would have raised the duty to protect domestic watchmakers and would have adversely affected the Swiss watch industry.

In urging the President to take the action he did, Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO committee and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, had written:

"We believe that action by you rejecting the recommendation to increase duty on Swiss watch movements will greatly strengthen our whole reciprocal trade program."

Steel Signs Can Contract

THE CIO Steelworkers last week signed two important contracts for terms similar to the strike settlement agreement in basic steel.

A wage increase of 12½c hourly, improved vacations, and gains in the social insurance program were won in the contract with Continental Can Co.

Covered are 14,000 workers in plants in the United States and Canada.

In Ohio, another 13,000 USA-CIO members ended a month-long strike in Columbus, Canton and Zanesville against Timken Roller Bearing Co.

The contract, ratified last week by membership meetings, is highlighted by a 10% wage increase averaging 16.7c an hour and a modified union shop. Timken in recent weeks had sponsored an expensive national advertising campaign denouncing the union shop in any shape or form. **(LPA)**

Textile Gets Rug Pact; Pay Gain In Carolina

NORTH and South, wage increases were won by CIO Textile Workers for rug, carpet and textile mill workers.

In the New York-New England area, TWUA brought to a successful conclusion a 12-week-long strike against major carpet firms. Terms were basic wage increases to 10c hourly, additional job inequity increases, and defeat of employer moves to weaken basic contract terms.

In the South, TWUA gained an arbiter's decision awarding a 5% hourly wage increase, or about 6½c an hour, to 1200 workers at the Columbia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve said the award will strengthen the union's long campaign to raise wage rates in textile mills throughout the South.

The rug and carpet strike, which began on June 1, was wound up last week with contract ratification by workers at the Bigelow-Sanford plant and the Mohawk Carpet plant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

The agreements—similar to the pact reached with the big Alexander Smith plant at Yonkers—came after management abandoned two contract-weakening demands which had forced the strike. Dropped by management were moves for compulsory overtime and reduction of the down-time guarantees.

Along with the 9c increase in piece rates and 10c in hourly rates, 600 additional Mohawk workers will get a half-cent in job inequity increase and 360 Bigelow-Sanford workers will get 3c extra in a similar increase. Insurance and hospitalization benefits also were improved.

IN THE South, Rieve said, the union will seek to gain the 6½c increase granted at Columbia in other agreements opening for bargaining beginning next month. Arbiter was C. G. Shake, a Vincennes, Ind., attorney.

"The arbitrator's decision," Rieve said, "does verify what we have been arguing for more than a year—that southern textile workers are entitled to a substantial wage increase by any standard of measurement.

"We are sure that the arbitrator's decision will have a great moral effect on our forthcoming negotiations.

"If the southern textile employers hope to maintain the pretense of dealing fairly with their workers—a pose they have sought to maintain for years—they can hardly refuse what an impartial arbitrator has declared to be reasonable and proper."

UAW Gets 4c Hike At Harvester

Some 32,000 production workers at International Harvester plants, represented by the CIO Auto Workers, will get a 4c hourly productivity wage increase.

The boost, under the annual improvement provision of the UAW-CIO contract, was approved by the Wage Stabilization Board. The company also granted the increase to salaried employes.

Food Firm Named

The Federal Trade Commission has filed an anti-trust action against General Foods Corp., $500-million-a-year firm, charging it with attempting to prevent competition by unfair pricing practices.

Jet Engine Contract Set

THE CIO Auto Workers and the Allis-Chalmers Co. last week signed a contract ending a 14-week strike at the firm's jet engine plant at Terre Haute, Ind.

The walkout was marked by futile efforts of the AFL Operating Engineers to take over bargaining rights.

The new contract, for three years, provides for wage increases of 14c an hour immediately, 4c an hour more on July 1, 1953, and again on July 1, 1954; a cost of living wage formula; increases in night shift premiums to 10c an hour from 5 to 7c, and health, vacation and pension benefits.

Labor Day Statement—

Murray Sees Another Defeat For Reaction

Following is CIO Pres. Philip Murray's 1952 Labor Day statement.

By PHILIP MURRAY

ON THIS 1952 Labor Day, American workers can well take pride in their accomplishments—in advancing democracy's cause and in protecting the welfare of the people.

We crave peace in the world—but we can see no firm basis for peace so long as the Soviet totalitarians threaten the world with plans for aggressive warfare.

We crave the great rises in our standard of living which modern technology makes easily possible—but so long as freedom's cause is under attack, we must support the building of our military defenses.

Thus, in a world where peace and freedom and security are within the reach of mankind, we must hold responsible for war and poverty and insecurity those enemies of freedom and democracy who live on exploitation and human suffering.

American labor, on its annual holiday, recognizes both the challenge of the future and the menace of the present. We pledge ourselves to build democracy's strength against that menace of military aggression, while constantly waging economic war against poverty.

The members of the CIO know that at home, as well as abroad, it is within man's province to abolish fear and hunger and the dread of a bleak tomorrow.

At home, we have fought with courage the selfish interests which exploit labor and thrive on the cancer of inflation. We have made clear our belief in equality of sacrifice. We have defied those greedy forces who wish that workers and their families should bear the whole brunt of the common struggle. And we have fought at every step—as we shall always do—the evil provisions of that evil law, the Taft-Hartley Act.

American labor, recognizing its world responsibilities, has lent its support to our Mutual Security Program and to the Point Four Program to help the people of under-developed areas. We agree with President Truman that both these great unselfish programs are essential to the future of world democracy and the well-being of people everywhere.

In 1952, as free Americans, we shall go to the polls to determine the future course of our government policies. We shall not, I am sure, turn our backs on two decades of progress. We shall retain our faith in the forward-looking programs of the New Deal and the Fair Deal—programs that have brought immense benefits both to America and the entire world.

Through the CIO Political Action Committee, we shall mobilize our strength to elect men and women to public office who are pledged to carry out the true spirit of the American people.

It behooves every union member to register, to know the issues and to vote. In doing so, we can have faith that reaction will meet still another defeat in November at the hands of the American voters.

IUE Triumphs At Westinghouse

8-25

CIO ELECTRICAL Workers last week crushed a raiding attack by the Communist-dominated UE at the largest plant in the Westinghouse chain.

At the East Pittsburgh plant, 6781 workers voted to retain IUE-CIO as their bargaining agent against 4825 for UE. No union received 294 ballots.

The majority of nearly 2000 votes shows a substantial gain in IUE-CIO strength since the original contest in April, 1950, when results were so close that a run-off, won by IUE-CIO, had to be held a few weeks later.

UE petitioned for a new NLRB election early this summer. IUE-CIO, confident of its strength, consented to an immediate election. In a brief, hard-fought campaign IUE-CIO overwhelmed UE's 100 organizers imported into the Turtle Creek valley under the personal direction of James Matles, UE director of organization.

IUE-CIO leaders of the giant Local 601 felt that the union's improved position resulted from wage gains of from 26c to 32c an hour which Westinghouse workers have averaged under IUE-CIO representation.

URW Signs 4 Firms, Strikes At Goodrich

CIO RUBBER Workers had 10c hourly wage increases buttoned down for some 70,000 tire workers last week, but were forced on strike to get a satisfactory contract with B. F. Goodrich—one of the Big Four rubber firms.

Some 18,000 URW members walked out of nine Goodrich plants, the largest of which is in Akron, O.

L. S. Buckmaster, URW president, said the walkout—a month after the contract expiration—was caused by management's "below par contract proposals."

"The union," he said, "was compelled to take strike action in the face of the company's continued refusal to live up to its responsibilities to its employes."

Although Goodrich had agreed to the 10c pattern won by the URW in other contract settlements, Buckmaster said "the offer was tied into contract proposals which are not comparable to agreements in existence with most other rubber companies.

"If the union should agree to the below par contract proposals, the net result would be a loss to the workers involved despite the wage increase."

Before the Goodrich walkout, the URW signed with Goodyear and U. S. Rubber, two big producers, as well as General and Sieberling. Approval of the Wage Stabilization Board is required.

CIO Leaders To Broadcast On Labor Day

THE AIR over the United States will fairly crackle on Labor Day, Sept. 1, with radio speeches extolling the working man and discussing his problems.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray will give one of the major addresses, from the CIO Oil Workers' Convention in Philadelphia. He will speak for 15 minutes beginning at 2 p.m. (EDT) over the National Broadcasting Co. network.

Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the CIO will join in a 15-minute interview over the American Broadcasting System network at 3:30 p.m. (EDT).

Gov. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for the presidency, will start off his campaign with a major speech to be broadcast from CIO-AFL rally in Detroit. He will speak at 1 p.m. (EDT).

Pres. Truman will urge the election of the Democratic candidates for president and vice president in a speech to be broadcast from another joint CIO-AFL Labor Day rally in Milwaukee.

CIO Anti-Bias Group Hails Demo Platform

THE DEMOCRATS paid far closer attention than the Republicans to "the hopes and aspirations" of millions of Americans when the two parties drew up their civil rights planks and nominated their presidential candidates, the National CIO Committee To Abolish Discrimination declared last week.

The committee met in Washington, concurred in the CIO Executive Board's endorsement of the Democratic standard bearers, and recommended their election in November "to all Americans of good will."

Of the candidates themselves, the committee, headed by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, said:

"Both of these candidates have stated publicly that they will support the Democratic platform and will make their campaigns upon the principles and policies which it proclaims.

"Adlai E. Stevenson has a lifelong record as a liberal. As Governor of Illinois he has even invoked the military power of his State, notably in the Cicero affair, to enforce American legal and moral principles in defense of human rights. He has outlawed segregation in the public schools in Illinois. His thinking is embodied in the Democratic platform.

"John J. Sparkman has on a number of occasions challenged the proclaimed white supremacy claims of the Dixiecrats. As a delegate to the convention from Alabama and as a leader in the Democratic Party, he assisted in the drafting of the Democratic platform and it bore his endorsement when it was presented to the convention."

THE committee noted that in the field of civil rights, the Democrats pledged themselves to the stand that more is required than cooperation efforts of individuals and action by state and local governments.

"It made the forthright statement," the committee continued, "that the federal government must act, must live up to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence and must exercise the powers vested in it by the Constitution.

"The Democratic Party further pledged itself to complete the elimination of discrimination in the armed forces and the civil service. It pledged punitive action in defense of civil rights by the U. S. Dept. of Justice. It met specific issues squarely in the following language:

"'At the same time we favor legislation effectively to secure these rights to everyone:

"'1. The right to equal opportunity for employment;

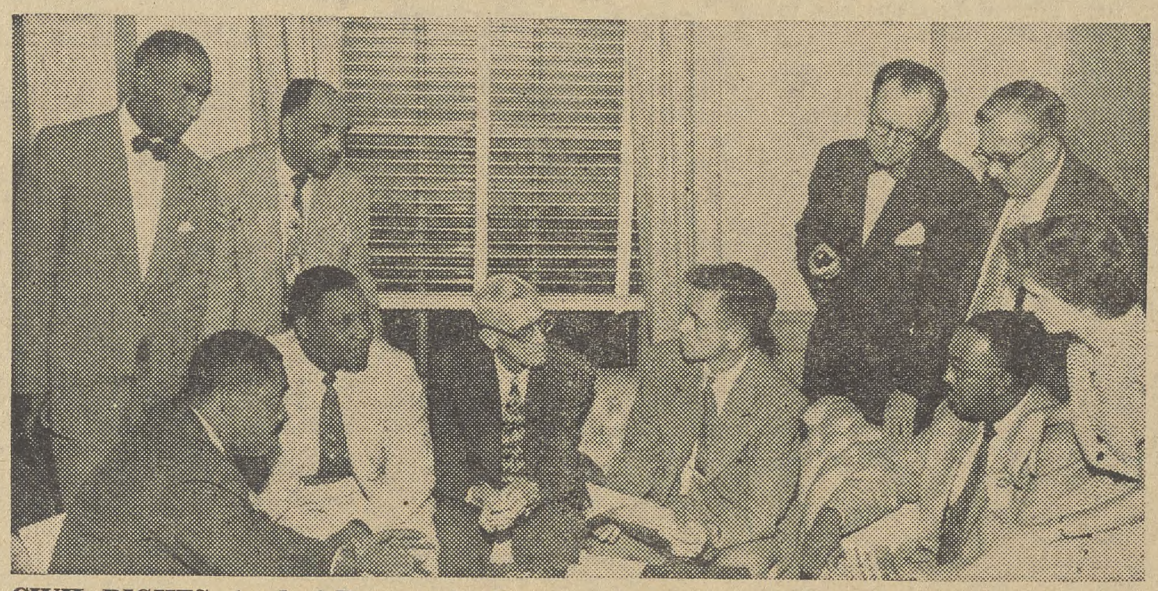
"'2. The right to security of person;

"'3. The right to full and equal participation in the nation's political life free from arbitrary restraints'.

"Finally, the Democratic Party pledged itself to institute congressional procedures that will prevent filibuster and make possible legislative decisions by majority vote.

"These statements are clear and impossible of misinterpretation.

"In sharp contrast the Republican Party confined itself to a reaffirmation of state's rights which have too often in the past operated to deny human rights to the individual citizen."



CIVIL RIGHTS stand of Democrats shows far more thought for hopes and aspirations of all Americans than that of the Republicans, the National CIO Committee To Abolish Discrimination (shown above) declared at a meeting in Washington. The committee recommended "to all Americans of good will" the election of Gov. Stevenson as president and Sen. Sparkman as vice president.

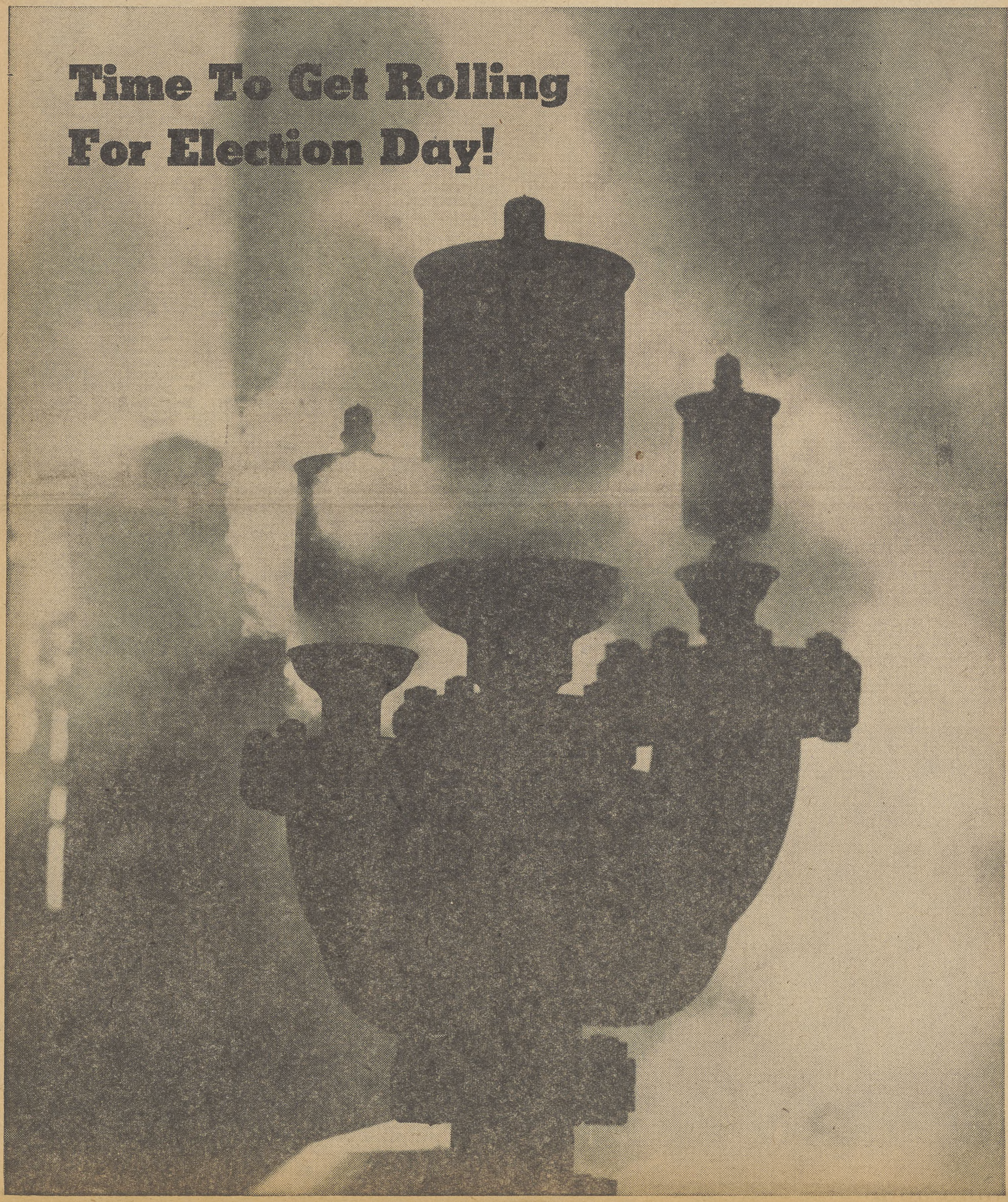
WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

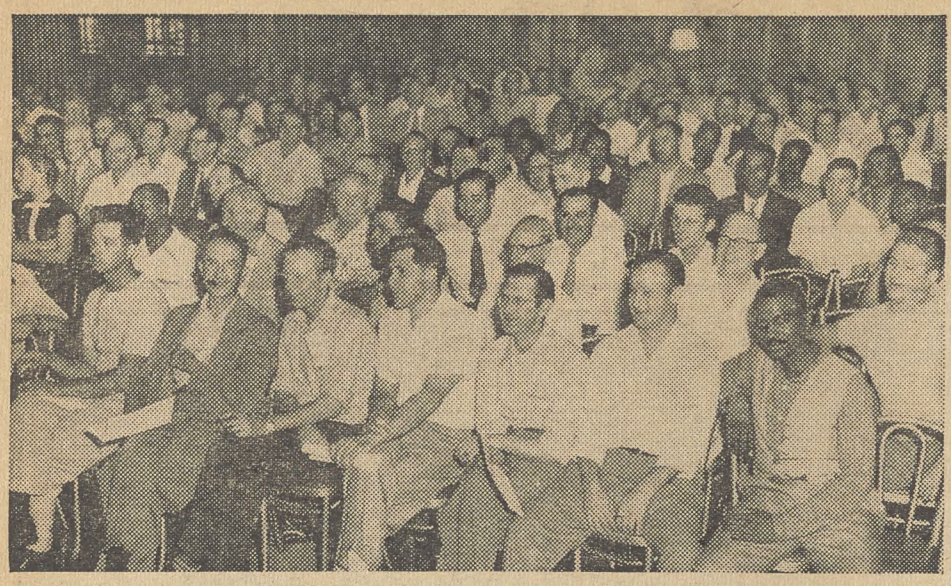
The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 1, 1952 | 82 | No. 35

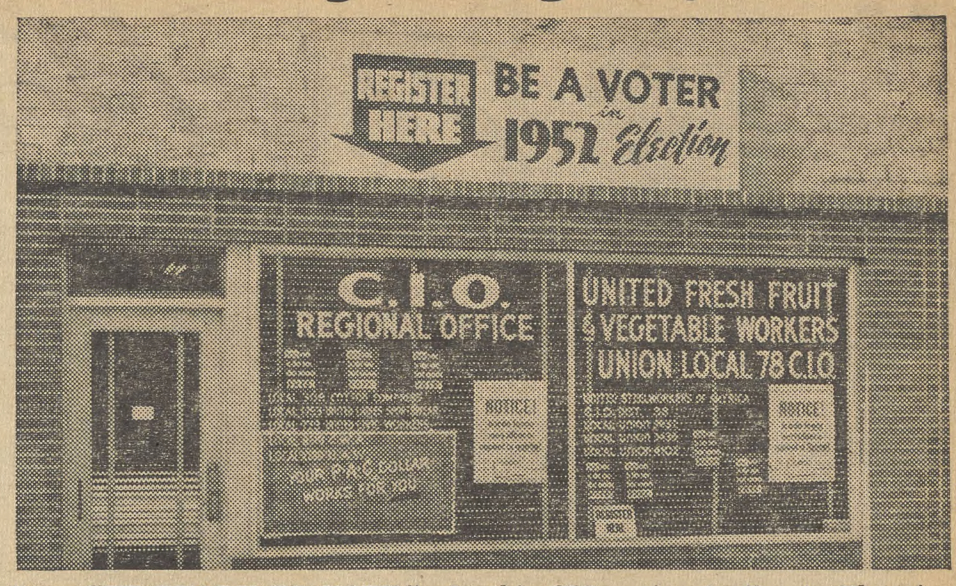
Time To Get Rolling For Election Day!



East And West—Here's How We're Working To Sign Up Voters



"DON'T MISS THE BOAT . . ."—Enthusiasm of PAC workers to register the non-registered, get them eligible to vote, is reflected in faces of more than 250 unionists at Essex-West Hudson CIO Council rally in Newark. They've begun a doorbell-pushing drive for full registration of all CIO members in that heavily-populated area.



". . . GET READY TO VOTE."—In this CIO regional office in Phoenix, Ariz., two aides have been named full-time official registrars. They've been registering as many as 82 people a day. If all Phoenix eligibles aren't registered, said CIO Reg. Dir. Nick Dragon, it won't be because CIO didn't try its best to get them on the rolls.

Ohio PAC Rally Boosts Drive To Defeat Bricker

(By a Special Correspondent)

SOME 3000 Ohio CIO unionists met in Columbus last week to hear a short but not sweet description of Sen. Bricker and to step up the campaign to replace him with Michael V. DiSalle.

From Averell Harriman, Mutual Security Agency chief, came this description of Bricker, Taft's junior partner in the Senate from Ohio:

"Bricker has been one of the blindest men in the Senate. He consistently has voted for reaction at home and for isolationism on foreign policies."

He called the campaign of DiSalle, former price stabilizer, to unseat Bricker one of the most important senatorial races in the nation.

Delegates to the state-wide political action rally gave cheering support to the Democratic national candidates, Gov. Stevenson for President and Sen. Sparkman for Vice President. Jack Kroll, Ohio Council president and PAC national director, was chairman of the rally.

DiSalle already has CIO backing in the Senate race. The Ohio CIO-PAC state central committee announced it would make recommendations for other state offices later.

Harriman noted Bricker's votes against the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, foreign arms aid and mutual security to support his charge that "Bricker stands for conditions in which he would deny American boys allies in other parts of the world."

The MSA chief challenged Gen. Eisenhower, former commander and now Republican presidential candidate, to state whether he will support Bricker in light of his isolationist record.

Harriman also debunked claims of Arthur Summerfield, GOP national chairman, that CIO was a "ball and chain" around Stevenson.

"Gen. Eisenhower's political spokesman may shed tears of sympathy for Gov. Stevenson," Harriman said, "but I note that the general is rushing to the AFL convention to try to get a few 'balls and chains' of his own.

"I DON'T think he's going to be very successful. American labor understands that the strong liberal domestic policies of the Democratic Party have brought prosperity at home and given us the moral and physical strength to take leadership in the free world.

"If we are to maintain this leadership in the fight against communism, we must continue these policies for economic and social progress which have resulted in the highest production and the highest standard of living in our history."

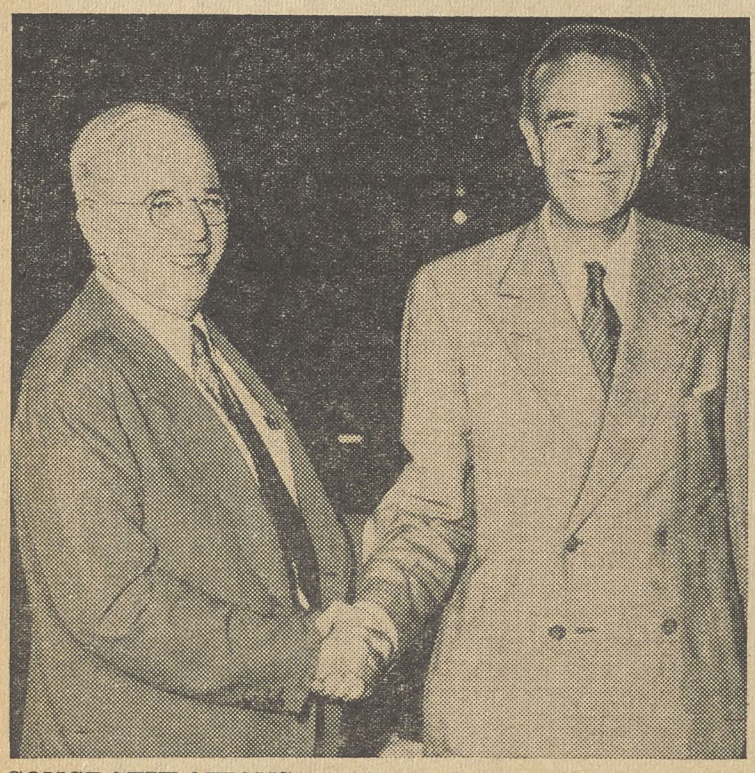
Harriman praised Stevenson as one of the "finest governors in the history of Illinois."

Harriman hammered away at the point that CIO members and other Ohioans must defeat Bricker and send DiSalle to the Senate.

"The voters of Ohio have a real opportunity," Harriman said. "In Mike DiSalle they can contribute to their own welfare, to the welfare of Ohio and the nation.

"As chief of the Office of Price Stabilization he (DiSalle) successfully fulfilled one of the toughest jobs in the nation, making more friends and fewer enemies than anyone thought possible. As a member of the Senate, he would be a vigorous and informed fighter for America's consumers, and that means all of us.

"You in Ohio CIO will be working in this campaign, not merely as members of labor unions, but as citizens of the country."



CONGRATULATIONS—PAC Dir. Jack Kroll (left) congratulates Averell Harriman at Ohio CIO rally in Columbus, after Mutual Security administrator blasts Ohio's Sen. Bricker as "one of the blindest men in the Senate."

Big Job Still Ahead On Voter Registration

NEW registration records were being hung up throughout the country last week as CIO-PAC units pushed hard to complete the job of "registering the unregistered" voters.

Civic, political and non-partisan organizations, in many areas, took up the task of promoting registration. They universally filed complaints which were carbon copies of PAC complaints in the years when it was one of the few organizations actively promoting registration.

In area after area, groups charged that registration stations were inadequate and often in inaccessible locations. Hours of registration were unrealistic, making it virtually impossible for workers to register during non-working hours.

Some areas were working to improve registration conditions, reports said, while in others political motives and legal red tape prevented improvements.

Meanwhile, Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC director, offered a word of caution.

"While reports of new registration records are salutary," he said, "we should not be led astray. If CIO is to do its part in this great patriotic drive, we must not be lulled into thinking that a high registration automatically means our members have registered."

In New Jersey, the State CIO Council completed a survey which pointed up the magnitude of the job. State CIO Pres. Carl Holderman reported more than 900,000 New Jersey citizens will be unable to vote unless they register before Sept. 25.

Boston, Philadelphia Add CIO-TV 'Issues Of The Day'

"ISSUES OF THE DAY"—CIO's new, 13-week television series—moved on to the TV screens in two of the nation's largest cities last week.

In both Boston and Philadelphia, arrangements were completed for televising the series which had been jointly produced by CIO and the CIO Political Action Committee.

William J. Bellanger, president of the Massachusetts State CIO Council, said "this series, which the State CIO is sponsoring as a public service, will be seen by viewers in many of the New England states. We have chosen the station which will reach the most viewers, for we sincerely believe the people of New England should know all the issues when they go to the polls in November."

In Boston, the series will be on Station WBZ-TV either before or after the Saturday afternoon baseball or football games. Bellanger advised TV viewers to check their daily newspapers each week for the exact time.

Henry F. Shipherd, president of the Philadelphia CIO Council, said the TV show in that area would be seen every Thursday at 6:45 p.m. over station WFIL-TV. It is being sponsored by all of the CIO councils in that viewing area, which includes much of Eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey and Delaware.

Following is the present program schedule:

City	Station	Day	Hour
Ames	WOI-TV	Tuesday	9:30 p.m.
Boston	WBZ-TV	Saturday	check papers
Chicago	WBKB-TV	Tuesday	10:45 p.m.
Cincinnati	WCPO-TV	Sunday	1:00 p.m.
Columbus	WTVN-TV	Wednesday	6:30 p.m.
Davenport	WOC-TV	Thursday	9:15 p.m.
Dayton	WHIO-TV	Wednesday	10:15 p.m.
Huntington	WSAZ-TV	Sunday	2:15 p.m.
Indianapolis	WFBM-TV	Sunday	5:00 p.m.
Minneapolis	WTCN-TV	Sunday	1:00 p.m.
Philadelphia	WFIL-TV	Thursday	6:45 p.m.

'Industry Day'

Murray Urges Business To 'Cooperate'

CIO PRES. Philip Murray marked Labor Day, the holiday of American workers, by proposing that the men who own and operate the country's factories, mills and mines have a holiday all their own—"Industry Day."

He made the suggestion in a speech prepared for delivery Sept. 1 before the convention of the CIO Oil Workers in Philadelphia.

"Industry Day," he explained, "would be a day in which the top executives of our great corporations, the financial leaders of the Wall Street community, the men and women who own great blocs of stock in our American free enterprises, could sit in solemn meditation and consider their fundamental responsibility to our nation.

"Perhaps, on such an Industry Day, the men of management could make sincere resolves to strive, honestly and effectively, to achieve a sound and democratic spirit of understanding with the workers of American industry. There are some areas of industry, of course, where harmonious cooperation is practiced, and its benefits appreciated.

"But it is time for the great majority of corporations to turn a new leaf in their human relations with the men and women of the production units."

Murray said that industry can show on two points its willingness "to work with the rest of the team to make a better America." The first is to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act.

"That law was conceived in an atmosphere of hate and misunderstanding," he declared. "It has attempted to buttress the power of industry with the power of government—a craven, selfish objective by some industrialists, which has been thwarted by the statesmanship and patriotism of one of our greatest presidents, Harry S. Truman.

"In place of the Taft-Hartley Act, we need a fair and just labor-management relations law. That new law, if it is to be honest and effective, must recognize that the union is the servant of its members and that government interference can—and does—stifle free collective bargaining."

The second point, Murray said, is the guaranteed annual wage, which could be established "if management is willing to sit down at the bargaining table to work out the details."

"The guaranteed annual wage is a democratic proposal, a humanitarian program," he said. "It is coming in America, as certainly as spring follows winter, because it corresponds to the heartfelt need of people in every walk of life for added protection from the hazards of human existence."

Labor is vitally interested in the November elections, Murray said, because of the issues "in which we, as citizens and as workers, have an overwhelming interest." These issues, he explained, include inflation, better social security, slum clearance and a health insurance program in addition to repeal of T-H.

"Through our CIO Political Action Committee, CIO members will be supporting those candidates, Republicans or Democrats, who want liberal, honest government in this country," he said.

"Some people seem to think that the votes of American workers can be herded like cattle on the range; the man who believes that is either a fool or an ignoramus. Mark you this: The American worker cannot be bamboozled or misled.

"But it is just conceivable, if a working man or woman seeks advice on the issues and the candidates, that he may place more reliance on the word of his own union than of his known enemies in the ranks of the Chamber of Commerce or the NAM.

"No, there is no labor vote. But there is a citizens' vote, and in every past presidential election, it has been cast in great majority for the principles of the Roosevelt New Deal and the Truman Fair Deal.

"As in the campaigns of 1944 and 1948, I have faith that the voice of the CIO and the CIO-PAC will be heard and respected.

"For the voice of labor is the voice of liberal, progressive America—a voice that calls for economic advancement, for security, for the strengthening of our liberties, for the continued leadership of our beloved nation in the worldwide struggle for freedom and for peace."

PHILIP MURRAY

Stevenson Blisters McCarthy As Ike Dodges Issue

GOV. Adlai Stevenson last week opened his campaign for President with a blistering attack on McCarthyism, coupled with a plea for the defense of freedom of thought in the fight against communism.

Although he did not use names, Stevenson left no doubt that his main target was Sen. McCarthy (R. Wisc.).

The Democratic presidential nominee chose the American Legion's New York convention for his free-swinging attack on those who use "the patriotic cloak of anti-communism" to undermine the Bill of Rights.

In cold and measured words, he referred to the attacks on the "loyalty and motives" of Gen. George C. Marshall, wartime chief of staff, as a "shocking example" of attacks on public officials.

"To me," he said, "this type of 'patriotism' is the last refuge of scoundrels."

In another New York address, Stevenson endorsed the Democratic platform pledge to curb Senate Dixiecrat filibusters aimed at civil rights legislation.

"No man," he said, "has the right to strangle democracy with a single set of vocal cords."

Stevenson said he favored fair employment practices legislation which would give the states the opportunity to set their houses in order, but give the federal government power "to proceed by careful deliberation and full and fair hearings."

Stevenson's tough-talking speech to the American Legion followed by two days a speech by his Republican opponent, Gen. Eisenhower.

The advance text of Eisenhower's speech contained a one-paragraph attack on McCarthyism. The general, however, deleted this when he spoke.

Stevenson clearly outlined his own views on patriotism, which he defined as "love of this Republic" and not "hatred of Russia."

He told the Legion, which once gave McCarthy an award for "Americanism," that he thinks patriotism "is based on tolerance and a large measure of humility."

"There are men among us who use 'patriotism' as a club for attacking other Americans," he warned.

"What can we say for the man who proclaims himself a patriot—and then for political or personal reasons attacks the patriotism of faithful public servants?" Stevenson asked as he went on to detail the attacks of Republicans against Gen. Marshall.

"What can we say for the self-styled patriot who thinks that a Negro, a Jew, a Catholic or a Japanese-American is less an American than he?" he asked the Legionnaires.

That attitude, he said, "betrays the deepest article of our faith, the belief in individual liberty and equality which has always been the heart and soul of the American idea."

"Surely intolerance and public irresponsibility cannot be cloaked in the shining armor of rectitude and righteousness. Nor can the denial of the right to hold ideas that are different—the freedom of man to think as he pleases," said the Democratic nominee.

Stevenson said he thinks many threats to freedom arise from "a healthy apprehension about the Communist menace within our country." Americans who have become Communists, he said, "have surrendered their right to our trust and there can be no secure place for them in our public life."

But, he continued, "we must take care not to burn down the barn to kill the rats." He assailed communism as "the death of the soul," but warned that freedom of thought is being menaced by over-zealous patriots.

CIO Officers, PAC Chief Meet With Gov. Stevenson

GOV. STEVENSON, Democratic presidential nominee, "officially" was told last week that CIO is supporting him in the 1952 campaign.

He was visited at his temporary New York headquarters by a delegation of CIO leaders, who officially notified him of the endorsement, voted Aug. 14 by the CIO Executive Board.

Jack Kroll, CIO-PAC director, led the delegation which included: David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Steelworkers and of PAC; James B. Carey, president of the IUE-CIO and CIO's secretary-treasurer; Emil Rieve, president, Textile Workers; Joseph Curran, president, Maritime Union; Jacob Potofsky, president and Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer, Clothing Workers; O. A. Knight, president, Oil Workers; L. S. Buckmaster, president, Rubber Workers; C. J. Werkau, secretary-treasurer, Communications Workers; and Henry C. Fleisher, CIO publicity director.

The delegation spent a half-hour with the Illinois Governor. Later Kroll told newsmen they had officially presented to Stevenson the CIO's statement of support of the Democratic platform and the national nominees.

"We had a very pleasant conference," Kroll told the reporters, "and we feel sure we'll be able to convey to our people Gov. Stevenson's liberal views and recommend their voting for him and Sparkman and a liberal Congress."

'Reverse The Trend, Boost Registration,' Says Adlai

THE FREEDOM under which American workers have gained their advances can be retained only if we safeguard our liberties by exercising the right to vote, Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic candidate for President, said in a Labor Day message.

In commenting on the increasing proportion of the population which fails to vote, he said:

"It is the duty of all of us to reverse that trend. We need to make this a government of all the people or it will become a government by the people who take the trouble to vote. We should make a special effort this year when the issues touch the lives of every American and the results will shape the world in which we live for years to come."

American workers should not be satisfied with celebrating their gains on Labor Day, said President Truman in his statement, but should use the occasion "to look ahead, to plan where we are going, to consider the things we can accomplish in the future."

Among the things the country must do, he said, are to improve social security, build more homes and schools, better the collective bargaining process, end discrimination, fight inflation, safeguard our freedom against attacks from right and left, and build up strong defenses.

Courage When It Counts

Twice last week Adlai Stevenson demonstrated that, as UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther has said, he is "the most independent candidate" to ever seek the Presidency.

First he met with Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas and told him, pointblank, that he accepts the Supreme Court's decision that the U. S. has "paramount rights" in the tidelands and that he opposes any "blanket cession" of the oil-lands to the states. Stevenson's forthright stand—which promptly brought cries of "revolt" by Texas Dixiecrats long cozy with the big oil companies—contrasts with the various, contradictory remarks of Gen. Eisenhower on the tidelands issue.

Later in the week, in his address to the American Legion—the old stamping grounds of the McCarthyites—Gov. Stevenson skipped the political pablum in his condemnation of those "men among us who use 'patriotism' as a club for attacking other Americans."

True patriotism, the Democratic presidential candidate reminded the Legion, is "love of this Republic, not hatred of Russia."

To which we add, Amen.

Marriage Of Convenience

Bertie McCormick probably won't get very far with his latest bitter-end cry for an "American Party" (Americans by his definition being few apart from those living within sight of Chicago's Tribune Tower) but the Dixiegop alliance is becoming more complete every passing day.

Take the situation in Virginia, where Sen. Byrd—who boasts he's never voted for a New Deal measure—is on McCormick's favored list.

The Virginia Republican party has confirmed its role of end man to the Dixiecrats. Officially, it decided last week not to enter a candidate against Byrd—whose latest anti-labor move was to sponsor in the Senate the demand for a Taft-Hartley injunction against the CIO Steelworkers during the recent strike. And the Virginia GOP won't oppose Rep. Smith, who sponsored the same move in the House.

In Texas, the Republican party put 15 Dixiecrat candidates, including Gov. Shivers, on the GOP ballot because "politically we belong together."

All of which shoots full of holes the theory, voiced frequently, that the GOP is going to bring a second party to the South.

Learning From Abroad

Twenty-five CIO members from all over the nation left last week on a three-week flying trip to Scandinavia. It's a "life-seeing" journey in which they'll meet and live with the people of Denmark and other nations.

Unions in this country and Scandinavia arranged the trip, the first for American rank-and-file unionists overseas. Just as many European unions have gained from visits to the U. S., so will CIO be strengthened in the local unions and councils by the "life-seeing" journey to Scandinavia.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV September 1, 1952 No. 35

Going No Place Fast

ILO Aids American Labor

By Labor Press Association

THE 33RD LABOR DAY since the founding of the Intl. Labor Organization finds that specified agency of the United Nations in the strongest position of its history. The workers, employers and governments of 66 nations are now represented in its conferences.

Its assignment to work for lasting peace through social justice for the world's workers is being carried out by experts from more than 50 countries around the world.

Born in 1919 after the first war against German aggression, the ILO has aimed its efforts at improving the working conditions of less fortunate countries—with results of direct advantage to American workers.

For instance, the hard lot of American seamen has been improved by international labor legislation, adopted by the ILO and ratified by the U. S. Congress. Of more than 100 ILO conventions (treaties), many of the most successful protect the conditions of seafarers.

In other industries, even if American workers are not covered by the ILO's regulations, the employes of foreign industries competing with American factories have benefited. The result is to lessen the use of sweated foreign labor to depress union gains in the United States.

The ILO was founded to give the voice of labor an international forum in which it could express itself. Today it remains the only organization supported by governments in which labor has the right to speak and vote without being bound by governmental instructions.

This worker-employer-government system sometimes gives the ILO's meetings the look of a collective bargaining session, but the accomplishments that result are proof that labor's ideals are not being watered down. The member countries to date have deposited more than 1300 ratifications of ILO treaties.

Among its accomplishments, in addition to the creation of an international code of fair labor standards, are these:

1. **Research and information.** ILO research into safety devices has saved lives aboard ships and in factories.

2. **Advice to governments.** The ILO was consulted when Pres. Roosevelt drafted this country's first Social Security Act in 1934.

3. **Investigation and conciliation.** Tension in the Suez Canal Zone was lessened when an impartial ILO mission produced a report that was accepted by both the British and the Egyptians.

4. **Technical assistance.** The ILO participates in the United Nations program of technical aid to underdeveloped countries, sending out experts, when requested to help governments in matters of manpower and economic and social affairs.

Although the ILO has been accused by certain employers of seeking to "socialize" the world, the record shows it is battling constantly to protect unions from government domination or interference. For instance, at this year's general conference at Geneva, the delegates issued a declaration of trade union independence even from those governments in which labor officially participates.

In many countries abroad, trade unions have traditionally been in politics. They have formed their own parties and sometimes they have supported Marxist economic theories. In some places, of course, unions have been hitched to the wagons of totalitarian governments.

The ILO resolution on the independence of the trade union movement found the leaders of free European trade unions for the first time universally in agreement with American unionists as to the proper role of the labor movement in politics.

The resolution warned unions to maintain their freedom so as to be unaffected by a country's political changes. It warned trade unions not to compromise their existence and their proper functions through political alliances. Finally, it warned governments not to try to change unions into political instruments.

This resolution is an important bulwark to treaties on freedom of association and trade union rights adopted at previous ILO conferences.

Consequently, America's Labor Day finds the Intl. Labor Organization a pipeline of American labor's ideals and energy to brothers in other lands. Better understanding of its program is attracting ever-increasing support so that it may become a stronger influence in the United States and Canada as well as in the world at large.

Behind The Headlines—

Check The Press—And Beware The Big Lies

By IRVING FAGAN

For Labor Press Associated

VETERAN unionists know the score, but the younger ones may still be taken in by what they read in the daily papers. It's bad enough day in and day out, but during this 1952 campaign, which means so much to labor, it will be worse.

You owe it to yourself to look at these stories in the daily press with a fishy eye.

Here's a sample of how it is done. Sen. Morse in a radio interview advised the GOP to junk its program because it was McKinley style.

The New York Times reported Morse "took exception to the foreign policy, civil rights and labor planks in the platform." But the United Press said "Mr. Morse singled out for particular criticism the platform planks on foreign policy and civil rights."

Notice, nothing about Morse's objections to the labor plank. As a matter of fact, Morse said, "the labor plank is inexcusable," and went on to tell why.

Remember all the statistics on how long it would take the nation to recover from the steel strike, and the stories so pointed as to give you the idea that the workers were traitors to have gone out at all?

The other day the N. Y. Times had a story headlined "Recovery Staged By Steel Mills Is Held Beyond 'All Expectations!" In one week the industry's rate of output had jumped from 45% of normal to 85%. A week later it was up to 95.4%.

What had really happened was that the steel industry had cleared out its plentiful supply during the strike, was getting back in high gear right away, and was producing like mad—for the higher prices gouged from the government as the price of peace.

The Wall Street Journal had a story about rapid tax amortization, the racket by which Uncle Sam lets big corporations write off depreciation in a hurry on new plant and equipment. They save on taxes and get the buildings, you get the bills. The Wall Street Journal's headline said "DPA Tally Shows Approval of 51.5% of Bids Filed."

That was to give you the idea that Uncle Sam was being very careful of how he handed out tax favors, because almost half were turned down. But if you examined the story itself, you discovered that the total turned down came only to $3.9 billion, while the total approved came to $31.2 billion.

And now Gen. Eisenhower is flinging around "socialism." Socialism is a horrid word. Call something socialism and people will decide it's bad. That's the strategy of business, and the strategy of the Republicans in 1952, and the strategy of the press.

That's the way propaganda works. You want to discredit something, so you tag it with a bad word—socialism, paternalism, regimentation, bureaucracy.

Or, you use the technique Hitler exploited so well—the Big Lie, and pound and pound at it, until it has been said so often people begin to believe it. That's the GOP line for the 1952 campaign.

The propaganda barrage is getting heavier and heavier. Now is the time to determine not to fall for it, not to be a sucker.

It's Time To Rap Knuckles Of Business Fixers, Bribe-Givers

CORRUPTION in government is not peculiar to politics. It is symptomatic of our times and is much more general and serious.

It is a breakdown in moral ethics and integrity which extends to business, the professions, and even the general public.

Those are the conclusions of a famed sociologist, Marshall B. Clinard.

Clinard, who is professor of sociology at the Univ. of Wisconsin, believes the public needs some perspective as it studies reports of corruption in government.

"Political corruption, crime, immorality, athletic scandals, the current disorders of our society, cannot be diagnosed as independent, isolated phenomena," he wrote in the New York Sunday Times Magazine.

"All are common consequences of a general social disruption in the ways we live and work and think together as human beings."

CORRUPTION in government is no innovation, he notes, recalling the scandals of the Grand administration, the railroad "Robber Barons" and Teapot Dome.

"It is not easy to draw a sound conclusion that government dishonesty is vastly worse today," he adds.

Noting that the U. S. is now an urbanized, industrialized nation of 150 million, as compared to 40 million in Grant's time, Clinard observes there are now two million federal employes as compared to 56,000 in Grant's day.

"It is well to keep in mind," he cautions, "that more people are handling larger public funds than ever before in our history. While the disclosures in Washington have shocked the country, the possibility remains that the actual rate of corruption in public service might not have increased nearly as much as people believe."

Clinard labels as "false" the assumption that corruption can be eliminated by ousting the incumbents. The problem, he says, is much more complicated.

Equally guilty, in his eyes, are the bribe givers, and he notes:

"Government officials operate in a situation where bribes and favors are offered, and where politicians, including Congressmen, exert influence for special interests. Influence is applied to federal employes by business men through many of the manufacturers' representatives, the public relations, or 'Washington relations', men, the 2500 registered lobbyists, the expediters, the Five Percenters, the 'fixers,' or the 'fellow who knows his way around'."

"While our citizens are likely to complain ardently about corruption in the Federal Government, they often permit such behavior to continue as a matter of course in their own back yards."

The blame, in his opinion, results from a "selective disobedience of law"—a school of thought which allows business men to believe "that laws regulating the conduct of banking, pure foods, securities, taxes, labor practices, restraint of trade, misrepresentation of advertising, bribery and price and rationing controls are not nearly as binding on the individual as laws prohibiting burglary, robbery and other such laws in our society."

GOP Shells Out For TV Time

THE PUBLIC got a quick look last week at the Republican party's budget for the 1952 presidential campaign—and it is still gasping.

GOP Publicity Director Robert Humphreys admitted the Republicans would spend between $1.8 million and $2 million on just network television and radio time for General Eisenhower and Sen. Nixon.

This does NOT include radio and TV time for House or Senate candidates nor does it include radio and TV time to be bought by state or local groups.

Big Papers Begin 'Snow Job' To Smooth The Way For Ike

THE NATION'S press last week began a "snow job" on Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Voter, trying to delude Fair Deal supporters into taking it easy before election day.

Back in '48, the big press went far out on a limb—"the election is in the bag for Dewey," it said then. Before voting day, Dewey was described as "the next President of the U.S."

Now the press is going out on another limb, moaning copiously that Gen. Eisenhower is "fumbling the campaign" since he won the GOP nomination at the bitter Chicago convention. And it is all apparently with a purpose: To prevent Fair Deal supporters and backers of Gov. Stevenson from "running scared" and waging a vigorous campaign, which is just what the GOP plans to do.

Last week—after Ike voiced some sharp criticism of Sen. McCarthy, but said he would back the Wisconsin Senator if he's renominated—there were these developments:

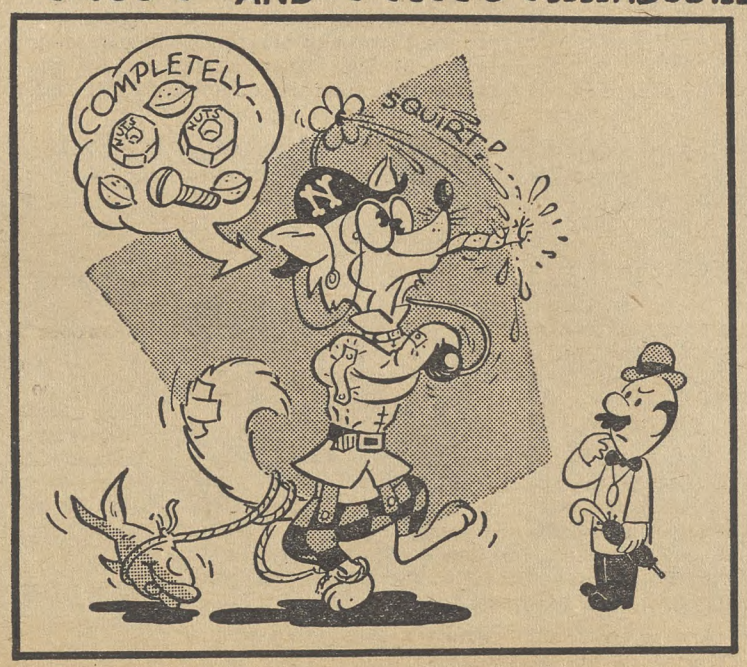
Roy Howard of the Scripps-Howard chain was vitriolic because Ike refused to turn his back on Gen. Marshall, who is a "traitor" to the McCarthyites and the China Lobby (of which S-H papers are a part). The S-H papers jibed "Ike is running like a dry creek."

The Associated Press — whose political reports are in tune with the views of big publishers who run the outfit—came out with a lengthy report to the effect that "GOP drive lags . . . is not doing well."

Bertie McCormick — of the Chicago Tribune, New York News, Washington Times-Herald axis—took a walk on Ike and proposed formation of "The American Party." (Gerald L. K. Smith already has a "party" with a name like that; he's backing MacArthur.)

And David Lawrence—columnist and U. S. News publisher, who gets apoplexy of the typewriter faster than you can say "political action" — opined that "the defeat of Eisenhower is a strong possibility" with many Taft Republicans sitting on their hands. —W.M.

FACT AND FANCY....ABOUT.....CORRUPTION



CRAZY LIKE A FOX—The popular saying "crazy as a fox" is all wrong. The fox is among the shrewdest and cleverest of the animals, and many times can outthink men.

THE GOVERNMENT is not filled with crooks. The fact is bank officials caught stealing outnumber ten to one government officials involved in so-called corruption.

This Is A Big Labor Day For Steelworke

Things Are Better Since The Strike

BY GERVASE N. LOVE

TODAY—Labor Day, 1952—is a big day in the life of the American steel worker. He never spent another holiday like it, but there are a lot like it in his future.

If he is staying at home and taking the wife and kids to the union picnic, he knows that come pay day his envelope won't be that much lighter because he wasn't on the job.

If he is working—as he probably is—he's no doubt purring contentedly. Come pay day, his envelope will be heavier. There'll be an extra day's pay in it.

The answer, of course, is the new contract the CIO Steelworkers wrested from the steel industry after an eight-week strike—the costliest package the industry ever yielded to the people who work in it.

Last year, if the steel worker stayed home on Labor Day, he wasn't paid for it. If he worked, he was paid at the same old rate he got every other working day.

This year things are different, thanks to that contract. Labor day is one of six paid holidays it provides—for the first time. The formula is the usual one: straight time pay for not working, double time pay for working.

If the average steel worker chose to stay home on Labor Day and contemplate the blessings the new contract has brought him, he had plenty of food for thought. The chances are he would come to the same conclusion that Philip Murray, president of the Steelworkers and the CIO, reached:

"The agreement as a whole is without doubt the best ever negotiated in the history of the union."

The paid holidays are only one of the many items that make the contract as good as it is—and not the most important.

Take wages, for instance.

If the steel worker who spends a little time on Labor Day mulling things over is a veteran of the industry, maybe he can remember back when there was no CIO United Steelworkers of America, nor even a Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

In 1936, just before the CIO sent its organizers into the industry that was the citadel of the depression, the mills, were paying common labor 47c an hour. And they made the common labor classification broad enough to cover a wide range of actual jobs.

Average earnings were but 66c an hour—$26.40 for the 40-hour week that had been decreed by the Blue Eagle.

A few years ago, under a job study set up in an earlier contract between the USA-CIO and the industry, workers were slotted into 32 job classifications determined by scientific standard rather than by a foreman's whim.

Under the new contract, the average increase is 16c an hour retroactive to March 1. The lowest rate becomes $1.435. And it isn't paid to common labor—which gets more—but to janitors and sweep-up men. That's an increase of 96.5c in the lifetime of the steel union.

The average hourly earning left that 66c behind many years ago. Under the new agreement, the figure becomes about $2.40 an hour.

Since the end of World War II the Steelworkers have received an average increase of 68c an hour in wages alone—exclusive of pension and social insurance and all the many fringe benefits that have made each contract more impressive than its predecessor.

But that isn't all. Besides the straight wage increases, each Steelworker gets an average of 5.5c an hour in the so-called fringe benefits under the new agreement.

That's where the paid holidays come from. Also an increase in shift premiums from 4c to 6c an hour on the second shift and from 6c to 9c on the third. And likewise an improved vacation clause which provides for three weeks' holiday after 15 years of service, instead of the previous 25 years.

Even that isn't all. If the Steelworker who spends Labor Day pondering on his lot lives in the South, or works in the iron ore mines, he is still better off under the new contract.

If he works in the South, he has been under a geographical wage differential for so long as there has been a steel industry below the Mason-Dixon Line.

When the steel union first appeared on the scene, the worker in Birmingham, for instance, had a job rate 17.5c an hour less than a man doing the same type of work in Pittsburgh, Bethlehem or Gary.

Over the years the differential was gradually whittled down. On Labor Day 1951 it was 10c. On Labor Day 1952, under the new contract, it is 5c—cut in half.

That's a total of 26.5c an hour. It goes to southern iron ore miners, too. Unlike their brothers in Michigan and Minnesota, they have enjoyed wage parity with the mill workers for the last few years.

The settlement, however, took ample care of the Michigan and Minnesota miners. It was a tough agreement to get out of the steel producers who own the mines—so tough that they held out for two days after agreeing to the basic steel settlement and thus delayed the reopening of their mills by that much.

They had grown so accustomed to paying the miners less than they paid for similar work in the mills that union negotiators had a hard time breaking them down. But they finally agreed to eliminate the long standing differential in two steps—half of it effective at the end of the strike, the other half effective July 1, 1953.

This means that by July 1 of next yea the miners in Michigan's Peninsula a on the iron ranges of Minnesota will enjoying total boosts of 28.5c to 63c a hour!

For example: Under the old agreeme a contract miner was paid $1.52 an hou He got an increase of 50c, making present rate $2.02, and next July 1 wi go up another 13c to $2.15. And a mot man, with an old rate of $1.39, jumped 4 to $1.84 and will get 9c more next July for a new rate of $1.93, a total of 54c.

In the iron ore mines in New York a Pennsylvania, the producers agreed similar increases, with variations due longstanding local conditions that may p the highest boost above the Michiga Minnesota 63c when all details are iron out.

No wonder Murray could say recentl

"Out of the agreement I am satisfi that, so far as the basic industry goe we have kept pace with the times a we have taken advantage of such oppo tunities as may have presented themselv to us to improve the lot of the peop whom we are privileged to represent."

At another time he said:

"Naturally all Steelworkers are pro of the tremendous victory they won f themselves in the face of heavy oppositio But they also should take pride in t fight they made to win equality for t thousands of second class citizens worki under unfair differentials."

And at still another:

"Six hundred and fifteen thousand me bers of our organization get average i creases of 21.5c an hour, including wage vacations, holidays and shift differentia Another 140,000 more will get 26.5c to 6 an hour."

The story of wage increases alone see to go on and on.

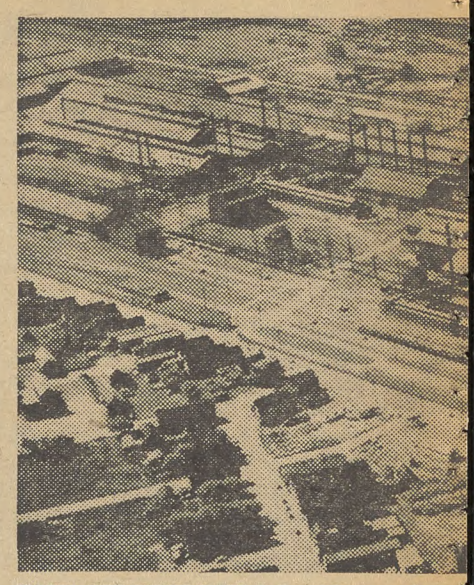
In the fabricating subsidiaries of t basic steel corporations the workers a

Picket Shanties For Sale Cheap

Any local union that has a strike in prospect or on its hands can get a bargain in "equipment" from Local 1104 of the CIO Steelworkers, members of which are employed at the Lorain, O., plant of Inland Steel.

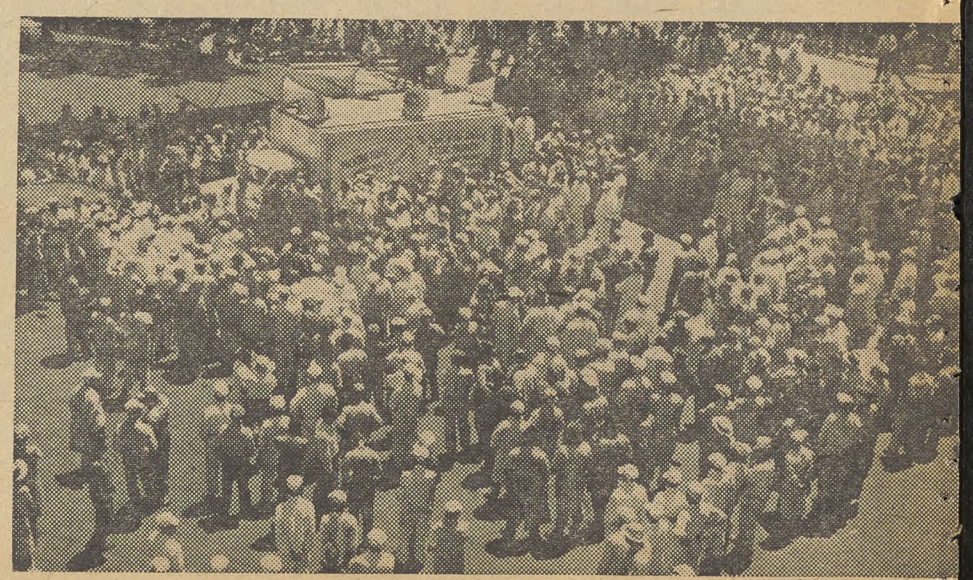
The local, according to Labor Press Associated, is seeking a buyer for three picket shanties and five sturdy benches which were used, with considerable success, during the recent steel strike.

HOW IT BEGAN—Within minutes after Supreme Court tossed out U.S. seizure, Steelworkers in Gary were on their way to picket world's biggest mill.



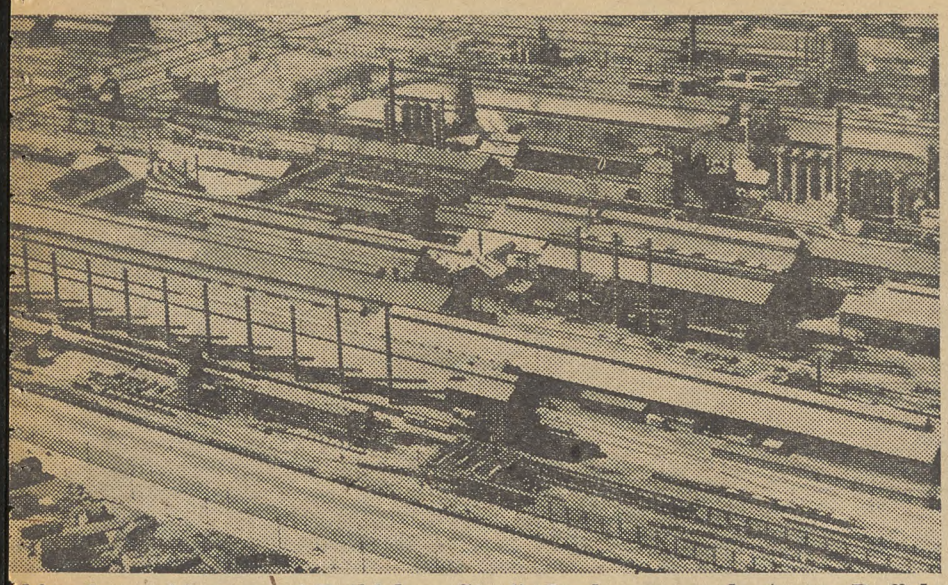
THE SILENT MILLS—No smoke w N. Y. This scene was duplicated in

MIGHTY IMPORTANT—Food was a big item in the eight-week strike. George Eberle gets groceries from David J. McDonald, USA-CIO Sec.-Treas.



FRATERNAL SUPPORT—Help from other unions, like this demonstrati of CIO Packinghouse Workers in Chicago, aided USA-CIO strikers.

, Thanks To New Paid Holiday Benefits



ching from chimneys of Bethlehem Steel's Lackawanna plant near Buffalo, urgh, Gary, other cities as CIO Steelworkers' strike was 100% effective.

LISTENING IN—Pickets in South Chicago hear Pres. Truman warn Congress against Taft-Hartley, but Dixiegops "requested" T-H writ nevertheless.

ver The Hump t Big Steel

The CIO Steelworkers got over the last ajor hump on Aug. 23 when agreement a new final contract was reached with S. Steel.

The 170,000 USA-CIO members who rk for Big Steel had been on the job a month under the interim settlement at ended the nationwide strike. As with er corporations, the union had to bar- in out with U. S. Steel complex issues e managerial rights and local working nditions after the return to work.

A few days later, the union and the mpany signed another agreement giving ,000 white collar workers pay increases nging from $24 to $66 a month. Cover- g salaried workers at all U. S. plants ex- pt Tennessee Coal & Iron, the pact runs til June 30, 1954, with a wage reopen- g on next June 30.

tting not only the 16c average increase rates, but job rate differentials up to an hour are wiped out. Where the dif- rentials are more than that amount, an- her one or two pennies can be negotiated cut them further.

Limestone mines and cement plant em- oyes in basic steel subsidiaries also get t only the 16c average pay boost, but ch wage differentials as exist are being ped out or cut down in negotiations still nder way.

The Steelworker who is thinking, on abor Day 1952, of his past and his pres- t realizes that his future as a worker made more secure by the new contract. hy? Because his union has tremendously eater security than it had a year ago.

On Labor Day, 1951, as on many Labor ays before, the Steelworkers as a union had only the security that their strength gave them. Being the union it is, that strength was great. But is was not great enough, in a traditionally reactionary industrial stronghold, to give complete protection against all avenues of attack.

True, the union would have preferred the straight union shop to the modified form it won. Even that was achieved despite the anguished bawling of some producers about the inherent right of the non-union man to ride to a better life on the coat-tails of the dues-payers and the folks on the picket lines.

The union already is the collective bargaining representative of about 94% of the workers in the basic steel industry. The contract provides that these must continue as members of the union during the life of the agreement—two years.

New employes are to sign union membership applications at the time they apply for jobs. During the second 15 days of employment, they can exercise the option of not joining by so stating in writing to the company, which under the agreement sends a copy to the union.

Present employes who are not union members are under no compulsion to join. But—

"I am confident in my own mind," Murray said, "that even under the modified system of union shop which is written into the contract, that two years' experience under the present agreement will result in everybody getting into the union.

"I think that we have developed a state of mind, I should say, among the members that makes them believe it is more essential for everybody to carry his share of the load than they have ever thought before.

"Hence, in all probability all of the people employed in the industry during the next two years may become members of the organization . . ."

He described the contract as "a major victory for our organization."

HIS IS IT—On July 24, Pres. Truman announces strike settlement agreement reached by Murray (left) and Pres. Ben Fairless of U. S. Steel Corp.

It was a victory won not only at the price of the strike, but of many long hours of bargaining at which management efforts to undercut the basic contract were beaten back by the grimmest kind of negotiating.

It was also a fight against a relentless barrage of propaganda by the industry—the most expensive in the history of labor relations, with full page ads appearing frequently in scores of daily newspapers. Never, the employers proclaimed, would they yield on the union shop.

Peace could have been restored to the industry—in turmoil since Nov. 15, 1951—much earlier had management taken a reasonable approach to union security and not insisted on weakening the contract in some other respects.

One of its proposed gimmicks was a management rights clause. Its insistence on this innocuous-appearing but ruinous provision was an important factor in the corporations' prolonging of the walkout. In rejecting an offer of 13.3c an hour without union security, the union's Intl. Wage Policy Committee, at a meeting in Pittsburgh on June 13, had this to say:

"What the industry is hoping to do, under the slogan of 'management rights,' is to seize from the workers' pay envelopes far more than the inadequate pay increases they have reluctantly offered."

The settlement climaxed a remarkable demonstration of concern for the country's welfare by the Steelworkers and an equally remarkable demonstration of indifference to it by the industry.

The major contracts expired last Dec. 31. At the union's request, negotiations began on Nov. 27. They came to nothing. From the beginning, management was determined to take from its workers, not give. And it was equally determined to drop the dispute into the lap of the old Wage Stabilization Board.

On Jan. 10 hearings opened before the WSB. With rebuttals, they continued to Feb. 16. On Feb. 21 the USA-CIO executive board and Wage Policy Committee met and set a new strike deadline of Mar. 23, to give the WSB time to study the case and make its recommendations.

The WSB announced its recommendations late the evening of Mar. 20. The union executive board accepted them at a midnight meeting in Washington. Two hours later the Wage Policy Committee did likewise. Industry said nothing at first, later said 'no.'

Negotiations on the basis of the WSB proposals opened Mar. 26. By the end of the first week in April it became apparent that the corporations were not bargaining in good faith.

So President Truman seized the industry on Apl. 8. On Apl. 29 Judge David A. Pine in Federal Court in Washington ruled he had exceeded his powers, and gave the plants back to their owners.

USA-CIO members then, and only then, went out on strike. But they quickly returned—on May 3—when the President again asked for continued production and called union and industry negotiators to meet at the White House. These sessions, like those that had preceded, produced nothing but more evidence of the industry's determination to bring its employes to their knees and of its indifference to the needs of the country.

On June 2, the U. S. Supreme Court upheld Judge Pine's ruling. The Steelworkers promptly walked off the job and stayed out until they—and not the employers—got what they wanted. An interim agreement was reached on July 24 after another series of meetings at the White House.

Members of the Steelworkers have the satisfaction of knowing that the fight they made on their own behalf produced benefits for thousands of employes in industries outside basic steel and its immediate subsidiaries.

Several hundred thousand USA-CIO members who work in steel fabricating plants not owned by the basic producers are getting or will get the same benefits the strikers won. Their wages, working conditions and other benefits are traditionally tied to those of the basic industry. A settlement with the larger producers historically yields the same contract improvements for them.

The steel settlement also was an intangible factor in negotiations between the USA-CIO and the aluminum industry.

Bargaining on behalf of about 30,000 employes of the Aluminum Corp. of America, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. and the Reynolds Metal Corp. yielded average packages of at least 24c an hour.

Alcoa agreed to the basic steel type of union security and also to a joint job study and reclassification program to be completed by July 1, 1953. Reynolds previously had agreed to the union shop in states where it is permitted; in the other states, it has now agreed to give the union the fullest protection it can under the law. Kaiser has had the straight union shop for some years.

Tax Refund Boosts Steel's Net

Them as has gits: U. S. Steel, because of the CIO Steelworkers' strike, didn't earn anything in the second quarter (April, May and June) of 1952, but it made a profit anyway.

The company's quarterly report showed an operating loss of $20.8 million for the period. But it also showed a tax credit of $43 million which wiped out the loss and created net earnings equal to 61c a share of common stock. The tax refund came from a first quarter payment based on an estimated income which was not sustained during the second quarter.

Gas, Coke Elects New President In Close Race

By FRED ROSS

POLITICS — intra-union and national — occupied the center of the stage during the four days of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers' convention at Chicago.

A heated contest between slates headed by GC&CW Pres. Martin Wagner and Sec.-Treas. Cecil Martin had been raging for some time, and came to a climax on Aug. 23, the final day of the convention.

When the nick-and-tuck balloting was completed, Elwood Swisher, Boomer, Va. — running on Martin's slate—defeated Wagner, who had been president of the union for 10 years, by a vote of 414.6 to 410.4.

Incumbent Sec.-Treas. Joseph R. Joy, backed by Wagner, defeated the Martin candidate, Stephen G. McMullen, 439 to 383. Martin himself won re-election quite handily over the Wagner-supported candidate, Sam Angelocci, by a vote of 504 to 295.

Principal issues in the contest were increasing the per capita tax to the international from $1 to $1.25 a month, the amount of money authorized by the executive board for organizing and union efficiency.

Wagner said that the union treasury was low because the executive board authorized a disproportion share of the income for organizing. He strongly urged increasing the per capita tax to $1.25.

Martin opposed boosting the per capita because the locals had not been advised the convention would act on the issue. He also differed with Wagner on the amount of money being spent for organizing, and declared that the reason for small amount in the treasury was due to "lack of efficiency" in servicing unions.

The convention resolved the per capita issue by sending the $1.25 proposal to referendum. Each local will receive ballots for bona fide members and will decide how it wants to conduct the referendum.

The day before the balloting, CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood in a speech said that he favored Wagner and Joy. After the election both Haywood and Wagner said they were content with the results and urged closing the ranks in the interest of building the union.

The some 600 delegates adopted a resolution calling for harmony back of the winning candidates and for building GC&CW, now 71,000 strong.

Intra-union politics were not the only politics that held the attention of the convention—the delegates were reminded of their stake in the national elections and they took steps to implement their desires.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey gave a plank-by-plank analysis of the Democratic and the Republican platforms, showing that while the former favored the CIO program, the latter rejected CIO's proposals.

Carey, who is also president of the CIO Electrical Workers, said "union men are not interested in political jobs. But I believe they should be interested in the jobs they've got and in the jobs they want . . .

"The policies enacted on the floor of Congress have their impact on employment, and so it seems quite simple to me that any worker interested in keeping his present job, or getting a better one, should do his utmost to make sure that national employment policies and other legislation will be such as to insure his continued employment and his continued income that will enable him to maintain the highest possible standard of living for himself and his family.

"And so when our critics accuse you of getting into politics as a job-getting proposition, don't deny it. Tell them that is why you are interested in politics."

Haywood also emphasized the need for labor to take a greater role in politics. He ridiculed the middle-of-the-road stand of Gen. Eisenhower, GOP presidential candidate, likening it to the positions of ex-Pres. Coolidge and Hoover.

"The farmers lost their farms and the workers lost their jobs and savings under Hoover's middle-of-the-road policy," Haywood said.

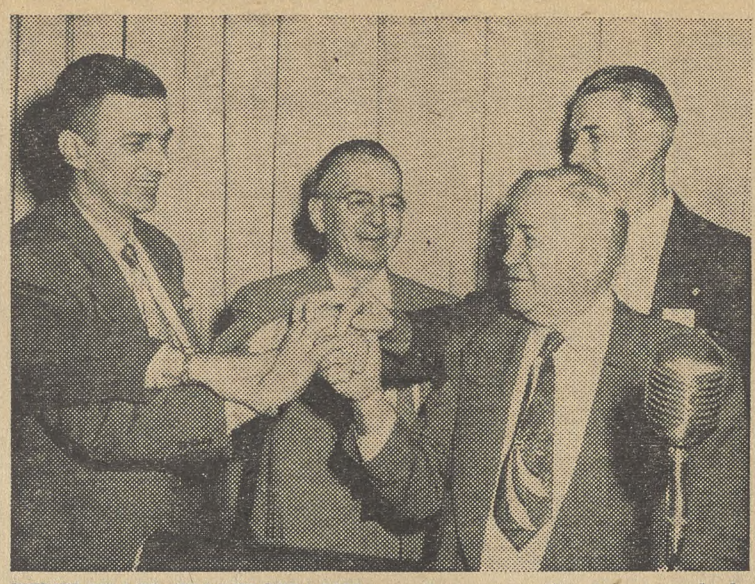
The CIO executive vice president declared "if Stevenson were aspiring to be a general in Korea, I'd oppose him—just like I'm opposing a military man in the presidency.

"Under the Weimar Republic in Germany, a military man—Von Hindenburg—was elected president and he allowed Hitler to take over. Why should a military man have a dominant position in government? When a general becomes president, your civil liberties are gone."

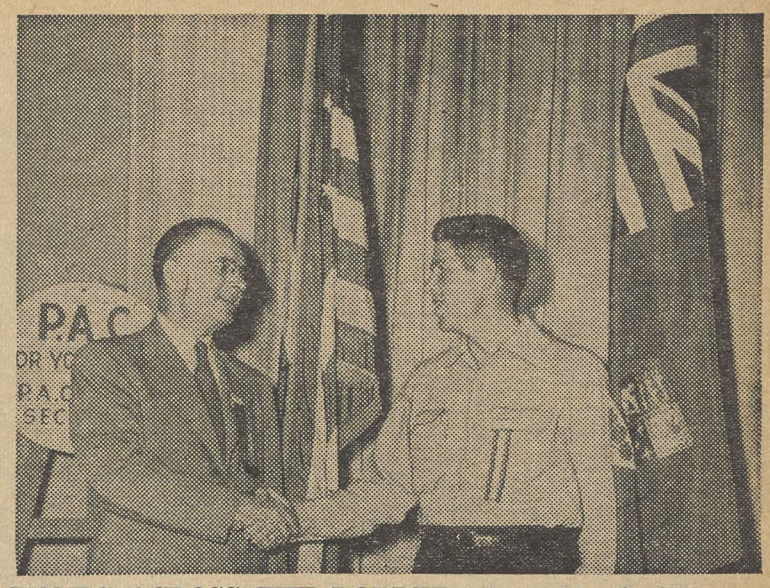
Greater PAC activity also was advocated by rank-and-file delegates and a number of speakers including Wagner; Phillip Weightman and Darrell Smith, PAC representatives.

The convention acted constructively, despite the heated intra-union contest, when it decided to:

- Press forward to organize "the most rapidly growing" chemical and allied industry after Wagner pointed out in his report to the convention that "great segments" of the 300,000 workers employed in the nation's industrial chemical plants are unorganized. (Martin's report said that GC&CW gained 18,148 members in the past two years.)
- Create a District 12 covering Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas by carving it out of southern District 9.
- Authorize the executive board—in the light of the income—to increase the salaries of the officers and employes, provided that the salary of the president could not be increased to more than $8500 a year. The president's salary now is $6180 a year.
- Send $1000 from the strike fund to each of three striking locals at the Acme paint plant of the Sherwin-Williams Chemical Corp. at Detroit, the Universal Atlas Cement plant at Fairborn, O., and the American Cyanide and Chemical Corp. plant, Joliet. Ill.



FIVE-WAY HANDSHAKE — Loser and winners shake hands at Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers convention. From left, Elwood Swisher, new president; Martin Wagner, outgoing president; CIO Exec. Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood; Sec.-Treas. Cecil Martin. Note Vice Pres. Joe Joy's hand at left. He was out of the camera's range.



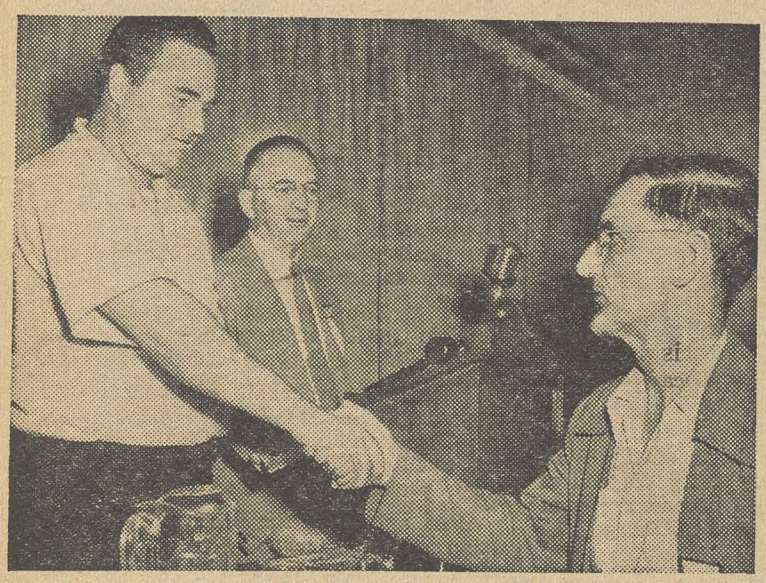
HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER—Pres. Martin Wagner of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers (left) accepts a Canadian Flag from Pres. George Morrison of District 11 (Canada). The flag was the gift of the district, which presented it because that country's flag was lacking at the previous convention of the union.

So The Cubs Lost Customers

The Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers' convention had barely started one morning when a motion was made that an afternoon session be eliminated so that the delegates could attend a National League baseball game.

GC&CW Pres. Martin Wagner observed that the way things were going the delegates would be "lucky" if the convention business were concluded the day after the convention was scheduled to end.

The motion was seconded, went to a vote—and was snowed under by a lusty volume of "noes."



HELP THAT COUNTS—Pres. Chester Berry of GC&CW Local, 496 Detroit (left), shakes hands with Pres. Jack Sarge of Local 268, Chicago, after the latter gave him a check for $5000. Both locals represent workers at Sherwin-Williams plants. The Detroit plant has been struck for three months.

'PAC Means Going Ahead,' Millwright Tells Parley

PAC MEANS "going forward" to John Bunzer of Niagara Falls, N. Y., a delegate to the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers' convention.

When a resolution calling for stepping up the GC&CW political action program was introduced, Bunzer, who has been a millwright at the Carborundum Co. for 15 years, said:

"This is one of the most important resolutions to come before this convention and this is one of the most important elections since 1932.

"Are we going to turn to the left or go forward? If we don't go forward, we'll lose everything we have gained in the past 20 years.

JOHN BUNZER

"You must register. It's all right to pass resolutions, but resolutions don't mean a thing if you don't vote. And you got to be registered to vote.

"If I had anything to do with it, registration would be compulsory. A man who works for a living should register, because his bread and butter are involved."

The millwright declared workers should vote for the man who represents them best, independent of party. He said voting Republican simply because your father voted Republican was "not American."

Bunzer was not the only delegate who spoke emphatically for the resolution which was passed unanimously.

"Most of us—rich and poor—want security," said Sam Angelocci, a staff member of CG&CW District 7 with headquarters in Chicago. The rich, he added, get security through insurance, but the "poor man has PAC to give him the things he has to have."

Anthony Kaiser, Detroit, urged delegates to run for precinct delegates in their parties to have a voice in determining who represents them at the national conventions.

For Joe Richter, St. Louis, it's politics from "the time we get up in the morning until we go to bed at night."

GET PAC FACTS—A group of delegates to Gas, Coke convention read The CIO News Voting Record to learn how their congressmen voted. Note the isolationist, reactionary Chicago Tribune tossed in the waste basket.

Nixon Calls T-H 'Progressive'—Here's How It Harms Workers

The Taft-Hartley Act is "like all progressive legislation"—Sen. Nixon, Republican candidate for vice president and a T-H Act author, said in Boston.

SIXTEEN long months ago, eight employes of the jewelry store of Busch & Sons, Newark, N. J., went on strike to win, among other things, recognition of Local 108, CIO Retail Union of New Jersey, as their bargaining representative.

The company promptly hired scabs to replace them. But the strikers, undaunted, have maintained their picket line ever since, in good weather and bad, in the blistering heat of summer and the biting cold of the damp North Jersey winter.

Now they have the bad news. In spite of the fact that they went on a perfectly legitimate strike and that they have been picketing constantly, they cannot vote in the forthcoming National Labor Relations Board election on the choice of a bargaining agent.

The scabs who took their jobs can vote.

That's what the NLRB just ruled. But the fault isn't that of the board.

It's the Taft-Hartley Act—again.

THE NLRB ruled that under T-H, "we find that the replacements were hired as permanent employes, that they are eligible to vote, and that the strikers, whom they replaced, not being eligible to reinstatement, are not eligible to vote."

So last week a group of CIO and AFL leaders headed by Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council joined the eight strikers on the picket line in a dramatic demonstration of just how the Taft-Hartley Act can break a strike, steal the jobs of union members and, in some cases, bust up a union.

With the strikers and Holderman were Pres. Joseph Bruder of the Newark AFL Teachers Union; representatives of the AFL Ladies Garment Workers; Pres. Hugh Caldwell and Exec. Sec. Joel R. Jacobson of the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council; CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner; District Pres. Milton Weinrauch of the CIO Electrical Workers; State CIO Sec.-Treas. Victor D. Leonardis, and Harry Kranz, State CIO legislative director.

"Developments in the Busch strike," said Holderman, "highlight the most lethal direct blow struck at unions by the Taft-Hartey Act.

"This is the spelled-out right of the employers to fire any workers who strike for higher wages or better conditions and to replace them with scabs.

"Under Taft-Hartley, loyal workers who have built up an interest and right in their jobs over a period of years are treated like scabs. And scabs are treated like loyal workers."

Book Review—

'Odds Are Up To You,' New CIO Pamphlet Says

THE CIO is enlisted in a world-wide war against poverty, disease, hunger and illiteracy through its support of programs of the United States and the United Nations for a better world, and through its membership in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

How individual members and unions can help in this vast global fight is told in a new illustrated pamphlet, "The Odds Are Up To You," just issued by the National CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

The booklet answers the question "What's all this got to do with me?" by explaining the tie-up between the things an American worker hopes to have—security, a decent standard of living, and a good life for his children—and what happens to the people in the rest of the world.

Today this picture is black indeed. In India, 25% of all babies die before they are a year old. Every year millions of people die of tuberculosis, leprosy, typhus, cholera and other diseases. In China alone a million people starve to death every year.

More than half the people in the world can neither read nor write. Compared to the illiteracy rate of 3% in the U. S., in India it is 91%; in Turkey 79%; in Korea, 69%.

"Through reading, people can learn about ways to improve their health, their crops and their standard of living," says the CIO pamphlet. "Thus illiteracy is a part of the vicious circle of hunger, disease and poverty."

One simple way the pamphlet suggests for promoting "mutual understanding" between U. S. workers and those in other countries is to give foreign workers who visit this country "a chance to get to know you. Thousands of visitors from other countries are coming to the U. S. yearly under various government programs. Many of these are trade union workers.

"Invite a trade unionist from another country to visit your union, your town," the booklet suggests. "Give a worker who doesn't know what U. S. workers are really like a chance to get to know you. Ask him to stay in the home of one of your union members, don't put him in a hotel."

Copies of the booklet may be ordered from the CIO Dept. of Research and Education, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Prices, 15c each; 12 for $1; 100 for $7.50; 1000 for $65.

High Toll Of Poor Medical Care Told By CIO Aide

NORTH CAROLINA is a prosperous, growing state, but because of poor wages, "only two people in a family of four can afford to get sick in a year—the other two just have to die, and there is not even enough money to bury them."

That's what Franz E. Daniel, state CIO director, said last week. He testified at a regional hearing in Raleigh, N. C., of the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation.

The "grass roots" hearing heard representatives of labor, farm, consumer, educational, medical and health groups in six Southeastern states.

Daniel said health care in North Carolina is "substandard"—averaging $10.33 a year per person for doctors' services—because of low wages. He pointed out wood and textile workers "barely make half the hourly wage needed to support the BLS minimum budget allowances."

Daniel said members of the CIO Textile Workers have "a little better protection" against the hazards of illness, because of hospitalization and medical care provisions under union contracts.

But he emphasized that such plans are inadequate, paying only "about 35% to 40% of medical expenses and not providing coverage for dependents.

"The plain and simple fact," Daniel said, "is just this: working people in North Carolina, as in the nation, cannot afford the burden of medical expenses within the wage scale they are paid.

"The further fact is that, failing to get proper care, the health of the people of this state is substandard.

"Inevitably, the result of prohibitively expensive medical care and hospitalization is either death or bankruptcy, and, even worse, a lowered standard of public health with all its penalties in terms of lowered human efficiency and heightened human misery.

"The question we in CIO are concerned with is this: How long must this state waste its most vital resource — its people — through the attrition of chronically poor health?"

IUE Rejects Pay Offer By Westinghouse

SHORTLY after its victory over the Communist-dominated UE at the East Pittsburgh plant of Westinghouse Electric Corp., the CIO Electrical Workers last week was offered wage increases by the firm.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey and Robert Nellis, chairman of the union's Westinghouse Conference Board, immediately called the proposal inadequate. Carey also is CIO secretary-treasurer.

They said that the offer of 7.5c to 13c an hour wage increase "approximately covers only two of the economic proposals which IUE-CIO has made and fails completely to touch on other economic and contract proposals which we presented in earlier negotiating sessions."

MEANTIME, the IUE rejected as unacceptable pension and holiday conditions which General Electric attached to its similar wage offer. The IUE-GE conference board was called to a special meeting in New York on Sept. 5.

The two proposals which the Westinghouse offer approximately meets are a cost of living increase and a 2.5% productivity increase.

Nellis said, "Westinghouse also is proposing to introduce stringent restrictions on the workers' right to strike and on holiday pay."

"This is a first offer," Carey said. "The economic proposals are inadequate. They do not satisfy the proposals made by the union. Several of the non-economic proposals are provocative and unsatisfactory."

AMA Put In Shadows By New Tory Medical Lobby

FOUND—a medical lobby even more conservative than the American Medical Association.

It is the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, which goes farther than the AMA in its opposition to health insurance.

The AMA opposes a national health insurance program. But the AAPS requires its doctor-members to pledge to refuse to take part in any health insurance plan, national, state or local.

According to its "Code of Medical Practices," it opposes even voluntary plans in which "the value of a doctor's professional services to his patient is determined, or his fees dictated, by any process except mutual agreement between him and his patient."

In other words, the AAPS opposes any insurance plan which does not permit the doctor the same control over his fees as he has in private practice.

At the same time, this lobbying group distributes literature of extreme right-wing outfits, like the Committee for Constitutional Government. It calls the wide-spread distribution of such propaganda a "meritorious achievement."

Active on Capitol Hill in lobbying against bills which even the AMA has accepted, the AAPS calls practically everything a "seed of socialism."

10c, And Union Shop—

URW Wins Strike Against Goodrich

THE CIO RUBBER Workers virtually completed their 1952 wage and union security program last week by winning wage increases of 10c an hour and the full union shop from the last two of the industry's Big Four producers.

The second settlement, with the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., tentatively ended an 11-day strike that had tied up nine plants in eight states. The walkout was only the second company-wide strike the union has been forced to call since the end of World War II, said URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster.

The other contract, reached after eight weeks of negotiation, was with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. Firestone was the first of the Big Four to recognize the URW-CIO as bargaining agent for its employes, extending that recognition to Local 7 in 1937 when Buckmaster was president of the local.

"It has taken 15 years of struggle and effort," he said reminiscently, "to reach this point where Firestone has agreed to complete unionization of its shops."

THE FIRESTONE pay boost is retroactive to Aug. 18 and is subject to approval by the Wage Stabilization Board. In addition to the wage hike and the full union shop, Buckmaster said, "we were able to improve the working agreement all along the line." The inprovements include the paid holiday and holiday worked clauses and the piece work allowance setup.

The agreement covers about 24,000 employes in seven Firestone plants in eight states and raises the average wage rate to $2 an hour.

The Goodrich settlement was worked out at a meeting in Cincinnati after 12 weeks of bargaining sessions. Many of the workers who had been on strike stopped picketing, but the walkout was not to be formally ended until the agreement was ratified by a majority of the URW-CIO members affected and by the union's general executive board.

The 10c an hour wage increase is retroactive to Aug. 27 and is subject to WSB action. Besides the higher rate and the full union shop, the settlement liberalized the incentive pay system, improved vacation pay, and provided for double time for holidays worked in addition to holiday pay. The agreement runs to Aug. 15, 1954.

THE URW-CIO has won a 10c an hour wage increase for 119,000 members since Aug. 9. On that date, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. set the pattern by agreeing to settle on that basis. The U. S. Rubber Co., the other of the Big Four, settled a few days later.

In addition, the increases has been won for several of the larger independents — General Tire, Seiberling Tire & Rubber, Kelly-Springfield Tire, and the New Haven, Conn., plant of the Armstrong Tire & Rubber Co., where Local 93 got the agreement.

Last week's settlement mean that 134,000 URW-CIO members are now protected by the full union shop.

"These settlements end the major phase of our drive for union security," Buckmaster said. "All of the major contracts we have in the industry now give that protection."

"LIFE-SEEING" JOURNEY—Before departure on three-week "life-seeing" air trip to Scandinavia, this group of CIO unionists met in New York with Jacob S. Potofsky (center, front row), CIO Clothing Workers president and CIO International Committee chairman, who expressed hope that pioneering CIO trip will the be first of many.

ACW Opens Parleys For Major Pact

NEGOTIATIONS between the CIO Clothing Workers and the men's and boys' clothing industry got underway last week in New York.

Chief request of the union to be delivered to the Clothing Manufacturers Association was a wage increase and improvements in working conditions for its 150,000 members employed in the industry.

The ACWA's negotiating team was led by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

Potofsky outlined the union's requests, in addition to wages, as follows:

- Hospitalization coverage for members' wives and children under 18.
- Full pay for six holidays in each calendar year, regardless of the day of the week on which the holiday falls.
- Two full weeks' vacation with pay after one year's employment.
- Severance pay for members when firms liquidate. The union called for establishment of a fund after future study and reports.
- Union label sewed on all garments.
- A master agreement with a uniform expiration date in all clothing markets.

Potofsky and other ACWA negotiators emphasized the importance of a wage increase at this time because of mounting living costs and the threat of substantial rent increases.

25 CIOers Leave On Tour Of Scandinavia

TWENTY-FIVE rank-and-file members of CIO unions blazed a new trail last week when they left New York on a three-week visit with trade unionists, cooperative leaders and government officials in the Scandinavian countries.

Although hundreds of European union members have come to this country in the last few years to study U. S. unions, the CIO group is the first to reverse the process.

The Americans will spend their first week at the Roskilde Workers High School in Copenhagen, Denmark, where they will take a series of intensive courses with Danish workers. Their second week also will be spent in Denmark visiting factories, co-ops, government offices, welfare institutions and other points of interest.

The third week will be divided between Sweden and Norway.

THE CIO members are taking the trip on "scholarships" provided by their local unions or city CIO councils, the Workers' Education Association of Denmark and the Danish Society.

In Denmark, such a jaunt is called a "life-seeing" journey. The expression shows that its purpose is to meet people and see how they live and work, rather than to indulge in the conventional sightseeing.

The group met in New York before sailing with Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, chairman of the CIO International Committee.

"I hope this trip will be the first of many by CIO members not only to Europe, but to other parts of the world," he said.

"We need mutual understanding. There is no substitute for face-to-face meetings by union members where each can learn the other's viewpoint. In Denmark, our people will find a truly democratic society and a great and respected democratic union movement."

Those making the trip are:

Auto Workers: Arthur J. Valenti, Patricia Cayo, Sam Fishman and Frank Marquart, Detroit; Charles Graves, Dallas, Tex.; Robert E. Davis, Los Angeles; Kenneth F. Knott, Waterbury, Conn., and William F. Blome, Berkley, Mich.

Brewery Workers: John H. Wyant, St. Paul, Minn.

Clothing Workers: Clethra Divinagracia, St. Louis; Agnes A. Bowman, Hattiesburg, Miss., and Margaret Holmes, Trenton, N. J.

Communications Workers: Jack P. D'Angelo, Jr., San Jose, Cal.; Florence M. Graham, Cleveland, and Gordon E. Sallee, Lemay, Mo.

Gas, Coke: John Marshall, Bartlesville, Okla.

Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union: Israel F. Parker, Birmingham, Ala.

Steelworkers: Edward Kohleim, Chicago; Joseph K. Mangan, Bethlehem, Pa.; Charles Miller, Reading, Pa., and Albert F. Edwards, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Canada.

Textile Workers: Betty Zamulinsky, Philadelphia.

Transport Service Employes: Edgar A. Pulliam and Cecil L. Patrick, Chicago.

Ed Hughlett, Brewery Union Secretary Since '48, Dies

EDWARD HUGHLETT, for four years an international officer of the CIO Brewery Workers, died last week in Cincinnati. He was 40.

Hughlett, a veteran local and international leader of the BW-CIO, had served as general corresponding-recording secretary of the union since 1948.

His death came after an 18-month illness.

Since the Brewery Workers' affiliation with CIO in 1946, Hughlett had been a delegate to National CIO conventions and helped to form the CIO Union Label Committee on a permanent basis.

Hughlett's original home was in Waukesha, Wisc., where he served several terms as president of Brewery Local 102 and as secretary and later president of the local labor council.

In the Brewery Workers international union, he had served as an international representative, General Executive Board member and corresponding secretary. Recently he was nominated without opposition to a third term as general corresponding-recording secretary.

He leaves his wife and a son and daughter.

20c Hike Won In Shipyards

THE CIO Shipbuilding Workers last week won a 20c an hour increase for 30,000 employes of the shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co., the bellwether of the ship building industry.

A strike in eight Atlantic Coast plants of the firm was averted as the negotiators signed a new contract after eight months of bargaining. The increases will be retroactive to last Apl. 14.

IUMSWA Pres. John J. Grogan hailed the agreement as "the opening of a new era of higher standards of living, better working conditions, and greater job security for the nation's shipyard workers."

Settlement of the Bethlehem dispute was quickly followed by resumption of deadlocked negotiations between IUMSWA and the Todd Shipyards Corp. Talks were continuing with Maryland Drydock. Those yards employ 10,000 members of the union.

S. F. Guild Gets Increase To $6

An arbiter's decision granting weekly wage increases of $2 to $6 and setting a new journeyman top minimum of $119.50 weekly has been won by the San Francisco local of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

The increase, averaging $4, covers some 1300 employes of four San Francisco dailies. Arbiter was Clark Kerr of the Univ. of California, formerly a Wage Stabilization Board public member.

Walter White Praises Democrats On Civil Rights

A PROMINENT leader in the fight for civil rights last week praised the Democratic party platform provisions dealing with fair employment practices and the end of the Senate filibuster.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, took sharp issue with pro-civil rights critics of the Democratic platform. He spoke from Detroit on a CIO Auto Workers broadcast.

"Because the initials FEPC or words, filibuster, cloture or rule are not specifically mentioned," he said, they denounce the platform "as a compromise or as weak."

He went on to detail the strong, uncompromising sections of the Democratic platform dealing with civil rights, and concluded with the observation that, on these points, "the Republican platform is painfully silent."

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers have adjourned their convention in Chicago, and the delegates have elected a new president, Brother Elwood Swisher. The writer joined in bringing all groups within UGCCWA together during the convention and secured a pledge that they would continue to devote their full time building their fine union and continuing their support of National CIO and its policies. Officers and members alike are determined to drive their union on.

Wisconsin is in the throes of a highly important primary election. Joe McCarthy, better known as "Smearing Joe," is being supported on the one hand by Gen. Eisenhower, who on the other hand condemns the tactics of Joe and his kind. The Republican Sen. Nixon, consistently inconsistent, gives McCarthy the nod and blames Pres. Truman for smears. Westbrook Pegler endorses McCarthy's every move.

Col. McCormick of the Chicago Tribune is pulling for him; in fact, the Colonel would like nothing better than to form his own political party with Joe as one of the leading candidates.

★

THE WRITER is deeply grieved to report the untimely passing of Edward J. Hughlett, corresponding-recording secretary of the Intl. Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink & Distillery Workers. The Brewery Workers and the CIO have lost one of the most constant advocates of industrial unionism in the trade union movement. Brother Hughlett was buried in his home town of Waukesha, Wis., and I along with many, many others of his friends attended the funeral.

Reports have reached me that the CIO's new television series, "Issues of the Day," is now being shown in two additional cities—Boston and Philadelphia.

I hope before long to be able to report that more areas have completed arrangements to put this television series on the air. It is certainly a worthy project.

★

DIR. JOHN RIFFE, CIO Organizing Committee, reports the following representation election victories in the South: The Texas Co., North Charleston, S. C., OWIU 21, no union 3; Merchants Cigar and Candy Co., Birmingham, Ala., RWDSU-CIO 12, no union 11; American Machinery Corp., Orlando, Fla., USA-CIO 38, no union 27; Marden Manufacturing Co., Auburndale, Fla., USA-CIO 14, no union 10; Kilgore Ceramic Corp., Kilgore, Tex., CIO Stone & Allied Products Workers 27, no union 24; Peerless Manufacturing Co., Dallas, Tex., USA-CIO 24, no union 2; Charles Ingram Lumber Co., Florence, S. C., IWA-CIO 57, no union 12.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports the following election victories: Page Dairy Co., Findlay, O., RWDSU-CIO Dairy Div. 18, against 8, with RWDSU State Dir. Gerald Hughes and Rep. Gene Inglis handling the situation; and Crawford Steel Co., Bucyrus, O., UAW-CIO 180, independent 55. UAW Staff Rep. Max Tomasi directed the latter campaign.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShelter reports three more victories for CIO-LIU 78: Valu PAC, Inc., Mendota, Calif., LIU 78 51, against 3; Lambert Marketing Co., Placerville, Calif., LIU 78 44, no union 18; Sacramento Valley Association, comprising Scott Valley Group, Dodd's Branch and Quercus Branch, Annette Packing Co., California Fruit Exchange, Kelseyville Packing Association, 404 for CIO and 221 for no union. The campaigns were handled by Local Organizers Boldt and McGraw and CIO Field Reps. Spangler and Gillie.

Intl. Rep. Barney Gatewood, TWUA-CIO, reports winning a representation election at the Bemis Bros. Bag Co., Los Angeles, Calif., by a vote of 27 to 23 for AFL.

★

REG. DIR. John Maurillo reports that in a representation election at the Bendix Corp. of America, Utica, N. Y., the workers favored the CIO Steelworkers by a vote of 272 to 265, defeating the MESA. The campaign was conducted by USA-CIO staff representatives.

The Canadian Dept. of Labour reports that the Labor Relations Board has certified local unions of the CIO Packinghouse Workers as bargaining agents of three units of employes of flour millers at Medicine Hat, Alberta. The companies are the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., and Lake of the Woods Milling Co. The decision followed representation elections among the employes.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that the CIO Steelworkers won a representation election at the Cabusco Steel Co., Colo., by a unanimous vote. The AFL, which had previously held the contract, got no votes. This campaign was carried on under the supervision of USA-CIO Sub-Dist. 38 Dir. Michael Soldren and Intl. Rep. Frank Richmond.

Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports that the Packinghouse Workers won representation elections in the following plants, both in Des Moines, Ia.: Swift & Co. feed mill, UPWA-CIO 29, no union 0; Swift soy bean mill, UPWA 14, AFL Teamsters 6. UPWA Dir. Russell Bull and Rep. A. Giofreddi handled the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Joe Walsh reports a representation election victory for the CIO Auto Workers at a new plant, the W. L. Maxon Corp., Scranton, Pa., by a vote of 369 to 145. Intl. Rep. James Arena was in charge.

CWA Asks Big Pension Gains, $100 Monthly Bell Payments

SWEEPING improvements in the Bell System pension plan — with company-paid pensions of $100 monthly apart from social security benefits—are the next goal of the CIO Communications Workers.

CWA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Beirne last week served notice on the huge American Telephone & Telegraph Co. that the union will seek substantial improvements in pensions in negotiations with the various AT&T operating subsidiaries covering 300,000 telephone workers.

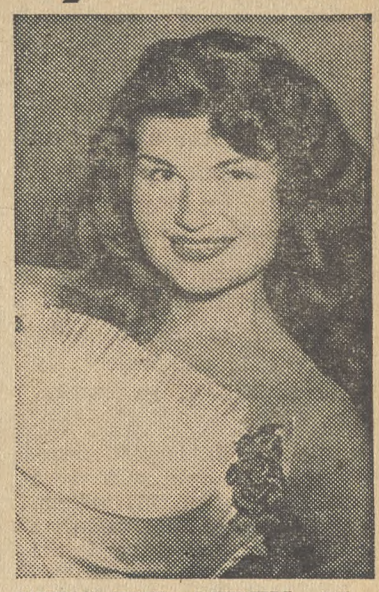
Beirne pointed out that the Bell pension fund now has a reserve of close to $1.5 billion "and yet not a single nickel has been paid from the principal of that fund for many years. Interest earned on the fund has been sufficient to meet every obligation occurring under the plan, and then some."

In a letter to AT&T Pres. Cleo Craig, the union president said that "CWA intends to make maximum use of the economic strength of this organization to see that the Bell System pensioner, wherever he might be, has his views and welfare treated with respect."

Beirne particularly struck at the Bell System practice of whittling down its own pension contributions every time Social Security benefits are increased. Because of this policy, Bell pensioners would net only about $3 of the $5-to-$8 a month increased Social Security benefits to be paid this month.

The Bell pension plan was established before Social Security was established. With its $1.5 billion reserve, Bierne said, it is "sufficiently sound" for Bell companies to pay $100-a-month pensions to retired telephone workers, apart from what they receive from Social Security.

Along with the straight $100 pension, CWA in negotiations also will seek incorporation of pension provisions into present contracts, establishment of a joint union-management committee to administer the pension plan, and liberalization of retirement provisions, including the present age requirement of 65 years.



SHE'S THE QUEEN—Miss CIO for the Labor Day parade in Detroit is Shirley Ann Bade. Twenty-one, she's a telephone billing clerk and member of CIO Communications Workers Local 4000.

UAW Strikes Borg-Warner

THE CIO Auto Workers last week struck seven Borg-Warner Corp. plants in the Midwest in a dispute over new contracts.

Strikes were in progress at the following plants: Mechanics Universal Joint Division at Rockford, Ill., and Memphis; Borg & Beck Division, Chicago; Ingersoll Steel Division, Newcastle, Ind.; Ingersoll Products Division, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Detroit Gear Division, and Presco Products Division, Cleveland.

UAW officials were considering an offer of a 24c an hour package offer made at the Long Manufacturing Division, Detroit. Negotiations are on a plant-by-plant basis. Generally, the UAW proposals call for 26c an hour general wage hike, improved vacation schedules, better insurance plan, higher night shift differentials and a piece work system revision.

'Manpower Waste' From Factory Accidents Decried

THE "EXTRAVAGANT waste of manpower" resulting from job accidents can be cut sharply by close cooperation of labor, management and government, the National Labor Management Manpower Policy Committee said last week.

The committee noted a sharp increase in occupational injuries in the last two years, with 1951 showing a 12% increase over 1949. Unless organized safety programs are stepped up, it said the 1952 manpower loss may be equivalent to 140,000 men working a full year.

CIO representatives on the committee are Stanley Ruttenberg, National CIO director of education and research, and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council. Mrs. Kitty Ellickson, National CIO associate research director, is an alternate.

Tighe Woods Put In Price Curb Hot Seat

TIGHE WOODS last week jumped from the rent control frying pan into the price control fire.

Economic Stabilizer Roger N. Putnam announced that Pres. Truman had appointed Woods price stabilizer. Woods has been rent control chief for the past five years.

He succeeds Ellis Arnall, who resigned recently. Putnam later named James McInness Henderson, general counsel of the Economic Stabilization Agency, to fill the rent job.

Truman said Arnall did "an exceptional job with the means at your disposal," but pointed out that the price control law approved by Congress had "weakened our ability" to combat rising prices.

The National Industrial Conference Board, a business organization, last week reported that the purchasing power of the dollar dropped to 55c in July and consumers' prices soared to an all-time high.

And the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported retail food prices hit an all-time on Aug. 15. This index was 235.6.

Pres. A. F. Hartung of the CIO Woodworkers last week urged Truman to recall Congress to write an effective price and rent control law.

450 Cities Save Rent Lids; CIO Protests Chicago Hike

SPARKED in many instances by CIO leadership, more than 450 communities throughout the nation have requested that Federal rent controls be continued beyond Sept. 30.

The Office of Rent Stabilization said, however, that more than half of the 20 million people living in rental units under federal control will lose this protection unless they get their city councils to request continuance before the Sept. 30 deadline.

The Chicago CIO Council protested to Economc Stabilizer Roger Putnam against the recommendations of the Chicago City Council for rent increases. Ellsworth M. Smith, Chicago ICU secretary, wired Putnam and ORS that "in light of the fact that other cities voting controls did not find such recommendations necessary, certainly no reasons exist for granting increases in this instance."

In Toledo, where the council voted to end controls over CIO protests, a strong move was under way to have the area declared a "critical housing area." Such action would extend controls despite the City Council's action.

Former Rep. Tom Burke (D.), who is running for re-election in Toledo, wired the critical areas housing committee requesting such a move. He said that it was "impossible to exaggerate the devasting effect in Toledo" of the Council's action.

The need for prompt action was pointed out to all CIO Electrical Workers locals in a letter by Gardner Jackson, IUE legislative representative.

A similar communication was sent to all Wayne County (Mich.) CIO local unions by the Detroit and Wayne County IUC. Detroit is one of the large cities where no decisive action extending rent controls has yet been taken.

Oil Cartel's Power Told In Long-Secret U. S. Report

By MILTON PLUMB

THE government moved last week on several fronts to break up what it described as an international cartel through which seven firms control most of the world's petroleum industry.

Highlights of developments, which officials said were "only the beginning" of government action, were:

1. Four of the largest American oil companies were sued for more than $67 million, which the Justice Dept. said they had illegally overcharged the government—and American taxpayers—for oil purchased between May 1949 and June 1952 as Marshall Plan aid.

2. Five American and two British oil producers were charged in a staff report of the Federal Trade Commission with conspiring to control world petroleum production, divide up world markets, fix prices, and freeze out competitors.

3. A federal grand jury in Washington investigating the world-wide oil monopoly subpoenaed all the U. S. companies named as members of the cartel, plus 14 others, six individuals and the National Petroleum Council to appear before it Sept. 3.

The story of how the seven companies allegedly control the production and distribution of most of the world's oil outside of the iron curtain countries is told in a voluminous report released last week by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.), chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee. It had been prepared by the FTC more than two years ago but kept "secret" because of sections affecting national security.

Sen. Hennings (D. Mo.) took the lead in demanding that the report be made public. The Senate Small Business Committee, after obtaining confidential copies, obtained Pres. Truman's approval for its release with some material deleted.

In releasing the report, Sparkman declared that "it is the basic philosophy of the United States to oppose vast monopolistic concentrations of economic power. Whether privately or publicly owned, such organizations carry with them the inherent possibility that their overwhelming power may be abused to the detriment of the people."

The Federal Trade Commission report charges that the seven companies "control directly or indirectly most of the world's petroleum business." This control, it asserts, extends from ownership of 65% of the world's crude oil reserves, through dominance over all of the other phases of the industry, including production, transportation, refining and marketing.

The seven companies were said to hold about 82% of all foreign reserves and about 34% of all reserves within the United States.

"Control of reserves means, in effect, control over future oil supplies," the commission pointed out.

In 1949, the seven international companies produced more than one-half the world's crude oil production, including about 99% of Middle Eastern output, over 96% of production in the Eastern Hemisphere and almost 45% of that in the Western Hemisphere.

Their control over world refining facilities is even greater, the FTC said. They also own not only half of the world's tanker fleet but "all of the important pipelines outside the United States."

Describing the companies as "dominant forces in nearly all foreign markets," the report concludes that "perhaps in no other raw material industry is the control over marketing so highly concentrated as in petroleum."

Through a series of charts tracing how the companies "operate through layers of jointly owned subsidiaries and affiliated companies," the report shows how "control of the oil from the well to ultimate consumer is retained in one corporate family or group of families."

All of the U. S. companies named in the report have denied the cartel charges. The two British firms refused comment.

Hennings, who first disclosed the existence of the report, is continuing to press for further action by Congress. He wants a full scale congressional investigation of the cartel.

"The American taxpayer is the victim of this giant conspiracy," Hennings said. He pointed out that the report had made clear that "the oil cartel is powerful enough" to dictate terms "admittedly discriminatory and onerous in their effect on the American taxpayer."

Big Firms Named In Cartel Report

Here are the seven firms charged by the Federal Trade Commission with having conspired to control world petroleum production, fix prices and restrict competition:

AMERICAN

Standard Oil of New Jersey.
Standard Oil of California.
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.
The Texas Co.
Gulf Oil Corp.

BRITISH

Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., Ltd.
Royal Dutch Shell.

Rankin Defeated By Dixiecrat Of Same Stripe

JOHN RANKIN, after 32 years in Congress, won't be spewing forth hatred of Jews, Negroes, religious groups and organized labor when Congress meets next year.

The Mississippi Dixiecrat was defeated by a 6000 vote margin last week in a primary in the state's new 1st District by Rep. Abernethy.

Abernethy's campaign publication hit a reactionary, anti-union line. In the 82nd Congress, according to the latest CIO News Voting Record, he had 10 "wrong" votes and six absences.

Plenty Of Volts In Power Lobby Spending

The electric power, doctors and railroad lobbies led all other groups in expenditures reported under the Lobbying Act during the first half of 1952, a survey by Congressional Quarterly News Features reveals.

Twenty-six organizations reported spending more than $25,000 each during the period, but some groups indicated that they were listing expenditures for all purposes and not lobbying expenditures alone. The big spenders were:

Natl. Association of Electric Cos.	$ 232,877.04
American Medical Association *	134,560.92
Association of American Railroads	129,843.76
Natl. Milk Producers Federation	86,018.96
Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.	69,018.70
American Legion, Natl. Headquarters	67,063.88
Natl. Economic Council, Inc.	64,072.88
Atlantic Union Committee	63,532.24
Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards	60,600.18
Natl. Coal Association	55,394.75
Natl. Federation of Post Office Clerks	53,239.57
American Federation of Labor	51,845.35
Colorado River Association	50,470.52
Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.	44,291.02
American Farm Bureau Federation	43,172.00
Southern States Industrial Council	41,008.28
Conference of American Small Business Organizations, Inc.	35,373.49
National Housing Conference, Inc.	34,833.13
National Education Campaign, AMA*	34,766.37
Natl. St. Lawrence Project Conference	34,615.98
Independent Bankers' Association	32,259.90
Natl. Tax Equality Association	27,839.98
American Tariff League	26,619.36
Committee for Pipe Line Companies	26,436.67
Natl. Lumber Manufacturers Association	25,861.12
Committee for the Nation's Health	25,592.08

* AMA and National Education Campaign figures total $169,327.29.

'Depressed Wages' Cracked By UAW Strike Settlement

"DEPRESSED wage levels" in Terre Haute, Ind., were cracked by the CIO Auto Workers in the agreement reached with the Allis-Chalmers Co. to end a 15-week strike at its jet engine plant.

Refusal of company officials to make any wage offer forced the strike, which began May 7. Allis-Chalmers turned a deaf ear on Gov. Shricker's appeal to arbitrate the dispute, and Chamber of Commerce front groups tried to stampede the workers into a quick, poor settlement.

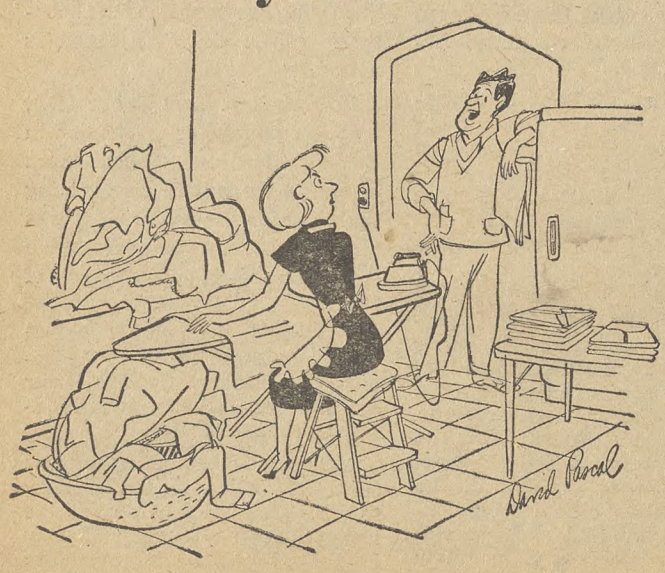
State Sen. Leonard Conrad, a CIO Brewery Workers' business agent, walked the UAW picketline and made the wage proposal that ended the strike.

"This city used to be known as the home of Eugene V. Debs, but now it seems to be known for its low wages," Conrad said.

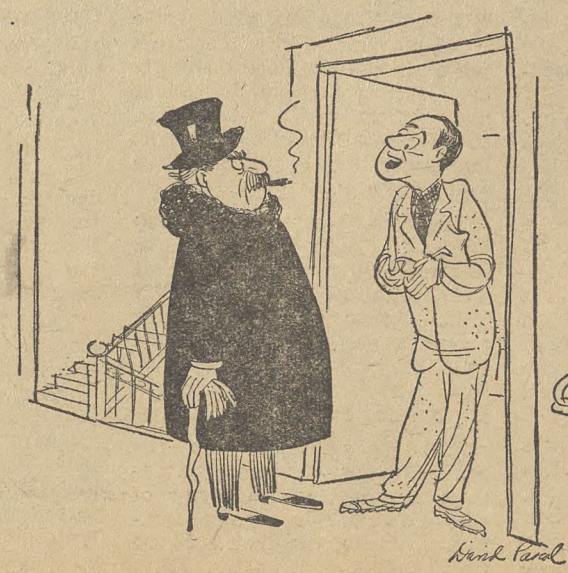
The AFL Operating Engineers tried to muscle in by bringing in a mob of 500 in a vain effort to break the UAW's 75-man picket line.

The new agreement brings the starting rate for the lowest labor classification up to $1.38 an hour and the top rate in the highest classification to $2.33. The contract also provides cost of living adjustments and 4c an hour annual improvement increases for the next two years of the three-year agreement, equal pay for equal work, plant-wide seniority and bargaining rights for the new plant, when completed, a modified union shop, and 10c an hour night shift premium.

Labor Day . . . . . By Pascal



"I feel like celebrating Labor Day. What will we do this evening?"



"Frankly, I just don't feel right paying you a rent increase on Labor Day."

"I'm sorry, Senator. You'll have to take it up with Congress. I happen to like Labor Day."

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

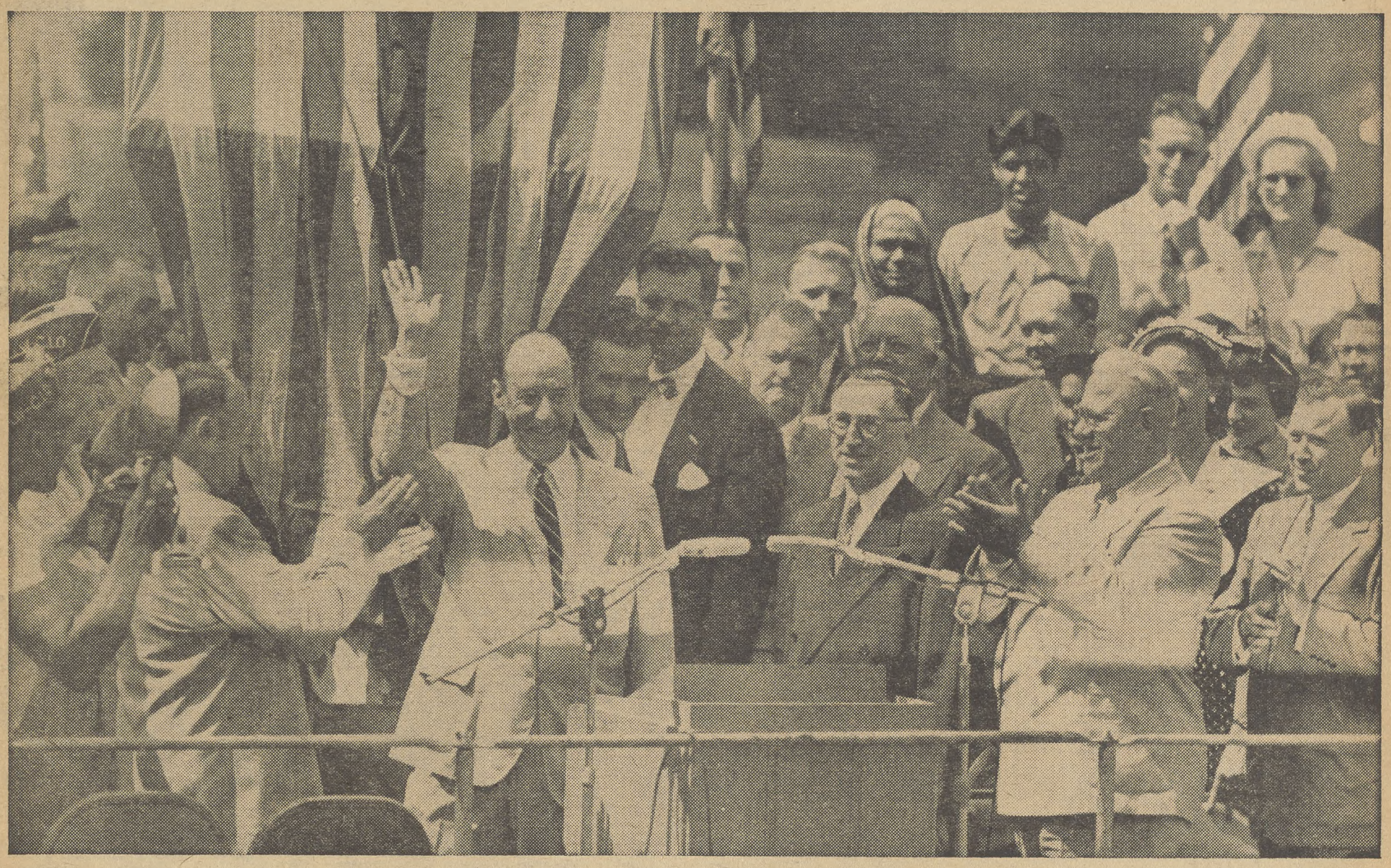
$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 8, 1952 82 No. 36

Stevenson, Sparkman Vow T-H Repeal As Fair Deal Drive Rolls

—STORIES AND PICTURES, PAGES 3, 6, 7.



"WHAT WE NEED is a completely new law" on labor-management relations, after repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act which is "filled with ugly sneers at labor unions and built around the discredited labor injunction." That's what Gov. Adlai Stevenson said in his Detroit Labor Day address formally opening his campaign for President. Among group welcoming the Democratic nominee at joint CIO-AFL rally were (to Stevenson's right) Sen. Moody (D. Mich.), Gov. Williams, Mayor Cobo, Frank X. Martel, Detroit AFL Council president, and Walter P. Reuther, CIO Auto Workers president and a CIO vice president. Note the UAW-CIO cameramen on left. (See story Page 3, more on Labor Day PAC rallies, Pages 6-7.)

CWA Joins With Independents To Boost Pensions

—SEE PAGE 2

Too Many Kids—Not Enough Schools

—See Page 8

Big Organizing Drive Planned By Oil Workers

—SEE PAGE 12

Independent Phone Unions Join CWA In Pension Drive

UNIONS representing 450,000 telephone workers have asked the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to negotiate proposed changes in its pension plan with a joint committee.

The invitation was extended by representatives of seven unions—the CIO Communications Workers and six independents—who at a meeting in New York developed a seven-point pension program. They characterized a Bell System suggestion for changes in its systemwide pension plan as "inadequate."

The program, which all the unions will use in bargaining, proposes:

1. Incorporation of the Bell pension plan into union contracts.
2. A minimum $100 pension, paid by management, and discontinuance of all deductions from computed pensions.
3. Union-management representation on pension benefit committees.
4. Establishment of broader retirement rights, with voluntary retirement permitted at a lower age than at present upon completion of minimum periods of employment.
5. Elimination of compulsory retirement at age 65 in cases where the worker is willing and able to do his work satisfactorily.
6. Use of the five highest-paid consecutive years as the base for computing pension payments.
7. Computation of payments at the rate of 1.5% of the average annual wage instead of the present 1%.

The conference was presided over by Vice Pres. A. T. Jones, of the CWA-CIO.

The meeting pointed out that the Bell offer meant the pension plan would still be tied in with social security payments as at present, and that future increases in social security payments would result in lower payments from the Bell fund.

The Bell proposal was done up in an attractive package, but actually would increase pension payments by as little as $3 a month. The firm's pension fund has assets of $1.5 billion.

Represented at the meeting, in addition to the CWA-CIO, were the Alliance of Independent Telephone Unions, composed of unions with 125,000 members; Empire State Telephone Union, 5,000; Telephone Employes Organization, Accounting, 4500; Union of Telephone Workers, 4500; Commercial Telephone Workers Union of Chicago, 2000, and Council of Western Electric Technical Employes, 4000.

"I Suppose You Think That's Funny."

IWA Drives To Boost Low Southern Wages

A DRIVE to wipe out the Southern wage differential in the woodworking industry was pledged at a three-state conference of nearly 1000 CIO Woodworkers in Washington, D. C., on Labor Day.

The campaign was predicted by IWA-CIO Pres. A. F. Hartung, who said "the day is not far distant when wages paid in the South will equal the scale now prevalent in the Pacific Northwest."

With increased organizing in the Southern lumber industry, Hartung said, "a $2 an hour wage will be as common in the Carolinas and Virginia as 40 and 50c was before the union came."

CIO has made more organizing progress in the South in the past 12 months than in any previous year, Franz E. Daniel, North Carolina CIO director, told the wood union conference.

In 225 NLRB elections held in the south during the past year, he said, "close to 200,000 workers voted for the CIO."

"We see many signs of increased interest in union organization among industrial workers," Daniel reported. "Circumstances and propaganda that a few years ago made workers fearful of unionism do not have effect today."

Delegates from IWA-CIO locals in Virginia and the two Carolinas approved a political action program for registering local union members and getting out a full vote on Nov. 4.

They also praised North Carolina officials for the recent conviction of several Ku Klux Klan members. And the state's five-year-old "right to work" law was condemned as "more vicious than even the Taft-Hartley Act." The law outlaws all forms of union security.

Forest conservation, industrial safety and workmen's compensation problems affecting IWA-CIO members also were discussed.

Robert Lamb, Former USA Aide, Dies

DR. ROBERT K. LAMB, a former legislative representative of the CIO Steelworkers, died in Boston Aug. 28 after a long illness. He was 47.

Lamb resigned from the USA-CIO post in 1947 to resume his teaching career. Since 1949 he had been lecturing in the Dept. of History and English at Mass. Institute of Technology.

A one-time instructor of economics at Williams College, Lamb served for several years on the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee of the U. S. Senate, and later on the staffs of the Senate Labor and Small Business Committees.

He joined the steel union staff during the war.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Helen Lamb, and by three sons.

Top Officers Shifted By Lithographers

A SHIFT in several top offices in the CIO Lithographers was announced last week by Pres. John Blackburn.

Martin Grayson has resigned as ALA-CIO secretary-treasurer and has been named temporarily as vice president of the Mountain Region. He succeeds Robert Cottrell of Kansas City, who resigned.

Rudolph Harper, ALA international representative from Atlanta, was named temporary secretary-treasurer by Blackburn.

In the case of both offices, nominations for regular terms now are under way in ALA locals, with election to follow shortly.

In New York, Edward Stone was elected to the new post of Atlantic Region vice president.

Grayson had served as ALA secretary since 1948.

Give A Buck To PAC

UWUA Gains 11c Pay Hike In Akron

CIO UTILITY Workers last week were reported to have reached a contract settlement in Akron covering 2100 employes of the Ohio Edison Co.

The two-year agreement, retroactive to July 1, provides a general wage increase of 11.5c hourly and a modified union shop. Other provisions include increased shift differential, expanded sick-leave terms, and improved hospitalization and surgical insurance.

The contract covers 10 Ohio Edison generating plants and maintenance and other personnel in Akron and Youngstown.

In Detroit — after a 24-hour shutdown — a fact-finding commission was named by Gov. G. Mennen Williams to investigate the UWUA's contract deadlock with the Detroit Edison Co.

The union has asked a 15c hourly increase, a union shop and other contract benefits for 4000 members. The company had offered 4c. Recommendations of the fact-finding body will not be binding on either party.

Wood Union Wins 45-Day Walkout

The CIO Woodworkers has reported successful settlement of a 45-day strike by more than 30,000 IWA members in British Columbia.

A 5½c hourly wage increase plus three paid holidays were granted by Gordon Sloan, provincial chief justice, who headed mediation proceedings. A cost of living wage clause was continued. Employers had forced the strike by demands for wage cuts up to 29c hourly.

IUE Meets Over GE Contract Deadlock

THE GENERAL Electric Conference Board of the CIO Electrical Workers was meeting in New York late last week to determine the course the union will follow when the current contract expires Sept. 15.

Negotiations were continuing in the wake of the IUE's denunciation of the company's bargaining as a "sham," and of its previous offer as "an obvious trap."

GE had made an offer of 3.25% for the cost of living and 2.5% for increased productivity, retroactive to Aug. 15 provided it was accepted by Aug. 31. The company maintained it represented wage increases of 7.5c to 13c an hour.

The union rejected the offer, holding out for pay boosts of at least 10c an hour. IUE Pres. James B. Carey, who also is secretary-treasurer of the CIO, accused the company of "trying to chisel" on pensions and holidays.

On pensions, said Carey, GE wanted to take away from its retired employes the increases of $5 to $8 a month in social security benefits which became effective Sept. 1.

It also sought, he said, to take Memorial Day and July 4, 1952, from the list of seven paid holidays on the ground that they fell on Saturdays and hence were not working days. The contract has provided for seven paid holidays for the last three years.

The union originally made seven demands, topped by the 10c an hour wage increase. It proposed a two-year contract for everything but pensions, with a wage reopening at the end of the first year; the modified union shop; absorption by the company of the 2% of earnings the workers now pay for pensions; application of the workers' payments to health insurance, and the seven paid holidays.

THE IUE-CIO also asked a joint study to determine the possibility of reviving the profit-sharing system, and provisions to make the incentive plan work.

Meantime, the United Electrical Workers, expelled from the CIO as Communist-dominated, lost out in an effort to replace the IUE-CIO as bargaining agent for the main GE plant at Pittsfield, Mass.

The National Labor Relations Board dismissed the UE petition on the ground that the request was "inappropriate" because it did not include the neighboring GE naval ordnance plant in Pittsfield.

HST Urges 'Real Crusade' To Help Handicapped

PRES. TRUMAN last week called for a "real crusade" to help handicapped persons "help themselves to win a real opportunity for good, productive, decent lives."

He made the statement in a speech before the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, formed five years ago to help restore disabled persons to useful lives.

The President noted "solid gains" had been chalked up during the past five years but added, "our work for non-veterans is not nearly far enough advanced."

He pointed out that 250,000 civilians became disabled last year, but "our best efforts brought rehabilitation to fewer than 70,000."

"We must broaden out our programs — our rehabilitation programs and our job placement work as well—until they are big enough to give the proper help to everyone who needs it," the President said.

Demos Back Repeal Of Biased T-H

THE TOP LEADERS of the Democratic party chose Labor Day, 1952, to make that party's position on Taft-Hartley crystal clear.

Taft-Hartley must be repealed.

That was the Labor Day message of Presidential Nominee Adlai Stevenson; his running mate, John Sparkman, and the retiring President, Harry S. Truman.

Stevenson, in a series of Michigan speeches, called Taft-Hartley "biased and politically inspired." It "has not improved labor relations in a single plant," he went on, calling for a new law "after the political symbolism of the Taft-Hartley Act is behind us."

Sparkman, speaking in California, charged the Taft-Hartley Act was "a subtle attempt to sabotage union organization."

Truman, who has often and vigorously called for repeal of Taft-Hartley, told a Wisconsin crowd:

"It was the Republicans who fought the Wagner Act in 1935 . . . It was the Republicans who dreamed up and put across the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947. You would think they might have learned something in 1948. But they didn't. Look at the record of the last four years. In 1949, almost every single Republican voted against repeal of the Taft-Hartley law."

Truman charged the Republican party "would get a big kick out of doing a little union busting. They would be glad to go right back to the days of the 'yellow dog' contract and labor spies."

Gov. Stevenson kicked off his major speech in Detroit's crowd-packed Cadillac square by bluntly telling his labor audience:

"You are not my captive, and I am not yours."

Using the same straight-forward approach which had marked his first speech to the American Legion, the Democratic nominee urged enactment of a new labor-management relations law which would:

- Accept labor unions, like employer corporations as the responsible representatives of their members' interest.
- Insist labor unions conform to standards of fair conduct and equal protection in the exercise of their stewardships.
- Outlaw unfair bargaining practices by both companies and unions.
- Abandon the injunction.
- Include new methods for settling national emergency disputes.

Truman charged GOP "masterminds" would risk war with Russia to elect Eisenhower by hints of "liberating" Soviet satellite states. Without naming names, he referred to John Foster Dulles, GOP foreign policy expert.

"Liberation" talk, Truman reminded America, was war talk today. He charged those Republicans responsible with playing "cruel gutter politics" with lives of persons behind the Iron Curtain in order to get votes of Americans who have ties of family or origin with eastern European lands.

Stevenson's Text: 'We Need A Completely New Labor Law'

Here are major portions of the text of Gov. Stevenson's Labor Day address in Detroit, in which he called for full repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and drafting of a fair labor-management relations law:

I STAND before you today as a fugitive from a sweat shop down in Springfield, Ill. Down there the speed-up is in full force, but we aren't complaining a bit. In fact, we like it because we believe in our job and we are going to win in November.

Contrary to the impressions fostered by some of the press, you are not my captives, and I am not your captive.

On the contrary, I might as well make it clear right now that I intend to do exactly what I think right and best for all, for all of us—business, labor, agriculture—alike.

I see three sets of common interest in the labor field. These are positive interests, constructive interests.

There is our first common interest in securing to all who work the minimums of human decency. This means, among other things, that the men and women in our working force, some 62 million of us, shall receive a decent living wage, insurance against the risks of disability and unemployment, and the assurance of solid, not token, security when life's work is done.

IT MEANS that we must struggle tirelessly to add to these assurances, equality of work opportunity for every one of us—regardless of race, of color or of creed. Human decency is the theme of our history and the spirit of our religion. We must never cease trying to write its guarantees not just into our laws, but into the hearts and the minds of men.

A second key to our common interest is that the men and women in our working force are consumers as well as producers.

Our welfare is not measured by what we get from the payroll clerk, but by what we get at the store and the school and the hospital, and by what we have left to put in the bank. Meeting such problems as inflation, as housing and the high cost of living, is not part of a labor policy, it's part of a national policy. It's not just part of a labor program because it's part of a national problem.

Our third common interest is in the process of collective bargaining—the keystone of industrial democracy, of free enterprise.

The only legitimate purpose of a Federal labor relations law is to make private bargaining work better. And that purpose has not, in my judgment, been served by the Taft-Hartley Act.

I don't say that everything in the Taft-Hartley Act is wrong, it isn't. And moreover, I'll say frankly that I don't think it's a slave labor law, either. But I do say that it was biased and politically inspired and has not improved labor relations in a single plant.

We must have a new law and my conclusion is that we can best remedy the defects in the old law by scrapping it and starting over again.

Now, if I may, I—and I hope I don't impose upon you—I should like to suggest five general principles as the basis for a new labor relations law.

Point number one is that the law must accept labor unions, like employer corporations, as the responsible representatives of their members' interests.

The Taft-Hartley Act assumed that the unions could not be trusted to determine whether their members wanted a union shop. After the expenditure of millions of dollars to hold thousands of Government-conducted elections, in 95% of which the employes voted for the union shop, the Congress last year finally repealed this gratuitous insult to the labor unions.

But the act still prohibits other forms of union security arrangements developed over many years by labor and management together in such cases as the maritime industry, the building trades and the printing trades.

Point number two is the other side of point number one. If labor unions are to be accepted as the full representatives and guardians of employe interests in the collective bargaining process, then labor unions must conform to standards of fair conduct and equal protection in the exercise of their stewardship.

A few unions, my friends, made by law the exclusive representatives of certain groups of employes, abuse that trust by excluding from membership some who want to work, denying them a vote, denying their seniority rights because of the color of their skin or because of restrictive notions about employment security. That's not right.

AND, my friends, that's not democracy. Unions which are given powers by Government, should be open to all on equal terms.

Now **number three** of my suggestions is that a new Federal labor law must outlaw unfair bargaining practices by companies or unions.

The Taft-Hartley Act, like the Wagner Act, prohibits certain types of unfair labor practices by employers, such as discriminating against union members or forming company unions. The Taft-Hartley Act added a list of union unfair practices. The unions have protested vigorously against this addition.

Yet I think it is only common sense to acknowledge that we must forbid such practices as jurisdictional strikes, and strikes or boycotts attempting to force an employer to deal with one union when another has been certified as the representative of his employes.

It is equally clear, however, that the prohibitions in the Taft-Hartley Act are so broad and so jumbled as to outlaw proper, along with improper conduct—even, on occasion, to require union members to act as strike-breakers.

These provisions must be completely rewritten, with the intention, not of stripping unions of as much bargaining power as possible, but only to prohibit resort to those extremes which fair-minded judgment identified as unreasonable.

Point number four is rejection of the labor injunction. We agreed to this once. In 1932, Congress overwhelmingly passed the Norris-La Guardia Act to prohibit the labor injunction.

Then, fifteen years later, in the Taft-Hartley Act, the labor injunction—the process of haphazard prejudgment — was disembalmed. No showing of need was made for, and that tyrannical power to have men and women ordered back to work in smothered silence has no place in today's labor law.

My **fifth,** and the last point that I presume to make to you, is that new methods must be found for settling national emergency disputes.

We are willing, as a nation, to put up with serious inconveniences when bargaining stalemates result in shutting down production.

WE cannot, however, tolerate shutdowns which threaten our national safety, even that of the whole free world. The right to bargain collectively, does not include a right to stop the national economy.

The Taft-Hartley answer for this problem was the injunction. All that law boils down to is that in national emergency disputes employes shall be ordered to work for another eighty days on the employers' terms.

I have no miracle-drug solution for this problem. I am clear, though, that where the Government must intervene in these private disputes, its purpose must be not just to stop the strike, but to see that the dispute gets settled.

What we need is a completely new law—one that will provide for investigation and reporting to the public on the issues involved, one that will provide for more effective mediation between the parties. Its purpose should be to keep these cases out of the White House, not to put them in.

But the Congress should give the President a choice of procedures, not present him with no alternative when voluntary agreement proves impossible; seizure provisions geared to the circumstances; or arbitration; or a detailed hearing and recommendation or settlement terms; or a return to the dispute to the parties.

Such a law would leave the obligation to settle these disputes where it belongs — and that's with the parties. But it would not straight-jacket this settlement process.

It would express the firm voice of a nation which demands a fair and a quick settlement, and offers constructive help toward a solution.

Stevenson's Stand Hailed

JAMES B. CAREY, president of the CIO Electrical Workers and CIO secretary-treasurer, last week praised Gov. Stevenson's call for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and writing "a completely new Federal labor law."

Carey said Stevenson's Labor Day address demonstrates that "he and all democratic labor share a basic ideal—the continued extension of both political and economic democracy."

"We feel sure," the IUE president said, "that Stevenson's understanding of democratic trade unionism as a foundation stone in any free society and as a potent instrument in the world-wide fight against totalitarianism would deter him from any act which would weaken the world's largest free labor movement."

MEETS WITH CIO—Gov. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic presidential nominee, smiles broadly as he receives "official" notice of his endorsement by CIO from CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll. Left to right, in Stevenson's New York headquarters, are Joseph Curran, NMU president; James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer; Jacob Potofsky, ACWA president; Stevenson; David J. McDonald, USA secretary-treasurer; C. W. Werkau, CWA secretary-treasurer; Kroll; L. S. Buckmaster, Rubber Workers president; O. A. Knight, Oil Workers president; Henry C. Fleisher, CIO publicity director; Frank Rosenblum, ACWA secretary-treasurer and Emil Rieve, TWUA president.

A Good Place To Start

Gen. Eisenhower has come out against sin.

Now that the Republican presidential candidate proposes to use "the scoop shovel" in Washington, we suggest a few places he might dig:

• The case of Richard Nixon, Senator from California and Eisenhower's running mate. In the 1950 campaign in which Nixon slandered Helen Gahagan Douglas out of Congress, lameduck Sen. Brewster (R. Maine) used Henry (The Dutchman) Grunewald—perhaps Washington's most notorious "fixer"—to deliver $5000 to Nixon's primary campaign in violation of GOP rules.

• The case of Theodore McKeldin, GOP governor of Maryland who apes McCarthy on occasion, and who nominated Eisenhower at Chicago. Recently and mysteriously McKeldin received $7000—the equivalent of two mink coats—from "old friends." There were so many protests he had to give it back.

• And the well-known case of Joe McCarthy himself and the $10,000 he got from Lustron housing outfit for a booklet while the Senator was investigating housing.

On one point we'll agree with Ike; the GOP is qualified on corruption. It knows all about it—all the way from the Credit Mobilier railroad scandals after the Civil War to Teapot Dome and Andy Mellon's tax refund deals.

Where It Begins

All of the evidence to date indicates that corruption in government, where it exists, reflects corruption in U. S. society, that graft results from the impact of "fast buck" business practices upon a weak official. For every bribe-taker, don't forget, there is a bribe-giver.

The latest demonstration of business corruption upon government is detailed in the report last week of the House Teague Committee on veterans' housing.

Bribery, fraud, artificial price hikes, jerry-building, conscious inflation of home prices for both veterans and other buyers—such are the practices in a score of cities as detailed by the House report.

Time and again, Congress has killed or whittled down to almost nothing Fair Deal programs for low-rent, decent public housing.

"We can do it better," the lobbyists said, denouncing public housing as "socialistic."

Now look at the mess they made.

Trouble For McCarran

To the election defeats of Sen. Brewster and Rep. Rankin must be added the troubles Pat McCarran has in Nevada.

Last week McCarran's hand-picked candidate for the Senate, Alan Bible, a well-known former state official, was defeated by Thomas Mechling, a young newspaperman. It was, according to a report from Reno, a "political earthquake" that hit McCarran's well-oiled machine and the big mining, cattle and gambling interests behind him.

McCarran can still lord it over a large part of Washington, with his power of the pursestring—but not over the people of Nevada.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

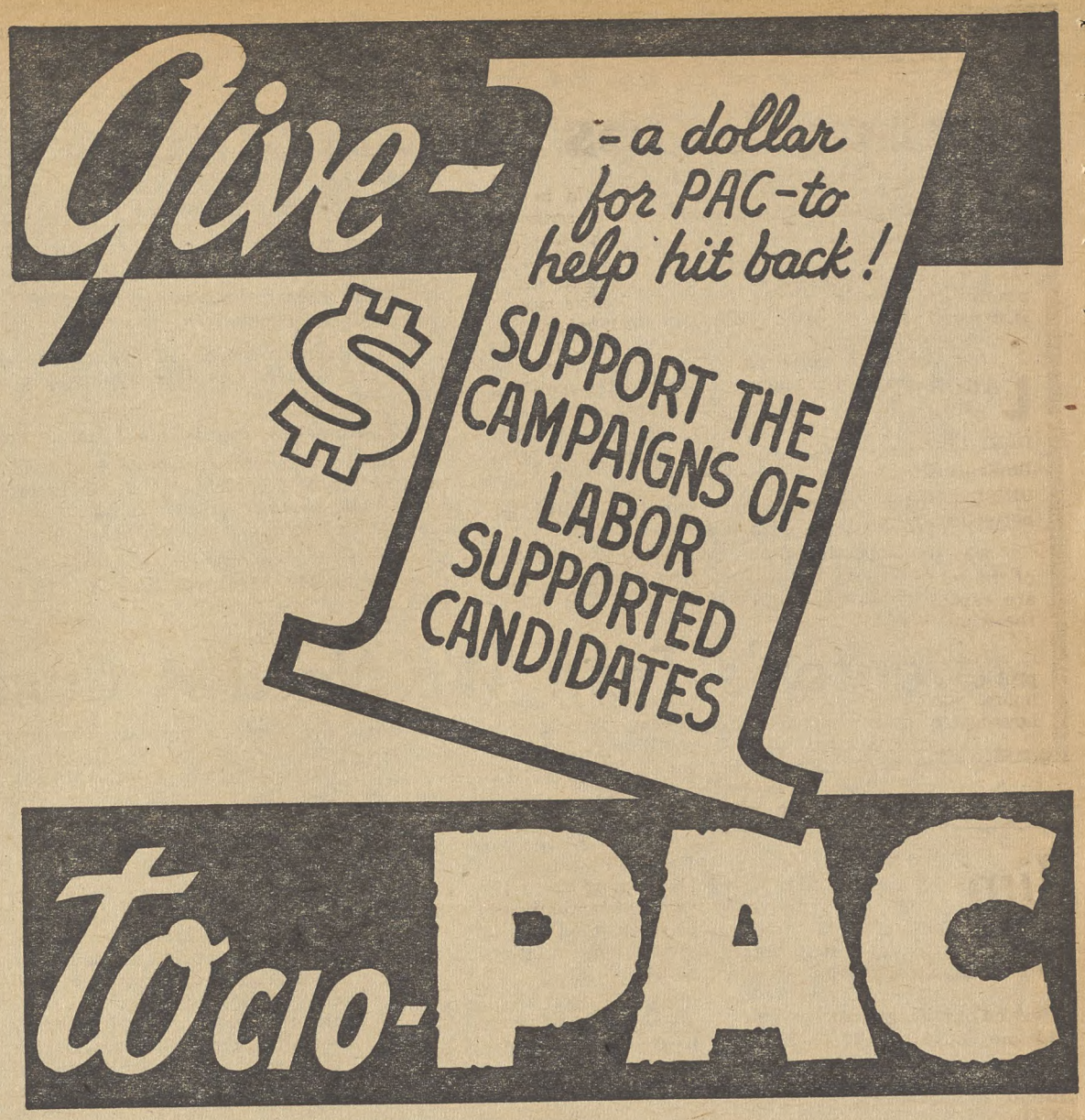
Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. XV September 8, 1952 No. 36



More Pressure On Prices

"There's a lot more inflation potential that maybe you don't see," said Ellis Arnall on retiring as head of the Office of Price Stabilization. Here are excerpts from his national radio broadcast:

By ELLIS ARNALL

I AM AFRAID there are many Americans who just don't know the dangers of inflation. These are the people who realize that the cost of living is inching up month by month, but who aren't particularly disturbed.

They don't see any sudden spurts or skyrocketing effects. The cost of living creeps slowly higher, but only six tenths of 1%, which doesn't seem much. Not much. No great, dramatic, convulsive burst. A little inflation may not be such a bad thing, they say.

But what if prices go higher, and then higher, and the mad rush accelerates? What if our dollars continue to depreciate in value? I am not trying to be an alarmist. Just happen to have been sitting at the desk to which all requests for ceiling price increases eventually come. In June and July alone OPS received 3000 applications for price increases.

If some of the inflation around you looks good and sounds good, because there are a few more quarters and half-dollars to jingle—don't be fooled! Don't be lulled by some of the talk you hear. There's a lot more inflation potential that maybe you don't see, because it's still under the lids permitted by even the inadequate OPS controls.

My parting word as OPS director is still what I've said all along. What this country needs and needs desperately during this period of national emergency is stronger and better lids, stronger and better controls.

The basic cause of today's inflationary situation is an unprecedented peacetime increase in government expenditures. Behind that greater-than-ever flow into the economy of dollars you can read, as other causes, the threat of Communist aggression, Korea, and this country's determination to build a national and international defensive machine. Military appropriations since Korea have totaled $155 billions. In one year, the Defense Dept. obligated $62 billions.

In the eight months after Korea, in that immense speculative boom that was largely psychological since few real shortages existed, cost of living prices walked right up the side of the blackboard on the price chart. Eight per cent in eight months. For a family that was spending $3600 for living expenses then, the increase was $300.

OPS froze prices in January of 1951. The record since then is one that plainly makes out the case for effectiveness of direct price controls, even controls that are something less than perfect. Since the price freeze your cost of living has advanced at the rate of only two-tenths of 1% a month, in spite of the fact that only 47% of consumers' goods measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Price Index are under full price control.

The price provisions of the act passed in June by the Congress have put new severe limitations on the authority of OPS to do much about your cost of living. Fruits and vegetables, both fresh and processed, were taken right out of the possibility of any price control. Appropriations were reduced 50%. Our personnel has been cut from 12,000 to approximately 5000.

WHAT'S THE ANSWER? Well, pretty largely that's up to you and Congress. OPS food price controls are pretty much a tissue of inadequate controls. Nevertheless, we're doing what we can under the law. Beginning Oct. 1, more than half the nation's 500,000 grocers will begin posting ceiling prices on selected groups of staple grocery prices. You'll be able to see what the ceiling prices are. But even these partially controlled items and their prices are going to look awfully high.

We must continue to use the force of public opinion as the strongest weapon against inflation. You, the American people, have the power to be the real price stabilizers—through your good sense and restraint in buying, your resistance to prices you feel are out of line, and your interest in protecting the soundness of our dollar.

Kroll To Quit Ohio Post

JACK KROLL, National CIO-PAC director, has announced he will not be a candidate for re-election as president of the Ohio CIO Council.

Kroll, council president since 1939, said the pressure of other duties was responsible for his decision. He is also manager of the Cincinnati Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and an ACWA vice-president.

In announcing his decision, Kroll noted the advances of the 16-year-old Ohio CIO Council from a "handful of members to over 500,000."

A Teen-Ager Says—

'Labor Helps America By Putting People First'

"How Unions Help Our Nation" is told in this digest of an essay by Wilma Louise Reno, senior at Lincoln High School, Elwood City, Pa. She won the $500 grand prize in the essay contest conducted by the CIO Glass Workers for high school students whose parents are members of the union. Miss Reno's mother is a member of Local 135 of the Glass Workers.

By WILMA LOUISE RENO

LABOR UNIONS are a natural organization of the people to better themselves. Every man desires to better himself but most men need guidance to attain their goals. The labor unions extend to their members the means of bettering themselves.

By raising the working and the living standards of the masses of the working people, the labor unions are raising the working and the living standards of the whole nation.

The labor unions are interested in the social problems of the people. They are interested in the hours, wages and working conditions, and even the housing conditions of their members. They show respect for the individual and his opinions. They teach the value of the individual and his life. They teach man to respect his fellow man and deal fairly with him.

Where there is mutual respect and fair dealing, there will be advantages for everyone. The unions make a person realize his importance in the nation and the affairs of the nation. They show the working man that he is indispensable to his nation.

The working man is able to see his position in the nation and better able to evaluate the things that he has and the things he wants. He will not likely be swayed by propaganda about another form of government said to be superior to his own. He will understand that what they are offering him does not compare to what he has.

We want democracy to show to the world that it is a workable government of the people. To achieve this our government needs to utilize every possible means. The union is a valuable tool in this endeavor.

The unions help our nation because they work with it. In a spirit of cooperation they try to comply with the demands of government. The government and the unions do not work at cross purposes. The main goal of the government and the labor unions is to help the people.

The unions educate their members to vote intelligently at the polls and achieve better government through better leaders. These leaders are an asset to the nation as a whole. The labor unions encourage their members to take part in their government. Citizens interested in their government will attain a better organized nation.

The labor unions give all their members an equal chance and protection of their rights. These principles have taken the laborer out of the position of servant and into the position of employe. He is a man with rights and privileges. A man who works to earn what he has knows he has a right to be proud of his labor. Such a man is a good citizen. He is a man who will serve his nation well.

The labor unions help our nation by raising the working and living standards, by educating the people to understand the laws and vote intelligently, by working with the government, by organizing the people and helping them to better themselves. The labor unions help this nation by considering the people first.

Inquiry Demanded—

Jim Crow Herds Scabs In Coast URW Strike

CALIFORNIA last week was asked to investigate "race-baiting" scab-herding aimed at breaking a strike of the CIO Rubber Workers in the Los Angeles area.

The demand was served on Atty. Gen. Edmund G. Brown by Sec.-Treas. Albert T. Lunceford of the Greater L. A. CIO Council.

He particularly asked investigation of reports that the self-styled Wage Earners Committee—the latest open-shop hate group to operate in Southern California — was "masterminding" the strike-breaking operation.

Involved is URW-CIO Local 141, which has been out for a month at plants of the Pacific Hard Rubber Co. and Western Molded Products, Inc. Major issues are a 10c an hour wage increase and improved working conditions. More than half of the striking workers are Negroes.

Lunceford reported the two rubber firms—they are both subsidiaries of Stauffer Chemical Co.—recently got strike-breakers through the Los Angeles Mutual Employers Association.

"We have reports," Lunceford said, "that this so-called employment agency is recruiting new employes for the companies without telling them the plants are on strike.

"Furthermore, they are using the immoral pretext that there is an 'understanding' between the company and the union 'to get rid of' all Negro employes and replace them with white personnel."

Lunceford called this a "vicious race-baiting tactic intended to slander the union and pit one group of workers against another."

One of the founders of the Wage Earners Committee, Atty. Cecil Collins, is representing management of the struck companies.

CIO Backs Valley Agencies At Conservation Conference

THE COMPLEX and closely interrelated problems of watershed protection and development were discussed last week by Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary of the CIO Committee on Regional Development and Conservation, at a meeting in Caracas, Venezuela.

The session was the third general assembly of the Intl. Union for the Protection of Nature. Smith attended as an observer for the CIO and as a delegate from the National Parks Association, of which he is an executive committee member.

"It would be a pleasant thing to suppose," he said, "they (the problems) could be solved in little pieces by watershed management associations working within limited areas.

"But it is obviously quite out of the question to solve the conflicts . . . except through an agency having jurisdiction over the entire river basin. Many people are frightened by that idea, which is essentially the TVA approach; but they have not offered any satisfactory alternative.

"A comprehensive plan is essential; it must comprise the entire river basin; it must be pointed toward a rounded solution of all resource problems.

"As a safeguard against abuses, the law must contain very specific directives on policies and priorities; it should put watershed management first, for example: power development should come second.

"It is quite possible to draft laws along these lines, and even to provide for judicial relief where administrative agencies neglect or violate their duties."

Carey, Haywood Broadcast—

Russ Unions Called 'False Fronts' To Protect State From Workers

UNIONS in Communist nations are "nothing but shells of real unions," "nothing more than branches of the Soviet government."

Those are the opinions of Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, and James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer.

They spoke on a special Labor Day broadcast over the ABC network, contrasting the free trade unions of the United States and slave labor behind the Iron Curtain.

Carey charged Russian unions "won't act to protect the worker. They act to protect the state and the government from the worker. The trade union leaders are buck sergeants in a Communist apparatus," he said, "and the rank and file members are the yardbirds of the Communist system."

Agreeing that Russian unions are "false-front trade unions," Haywood recalled he had seen these "puppet unions" in action while in West Berlin two months ago to attend a meeting of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"There is no collective bargaining in any Communist nation," Haywood said. "There couldn't be, for collective bargaining is a discussion among equal parties. I would expect to hear Charlie McCarthy arguing with Edgar Bergen before I would expect to hear a Communist trade union arguing with the Communist government."

Outlining the way Communist trade unions are run by the government, Carey noted that recently, the Czechoslovakian Prime Minister violently attacked the trade union leaders of that country and "then announced a complete reorganization of the trade union structure from top to bottom."

"That couldn't happen here," Carey continued, "because American trade unions are free of outside control. In Russia and Czechoslovakia, that's not the case. The government runs the show in those countries and the Communist Party and the secret police enforce the government's power over workers."

Reporting on conferences he had with leaders of democratic unions in West Berlin, Haywood said their reports of life in the Eastern Zone "add up to a story of human degradation and slave labor."

Informers Told To Get Busy By Chinese Commie Regime

IT ALL depends, in the Communist Party, on where you happen to be sitting.

In the United States, when William Cummings testified in the trial of 15 New York Communists on charges of violating the Smith Act that he was an FBI informer, the CP Daily Worker denounced his statement as "sordid."

"Cummings' replies (to questions)," said the Daily Worker account, "developed into a running story of the terrible depth of deceit and degradation to which a political police spy must sink . . ."

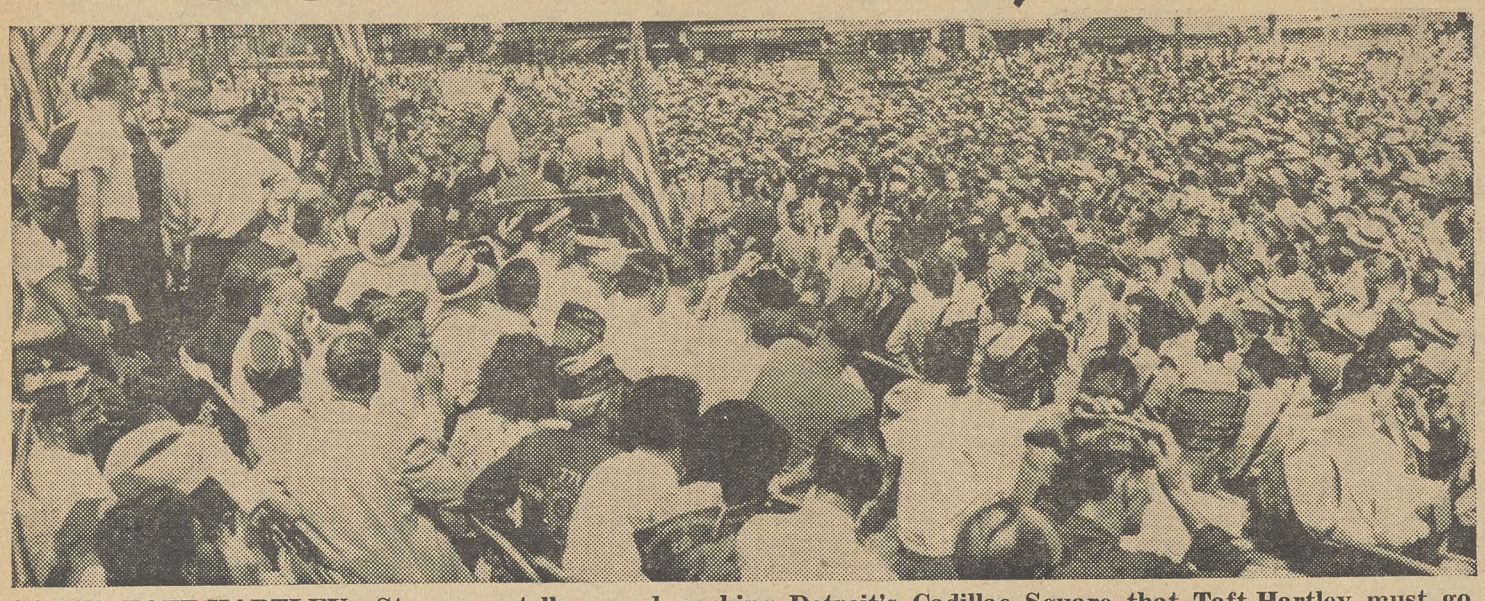
It's different in China, according to a Reuters dispatch recently printed in the Christian Science Monitor. There the Communist governing body, the State Administrative Council, has ordered every government office in the nation to open up a "denunciation reception room" where people can go to denounce friends, relatives and others for opposing the regime.

"Informers were told by the council," said the dispatch, "to get out among the people, observing everything and listening to accusations against the Communists . . . the Ministry of Public Security announced plans to set up a spy committee in virtually every school, factory, office, government organization and neighborhood. . . .

"The Communist Party and the state will replace the family system, and filial devotion, more powerful in China than in most countries, will be denounced as 'reactionary'."

"Going to be tied up long, J. B.?"

Let's Use Our Votes, Let's Use 'Em Well



SCRAP TAFT-HARTLEY—Stevenson tells crowd packing Detroit's Cadillac Square that Taft-Hartley must go.

Detroit Labor By The Thousands Marched And Cheered Stevenson

By TED OGAR
Special Correspondent

MORE THAN 200,000 Detroiters turned out for a Labor Day parade which possibly was the biggest in the motor city's history.

Approximately 60,000 CIO and AFL members marched down heat-softened Woodward Ave. in near 90 degree weather while an estimated crowd of 150,000 lined both sides of the parade route.

This was the fifth year that Detroit labor held a joint parade. The first one was in 1948 when Pres. Truman chose the auto capital to launch his successful campaign.

Gov. Stevenson's speech attracted a crowd of 50,000 which was jammed tightly in Cadillac Square in front of the city hall. So great was the crush—several men and women fainted—that only the most adroit found it possible to applaud.

CIO and AFL leaders were prominent on the platform from which Stevenson spoke in Detroit as they were in Grand Rapids, Hamtramck, Pontiac and Flint.

UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who accompanied the Democratic candidate on the five-city tour, told the Detroit audience that "this is a great day for organized labor."

He said "in 1952 there are two crusades going on in America. The first is to win economic and social justice. The second crusade is led by the generals: General Eisenhower, General Motors, General MacArthur and General Electric.

"The Republican party is wedded to the interests of Wall Street. The issue in this campaign is whether we move ahead or go back to the days of Herbert Hoover and the depression. We're going to keep our capitol in Washington, D. C., where it belongs."

Frank X. Martel, 29-term president of the Greater Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, called the parade the "biggest in Detroit history. Organized labor is a part of the fabric of this great community. It is here to stay."

Colorful floats, dozens of brightly uniformed bands, scores of drum majorettes and thousands of banners and placards provided a field day for still camera and sound movie photographers — and sharp demonstration of organized labor's goals.

The placards hailed past gains and urged greater political action for the future. The emphasis was on political action. In addition to a "register and vote theme", they plugged voting a straight Fair Deal ballot in November.

Some of the most popular signs carried slogans such as "The Big Corporation Wheels Are in the Corruption Steals" and "To Protect Your Pay on Payday, Vote on Election Day".

A heavy downpour almost broke up Pontiac's Labor Day picnic but 2000 celebrators braved the pelting rain to greet the Democratic presidential candidate.

The heavy rains which swept Michigan in the afternoon had let up but little when Stevenson arrived in Flint. There he was greeted by a crowd of almost 5000 who joined him in singing "Solidarity Forever."

Adlai Proves He's No Baby Kisser

Baby kissing is one campaign task Adlai Stevenson doesn't seem to relish.

In Flint, Mich., he commented that no one had asked him to kiss a baby during the trip.

Promptly, a CIO Auto Worker Don Begley, boosted his three-year-old daughter, Valerie, into Stevenson's arms.

The governor held Valerie gingerly and expertly, but didn't kiss her.

So The CIOers Asked Ike About T-H... Here's What They Heard

"GEN. EISENHOWER displayed a tremendous lack of knowledge of the important legislative issues which have a direct impact upon the pay envelope of American workers."

That was the report of three New Jersey CIO leaders who visited the general in his New York headquarters.

They were: Joel R. Jacobson, CIO-PAC director for the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council; Hugh Caldwell, Council president, and Fred Ascough of the CIO Auto Workers.

They asked Eisenhower whether he felt the open shop, union shop or closed shop was more conducive to harmonious labor relations.

He confessed he didn't know the difference between the three terms.

They asked the general about union security.

He replied, "That is the first time I have ever heard that phrase used."

He listened to a description of a Jersey strike, where the strikers were denied an opportunity to vote in an NLRB election after 16 months on the picket line. The denial resulted from a Taft-Hartley provision which allows only strikebreakers to vote.

"Something sounds wrong there," said the general.

Asked about various Taft-Hartley provisions and other questions on housing and rent control, Eisenhower said he couldn't answer such technical questions, but would rely upon experts in their respective fields.

Said the CIO visitors:

"It is difficult to understand how any worker could support Eisenhower when he knows very little of our problems, or their solutions."

GOP Runs Out On Debate Offer

MICHIGAN Republican politicians, who had been issuing press statements saying they wanted to talk to labor groups, got cold feet when the opportunity was presented them last week.

CIO Auto Workers had arranged for a three-day open Town Hall meeting in Grand Rapids' Civic Auditorium, complete with two half-hour television shows.

Gov. G. Mennen Williams and Sen. Moody, both Democrats, accepted without reservations. Republican Gubernatorial Candidate Fred Alger, Jr., and Rep. Potter, running for the Senate, declined.

A GOP spokesman said they didn't want to appear before a "hand-picked audience."

Said the UAW, "by what magic can you secure a hand-picked TV audience?"

Kefauver Urges Backing For Adlai

SEN. KEFAUVER last week urged his pre-convention supporters to turn out a "tremendous vote" for the man who won the Democratic nomination.

Kefauver, in a letter to 3000 of his followers, said Gov. Stevenson will "fight to rout out corruption" and "continue the good fight for the democratic ideal."

The Tennessee senator, who campaigned vigorously for the nomination Stevenson won, said the Democratic nominee "will give the American people forward-looking, courageous leadership in finding new solutions to old problems rather than yielding to those who would return to yesterday."

'Survival of Free At Stake On No

LABOR has one of the hardest fights in its history ahead of it even if labor-endorsed candidates are victorious in the November elections, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said on Labor Day.

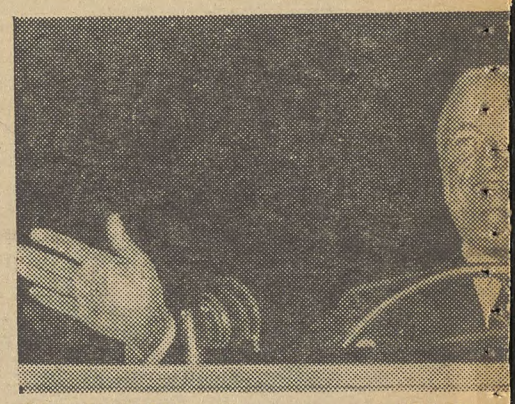
"The stakes that we are fighting for may be the very survival of the democratic free trade union movement," he warned a rally sponsored by the United Labor Day Committee at Sandusky, O.

Carey said that even before the last Congress adjourned, "reactionary Republican leaders" were talking about enacting still more stringent restrictions upon labor than those of the Taft-Hartley Act. The GOP platform, he added, contains "pledges to bring an end to many of the most forward-looking measures of the New Deal and the Fair Deal."

"All evidence before us makes clear that a Republican victory this fall would be a major triumph for McCarthyized tyranny, Capehartized inflation and Jennerized social retreats," he said.

"The real victor in the reactionary GOP crusade would not be General Eisenhower but the forces of another General Depression."

Labor today "still faces an enemy as



GOP HIDING—Truman says Old Guar

Milwaukee's Wil

By ROBERT TREUER
Special Correspondent

IT WAS truly labor's day in Milwaukee last Monday when Pres. Truman came to address a capacity crowd of 11,500 at the down-town Arena.

Guest of the joint CIO, AFL and independent union Labor Political League, Truman was met at the railroad station by a picked committee of CIO and AFL leaders.

At a reception before his speech, President Truman made a brief informal address to a group of Milwaukee labor leaders—local union presidents, chief stewards, committeemen—and their wives.

Again, when the President made his entry into the packed Arena, he was

'Who... Me?' PAC

IS A WOMAN'S place in the home or in politics?

How do you cut your food bill?

The answers to those questions are contained in the CIO Political Action Committee's two latest pamphlets

To the women, PAC says, "Women can change the world they live in with their votes."

To the consumer, PAC says: You can cut your food bills by not eating, or by voting for officials who will provide firm price controls.

Labor Begins Election Victory Drive

Trade Unions '4' -- Carey

as that symbolized by the police and the crushed skulls of union or-rs in the past," Carey said. "The iques may be different, but the goal r enemies is still the same."

, he declared, is "the complete ilation of the free organized labor ment, not only in America, but ghout the world."

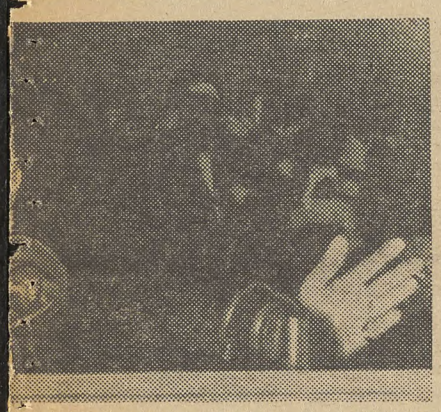
ey predicted that labor will turn out work in this coming campaign for the on of Gov. Stevenson and Sen. kman, and for liberal representatives enators in Congress.

ose candidates stand for what is " he declared. "They seek what we Simple justice, based upon man's dual dignity, brotherhood and integ-

abor's weapon in America has always that of public opinion and the vote," plained.

his November American labor will, I nvinced, again demonstrate the effec-ess of this basic tenet of its philoso-The issues this time are clear, and hoice is an easy one.

hen we vote this time, every working and woman will know clearly who is iend and who his enemy."



rying to hide behind new face."

About Harry

ked by Wisconsin's top union chiefs: Kurtz, State CIO secretary-treasurer George Haberman, State AFL presi-

nion committees had been working on ngements for the event for several ths. The President had been invited ths ago by the Labor Political League. n final confirmation came, last-min-arrangements by the scores had to be led hurriedly.

abor did a solid job. The rally was a ess—as proven by the turnout and the otion given Truman's speech. As he the President remarked that "next to sas City, Milwaukee is the friendliest I've been in."

e President may have liked Mil-kee. But what may be even more im-ant—Milwaukeeans liked what the ident had to say.

acts For Women

e pamphlet for women voters points that "women have more votes than "—by a margin of 1.6 million.

is means, PAC points out, that women help cut food prices by taking part olitics. They can also help lower the ly's tax bill and its medical bill, by ng into the political fight.

w to get active politically, what wom-an do, and what good will result, is etailed in the simple pamphlet called, o . . . Me? In Politics?"

WHISTLE STOP CHEERS—Early morning Pittsburgh crowd yells "Give 'em hell, Harry," as President lashes GOP.

Sparkman Got A Big Hand Rapping T-H, Blasting GOP On High Prices

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN
Special Correspondent

SEN. SPARKMAN, Democratic nominee for vice-president, lashed out at the Taft-Hartley Act and indicated agreement with Gov. Stevenson on civil rights before a record-breaking throng at a CIO Labor Day Picnic in Los Angeles.

Upwards of 25,000 people crowded Stream-Land Park to hear addresses by Sparkman and Allan S. Haywood, CIO Executive Vice-President at the outing sponsored by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

Sparkman told the enthusiastic crowd "I am proud of my stand against this (T-H) Act, and proud of my party's stand against it."

His remark on civil rights came in lauding Stevenson for bringing "new vision and new genius" to bear on problems facing the nation.

"On civil rights, for example," Sparkman said, "he has expressed beliefs, principles and programs with which all good Democrats can find some measure of agreement. We can heartily echo him when he says that 'the time has come to talk sensibly about how we can make more rapid progress in this field rather than how we can make more votes'."

Sparkman made his sharpest attacks on the Taft-Hartley Act, which he branded as a "sin of the Republican Party against Labor." He got the loudest burst of applause when he departed from his prepared text to say, "the Republican platform clearly says it believes in keeping the Taft-Hartley Act. The Democratic Party clearly says it believes in repealing the Taft-Hartley Act."

"I voted to sustain Pres. Truman's veto of Taft-Hartley," he recalled. "I was convinced by his analysis that it was not a fair and workable law. I am proud of my stand against this Act, and proud of my Party's stand against it."

Sparkman charged that the Republican's anti-labor stand "cannot be separated from their stand against the best interests of the farmer and the small businessman."

"Except for what Gov. Stevenson called the 'Republican Liberal Hour' which occurs just before every national election but never when Congress is in session, you cannot count on the Republican Party to be any different in the future from what it has been in the past—the party against the common man," Sparkman said.

Speaking just before Sparkman, Haywood declared the issue for labor in 1952 is "whether you're going to hold the gains you've won, or go backward."

In a stirring talk that brought frequent outbreaks of applause, Haywood recalled the days of the depression and several epic labor battles.

"Then," Haywood said, "the Democratic Party nominated a man who put human rights over property rights—Franklin D. Roosevelt, the great humanitarian." Haywood also praised Pres. Truman "as one of America's greatest common men."

He sharply rapped Gen. Eisenhower, Republican candidate for President, for remarking that security could be found "in prison."

Turning to the record of Sen. Nixon, Republican candidate for vice-president, Haywood pointed out he had voted against labor 12 out of 15 times.

SEN. SPARKMAN with family waves a greeting at Los Angeles CIO Labor Day celebration.

"And the three times he voted with labor, it was on bi-partisan foreign policy issues," he said.

"I say to Sen. Sparkman and to Gov. Stevenson—Labor is behind you," Haywood concluded.

On inflation, Sparkman said "the Republicans have consistently voted against every attempt to keep inflation from undermining the fruits of your labor."

The Democratic Administration, Sparkman said, kept prices "almost level" from Pearl Harbor to the end of the war with Japan, "when the American economic system was under the greatest strain it has ever known . . ." Prices were also held down from 1943 to 1945, he said.

"Then for a time the Republicans got their hands on our inflation control machinery," he said. "Prices haven't been the same since."

Sparkman suggested the cost of "Republican disruption of price and rent control" be figured out, and then placed in the form of a bill "done up in one of those little open-window envelopes we get our bills in, and mailed to the Republican National Committee."

"It's true that even an organization as wealthy as the Republican Party won't be able to pay the cost of inflation it owes the American people," Sparkman said.

Textile Worker Challenges Dixiegop Joe Martin In Home Bailiwick

TEXTILE WORKERS in Massachusetts' 14th congressional district are digging in for an all-out fight against Joe Martin, long-time Republican boss of the House of Representatives.

Edward F. Doolan, Fall River TWUA official, is seeking the Democratic nomination in that state's September primary. With the nomination goes the man-sized job of unseating Martin, whose anti-labor record made him permanent chairman of the Republican national convention last July.

Massachusetts Textile Workers have good reasons for knowing Martin and better reasons for wanting to retire him to private life.

Back in 1934, Doolan recalled as he kicked off his campaign at a TWUA Labor day outing, he visited the GOP leader urging him to support a 40c an hour minimum wage. Martin promised support.

But when the bill came on the House floor, Martin voted against it.

His record since then is filled with such betrayals of the people's needs, TWUA members point out.

A crafty politician, who knows how to complete a political horse-trade, Martin is credited with organizing the Dixiegop coalition of reactionary Republicans and Southern Dixiecrats.

F. D. R. once charged his opposition was led by "Martin, Barton and Fish," a trio of anti-labor congressmen.

Barton and Fish have long since been swept out of Congress, Doolan said.

"Now is the time to get rid of Martin, too."

Classroom Catastrophe—

Johnny's Back In School, If He Can Get In

By MILTON PLUMB

THIS IS the month when something like a national catastrophe will catch up with one-fifth of our population. The immediate victims are the 34.7 million youngsters making up the biggest school enrollment in our history. Ultimately, the real victim may be the U. S. itself.

The tragedy, results from a failure to heed the warnings of educational authorities dating back several years. As a result, our school system suffers gravely from neglect.

Just how seriously we've failed can be clearly shown in a few figures. If you've a child in school this year, the chances are better than—

- Three to two that he will be in a classroom too crowded to give him the minimum standards of educational opportunity, as well as of health and safety.
- One to four that the school building you send him to does not meet minimum fire safety conditions, or even endangers his life.
- Two to three that lack of adequate school construction in your community has caused this condition to come about.

There are many other shortcomings in the educational system. One is a staggering shortage of teachers. We shall give our sons and daughters only two out of every three additional teachers needed to handle the jump of 1.7 million students entering school this year.

Yet for every 26 students, one other young American won't get an education. He will be one of the 1.4 million children of school age—chiefly the sons and daughters of migratory workers—who won't go to school at all.

The U. S. Office of Education and all responsible educational associations have been pointing out the approaching calamity for years. They warned us five years ago, on the basis of 1947 birth statistics, that we should need at least a quarter of a million more classrooms to take care of the increased school population.

Some communities tried to meet the need, but even in those comparatively few where adequate financing could be managed, the shortage of materials that resulted from the defense program prevented adequate construction. A recent survey by the National Education Association shows that about 47% of our school systems have building projects delayed by lack of funds or materials.

The result: 61% of our classrooms this year will be seriously overcrowded.

Nearly half a million students which could have been housed in these new projects now must be jammed into the already overcrowded buildings.

One out of five school buildings is between 50 and 80 years old, which accounts for the average of more than 2100 school fires per year over the last 15 years.

Dr. Earl J. McGrath, U. S. Commissioner of Education, warned last March that the school situation is "rapidly approaching a major national catastrophe."

He added it's going to get even worse unless far more drastic action than any now contemplated is taken. More and more pupils will be going to school over the next three years. In 1953 school enrollment will rise by another 1.4 million, in 1954 the jump will be 1.2 million, and in 1955 it will go up an additional 700,000.

There are now only about half the number of qualified teachers needed to provide proper instruction. Last year more than 75% of the states reported substantial teacher shortages in city elementary schools and 90% said they had acute shortages in rural areas.

Just to take care of the 1.6 million pupils entering elementary school this year, without trying to make up for the previously existing shortage, the Office of Education estimates that more than 158,000 teachers are needed. Only a little better than 100,000 new instructors will actually be supplied.

This means bigger classes and double shifts for the already underpaid and overworked teachers. Teacher turnover, which has already increased greatly, will probably rise still higher as a result.

And more and more, vacancies will have to be filled by teachers with "substandard" certificates. Despite the many new demands of modern living, our children will be getting a much poorer education than their parents got a quarter of a century earlier.

Educators warn that this undermining of our public schools imperils democracy itself.

"Free and universal education is a unique contribution of our American people to the progress of mankind," Willard E. Givens, NEA executive secretary points out. "The continuous existence of any society depends upon a powerful cohesive influence at the very heart of its structure, else its differences lead to disintegration. The public school is one agent of this unifying influence."

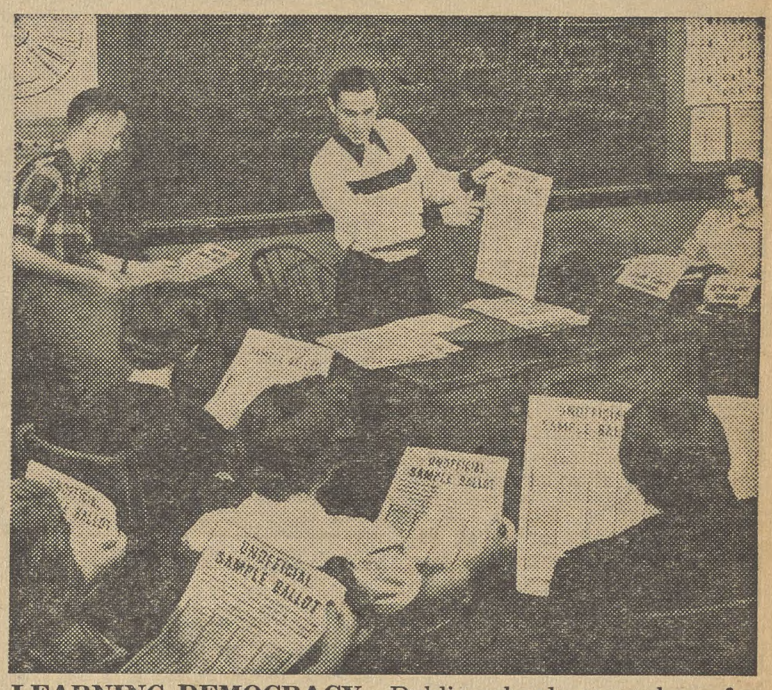
Commissioner McGrath holds a similar view, saying:

"Failure to maintain the education facilities, or to expand and develop these facilities, is to undermine our essential and military strength. The construction of a new schoolhouse is no less imperative as a defense measure than the construction of a new bombing plane."

To provide just a bare minimum of such defense in the educational area, the people of the United States will have to construct 600,000 new classrooms in the next five years. About 250,000 of these represent a backlog shortage that was built up between 1930 and 1950, when the depression and World War II seriously curtailed new school construction.

Whether or not those classrooms get built depends entirely upon what each of us does in our own community. For the public school can be no better or no worse than the people make it.

OFF THEY GO—Like these smiling kids, 1.7 million new students are beginning "school days" all over the U. S.



LEARNING DEMOCRACY—Public schools are a base for democracy. This student group studies sample ballots.

BUT OVERCROWDED classrooms, underpaid teachers and growing enrollments are building up crisis in education.

Migrant Kids Are Denied Schooling

THE BIG corporation farmers—whose low-wage exploitation of migrant farm hands has been called a national scandal — have also earned the distinction of being the nation's worst enemies of education.

This year 1.4 million young Americans will be denied an education chiefly because of the new feudal system in industrialized agriculture. They are the children of America's migrant workers.

Up until 1950, these youngsters were excluded entirely from the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Amendments adopted then now make it illegal for children under 16 to work in the fields during school hours.

The corporation farmers, who had so long defied the U. S. government by hiring illegal "wetback" labor, simply ignored the new educational provisions.

"Agriculture is the number one stumbling block in the efforts to obtain compliance with the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act," the Dept. of Labor reported this year.

"According to the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, more children were found employed unlawfully in farming than in any other major segment of American industry."

Although, 16 is the minimum age for employment of minors on farms during school hours, 66% of the under-age children which government investigators found working in agriculture last year were not even 14. Children from 5 to 9 years old made up 15% of the total. And they work through a nine- or 10-hour day in many hazardous jobs.

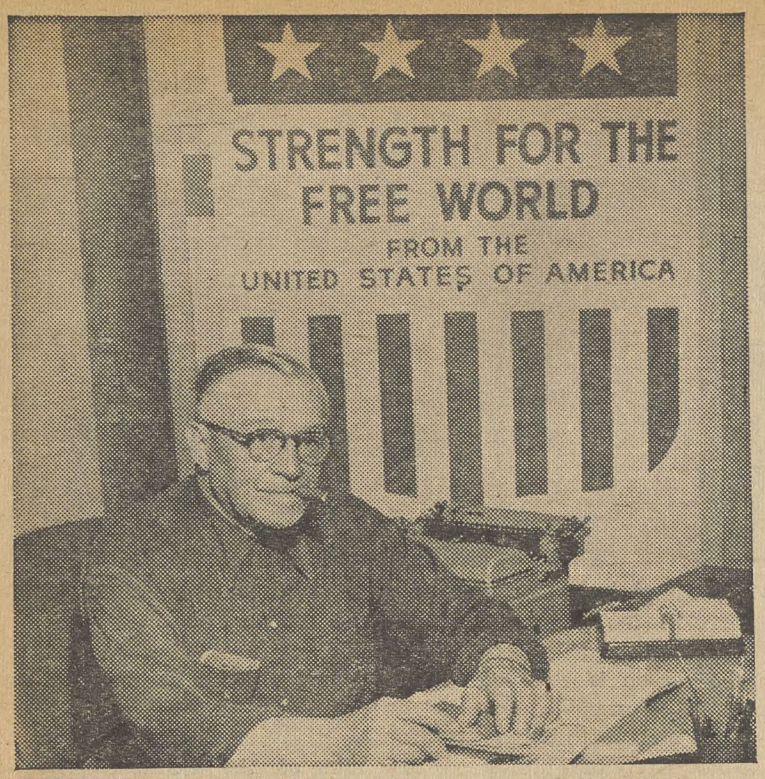
Because these children work instead of going to school, illiteracy is more than twice as great among rural as urban dwellers. Half of all rural dwellers complete only eight years of grade school.

"The results of child-labor investigations on farms during 1951 leads directly to one conclusion," says William R. McComb, administrator of the Labor Dept. program. "Greater efforts must be exerted to make sure that young people receive the protection that Congress intended them to have when enacting the amendments."

The CIO and other organizations working with the department seek to make communities realize their responsibilities toward the children of migrant workers. Through parent-teacher, welfare, church and civic groups, they are finding ways to bridge the differences of background and dress which tend to make migrant children reluctant to attend school.

To help educate migratory families about their children's rights under the new amendments, the CIO has joined 31 other national organizations in helping the Labor Dept. explain the program.

OUT OF LUCK—This youngster picking cotton is typical of migrant workers' children denied schooling.



"SHIRTSLEEVE DIPLOMAT"— Joseph C. Goyette, on leave from the CIO Shoeworkers Union and serving the Mutual Security Agency in Europe, has outlined a plan for French shoe factories which will materially improve the workers' standard of living.

Shoe Worker From Haverhill Aids Unionists In France

HERE IS THE story of how the European recovery program works—how American workers help other workers better their standard of living.

It is the story of Joseph C. Goyette. He is the 69-year-old, former manager of the CIO Shoe Workers Board in Haverhill, Mass., and a former board member of the Massachusetts State CIO Council.

Named as a productivity consultant on the Mutual Security Agency's European staff, Goyette surveyed four shoe factories in the Toulouse-Marseille region. He recommended they be used as pilot demonstration plants to show what could be accomplished in raising productivity in the French shoe industry.

All four plants were producing shoes by four different processes, rather than specializing in one particular line. As a result, part of the machinery was idle and production efficiency was reduced.

Following Goyette's suggestions, the plants reorganized. Working closely with the unions involved, management set out to improve the quality of their products, bring down sales prices and raise workers' wages.

Optimistic about the results, the four companies have now asked the MSA for a marketing and merchandising specialist to aid in setting up the new distribution and selling methods required under the new program.

And the French Shoe Workers Union has voted Goyette an honorary life membership as a result of his work during the past year.

21c Package Set At Borg-Warner

The CIO Auto Workers last week reported a contract settlement with Borg-Warner at one of the seven struck B-W plants in the Midwest.

A 21c package, including a cost-of-living wage increase, was negotiated at the company's Detroit plant, which employs 500 workers.

Minimum Wage Rule Set On MSA Ruhr Housing Project

SOMETHING NEW has been added to the construction industry in Germany—a requirement that employers pay the prevailing wage if they want to get in on the building of one of the country's largest postwar housing projects.

The German version of the Walsh-Healy Act was written into bids advertised for a 100 million deutschmarks home construction project sponsored by the Mine Workers Union, an affiliate of the German Federation of Labor; the German government, the local North Rhine Westphalia government and the Mutual Security Administration Special Mission.

The project calls for the construction of a large but undetermined number of single dwellings in developments of 500 to 800 units in eight coal mining centers in the Ruhr and neighboring areas. The MSA is financing the operation as a means of relieving Germany's deperate housing shortage and to provide shelter for the miners upon whose production the nation's industrial recovery depends.

The bids when advertised carried a proviso that in the construction contract, "the contractor obligates himself to see to it that between the elected bargaining partners or the organized workers a contract exists which contains as a minimum the usual standards for wages, working conditions and labor relations in the construction industry."

Victory In Saskatchewan—

PAC In Canada Builds Strength In Provinces

By HENRY WEISBACH
Executive Secretary, Political Action Committee Canadian Congress of Labor

THIS has been a year of provincial elections in Canada. Of the ten provinces, five held or are going to hold provincial elections this year.

Elections have been held in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Quebec, and are pending in Alberta and New Brunswick.

The political action organization of the Canadian Congress of Labor had to be stepped up considerably in order to keep pace with the mounting demands of election organizations.

In most provinces, PAC has become more than a mere election organization. In many provinces, PACs have been permanently established and will be effective on a municipal, provincial and federal level all year round.

The biggest battles PACs engaged in were in British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

In Saskatchewan, a labor-farmer government has been in power since 1944. The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), the political arm of organized labor in Canada, has led that government in Saskatchewan to good results.

LABOR legislation in Saskatchewan is the most advanced in Canada and it was not surprising that organized labor put on an all-out campaign to defeat the Liberal bid for power.

The PAC fight in Saskatchewan proved extremely successful. The CCF increased its majority from 31 to 42 seats out of a 53-seat Legislature. The Liberal opposition went down to a crushing defeat.

In British Columbia, a coalition government consisting of Liberals and Conservatives was in power for the last 11 years. This spring the coalition split up and the Liberals called an election. In its dying days, however, the coalition changed the Election act with the hope to keep the CCF from gaining office.

The new Election act is so involved as to make easy explanation impossible.

But almost two months after the election, the final outcome is still not certain since a number of recounts may yet change the picture. It seems certain, however, that a new party in the province, the Social Credit Party, which can be considered the right wing of the Conservative Party, will form the government.

Organized labor staged a strong campaign for the election of CCF candidates and a number of trade unionists were successful. The outstanding example is Rae Eddie of the CIO Woodworkers, who defeated Premier Johnson of British Columbia. It is almost certain that British Columbia will have a new election within a year.

In the French-speaking province of Quebec, labor for the first time took part in the political action program of the CCL. Labor unions in Quebec are getting a raw deal from a government which is decidedly anti-labor and which is trying to hamstring labor in every way possible.

Political Action Committees across the country are now getting ready for an all-out federal campaign next year. It is almost certain that a federal election will be held in the spring of 1953 and PAC organizations will be ready for it.

Political Action has been accepted by an ever increasing number of members and officers of the CCL, who are beginning to realize how provincial governments, by legislation, can undo some of the hard work put into union negotiations.

With increasing PAC support from Canadian trade unionists, PAC looks forward to bigger successes in the future.

British Unions Support Rearmament Program

THE BRITISH Trades Union Congress, representing eight million organized workers, gave an overwhelming endorsement last week to Great Britain's rearmament program.

The TUC, holding its annual congress at Margate, England, overrode its Communist element and the left wingers headed by Aneurin Bevan in endorsing the approval of the rearmament program given earlier by its General Council.

The final vote, urging as much rearmament as the nation can support, was 5,597,000 to 1,450,000. Delegates vote the strength of their unions.

Before it was taken, three anti-rearmament resolutions were defeated. One demanding a cut in the program went down by 5,801,000 to 1,272,000 votes. Another urging international agreements through the United Nations to cut armaments, prohibit atomic, germ and bacteriological warfare, and develop backward nations, was beaten by 6,075,000 to 1,801,000 votes.

The third contained all the main current Comintern propaganda gimmicks. It opposed "preparations for war" and the rearmament of Germany and Japan, and called for a five-power conference "with a view to the signing of a peace treaty." It lost by 6,041,000 to 1,887,000 votes.

The left wingers, defeated on the issue for the third straight year, regained some of the ground they lost when they put over a resolution demanding more rather than less nationalization of industry.

A vote of 4,542,000 to 3,210,000 directed the General Council to draw up plans to extend government ownership to additional industries and for democratizing industries already nationalized. The plan is to be submitted to next year's congress and included in the Labor Party's election program.

ACLU Snaps 'Preposterous' At Legion's Inquiry Demand

THE AMERICAN Civil Liberties Union last week had a one-word rebuttal to the American Legion's insinuation that it was "a Communist or Communist-front organization."

That word was: "Preposterous."

The Legion, without discussion or debate, in its recent convention, asked a government investigation of the ACLU's "questionable record of subversive activities."

In an official statement, the ACLU said: "The American Civil Liberties Union is completely open, as it always has been, to any governmental investigation."

Then it pointed out that even the Legion's greatest "hero", Gen. Douglas MacArthur, had come to the Civil Liberties Union for help in Japan.

No governmental listing of Red or Communist-front groups has ever included the ACLU, it pointed out, and ex-Rep. Dies, head of the first House un-American Activities Committee, had formally recognized the non-Communist character of the ACLU.

The ACLU pointed out that it "exists simply and solely to defend civil liberties," and it is thus "diametrically opposed to the political tyranny of Communism."

CIO Aides Form Credit Union

The staff of the National CIO has organized the CIO Employes Federal Credit Union as a means of encouraging savings and building up a fund which members can borrow at a low rate of interest. All employes of the National CIO, wherever stationed, are eligible for membership.

Headquarters is at the National CIO office, 718 Jackson pl. N. W., Washington 6, D. C. The officers are president, Thommas Moran, president of Local Industrial Union 1695; vice president, Gervase N. Love, a member of the executive board of the Washington Newspaper Guild; treasurer, Harold Jack; clerk, James C. Allen. They and Mary McGarrahan constitute the board of directors.

FOOD—

'We've Sleepless Nights Because So Many Have Eatless Days'

THREE out of every four people in the world are hungry most of the time. Half of the world's population consumes less than 30% of its food. Most of the well-fed people live in the United States.

"We have sleepless nights because so many people have eatless days," Ernest R. Chamberlain, secretary of the Meals for Millions Foundation, described the current international situation during a visit to Washington.

"A starving man is a desperate man," he added. "A hungry world is a dangerous world."

What Chamberlain meant is the great problem summed up in two words—worldwide hunger. Many authorities call it the big crisis of our times.

It is far deeper than the struggle between democracy and communism.

It is the elemental struggle for survival, on a planet which just isn't capable of producing enough food to adequately feed —by customary eating habits—its 2½ billion inhabitants.

The next time you read the figures on the number of people living in countries which have embraced communism, remember that a good part of that total represents so-called "belly-communism." That means they were driven to embrace it by hunger and communist promises.

Now, most wish they hadn't. People have found that they can't eat promises.

The record of the Communists in supplying the food they promise is one of failure. Starvation, bringing death throughout the Ukraine, accompanied the birth of the Soviet state. And when China turned to communism a reported 32 million people starved in four provinces in the winter of 1949.

But the Communists know the meaning of hunger and the political significance of promises of food. Their chief appeal to starving millions in Asia rests upon such promises.

The world's starving peoples will be won to democracy by food, not promises. This realization is a part of President Truman's great new American foreign policy.

Even in the few short years that have elapsed, history is already able to record that it was the food and other help provided through the Marshall Plan—and not the inadequate military defenses then existing—that "contained" communism in Europe during the crucial years immediately after the war.

The President's "Point Four" program of aid to backward areas, and his continued insistence upon economic as well as military help to our allies, gave the world more hope.

Yet, the basic challenge everywhere is hunger and starvation.

"If every Communist obligingly dropped dead tonight, the world would still be hungry tomorrow," Chamberlain said. "The basic problem would be the same. Once we solve the problem of food many seemingly insoluble problems will vanish."

The American people have tried to respond to the need of their fellow human beings throughout the world. Much of our surplus food has been shipped abroad by the government. The people themselves have also sent food directly, through non-governmental establishments like CARE.

The United Nations — with American help—set up agencies like the UNRRA to get food into famine-stricken areas.

But hunger is still on the horizon. For example, the English ration of meat was increased to the equivalent "luxury" of what 30c weekly in this country will buy per person. In some parts of China and Korea today, a single bowl of rice or less per day is all that sustains countless men and women.

DISCOVERER.—Prof. Henry Borsook of California Institute of Technology originated Multi-Purpose Food.

These conditions, particularly in Asia, existed before the war, and have only been aggravated — not created — by its aftermath.

The problem of enough food is not temporary. It won't expect to disappear once the world recovers from World War II.

Agronomists—they are the scientists who apply economic measurements to agriculture—say the reason is obvious: There just isn't enough soil on the surface of the globe to raise all the foodstuffs that are needed to adequately feed all the people presently on earth.

OR THIS?—With fingers or chopsticks, MPF tastes just as good to children at Nakamura, Japan, nursery. Total cost of MPF meal for all of them: 52c.

THIS?—Starvation is plain in the faces of these children at Valcheri, India. Luckily, they were in group later given Multi-Purpose Food.

Is starvation an inevitable prospect for the human race?

Until recently, the answer given by most scientists would have been yes. Recent advances in the fields of dietetics and biochemistry, however, have—perhaps for the first time in history—made it possible for technology to feed everyone in the world adequately and well with existing resources.

One scientist who contributed much to bringing this possibility about is Prof. Henry Borsook of the California Institute of Technology. He sums up the problem in these words:

"As long as we persist in thinking of food in terms of bushels of wheat, we'll never have enough to go around. As soon as we consider food as a conveyor of essential nutrients—and look for the cheapest and best way to get these nutrients—we'll find we have enough for all."

Hearing of his work and of the great advances in nutritional science, Clifford E. Clinton—then food consultant for the UNRRA, the Food Administration for War and the Army — in 1943, asked Borsook to develop a new food that would give essential nutrients at low cost. Borsook agreed to donate his services, provided the results of his research would be free to the world.

By the following year, Borsook delivered his formula for a new product known as Multi-Purpose Food (MPF). A powder substance looking like brown sugar, two ounces of MPF supplies the rough equivalent in nutritive value of

- **¼ lb. beef**
- **1 glass of milk**
- **1 potato**
- **1 average serving of green peas.**

The cost of this meal—which supplies practically all essential nutrients—is 3c. That means 33 meals for less than a dollar.

Having the formula, Clinton lived up to his pledge to make the product available to the world. In 1946 he founded in Los Angeles the Meals for Millions Foundation, a non-profit corporation. CIO Pres. Philip Murray was named a member of its advisory committee, on which he still serves.

Operating with limited capital, all obtained from public donations, the Foundation arranged for the production of MPF and launched a world-wide educational campaign.

In the last five years it has introduced 18½ million of these "3c meals" to people in 84 countries. MPF has been distributed by 126 relief, religious and governmental agencies to hungry people in refugee camps, hospitals, schools and missions throughout the world.

From Alaska to India—and even on Pitcairn Island—people have used and welcomed MPF. But the demand from starving people for additional shipments is many hundred times greater than can be met by the Foundation with present funds.

The aim of the Foundation is to stimulate interest in MPF among churches and relief agencies, who can purchase the product through the Foundation at the "3c per meal" rate.

The Foundation also provided facilities for individuals who wish to ship small packages to friends and relatives abroad. It has cooperated with other organizations in special campaigns to provide relief to victims of floods in this country, as well as to hunger-stricken American Indians and migrant farm workers.

Nearly a quarter of a million pounds have been shipped to India since last November, and several tons of MPF have been produced experimentally within that country. The Foundation encourages such domestic production. The major ingredient of MPF is soy grits, easily grown in most areas.

From Korea, where refugees were eating millet and rotten sweet potatoes, Father George Carroll wrote: "MPF is a godsend. Please send us more."

Civil defense officials have recommended storing a supply of it for use as a food extender in an emergency. It keeps indefinitely.

Housewives who have experimented with it for daily use report that they have found it an effective way of combatting inflation. While it can be eaten alone, MPF has the added quality of taking on the flavor of food with which it is mixed.

Better still, it is a fortified diet, and tests have shown that children fed MPF with other food grow more rapidly than those fed on the regular food alone.

Inventor Borsook warns, however, that, as far as taste is concerned, MPF is not intended to replace the normal diet "wherever people can afford it."

"All of us," he acknowledges, "would prefer a steak at any time."

BALANCED.—Plate of MPF held by Hughene Vaughn has food value equal to milk, beef, vegetables shown.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

ON LABOR DAY, the writer had the great pleasure to visit Los Angeles to make two talks in observance of our holiday. In the morning, I talked to the Catholic Labor Institute of Los Angeles which had invited me to address their annual Labor Day Breakfast. I told the gathering of our fight against the Communists, and how we routed them out of the CIO.

That afternoon, I had the honor to address a very splendid Labor Day picnic sponsored by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council. More than 25,000 men, women and children attended that picnic, making it probably the biggest event of its kind in the nation.

Sen. Sparkman, Democratic candidate for vice-president, spoke to the crowd and took some hard cracks at the infamous Taft-Hartley Act. The Senator said he was in favor of its repeal, and called it the "sin of the Republican Party against Labor."

★

IN MY TALK to the CIO members and their families, I recalled how it was for working people during the depression, in the Hoover days, and even before then, under other Republican administrations. I could tell by the way the crowd acted that a lot of them, too, remembered, and didn't want to go back to those terrible days.

Then, I recalled how the Democratic Party nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt, the great humanitarian, and the people elected him. All of us know of the wonderful Roosevelt record, and what he did for all the people.

The issue for Labor in 1952 is whether we are going to continue to make the gains we started when FDR was President, or go backwards. Ours is a fighting movement, and we are going to continue to fight and make gains.

The picnic, which attracted so many CIO members and their families and friends, is a wonderful example of what CIO does by working together.

Albert T. (Blackie) Lunceford, secretary-treasurer of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, and all the CIO people who helped him deserve congratulations for the picnic's success.

Reg. Dir. Robert McVay reports another victory for the CIO Furniture Workers. Oklahoma Furniture Mfg. Co., workers in Guthrie, Oklahoma favored UFW-CIO over no union by a vote of 261 to 72.

From Los Angeles, I left for Buffalo, New York, to talk to the New York State CIO Council convention.

★

REG. DIR. DeShetler reports an important IUE election victory over UE at Standard Coil Co., Los Angeles, Cal. IUE-CIO won representation rights for the more than 1000 workers by a vote of 310 to 248 for UE. IUE-CIO Intl. Rep. Lee Lundgren was in charge of the campaign, assisted by organizers from CIO unions in the area.

Sub Reg. Dir. Knox Walker reports CIO has won an election in the heart of ex-Congressman John Rankin's former district. CIO Clothing Workers received 266 votes to 150 from workers at Rice-Stix Manufacturing Co., Water Valley, Mississippi. Otis Doggett and Ed Blair, ACWA representatives directed the election campaign.

Reg. Dir. McVay reports another victory for the CIO Furniture Workers. Oklahoma Furniture Mfg. Co., workers in Guthrie, Oklahoma favored UFW-CIO over no union by a vote of 261 to 72.

Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports the UAW-CIO won an election at the National Extrusion Co., Bellefontaine, O., 32 to 6. UAW Intl. Rep. Frank Donley conducted the campaign.

★

REG. DIR. Robert Starnes and Sec.-Treas. John Lawson, of the CIO Stone Workers report a representation election victory at Lone Star Cement Co., New Orleans, La. CIO received 113 votes to 84 for AFL. Intl. Pres. Sam Scott and Intl. Rep. Jackson Valtair led the fight against the attempted AFL raid.

Reg. Dir. William Mayo reports the following elections won by CIO in Minnesota: Speed-O-Laq Products Co., Inc., St. Paul, GCCW-CIO 33, AFL 6 with Intl. Rep. Barton Hess in charge of campaign; Bordon's Creamery, Owatonna, Packinghouse Workers 38, AFL 12, Intl. Rep. Seymour Flanagan in charge; Herberger's Department Store, Hibbing, CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union 34, AFL 11, no union 9. Eugene Howes, Intl. Rep., was in charge of this campaign.

Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh reports the third victory in a month for the Tobacco Division, CIO Brewery Workers, which defeated opposition forces 60 to 51 at Parodi Cigar Co., Scranton, Pa. In charge of the campaign were Special Reps. Andrew Evans, Tom Brennan and Harold Bondy, assisted by Field Rep. Frank Vrataric.

Fraud, Bribery, Jerry Building On Vets' Homes Told In Report

WIDESPREAD bribery, fraud, improper construction and other irregularities have been turned up in dozens of cities across the country by the House Committee investigating the veterans' housing program.

In a stinging report which lashed out at builders, lenders and housing officials of the Veterans' Administration, the committee charged that practices followed by the industry with VA connivance had resulted in greatly inflating the cost of homes, produced substandard housing that soon will resemble slum areas, and made GIs pay millions of dollars in overcharges.

The worst violations were found in San Diego, Calif., with Washington, D. C., a close second. In the west coast city, the situation was described as a "general criminal conspiracy" between lenders, builders and VA housing officials.

A San Diego grand jury has already indicted 17 persons for bribery, making false statements and circumventing credit restrictions. These include the president and vice president of a large savings and loan association, the vice president of a mortgage loan association, the president and two vice presidents of a large construction company, and the manager, vice president and attorney of another. Six VA housing officials have also been cited.

The committee said that in the Washington area from 10% to 15% of current excessively high real estate costs, particularly in the low and middle-price fields, are the "direct result" of official dereliction in setting reasonable values for real estate purchased by veterans.

IT CHARGED VA officials "conceived the program to be a builders' program rather than a veterans' program, and operated on the assumption that the builder must be pacified at all costs."

It added that "a combination of inefficiency, deliberate favoritism and misconception of the basic function of the loan guaranty division has resulted in the loss of million of dollars by veteran purchasers in the Washington Metropolitan area."

The committee also criticized the activities of the real estate industry in other cities as follows:

In Miami, Fla., liquor and other gifts were showered on the head of the VA office, who also purchased a home for $15,000, a price "well below the market," from a friendly realtor.

In Providence, R. I., gifts were sent to VA employes, who frequently jumped prices without justification. A grand jury has indicted several real estate men there.

In Detroit and Lubbock, Tex., VA officials were found to be in the building business themselves, and the committee accused them of questionable practices, such as accepting gifts from firms doing business with them and even trying to get side payments from veterans on homes.

In Oklahoma City and Los Angeles, the committee also found that the VA frequently authorized price increases on homes without justification. In both cities, lavish gifts were showered on VA employes by realtors.

It said that committee investigators had failed to find even one case where the Washington office had refused a builder a price increase.

It added that an increase of $500 a house in a 300-home project represents a total of $150,000 in extra profits for the builder.

Not all builders got away with such hijacking, however. The Committee included in its reports statistics from the Housing Expediter which show that builders had to refund more than $2.5 million to home owners for overcharges and use of inferior materials in the five-year period 1946 to 1951.

West Virginia Council Picks New Officers

ALBERT D. VILLER of Clarksburg, a member of Glass Workers Local 6, has been elected president of the West Virginia CIO Council to fill out the unexpired term of John B. Easton, who resigned as president because of ill health.

Viller had served as secretary-treasurer of the State council and State Political Action Committee since 1945. An early CIO member, he went on the staff of the Glass Workers as a field representative in West Virginia and the South in 1940, serving until he took the State posts.

He was succeeded as secretary-treasurer by Freeman C. Pettus, of Huntington, president of Steelworkers Local 3739 and a vice president of the council.

Pettus, a veteran laborite who began his career as a member of the Mine Workers, joined the USA-CIO when he went to work in the Houdaille-Hershey Co. plant seven years ago. He is a member of the union's Intl. Wage Policy Committee and has been active in PAC work.

The two were elected by the State Council board at a meeting at which Easton's resignation was accepted. They will serve until the next biennial convention in September 1953.

Easton, originally a member of the AFL Flint Glass Workers Union, had been president of the AFL West Virginia Federation of Labor for 13 years when the CIO-AFL split came in 1937. He choose to go with the CIO, and was president of the State central body until his resignation. He also resigned as CIO regional director, a post he had held since 1940.

'Reign Of Terror' Charged By TWU In Subway Firing

LOCAL 100 of the CIO Transport Workers last week charged the firing of Michael Murphy, a subway motorman, by the New York City Board of Transportation "smacks of the old BMT-IRT reigns of terror."

The local announced that it would aid Murphy in his appeal to the Municipal Civil Service Commission. It assigned Charles Belous, the union's department trial counsel, to the case.

Murphy was dismissed — despite a perfect employment record of 23 years—because he was involved in an accident last July near the Nassau-Fulton Street Station.

Pres. Matthew Guinan of TWU Local 100 said, "the circumstances under which this accident occurred indicate quite clearly that old antiquated equipment was more to blame than man failure.

"Instead of admitting its share of responsibility, the Board of Transportation, sitting as prosecutor, judge and jury, put the entire blame on a faithful and loyal employe and terminated his career like a convicted thief or habitual drunkard.

"If this is the board's idea of promoting good employer-employe relations, they should talk to a few of the men of the road."

Urban League Gets Help Of Unionists

THE NATIONAL Urban League last week announced the formation of a New York City Trade Union Committee, designed to promote cooperation between labor and the league.

Three prominent CIO officials were named as officers of the Trade Union Committee. Serving as recording secretary is Morris Iushewitz, secretary of the New York City CIO Council. Vice-chairmen are Charles H. Kerrigan, CIO Auto Workers, regional director in New York City and Louis Simon, vice president of the CIO Clothing Workers.

Announcing formation of the new committee, the Urban League noted "encouraging progress has been made during the past 10 years in breaking down employment barriers based on discrimination."

The Trade Union Committee will report developments in this field, through a regular Newsletter.

Also serving on the Trade Union Committee's executive board are the following CIO representatives:

Alex Bail, Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers; George F. Cranmore, UAW; John J. Grogan, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers; Matthew Guinan, Transport Workers; Martin C. Kyne, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers; Patrick J. McGrath, Utility Workers; William H. Oliver, director, UAW Fair Practices Dept.; Joseph Overton, Retail Food Chain Store Employees and H. B. Warner, Maritime Union.

Ship Builders Sign At Todd

A SECOND major contract settlement was reached by the CIO Shipbuilding Workers with Todd Shipyards Corp.

Like the initial agreement with eight Bethlehem Steel Co. yards, the Todd contract provides a base pay increase of 20c-an-hour, raising first-class mechanics to a $2 rate. Additional job reclassifications, the union said, will bring increases of as much as 41c for some workers.

The Todd contract covers 7800 workers in Brooklyn and Hoboken, N. J. The increase are retroactive to Apr. 14. Other terms include six paid holidays and three-week vacations after 15 years employment.

Electrical Union Wins At Bendix

After a 13-day strike, CIO Electrical Workers have reached a wage agreement covering 900 employes of three Bendix Aviation Corp. plants at Red Bank, N. J. The settlement provides increases of from 4 to 17c hourly.

Oil Workers Plan Major Organizing Drive

By RAY DAVIDSON

ORGANIZATION!—That was the keynote, the password, the main subject of conversation last week as CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union held its 22d International convention in Philadelphia.

The Oil Workers are in the unique position of being a powerful and militant union—strong enough to set the pattern for wages and conditions in the oil industry — while having only about a third of the basic oil industry organized. And delegates to the convention knew that they could not feel secure in their bargaining strength until substantially all of the workers in the industry are organized.

In his keynote address, Pres. O. A. Knight challenged the Oil Workers to embark on a crusade of organizing.

"We are not interested simply in the wages we get in the next year nor in the security we obtain for ourselves," he said. "We are building an organization that will bring a better living and more security for our children and grandchildren and all the future generations."

He emphasized that beyond being instruments of collective bargaining, free and democratic labor unions are a bulwark against oppression and tryanny. "No dictatorship ever prevailed in a land with strong, free unions," said Knight.

The Oil Workers president told the delegates that local unions must assume a greater share of the work of negotiating contracts and handling grievances because it was his plan to divert as many as possible of the international staff members to the sole task of organizing.

Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer suggested that each local put as much effort into organizing as it does into other activities. "Every local has a workman's (grievance) committee," he pointed out, "but I'm afraid some locals do not have volunteer organizing committees."

The convention by unanimous vote adopted a resolution on organizing which set forth a specific plan for the application of maximum resources to orgganizing.

The report of Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick showed that progress is being made toward the union's goal of organizing the industry. Last year, he said, membership of the OWIU increased by 12% and reached an all-time high. But last year's organizing efforts were curtailed by the fact that the union spent much of its time and energy in an all-out wage fight which brought general increases of 15c an hour and improvements in shift differentials.

Clearing the decks for intensified organizing efforts in the coming year, the convention endorsed a collective bargaining program adopted by the Policy Committee.

This program calls for a long-range effort to secure (1) productivity increases in wages—increases above and beyond cost of living adjustments — on a gradual basis and (2) more union control over pensions and greater vesting of pension funds in the individual worker.

The policy statement candidly admitted that these goals could not be achieved in a single year, but should be approached on a gradual basis. It advised each local bargaining unit to start making such progress as it could toward the goals.

The Oil Workers are saddled with an out-dated and inefficient pattern of plant-by-plant bargaining, insisted upon by the vast, world-wide corporations which control the oil industry. For the time being, said the Oil Workers, we will bargain plant-by-plant and the industry is thereby handed a challenge to make plant-by-plant bargaining work.

However, the Oil Workers doubt if plant-by-plant bargaining will work, so they are preparing to broaden bargaining units where possible. A resolution adopted by the convention instructed the administrative officers to study the problem and prepare a plan for broadening bargaining units.

POLITICAL ACTION is "the prime job ahead," CIO Pres. Philip Murray told the Oil Workers convention. He is greeted by OWIU-CIO Pres. O. A. Knight. Herbert W. Kirk, president of host Local 398 in Philadelphia, joined in the three-way handshake.

LONG-TERM goals of labor, of strengthening democracy and bringing "a better living and more security for our children and grandchildren," were stressed along with immediate organizing and bargaining problems by OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight (left) in address.

8/6

'PAC Is Our Prime Job,' Murray Tells Oil Workers

CIO PRES. Philip Murray paid high tribute to the CIO Oil Workers in his Labor Day address to the convention at Philadelphia.

Recalling that OWIU was one of the original unions to help form the CIO, he said the union "has grown in stature" and today is "a source of strength and inspiration to the oil workers of the country."

He urged the union's members to gird for "the prime job which lies ahead—politics."

Declaring the CIO will promote the "progressive platform of the Democratic party and Gov. Stevenson", Murray called on the delegates to work and drive for full voter registration.

"It is your duty to register," he told them. "Get your friends and neighbors to register and the people in your community and union. The higher the registration the better your chances of success."

IUE Wins L.A. Plant After Long Fight

CIO ELECTRICAL Workers have won their first firm base in Southern California, defeating the Communist-led UE after a long uphill battle at a Los Angeles defense plant.

IUE won a clear-cut victory in the National Labor Relations Board representation election at the Standard Coil Products Co., which manufactures electrical equipment.

The vote in a runoff election was IUE-CIO 310 to 248 for UE. The high number of 377 ballots mostly of workers employed after the eligibility date, were challenged and it was anticipated they would not be tallied in by the board.

The IUE victory was reported to have stopped cold a UE effort to move into defense plants in the Los Angeles area.

Outcome of the vote also was a reversal from the first ballot, when UE led IUE by 100 votes with two other AFL unions lagging.

IUE organizers in charge of the campaign were Lee Lundgren and Tony Rios.

Coast Unions Grow

Union membership in California has increased by 7% in a year and totalled 1,443,000 in July, 1951, according to the latest annual handbook of the State Dept. of Industrial Relations.

The Day of Robot Factory Is Just Around Corner

MACHINES whirling with few workers, factories operated automatically—they're just around the corner.

Seven experts took a long look at the predicted next stage of U. S. industrialization in a special issue of Scientific American.

What they examined are "automatic control systems" in industry. That means substitution of instruments for manpower in controlling industrial processes.

The oil industry is the best example of "automatic operations," with nearly all major refinery processes controlled by instruments. And machine shops and metal-working industries may be next, Scientific American predicts.

"Widespread" economic and social consequences are predicted from extensive introduction of automatic controls. And the biggest would be technological unemployment and retraining and upgrading of workers.

"Even in the most robotized of the automatic factories," one of the articles says hopefully, "there will be many men, and they will have interesting and responsible jobs."

One result of use of automatic controls would be to strengthen labor's demand for a greater share of increased productivity. The extra costs of such controls, according to Scientific American, can be paid off within a year. And the effect of "automatization"—that's what they call it—is to reduce costs by limiting shutdown time and increasing production per dollar's worth of equipment.

"Gentlemen, We're Ruined. Our Laboratories Have Just Developed A Machine To Replace Management!"

If "automatization" comes, the big boys of industry probably will get bigger—for it will take money to make the changeover and, Scientific American says, "this may tend to further concentrate production."

When's it coming? The near future, one expert predicts, because "the developmental lag between pure science and engineering application has progressively shortened."

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 15, 1952 | 82 | No. 37

Registration? Here's How To Do It . . .

FREEDOM IS YOUR BUSINESS—This group of Cincinnati telephone workers, members of the CIO Communications Workers, took time off from lunch to go to the Board of Elections office, register to vote on Nov. 4. CWA in Cincinnati is 96% registered, and CIO membership in the city as a whole—thanks to a joint drive by Steel, Auto, Clothing, Electrical and other locals—is 73% qualified to vote on election day. All 66 locals in the Cincinnati CIO Council are joining in drive to put union registration over the top. (For a PAC picture story, see page 3.)

What About Graft? The GOP Record On Corruption

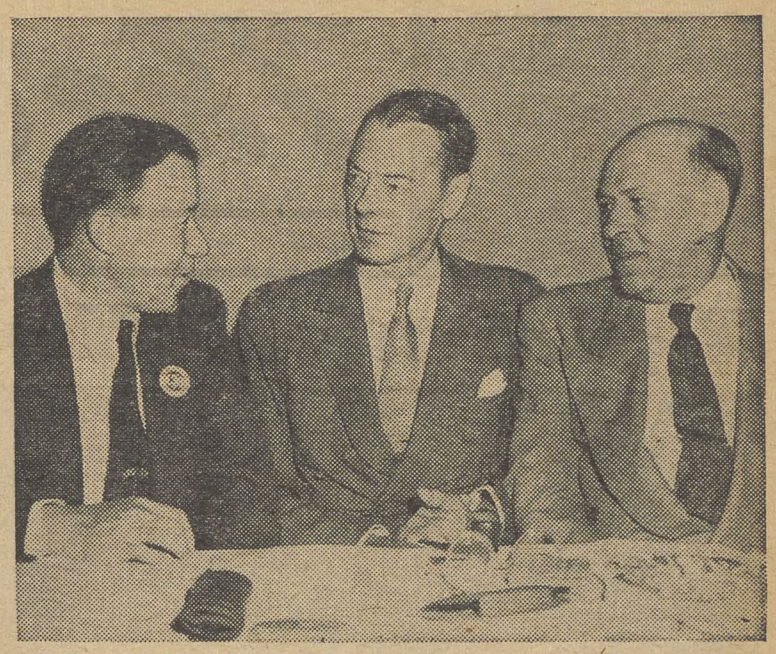
—See Pages 6-7

Textile Organizer Kidnapped In Strike

—SEE PAGE 12

Jersey CIO Pushes Registration In Plants

"LET'S MAKE Adlai our next President, keep the General a Columbia resident," one banner proclaimed as some 800 Jersey CIOers met in Newark PAC conference.



IN HUDDLE at Newark parley were UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Archibald Alexander and Carl Holderman.

AFTER a 10-year battle, the New Jersey CIO Council last week reported partial achievement of a long-sought goal — registration of workers in the plants.

Carl Holderman, state CIO president, reported first such in-plant registration would take place immediately in three Middlesex county factories.

He made the announcement to the cheers of some 800 delegates to the Jersey CIO's biennial PAC conference, held in Newark.

The conference also:

- Planned a drive to register at least 50,000 more CIO members and their families.
- Kicked off a major registration campaign, designed to set new all-time records in New Jersey.
- Unanimously affirmed the CIO endorsement of Adlai Stevenson and John Sparkman, the Democratic candidates, and the Democratic platform.
- Unanimously endorsed Archibald E. Alexander, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator.
- Endorsed six Democratic and two Republican congressional candidates.
- Stepped up the PAC voluntary dollar drive, and urged local unions to contribute to cost of the non-partisan registration drive.
- Planned to set up a network of election day blockworkers in areas of concentrated CIO membership to get out the vote on Nov. 4.

In a letter thanking the delegates for their endorsement, Stevenson took note of the CIO's registration campaign. "In congratulating your organization on these activities," Stevenson wrote, "I do so as one who believes in the principle of broad participation in civic affairs."

CIO endorsements went to: House Democratic incumbents Edward Hart, Charles Howell, Peter Rodino, Hugh Addonizio and Alfred Sieminski, and to candidate Martin Fox, as well as to Republican incumbents Clifford Case and Gordon Canfield.

Holderman pointed out that the PAC was backing "liberal candidates from both parties who have voted and pledged their support of the progressive foreign and domestic policies urged by the CIO."

Featured speakers at the meeting were Walter Reuther, CIO Auto Workers president; Walter White, NAACP president, and Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator.

Responsibility for the "50c dollar" was pinned by Reuther on GOP Congressmen who sabotaged effective price control. He warned that if the GOP wins "you'll have a 25c dollar, because their platform commits the Republicans to abolish economic controls entirely."

So Goes Maine—And Ike Chases Taft Madly

By AL ZACK

VOTERS went to the polls in nine states last week for eight primaries and one general election. The results upset no political predictions.

Major interest centered on Wisconsin and Maine.

Maine, which holds its general election eight weeks before the rest of the nation, went Republican, as was expected.

Wisconsin, home state of Joe McCarthy, champion in the art of smear, lie and double-talk, renominated him.

For the ninth consecutive time, Republicans swept Maine, naming Gov. Frederick Payne to the Senate seat now held by Owen Brewster.

Biggest news was the small majority rolled up by Payne, who got only 59% of the votes. In Maine, this was close to defeat for the Republicans.

In 1948, the majority had been far greater. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith had rolled up a 71.4% record.

Sen. Nixon, GOP vice-presidential hopeful, had stumped Maine calling for an even larger plurality than Sen. Smith had recorded, to "encourage" Gen. Eisenhower. He didn't get it.

IN WISCONSIN, McCarthy rolled up a vote that surprised even him. Backed by a well-financed machine, McCarthy had five Republican opponents, who split the anti-McCarthy vote.

Even so, he easily outdistanced all his opponents. The Republican Old Guard, which had backed McCarthy, had the help of Gen. Eisenhower's hand-picked chairman of the Republican National Committee.

This action destroyed the carefully nortured fiction that Eisenhower represented "enlightened Republicanism."

McCarthy's principal opponent, Leonard Schmitt, called McCarthy's victory an "appalling thing," predicting "many people will recall their support of McCarthy with shame."

Democratic voters named Wisconsin Atty.-Gen. Thomas Fairchild as their senatorial candidate to oppose McCarthy.

None of the other primaries was of major national importance.

★

"McCarthyism" is the moral hole in Gen. Eisenhower's "so-called great crusade," Sen. Sparkman, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, told Missouri voters.

★

GEN. EISENHOWER again embraced all Republican candidates, including those who opposed the general's pet beliefs and who were guilty of the character assassination Eisenhower says he deplored.

Speaking in Indianapolis, the general figuratively threw his arms around Indiana Sen. Jenner, who had once called Eisenhower's best friend, Gen. George Marshall, a "front man for traitors" and "a living lie."

While Eisenhower didn't mention Jenner by name, he called for a top-to-bottom support of the GOP ticket in every state. He thus threw his support to McCarthy, who has been just as vicious in his attacks on Marshall.

★

The Washington Star, one of Eisenhower's most out-spoken admirers, last week called the general's Ohio trip, designed to bring the Ohio Taft Gang into the Eisenhower camp, "as close to a flop as anything the general has done so far."

★

EISENHOWER'S "I-love-you-truly" messages, frantically sent all last week to Sen. Taft, finally won the hand of the GOP Old Guard's leader.

Following a "honeymoon" breakfast with Taft in New York, the general abandoned his pose as a 'liberal Republican crusader" and made official his position as an Old Guard captive.

Before the love-feast Taft had told intimate friends his price for supporting the general was commitments, in writing, virtually giving him the veto power over the campaign and a loud voice in picking Ike's team, if he won.

After the meeting, Taft indicated he had his commitments, He said the general would support Taft-Hartley and other Taft positions and would stand on the GOP platform, written for Taft, which the general had tried to abandon in earlier speeches.

Eisenhower, in return, got Taft's services as a campaigner, plus what was politically more important: the tight-knit, hard-hitting, dough-heavy Taft machine.

★

There will be no Martin-Barton-and-Fish combine in the new Congress. That much was sure when New York's Ham Fish, who wanted to run for the Senate on Col. McCormick's new American Party ticket, admitted his try had been a flop. Fish had failed to get enough petition signatures to put himself into the race.

★

DEMOCRATIC Nominee Adlai Stevenson spent most of last week on the West Coast, busily chopping to pieces Republican arguments that "now was the time for a change."

Stevenson continued his blunt campaign of seeking out special interest groups to tell them he would be beholden to no group, but would put the nation's welfare first.

Calling for the expansion of the government's power and conservation policy, he told Far Westerners he opposed "the right of private monopoly to leave the region undeveloped."

But, he added, "we must be eagle-eyed and tight-fisted about these expenditures." Local desires were not enough to justify a public project, he said. "It must pass the harder test of comparison—would this money be better spent on rehabilitating eroded farmland in the South or exhausted rangeland in the West, rather than on reclaiming a desert."

In California, he spoke out boldly on a foreign policy for Asia, which he called both the key to world hopes for peace and the point of greatest danger from Communist aggression.

Stevenson used a hard-boiled, practical, non-political approach to taxes. Russia, he said, is the key to whether America can hope for any tax cuts.

★

COMMENDATION for the "clarity and courage" of Gov. Stevenson's civil rights stand came from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

At the same time, the organization called on Gen. Eisenhower to re-examine his position.

★

TEXAS DIXIECRATS, irate because Gov. Stevenson would not put the powerful oil company lobby ahead of the nation's interests, tossed their support to Eisenhower. The general had earlier placed himself on the side of the oil lobby.

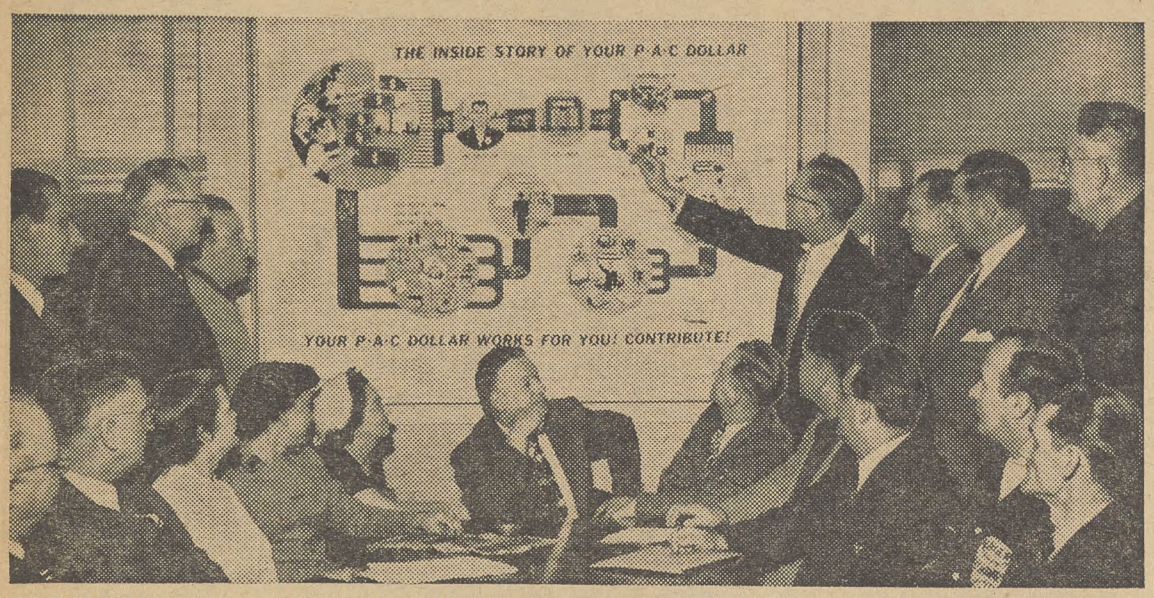
Meeting in Amarillo, the Texas Democratic convention for the record put Stevenson's name on the ballot, as they had pledged at the National convention in Chicago.

But they then asked Gov. Allan Shivers, acknowledged leader of the Southwest Dixiecrats, and all other state officials to wage an active campaign for Eisenhower.

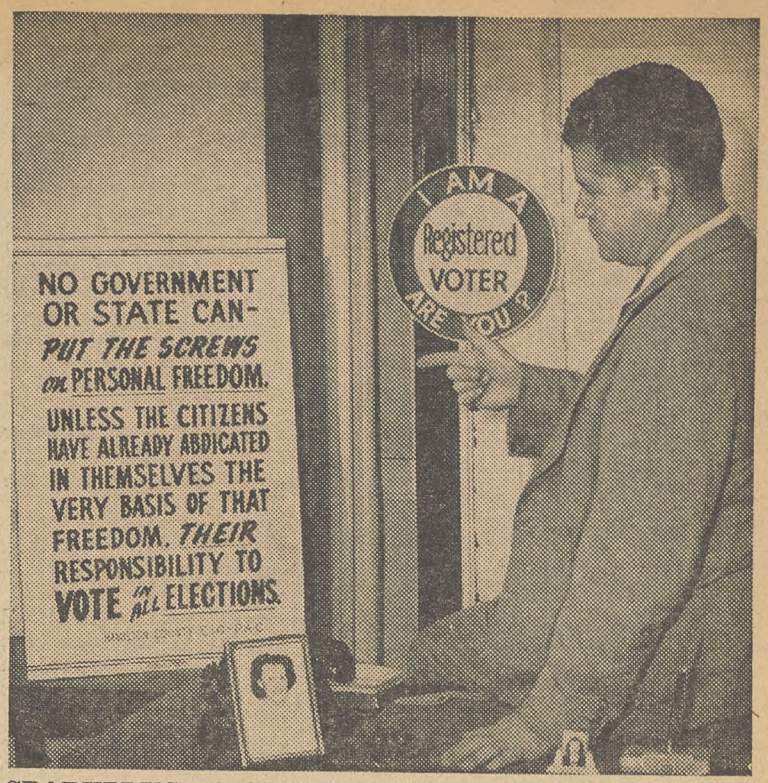
★

With the men who know Eisenhower best, it's Stevenson 4-to-1. A poll of the 37 political reporters travelling with Ike showed that 24 prefer Stevenson, six are undecided and only seven favor Ike.

All Together! Cincinnati CIO Signs Up Voters



PLANNING registration drive, Cincinnati CIO Council board members heard UAW Subregional Dir. Edward Hellkamp explain workings of the CIO-PAC.



SPARKPLUG of Cincinnati CIO's registration campaign was Steve Chevalier, Council executive secretary.

THERE'S ROOM for more, says Business Agent John Dehner, citing Brewery Workers Local 12's voter record.

THE WOMEN were on the job in the CIO Electrical Workers locals, with Sunny Crawford, IUE representative (second from left, front), leading campaign.

NEGRO UNIONISTS heard Paul Shearer, Ohio CIO-PAC representative, and are doing a big job in drive. CIO also worked with old age pensioners' group.

PAC MEANS action on high prices, so these Clothing Workers canvass membership rolls on eligible voters.

IT'S UP TO YOU IN '52—Steelworkers led by Staff Rep. Al Jordan (left) signed up in a big group. PAC is out for a 100% CIO registration.

The GOP's 25c Dollar

Now that the primary preliminaries are over—with the results about as expected—and the GOP's campaign of dodging the issues is in full swing, it's a good time for labor to consider what's really at stake on Nov. 4.

For American workers and their families, political action, this year more than ever before, is a bread and butter matter.

On the outcome of Election Day will depend whether this nation retains the great democratic progress of the last 20 years and goes forward toward a better and more secure world, free of fear and with a hope for peace. That's one alternative; the other would be a return to power of the arrogant men of little vision, filled with hatreds, and the wreckage they would perform.

Politics is a bread and butter matter.

"The GOP," as CIO Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the other day, "is responsible for the 50c dollar. If the GOP wins, you'll have a 25c dollar, because their platform commits the Republicans to abolish economic controls entirely."

What They're Planning

The true voice of open shop Republican reaction is heard again in the land. And—if ruthless Richard Nixon were presiding in the Senate and Bob Taft again GOP floor leader—it would toss in the ashcan the vague niceties about "fair treatment" for workers which Gen. Eisenhower has voiced recently.

From the well-heeled Committee for Constitutional Government —one of the biggest-spending lobbies in the arsenal of big business reaction—has come the tipoff on what GOP reaction plans, it if could fool enough of the voters.

Here's what the CCG proposes in one of its booklets:

"What we should do is repeal all federal labor laws on wages, hours of labor, collective bargaining, minimum wages, etc., and abolish all boards, bureaus and commissions that result from these laws . . .

"Unemployment compensation laws should be repealed . . . Picket lines should be illegal . . . There should be no minimum wage laws . . .

"An employer who signs a collective bargaining agreement . . . should be considered equally guilty with the officers of the labor union who sign the agreement . . . for the offense is against society."

Enough to make your neck bristle?

Where You Come In

What are we going to do about it? That depends entirely on how well we're registered, how well we're informed of the facts on the real issues of 1952, how well we support our local union political action committees, and how well we turn out to vote on Nov. 4.

The key to success at the polls is to get out the vote. It's your vote that counts—but it won't count much unless you're registered.

Every union member in the country, and all the eligible members of their families, should be registered to vote.

We can't count on drives by "foundations," the biased big business press or anybody else.

We'll have to do the job ourselves, and do it fast, for the final deadlines for registration are approaching in all states.

Let's get out our vote this year; let's make it the greatest outpouring of democracy in action in our country's history.

Register now—and vote on Nov. 4!

Footnote To Our Times

NEWS ITEM NO. 1—Mamie Eisenhower says she's mighty worried about high prices.

NEWS ITEM NO. 2—GOP announces 200 "housewives" will picket the Democratic headquarters in Baltimore, trying to blame the Democrats for the hatchet-job the GOP did on price controls. Only three plush matrons showed up, and ex-Sen. Tydings cracked "they haven't missed a meal in 20 years."

NEWS ITEM NO. 3—Headline: "Gen. Eisenhower Pledges Higher Farm Prices."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY, President — ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, Executive Vice President — JAMES B. CAREY, Secretary-Treasurer

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925. 5c a copy, $1 a year, $1.50 a year in Canada.

Vol. XV — September 15, 1952 — No. 37

'I Love You Truly—'

The Monopoly Of Opinion

Last week Editor & Publisher, house organ of big publishers, reported more daily papers are backing the Republicans than ever before. The magazine said 75.16% of all dailies, with 27 million circulation, are backing the GOP while 15%, with three million circulation, are supporting the Democrats.

This long-standing development of "a one-party press in a two-party country" was discussed by Gov. Stevenson, Democratic presidential nominee, in an address to editors in Portland, Ore., last week. He said in part:

By ADLAI STEVENSON

IT IS VERY pleasant to consider today that I have a group of editors and publishers temporarily at my mercy. I know it won't last long. But, since the press—some of it—keeps describing me as a captive candidate, I particularly enjoy the opportunity of speaking to a captive audience.

In my new role in life, I can't help noticing from time to time—I want to put it as delicately as I can—that the overwhelming majority of the newspapers of the country are supporting the opposition candidate. This is something, I find, that even my best friends will tell me! And I certainly don't take it personally.

In fact, I would have been somewhat startled and unhappy if I received much press support after the reception given my Democratic predecessors, Mr. Truman and Mr. Roosevelt. Some people might even have considered such support an ill omen.

It would seem that the overwhelming majority of the press is just against Democrats. And it is against Democrats, so far as I can see, not after a sober and considered review of the alternatives, but automatically, as dogs are against cats. As soon as a newspaper—I speak of the great majority, not of the enlightened 10%!—sees a Democratic candidate it is filled with an unconquerable yen to chase him up an alley.

I still haven't got over the way some of our Nation's great papers rushed to commit themselves to a candidate last spring, long before they knew what that candidate stood for, or what his party platform would be, or who his opponent was, or what would be the issues of the campaign.

I know where a young publisher's fancy turns in that season of the year, and I don't blame them for a moment. But I feel that some of them may yet regret the impetuosity of their wooing now that autumn is here.

I am touched when I read in these papers' solicitous editorials about the survival of the two-party system. Now I really can't bring myself to believe that the Republican Party is about to fade away, even if it loses in 1952. If so, it is staging one of the longest and loudest deathbed scenes in history!

How can the Republican Party disappear when about 90% of the press for 10 to 15 years has been telling the American people day in and day out that the Republican Party alone can save the republic? Surely Republican publishers and editors don't honestly believe that they have so little influence!

I am in favor of a two-party system in politics. And I think we have a pretty healthy two-party system at this moment. But I am in favor of a two-party system in our press, too. And I am, frankly, considerably concerned when I see the extent to which we are developing a one-party press in a two-party country.

I EARNESTLY wish that newspapers so highly agitated over the two-party system in politics would contemplate the very real dangers of the one-party system in the press. I don't say this because of any concern over the coming election. My party has done all right in recent elections in spite of the country's editorial pages, and I have a hunch we will do all right this year, too.

But, as an ex-newspaperman and as a citizen, I am gravely concerned about the implications of this one-party system for our American press and our free society.

A free society means a society based on free competition and there is no more important competition than competition in ideas, competition in opinion. This form of competition is essential to the preservation of a free press. Indeed, I think the press should set an example to the Nation in increasing opposition to uniformity.

I think you will agree that we cannot risk complacency. We need to be rededicated every day to the unfinished task of keeping our free press truly free. We need to work harder for the time when all editors will honor their profession, when all publishers will have a sense of responsibility equal to their power and thus regain their power, if I may put it that way.

Stetson Kennedy Says—

Klan Thugs Are Riding High Just Like The '20s

THE KU KLUX KLAN, helped by Dixiecrat politicians, is behind the current wave of murders and terrorism directed against Negroes and organized labor in the South, Stetson Kennedy charges.

He claims he's got abundant evidence to prove it.

Kennedy is the undercover agent called "The Nation's No. 1 Klan-Buster" by KKK Imperial Wizard Samuel Green.

Although the Klan wants him dead or alive, Kennedy is still actively fighting it—from within. Under his flowing white robe and hood, he's going right on attending KKK meetings.

Kennedy's article in Stag magazine charged:

1. The KKK constitutes an unparalleled menace, not only to racial and other minorities, but to the entire country.

2. There has been a recent resurgence of Klan activity in the South and in the North and West. Kennedy says he can document activity in 28 states.

3. "Literally hundreds of bombings, kidnapings, floggings and shootings" have been perpetrated within the last few years by KKK strong-arm squads. Kennedy lists the Christmas death-bombing of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, Florida Negro leaders, and floggings of union officials.

4. Gov. Fuller Warren named Jefferson Elliot to investigate the Florida wave of terror which has caused more than a quarter million dollars in damage and took several lives the last year. Kennedy says he can prove Elliott is a member of the East Point Atlanta klavern of the KKK.

5. Even when anti-Klan officials have absolute proof of Klan guilt, they usually cannot take action because only county officials can bring a case before a grand jury. Klan klaverns exist in all of Georgia's 169 counties, and are strong enough to block prosecution in all but a handful, Kennedy contends.

Southern officials, from governor down to police officers, belong to the Klan and use their official positions to protect it, he charges.

Kennedy has a background of seven years' "membership" in the Invisible Empire belonging to the inner circle at the Atlanta "Imperial Palace."

He attended top secret meetings, bedecked in green satin robes, indicating he had reached the rank of Kleagle (state organizer). He also became a member of the Klan's Klavalier Klub, the gang's strong-arm terrorist squad so secret its members are unknown even to other Kluxers.

He rode with the thugs on raiding parties. Torture and murder were committed before his eyes.

But he was in close touch with law enforcement officers. When Ellis Arnall was governor of Georgia, Kennedy was an agent for the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and dug up the documentary evidence Arnall needed to revoke the Klan's charter.

Kennedy says typical Klansmen come from the lower rungs of the economic ladder. "The Klan hierarchy is quite another matter," he points out. "Most of the officers are business or professional men, with a generous sprinkling of politicians."

Kennedy charges that "every member of the (Atlanta) city council had a Kard in No. 1 and so did many municipal, county and state judges." He also names three state cabinet officers as brother Klansmen, including Georgia's Labor Commissioner Ben Huiett.

Kennedy warns that, with the help of Dixiecrat politicians, the Klan is now trying to "ride forth as never before in history," using methods "more modern than Hitler."

"In various parts of the nation, Klansmen use airplanes to shower hate literature from the skies," Kennedy writes. "In many places nocturnal prowl cars and sound trucks carry the threatening voice of the Klan through Negro neighborhoods. In some locales, Klansmen, in various guises, use the radio to spew forth their message of hate.

"In place of the robed horsemen of old with flaming torches, Klux cars, sporting red neon crosses, spread terror over many a peaceful countryside."

Most of the Klan growth came after 1949, when Georgia's present Gov. Herman Talmadge, in one of his first official acts, gave the Klan a new charter to replace the one Arnall revoked. Kennedy warns that—unless prompt action is taken—the Klan may gain even greater power than in the 1920's.

Then, it numbered 8.9 million members, elected Klan governors in six states, and put many Klansmen in both houses of Congress.

'First Class Job'—

Ruskin College Chief Hails Exchange Of Students

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

"A FIRST class job for British-American relations" is being done by the trade unionists from the U. S. and England who have had the opportunity to visit and study in each other's countries, H. D. Hughes—head of Ruskin College, labor school in Britain—said last week in Washington.

Hughes, who came to this country last summer on a U. S. government travel and study fellowship, is returning home later this month to be on hand when Ruskin opens in October.

Among the 100 or more students enrolled at Ruskin for the term extending from October 1952 to June 1953 are three American unionists, two of them CIO members. They were awarded labor scholarships financed in part by the British Trades Union Congress.

A lively young man with dark intelligent eyes, typical ruddy English complexion and an easy, friendly manner, Hughes told a group of CIO'ers that one of the outstanding things he had learned during his two months' visit in the U. S. is how little American and British workers really know about each other.

"The value of having U. S. students come to England is enormous," Hughes said. British students at Ruskin have discovered from the American trade unionists how many weird ideas they have about the United States, and vice versa.

"Many opportunities are offered for really getting to know each other when students live and study together, as they do at Ruskin," he said.

WHILE in the U. S., Hughes visited four of the National CIO's regional summer schools held for union members in Colorado, California, Maryland-Virginia and Pennsylvania. He also is planning to spend four days at the seminar on world affairs being sponsored jointly by the CIO and the American Labor Education Service, at the Univ. of Connecticut.

Hughes said that Ruskin College, which was founded about 50 years ago, has the main objectives of providing opportunities for higher education for British workers and giving good all-round leadership training of workers active in the labor movement.

The labor college is controlled by a committee of the British Trades Union Congress, on which some 25 to 30 representatives of labor serve.

A number of students from other parts of the world have attended Ruskin in recent years, Hughes said, but only a few of them came from the U. S. Two CIO members awarded scholarships to Ruskin for the 1952-53 term are Jasper Clemente, Brewery Workers, Akron, Ohio; and Russell Harris from the National PAC in Washington.

Philadelphia CIO Plans Purchase Of Resort On Shore

PHILADELPHIA CIO members are purchasing a 100-room resort hotel in Cape May, N. J., on the Atlantic. The hotel will be for the use of union members and their families and is being purchased through the Philadelphia CIO Council.

Preliminary negotiations resulted in reduced rates to unionists during the summer, and now the vacationists are enthusiastic over the idea of a union owned and managed hotel.

Year-around use of the hotel is planned as a center for educational conferences, conventions and other union activities. **(LPA)**

CIO Outlook Says—

'States' Rights' War Whoops Are Cover Up For Special Interests

WHAT'S the shouting about "States' Rights" all about?

It's "more than a mere political slogan" and it has "countless dangerous implications."

Those leading the cheers for States' Rights, the CIO Economic Outlook says in its current issue, "are the champions of special privilege, who have bitterly opposed the achievements of the Roosevelt-Truman years and want no New or Fair Deals in the future."

Opposing them, it lists "those social-minded liberals who sincerely believe that all Americans have a right to look to their national government to 'promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty'" which the Constitution proclaims "is the paramount purpose of our Federal Government."

The Outlook, monthly publication of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, charges the States' Righters attempt to capitalize "on the hate they know all freedom-loving Americans share toward communism and Fascism."

Thus, it continues, they charge the national administration with being "totalitarian." But, says the Outlook, the States' Righters "are neither honestly concerned with reform nor motivated by love of freedom."

Rather, the Outlook charges, "concealed under the self-righteous cloak of States' Rights oratory is the selfish anger of men who have seen their own special power challenged by Washington during the last 20 years, while an increasing measure of consideration is given to the needs of all of the people."

In our modern and complex society, says the CIO publication, many problems cannot be solved by individual action or by state and local governments alone.

"Widespread unemployment, waves of foreclosures, distressing poverty, and oppressive monopolies have no respect for state borders," it continues. "Like the ravages of nature — droughts, floods, and disease—these problems have become national in scope."

"Poor educational opportunities, inferior health standards, substandard wages and working conditions, and denial of constitutional rights, in any state," the Outlook observes, "ultimately undermine welfare."

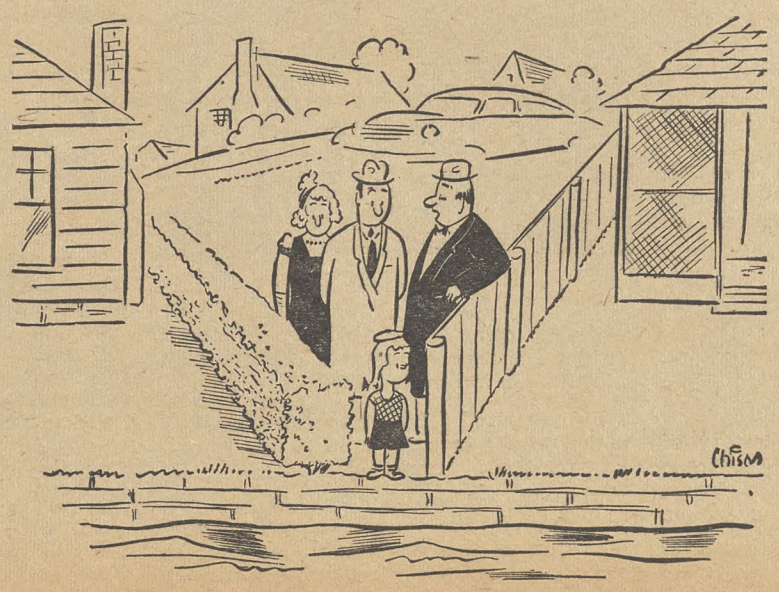
"DURING the last 20 years, the Federal Government has been far more responsive to human needs than the governments of the states."

Detailing the achievements of the New Deal and Fair Deal, the Outlook continued:

"The New and Fair Deals have not destroyed the liberties and prosperity of the American people; they have vastly extended them. So many things have been done to increase the well-being of the entire nation that even the States' Righters grudgingly admit that some of the programs of the last 20 years will stand."

The "real reason," it says, for the opposition of the most vocal States' Righters is that the Roosevelt-Truman administrations have deprived them of special privilege. It characterizes these States' Righters as those "who seek personal wealth at the expense of public welfare."

"Callousness to human welfare is no longer the 'right' of any state when all Americans are so intimately affected by it," the Outlook says.



"Now Here's a Beautiful Lot With a Water Frontage."

What About Corruption? Take A Loo

Boodle Rings Prospered When Republicans Last In Power

NO POLITICAL party has a monopoly on virtue—or corruption.

This historic fact seemed to have escaped the attention of Gen. Eisenhower during his current campaigning.

The general repeatedly placed himself on record as opposed to "corruption, graft, waste and crazy spending." In the words of Calvin Coolidge, he was against sin.

The general, in his free-swinging attack on "sin," charged the Democratic party and the present administration "from top to bottom" with every sin in the catalogue.

This unmerited insult of thousands of honest, hard-working, under-paid government employes was considered so unworthy of the general that his lieutenants later advised him to alter it.

But the theme of the general's campaign was not changed. He, the general said, was against sin. His opponents were sinners.

By thus keying his campaign to what the newspapers called "the corruption issue," Gen. Eisenhower focused public attention on the record of his own party, which most Republican bosses preferred to keep in the dark.

The people know the record of the Republican party on this score is dismal and dirty.

During all the years when the general was wearing an army uniform, obeying orders and paying no attention to civilian government, the Republican party had run up a record of corruption unequaled in American history.

Thus, what the general didn't say in his discussion of "sin" became just as important as what he did say.

The general did NOT speak out against any of the following "sins":

1. Republican corruption from the Teapot Dome scandals through the maladministration of Andrew Mellon as Secretary of the Treasury. Political and business cronies of Mellon and the rest of that gang are now political supporters of Eisenhower.

2. Criminal actions by the nation's biggest corporations, whose officers are now supporters of Eisenhower and hefty contributors to the Republican campaign fund. During the past 10 years, the 70 largest companies in America committed 340 law violations for which they were caught.

3. Republican congressmen like Walter E. Brehm of Ohio and J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey, convicted of receiving illegal kickbacks.

4. Members of the Senate, many of whom were members of his party, charged with market speculation, taking improper fees for services, providing favors to airlines, and even tax evasion. In fact, the general has said he will support Republican Joe McCarthy, who has been involved in tax evasion deals.

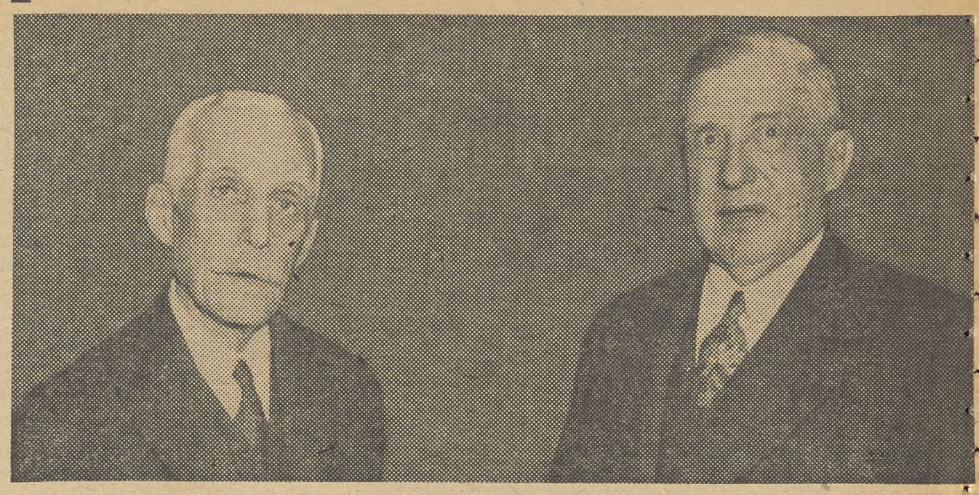
5. Those members of his own party who voted against three Truman proposals to remove a number of federal jobs from the ranks of patronage, thus making officeholders less susceptible to political pressure. Two of the plans were defeated.

6. Big businessmen guilty of trying to bribe government workers. Even Fortune magazine admits there are far more bribe-givers than bribe-takers. The bribe-givers go unpunished and Eisenhower didn't mention them in his catalogue of sinners.

7. Those lobbyists, with unlimited expense accounts, working on Congressmen to pass special interest legislation. Included in this group are the lobbyists seeking to rob the American people of the tremendously rich off-shore oil interests which the Supreme Court has ruled belong to the people, not to a few states. Eisenhower has said he supports the position of these lobbyists.

The general himself obviously believes a public office is a public trust.

But he failed to prove that the public should put its trust in the Republican party, with its long record of betrayal of that trust.



TAX DEALS—Andrew Mellon (left) operated the U. S. Treasury Dept. to aid his big business friends, resigning under threat of impeachment. Charles Schwab, steel magnate, was on hand to help Mellon when the government finally delved into his doings.

Big Operators Tapped U.S. Till In Andy Mellon's Palmy Days

AMERICA had one fairly recent experience with a big businessman running its Treasury Dept. He was Andrew Mellon, third richest man in the United States, and Secretary of the Treasury from 1921 to 1932 during the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover administrations.

Mellon and his family controlled the Aluminum Co. of America, the Gulf Oil Co., coal companies, banks and a host of other concerns. His Pittsburgh bank underwrote $1.5 million of the $1.6 million Harding campaign deficit.

Shortly thereafter, Mellon was named Secretary of the Treasury, a post he held until an effort was made to impeach him in the House of Representatives.

When he took office, Mellon made the grand gesture of resigning all his directorships. He turned them over to his brother.

However, he kept his chief financial interests, despite a criminal statute passed by the first Congress in 1789 which forbids the Secretary of the Treasury from being interested in a business, directly or indirectly.

Here are two items in the Mellon record:

1. Between his nomination and accession to the Treasury, Gulf Oil applied for a $3.7 million tax refund. Nine days later the claim was approved and the ruling made irrevocable. although similar cases generally take a year or more to process.

2. Gulf Oil in 1926 bought a three-quarters interest in a Colombian oil concession that the government of that country was preparing to cancel. When the cancellation occurred, the State Dept. rushed to Gulf's defense. This did not move the Colombians. Whereupon the Commerce Dept. warned American bankers that further investment in Colombian bonds would probably not be safe.

Then a more conciliatory president was elected by Colombia, and he sought loans in Wall Street. He was rebuffed until at a dinner in his honor in Washington, Mellon slipped in a word. If the Colombian president would only settle up the petroleum problem, Colombia would find its credit situation much improved. Thereafter Colombia got a $20 million loan from the National City Bank and Gulf got a new and favorable oil concession.

Under Mellon's direction, the Treasury Dept. made refunds of hundreds of millions of dollars to taxpayers in accordance with principles which were not made clear even to the employes of the bureau, and certainly not to the public.

Taxpayers were unable to request refunds, because there were no published rules to guide them. The favored few with backdoor access to the Treasury Dept. got the refunds at the expense of the less fortunate.

This system, a Senate investigating committee reported, created a special class of taxpayers, who employed "tax experts" whose sole stock in trade was a knowledge of the secret methods and practices of Mellon's department.

The Lid Popped Off Back In Harding's Era

THE WORST thing that could happen to the American people would be an administration under which power could again be seized by businessmen.

The last time America had such a government, it had corruption on a massive scale.

It was the administration of Warren Harding and the Teapot Dome scandal.

When the lid eventually popped off, Harding's Secretary of the Interior went to prison. His Secretary of the Navy was forced to resign. His Attorney General was indicted. His administrators of alien property and the Veterans Bureau went to prison.

In the middle of the mess sat Sec. of Commerce Herbert Hoover, who now pretends to be an elder statesman and an authority on decency in government.

Hoover has never said a word in public criticism of the crooks with whom he was associated in Harding's cabinet.

Few people today remember all the details of that unsavory mess of 30 years ago. Here are the facts:

Albert B. Fall, Harding's Secretary of the Interior, took a $304,000 bribe to lease the navy's oil reserves in Teapot Dome, Wyo., to Harry Sinclair, a big oil tycoon.

Fall persuaded Navy Secy. Denby to let Fall's department manage the navy's oil reserves, then gave Sinclair a secret lease,

HARRY F. SINCLAIR

without competitive bidding. Sinclair bragged he expected a profit of more than $100 million from this bribe.

Fall received $233,000 in Liberty bonds and $71,0000 in cash, paid to his son-in-law, for this big steal.

Fall also took another $100,000 in bribes to give away the Navy's Elk Hills, Calif., oil reserves to Edward L. Doheney. This bribe came only eight months after the Harding administration took office.

After the expose, the two leases were canceled and the navy's oil reserves were saved from the thieves. Fall was fined $100,000 and sent to jail.

But the bribe-givers did not suffer as much as the crooked official. Sinclair went to jail only for contempt of the Senate and for jury-tampering. Doheney was acquitted after indictment.

And Hoover wrote to Fall telling him the Dept. of the Interior "has never had so constructive a headship as you gave it."

There's a postscript to the Sinclair story. Not only did this oil baron cheat the government. He cheated his stockholders as well.

Along with other big-wigs in the oil industry, Sinclair set up a dummy corporation to sell crude oil to their own companies.

They pocketed the profits themselves—totaling $3 million—and failed to declare the profits on their income tax returns.

The Republican party shared in this crookedness.

Sinclair gave the GOP $160,000 in bonds. Harding's Postmaster General, Will Hays, who then was the Republican National Committee chairman, swore he received no such gift from Sinclair.

But this was a lie. Hays tried to conceal the $160,000 by turning over batches of bonds to other "contributors" in return for their personal checks.

PAC Booklets Offer More Facts

MORE DETAILS and other unsavory facts about corruption in public life are contained in the CIO Political Action Committee's pamphlet, "'52 Facts on Corruption."

Other PAC pamphlets in the "Facts" series are: "Prices," "Taxes," "Taft-Hartley," "Foreign Affairs" and "Politics."

All can be ordered at 3c each from CIO-PAC, 1346 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

k At Record Of GOP-Business Deals

dlai Hits Graft s 'Treason'

OV. STEVENSON, Democratic presidential candidate, made his nd on corruption in government ar when he spoke in Denver.

"Corruption in public affairs is ason, and it is treason to Democrats as ll as Republicans. Any crooks I ever in the government will be exposed l punished as quickly as I can catch m," he pledged.

evenson made a telling point in his hange with Gen. Eisenhower, who had sed this issue, when he pointed to his n record on this score and the general's nplete lack of a record in public office.

"I think I know more about catching m (crooks in public office) than my ponent because I followed eight years magnificent Republican rascality in Illis," he said.

"What's more, I've learned by actual exience how to use an ax for misconduct, I've used it on my own party men hout fear, favor or hesitation."

Stevenson swung back with a punch at nhower's insinuations against him as individual.

"Frankly," he said, "I resent the charges t imply that either my honesty or my elity to the public trust would be dimined by election to an office I revere."

"I had not expected this from the gen-l," he observed tartly, and continued, will not repay him in kind."

To the roars of the crowd, Stevenson k a sharp look at the record of the Reblican party and commented:

"You'll forgive me if I gag a little when publican politicians don the ill-fitting ntle of self-righteousness and deliver ier-than-thou sermons on morality.

"I've read enough of our history to rember the shameful periods after previ- wars, the Civil War and the first orld War. In those periods the Republan party was in power. That fact does condone the revelations of recent cases faithlessness. And I don't condone them d never will, either in public life or prite."

Ridiculing the Eisenhower battle-cry at it was "time for a change," Stevenn asked bluntly, "A change to what"? had read the GOP platform, he said, d it was a pretty good "whodunit" but did not tell what kind of domestic or reign policy the Republicans proposed.

"You'll forgive me," he added, "if I am little cynical when I hear shouting the idest for a change the politicians who ve consistently opposed vital changes at ery turn as far back as most of us can member."

SEN. BREWSTER

Tinkers-to-Evers-to-Chance deal started when Brewster, head of the GOP Senate Campaign Committee, broke the rules with a $5000 campaign check handed to . . .

HENRY GRUNEWALD

. . . "The Dutchman," big fixer who served as the go-between. Grunewald says he in turn delivered the $5000 to be used in a notorious campaign to . . .

SEN. NIXON

The GOP vice-presidential candidate was slandering Helen Douglas to win 1950 election in California. Now Nixon admits being embarrassed by the whole deal.

Any War On Graft Must Start With Bribe-Giver

THE VAST majority of government officials are honest and faithful. They are careful with the public's money.

Their record merits no such insult as that hurled at them by Gen. Eisenhower when he began his attack on what he calls "Washington corruption."

Later his politically-wise lieutenants advised the general to soft-pedal his "top-to-bottom" accusation of corruption and the general finally did so.

Honest government employes, like all honest Americans, believe any official who isn't honest should be thrown out of his job. If he has taken bribes, he should be punished as the law provides.

A tax official who "fixes assessments for a crooked corporation while ordinary citizens sweat to pay their fair taxes, is unfaithful to his trust. If he does his "fixing" for fees, he should go to jail.

So should the officers of the crooked corporation who pay him fees and the bribes.

The general made no mention of the fact that there can never be a bribe-taker without a bribe-giver. And the bribe-giver is as guilty as the bribe-taker.

Fortune Magazine, which certainly cannot be labeled an organ of the Democratic party, put the corruption issue squarely.

"There is excellent evidence," said the magazine, "that the demand for venality exceeds the supply. Shocking numbers of American businessmen are quite prepared to bribe their way through Washington.

"The proportion of public officials who are open to bribes and to improper influence short of bribery is far lower than these businessmen tend to believe."

Gen. Eisenhower said nothing about these bribe-offering businessmen, many of whom are contributing large sums of his campaign treasury.

The general obviously overlooked this important fact: Any campaign against corruption must start with a campaign against corrupters.

One Mink Coat Vs. Wage Cheaters

How do these items stack up against one mink coat?

In the first three years of the federal wage-hour law, the government forced business firms to pay more than $16 million to 525,000 workers cheated out of the money due them.

One study in 1946 revealed that half the 40,000 firms inspected had violated the wage and hour law—that is, cheated their employes.

GOP Red-Faced In Maine Ruckus

Republican-dominated Maine, scene of GOP Vice-Presidential Candidate Nixon's major campaign efforts to date, was last week the scene of one of the worst political scandals of the decade.

A grand jury returned secret indictments charging graft in the Republican-controlled Liquor Commission and two of the top Republicans in the state, closely tied to Gov. Payne, the GOP's senatorial candidate, were arrested.

One of the by-products of the investigation was the sudden resignation of the Portland Press-Herald's chief editorial writer, also closely tied to the GOP top brass in Maine.

Gen. Eisenhower had no immediate comment on graft and corruption in Maine.

Bribe-Givers Rapped By CIO

CIO LEFT no doubts in the minds of the public as to where it stands on the matter of honesty and ethics.

At its 1951 Convention in New York, the CIO unanimously adopted a resolution, which reads, in part:

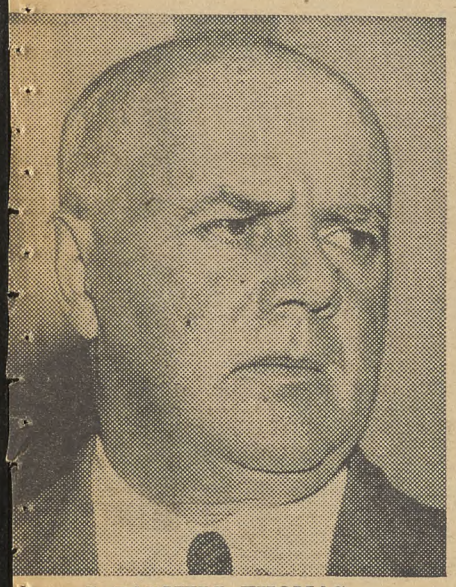
"We in the CIO, representing a cross-section of American workers, recognize that honesty is both a personal and a public matter. No organization, no statute can keep any single individual from an act of dishonesty; the decision must be the organization's own.

"We recognize, however, that for every bribe-taker, there is a bribe-giver; for every tax-fixer, there is a tax-evader; for every 'five percenter' in the nation's capital, there is a special interest seeking special favors; for every racketeer and gangster, there is an individual or corporation willing to use his service for their own ignoble ends or to knuckle under without moral stamina to illicit propositions.

"The CIO deplores corruption whether it be in government, in industry or in the labor movement itself.

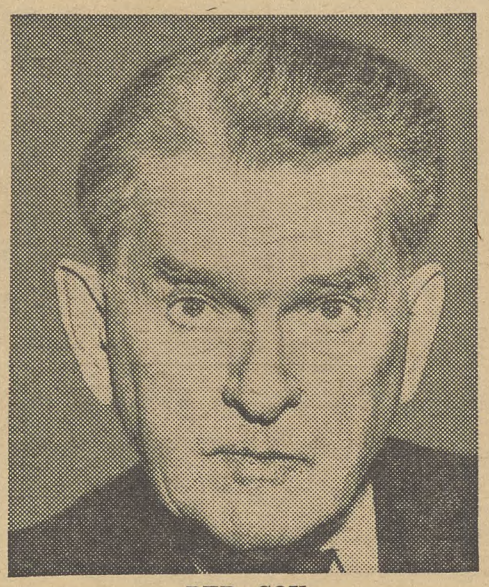
"We in the CIO are determined that our organization will remain clean, decent and honest.

"We call upon other elements in our American society to move with equal vigor against the racketeering or dishonest elements in American life, who seek to corrupt our population and to weaken our established position throughout the free world."



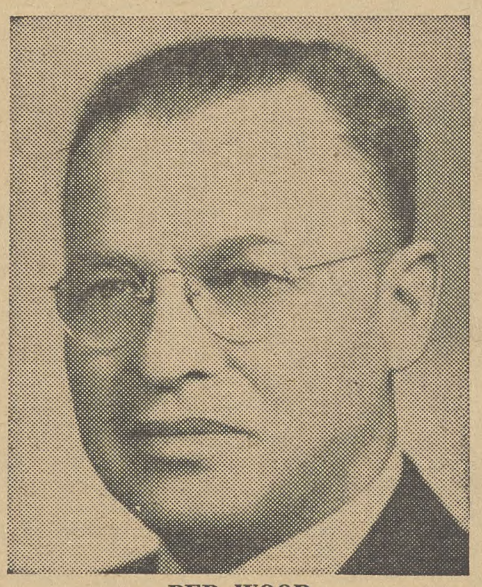
J. PARNELL THOMAS

w Jersey Republican who went to prison padding the payroll of his congressional ee. Fellow congressmen cheered him, pite his criminal conviction.



REP. COX

Georgia Dixiegop got $2500 from Albany, Ga., station WALD for services in obtaining an FCC license. This was a clear violation of federal criminal statutes.



REP. WOOD

Georgia Dixiegop who sponsored a bill to pay a Georgia family $10,000 damages for a mail truck accident. His law partner-secretary got $1000 out of the deal.

New York CIO Backs Cashmore For Senator

By MILTON PLUMB

THE BIGGEST convention in the history of the New York State CIO Council, held Sept. 4-6 in Buffalo, proved conclusively that New Yorkers take their politics seriously.

With the eyes of the state focused on their deliberations, 1000 delegates weighed the issues with full realization that their actions would speak for more than a million members of CIO unions in New York.

Despite unprecedented pressures from practically every political faction, the delegates refused to be stampeded and wound up the convention with virtual unanimity.

There were lively—and sometimes heated—floor battles throughout the gathering, which isn't surprising in view of the fact that the chief consideration was political action.

BUT every delegate who wanted the floor got a chance to say his piece in the best democratic tradition. After disputing groups had said what they wanted, it was found that the disagreements weren't fundamental and that timing and procedural considerations rather than basic issues were the only points in dispute.

That discovery—along with the conciliatory and peace-making efforts of Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, who was asked by the rival groups to intervene—brought quick agreement. And the so-called "split" in the convention, which some newspapers prematurely reported, wasn't even a pipe-dream.

The attention which debate on the two political action resolutions got in the press obscured the fact that actually the convention was turning out a record amount of work. Some 36 other resolutions were adopted, and four others were referred to the Executive Board for further consideration.

There was discussion on nearly all of them, despite the number considered. And added to this was a large amount of time-consuming convention business, including the election of new officers and a new executive board, plus the taking up of PAC collections averaging $5 from every delegate.

Finally, the delegates had two lengthy reports, one from the executive board and the other from Pres. Louis Hollander, to consider and act upon. Interlarded between the heavy three-day "business" program were major addresses by a dozen notables.

Although there was heated—but numerically insignificant—opposition to both political action resolutions, as far as practically all of the delegates were concerned only one issue was ever in meaningful dispute. That was the question of whether or not there should be a convention endorsement of a candidate for U. S. Senator from New York.

The other political action resolution—adopted with but one dissenting vote and one delegate recorded as not voting—gave the convention's approximately 998 other votes by acclamation to an endorsement pledging "wholehearted" support to Adlai E. Stevenson and John Sparkman for President and Vice President.

New York State political considerations gave the senatorial endorsement resolution its controversial nature. Actually, the question in dispute was never one as to whether John Cashmore, Brooklyn Borough president and nominee of the Democratic party, deserved endorsement on his Fair Deal program.

The issue was rather one of procedure and timing. Many delegates, while favoring Cashmore over all other nominees, felt that it would be better to refer the matter to the Executive Board in order to give it a chance to confer with the heads of CIO international unions and Cashmore before an endorsement was made.

Other supporters of Cashmore were calling for an immediate convention endorsement.

PRES. Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers, head of the New York City CIO Council, led the latter group. He contended that a failure to endorse at the convention might give "aid and comfort" to the Republicans.

While press accounts tried to work this simple disagreement over strategy into the appearance of a "split" in the state CIO, Hollander and Quill and other leaders of the disagreeing factions were busy working out a "unity" resolution. The latter carried with but 18 dissenting votes.

"The endorsements of candidates for public office by the New York State CIO are not paper endorsements; they are firm resolves which are translated into vigorous and effective action by the members and affiliates of the CIO in New York State," the resolution declared. It instructed the executive board to meet "together with presidents and directors of CIO international unions and regional CIO directors and make a decision."

"The decision of this convention thus to postpone the matter of endorsement is not to be considered a reflection on the qualifications of any candidate," the convention added. "It is in keeping with our consistent practice of acting only after thorough consideration in matters of vital concern to the people of our state."

With that all significant opposition from those wanting an immediate endorsement disappeared. The 18 votes against the resolution were made up largely of non-Cashmore supporters,

ONLY the entire delegation from Local 140 of the CIO Furniture Workers abstained from voting.

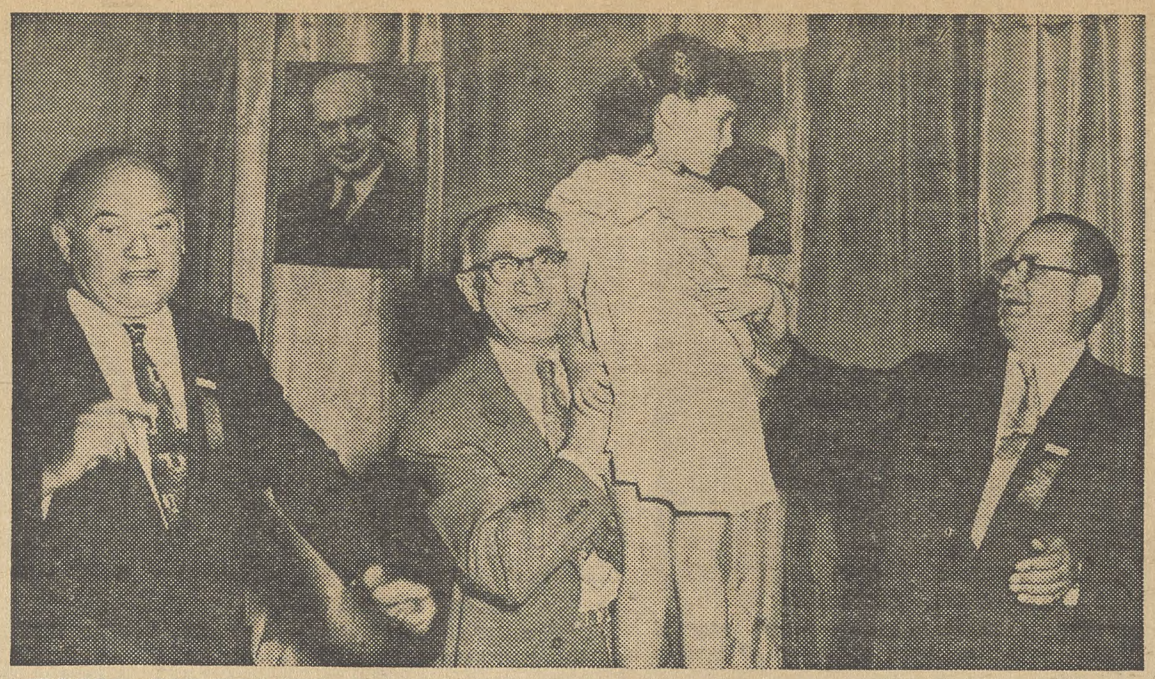
Hollander, whom the press had represented as being opposed to Cashmore's endorsement, then took the floor on a matter of personal privilege.

"I have known John Cashmore intimately for more than 20 years," he said. "His labor record is as good as we can expect from any public servant in this country. I hope—and I prophesy—that he will be endorsed by the CIO."

He added: "The question was not whether he had a good labor record but rather one of giving our members outside of New York City more time to get information about his record. Our convention has wisely done that."

Hollander's prediction came true last Tuesday. Acting in accordance with convention instructions the executive board met and gave the unqualified endorsement of the New York State CIO to Cashmore.

Only two international unions voted against the endorsement. They are the Utility Workers, who later endorsed Sen. Ives, GOP candidate for reelection, and the Rubber Workers. The Newspaper Guild abstained from voting.



"JUNIOR DELEGATE" Nancine Rubenstein's 25c led off donations to PAC averaging $5 from each New York CIO convention delegate. She's being introduced by Pres. Hollander, Delegate William Rabinowitz and Sec.-Treas. Garno.

Hollander, Garno Got A Big Hand

Louis Hollander and Harold J. Garno were named to their tenth straight one-year terms as president and secretary-treasurer of the New York State CIO Council at its 13th annual convention in Buffalo. Each was elected by a unanimous vote, followed by five-minute ovations.

The strong backing given to the council's administration was also reflected in the fact that 30 of the 33-man Executive Board were re-elected for another term. New members are John Hunt, National Maritime Union; Joseph McCarthy, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers, and Harold Staples, Auto Workers.

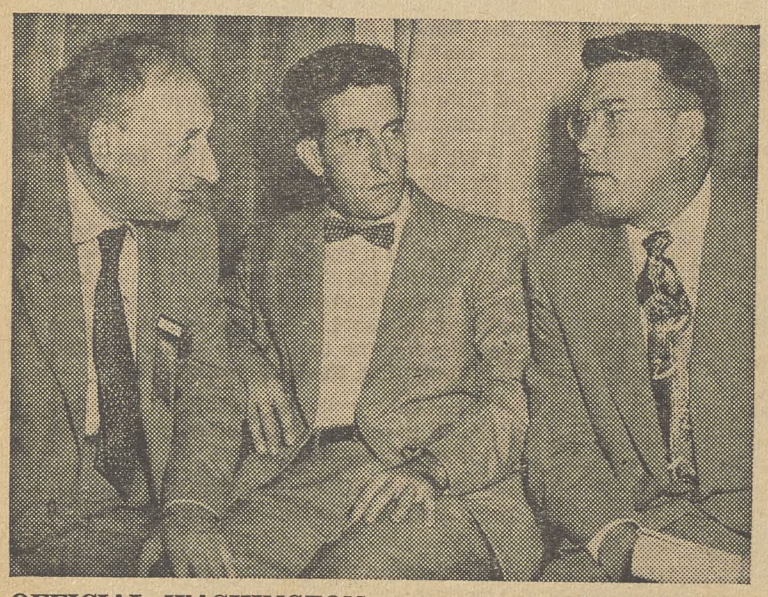
Haywood Warns Gains Of New Deal Can Be Lost

THE NEW Deal and the Fair Deal have brought the American people many benefits, such as social security, pensions and better wages, but "all of those things can be taken from you," CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood warned in a major address to the New York State CIO convention.

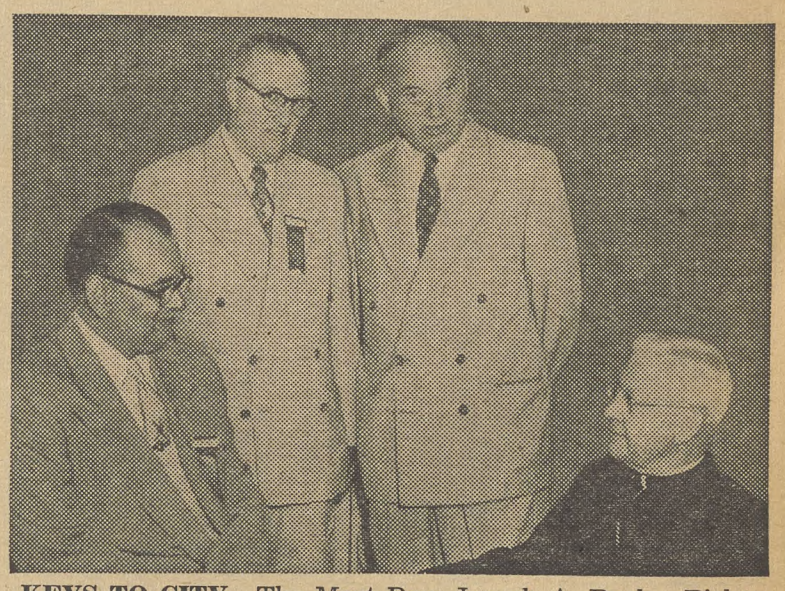
His call to "devote all of our time to political action" during the next two months was repeated for emphasis in addresses by Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers, Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers, and Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Michael Mann, CIO regional director in New York City, who formerly worked closely with Gov. Stevenson in Illinois during the Cicero race riots, praised his civil rights record.

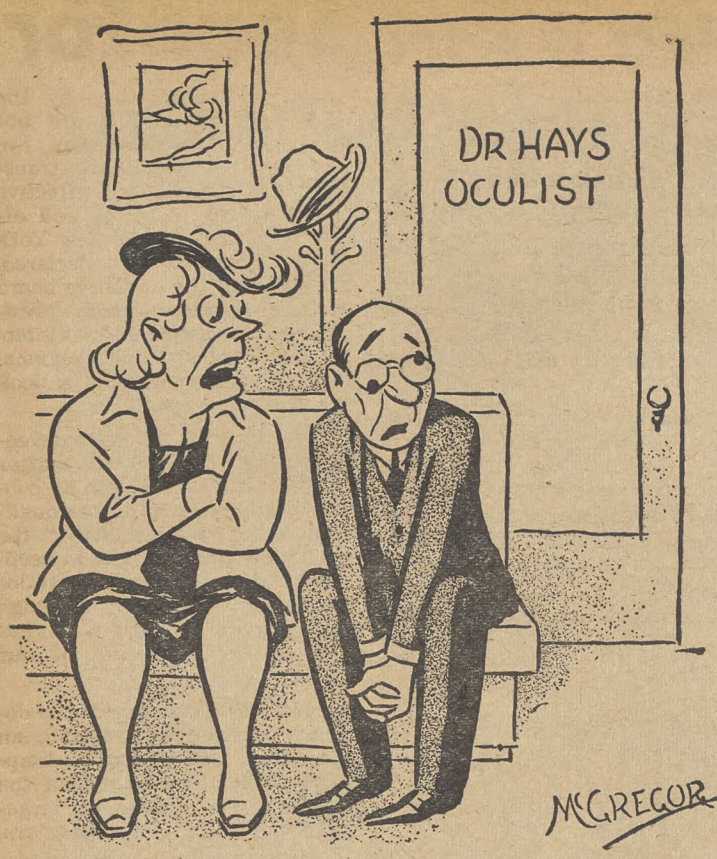
"Within 24 hours after the CIO asked the Governor to call out the militia, soldiers were marching in the streets of Cicero to protect human rights," Mann declared. "No one is ever going to criticize Adlai Stevenson's civil rights record in my presence and get away unanswered."



OFFICIAL WASHINGTON was represented at the convention by Assistant Sec. of Labor Robert T. Creasey (right), here conferring with Sec.-Treas. Abe Miller of CIO Clothing Workers N. Y. Joint Board and John H. Lotz, president of Local 150, CIO Communications Workers.



KEYS TO CITY—The Most Rev. Joseph A. Burke, Bishop of Buffalo (right), and Pres. Hugh Thompson of Greater Buffalo IUC (second from left) welcomed delegates to one of the "most unionized" cities in the U. S. Eight out of every 10 Buffalo workers belong to a union.



"Nobody But A Fool Would Try To Watch Television And Read At The Same Time."

Truman Names Board For Study Of Immigration Laws

PRES. TRUMAN has re-emphasized his dissatisfaction with the McCarran-Walter immigration law by setting up a seven-man commission to review the nation's immigration and naturalization laws.

The present law, which retains discriminatory immigration quotas and which CIO vigorously condemned, was passed over the President's veto.

He assigned the new committee the chore of considering "the effect of our immigration laws and their administration, including the national origin quota system, on the conduct of the foreign policies of the United States."

The committee will report next Jan. 1, with proposals for legislation or administrative action.

His action was hailed as "a constructive step toward the liberalization and improvement" of the present law by two leaders in the fight against the McCarran Act, Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) and Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.).

They charged the present quota system for admitting immigrants contains "inequities which . . . prevent a balanced and fruitful flow of new immigrants to our country."

In his statement announcing formation of the commission, Truman referred to the plight of disabled persons, refugees from behind the Iron Curtain and victims of overpopulation in a plea for United States relief action which would be in keeping with humanitarianism, national interest and tradition.

He named Philip B. Perlman, who recently retired as U.S. Solicitor General, to head the commission.

Public Housing Occupants Get Break In Co-op

WOULD YOU like a one bedroom home for $2352 or a three bedroom home for $3920, with monthly payments amounting to between $30 and $38?

That's just what 1000 new homeowners in the Pennypack Woods Home Ownership Association obtained in Philadelphia last month, thanks to CIO proposals that the government be permitted to sell mutual war housing projects to tenants at cost.

The section authorizing such sale was written into the Housing Act of 1950 by Sen. Sparkman (D. Ala.). Everybody gains by the transaction, since the government recovers its investment and is relieved of the continuing costs of administering the war housing.

The real estate lobby, however, has bitterly fought such sales, preferring to have the war housing units torn down instead. This is the first time that a development in any major city has been taken over. Taxpayers will get back $3.2 million invested in the development.

Give A Buck To PAC

Fowler Gets Defense Post

PRESIDENT TRUMAN last week appointed Henry H. Fowler to be defense mobilizer.

Fowler has previously been chief of the Defense Production Administration and the National Production Authority. He succeeds John R. Steelman, presidential assistant, who temporarily served as defense mobilizer following the resignation of Charles E. Wilson last spring.

Fowler, a Washington attorney with a long record of government "trouble-shooting," was sworn in immediately.

In announcing his appointment, the President said that in the period ahead "there must be no let down" in the national effort to achieve defense production goals.

Defense Program Backed—

'Yellow Dog' Contracts Target Of British Unions

By BETTY HUMPHREYS
Special Correspondent

MARGATE, England—The Trades Union Congress, British counterpart of CIO, has just wound up its 84th annual conference. For a week, more than 900 delegates shaped policy to guide 183 unions and their eight million members for the coming year.

The TUC is a body of tremendous power in British economic and political life. Backbone of the Labor Party, its agenda, proceedings and decisions reflect the responsibility of its member unions.

Major decisions of the congress were:

- Support of Britain's rearmament program by approximately a 5-to-1 vote.
- Adoption of a wage policy—recognizing the nation's long economic difficulties — of restraint in future wage negotiations, yet opposition to any attempts to "restrict justifiable wage increases" in certain low-paid industries.
- Adoption of a strong program to defeat "yellow dog" contracts —legal in Britain—and barring employment of union members.
- Defeat of a series of Communist-line resolutions on international affairs and of all Communists and fellow travelers running for the TUC's 36-member General Council.
- Adoption of a program for further nationalization of British industry—which would depend upon a return of the Labor Party to office—and of opposition to denationalization programs begun by Winston Churchill's Conservative government.
- Approval of a program for increasing British trade with Russia and Soviet satellites.

Despite approval of this motion, the small Communist section was consistently and overwhelmingly voted down in their attempts to push through other propaganda motions containing all the current party-line gimmicks which are well known to American unionists. These proposals were defeated by margins of 5-to-1 to 6-to-1, while the principal Communist candidate for the TUC General Council, Arthur Horner, Mine Workers secretary, lost by more than four million votes.

Supporters of the wage policy adopted by the TUC argued that it would protect the interest of union members and, at the same time, help level-off climbing costs and prices.

Pres. Arthur Deakin emphasized that the only answer to how to get higher wages without a change in prices is to increase the productivity of British industry.

A particularly hot issue at the TUC this year was the problem of the yellow dog contract. Unlike the U. S., there is no law in Britain outlawing this form of employer obstruction.

Although there are not many cases of workers forced to sign non-union pledges, a strike recently broke out in Scotland when a publisher fired a worker who was secretly a union member.

The TUC is determined to clear up the whole issue. Delegates voted to send representatives to confer with Prime Minister Churchill and the Minister of Labor.

Deakin, who is also General Secretary of the 1.3 million member Transport & General Workers Union, attacked this anti-union attitude and supported the principle of the closed shop.

"We challenge the suggestion that workers should be free to join a union or stay outside," he said, "and shall continue to assert with the utmost vigor the right of trade unionists to say whether or not they will work alongside non-unionists."

The TUC also condemned attempts to set up company unions for the purpose of weakening legitimate trade unions and wrecking established bargaining machinery.

Almost a whole day was spent on problems of social insurance and industrial welfare. A series of motions was carried which called for improved safety measures for workers, an industrial health service and increased pensions.

Strong support was also expressed for free trade unions in other countries.

The TUC General Council was mandated to protest to Prime Minister Malan of South Africa on arrests of trade unionists. And financial support was approved for French and Italian trade unionists in their fight against Communist domination.

A lengthy debate on the government policy of rearmament resulted in an overwhelming vote of approval. Majority speakers called rearmament essential to the security of the country and the preservation of the freedoms the trade union movement has fought for and won.

Although more money on arms means a lower standard of living for the worker in Britain, the TUC statement says that the choice is not between rearmament and living standards, but between rearmament and the constant fear of aggression.

TUC Sees Winnie On Scab Shop

LONDON—Top leaders of the Trades Union Congress visited Prime Minister Churchill last week to enlist his aid in their fight against a printing plant in Dundee, Scotland, which refuses to hire union members.

Churchill told the TUC delegation that the company had written to him agreeing to stop requiring workers to sign "yellow dog" contracts—agreements not to join a union. However, the letter has said "this does not imply recognition of the unions."

Churchill told the TUC delegation that Britain is a signatory to an agreement of the Intl. Labor Organization, which guarantees the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively.
—(LPA)

'Hear, Hear' TUC Meeting Was Relatively Sedate

"HEAR, HEAR"—that's about as enthusiastic as delegates get at conferences of the British Trade Union Congress.

There are no demonstrations, only occasional applause and the most violent reactions are saved for speakers who run over their five or seven-minute time limit.

Even Vincent Tewson, TUC general secretary, was shouted down for running one minute overtime.

But the general tone of a TUC meeting is one of hearing all sides. And there were rarely more than a few seats empty through the whole week of sessions.

Particularly impressive is the high standard of speeches and debate. Great emphasis is laid on the ability to speak clearly, to the point and dramatically.

The agenda centers around the annual report which is taken paragraph by paragraph throughout the five-day period. Resolutions are inserted as the appropriate section comes up for approval.

Although hundreds of resolutions are sent in by affiliated unions, a staff compositing procedure narrows the field down to about 70.

TUC even has difficulty getting through this number inside a week. All issues left over at the end of a day are dropped and are considered only if there is time left at the end of the convention week.

Bridges Loses On Appeal

THE 1950 perjury-conspiracy conviction of Harry Bridges was upheld last week by a federal appeals court in San Francisco.

Bridges was convicted of falsely swearing he was not a member of the Communist party when he obtained his U. S. citizenship papers in 1945.

A three-judge panel also unanimously upheld the five-year sentence imposed on the president of the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. The union was expelled from CIO because of Communist domination.

Bridges, who is free on $25,000 bail, announced he would appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. Two of his aides, Henry Schmidt and J. R. Robertson, were also convicted of helping Bridges become naturalized through fraud. Their convictions were likewise upheld.

Fulbright Gimmicks—

Textile Operators Stall Wage Case

SOUTHERN textile manufacturers last week trotted out their legal experts with orders to stall and delay a minimum wage increase in plants having government contracts.

As hearings opened in Washington on CIO Textile Workers' proposals to increase minimum wage levels from the current 87c to $1.135 an hour, the industry's legal battery began tossing technical questions at a rapid clip.

They were aided in their delaying tactics by gimmicks written into the Walsh-Healey public contracts act by the 82d Congress. The new devices were inserted into the act through the Fulbright amendments to the Defense Production Act.

THE real purpose of the amendments was being demonstrated for the first time. They require that all determinations by the Secretary of Labor, who sets minimum wages in plants holding government contracts, be subject to the Administrative Procedures Act. The purpose of this is to make it much easier for employers to contest a minimum rate in the courts.

The current hearings result from a petition filed last January by the TWUA-CIO. The petition requested the establishment of a minimum wage of $1.135 for the general textile industry and the incorporation of a 1c cost-of-living escalator clause in such contracts.

Testifying in favor of the increase, Solmon Barkin, TWUA research director, pointed out that its contracts have "formed the prevailing pattern of wage adjustments in the textile industry for the past several years."

"It is in the public interest," he said, "as well as in the interest of the large majority of workers and employers in the industry that the union's wage scale shall continue to serve as the basis for the determination of the minimum wage under the Public Contracts law."

"Any other course," Barkin added, "would be contrary to the purpose of the act, which is to prevent government orders from going to those employers who fail to live up to the established wage standards in their industry."

The union presented documented evidence to prove the present 87c minimum is obsolete and not high enough to protect workers against "wage-chiselers." It was set in July 1948 when 87c was the prevailing minimum rate in the South. But, the union pointed out, there have been three general wage increases in the South and a fourth is now under way.

Noting that the cost-of-living escalator formula is now in effect in a majority of the organized mills in the industry, the TWUA added:

"Inasmuch as any minimum wage determination would shortly be made obsolete because of the operation of the escalator clause in the union's agreement, it is appropriate to make provision for automatic revision of the prevailing minimum wage."

TWUA Names AFL Foe In Libel Case

TOP NATIONAL officers of the CIO Textile Workers have filed a $200,000 libel suit against officers and staff members of the AFL dual union, the United Textile Workers.

The action grows out of the bitter fight between the two organizations which was touched off last May, when George Baldanzi, then executive vice president of the TWUA, made an unsuccessful bid for the presidency. After his defeat he bolted to the AFL group, was named organization director, and attempted to spearhead a secession movement from the TWUA.

The suit was filed in Bristol County Superior Court, New Bedford, Mass. It is based on a pamphlet distributed by UTW representatives at TWUA plants in New Bedford, and widely circulated in other textile mills throughout the country.

In it, Pres. Emil Rieve of the TWUA is charged with misusing $25,000 in union funds. He and other TWUA officials are also charged with additional dishonesty.

The suit was filed on behalf of Rieve, Executive Vice Pres. Mariano S. Bishop and Sec.-Treas. William Pollock.

Defendants, in addition to Baldanzi, are Pres. Anthony Valente and Sec.-Treas. Lloyd Kleinert of the UTW, and seven UTW staff members who distributed the pamphlet in New Bedford.

Seward Appointed

Ralph T. Seward has been jointly named by the CIO Steelworkers and Bethlehem Steel Co. as impartial umpire in grievance arbitrations under the recently negotiated agreement. He comes from Washington, D. C.

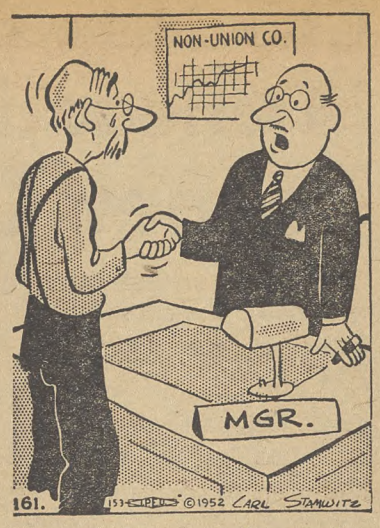
CIO Was Neutral In Gas, Coke Election Contest

A plea for united efforts by members and officers of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers in building their union was voiced by Allan S. Haywood at the recent Gas, Coke convention.

Incorrectly, The CIO News of Sept. 1 reported that Haywood, in an address before balloting on officers at the Chicago convention, had voiced support for former Pres. Martin Wagner and Vice Pres. Joseph R. Joy. The CIO remained neutral in the election.

Elwood Swisher was elected Gas, Coke president, defeating Wagner in a close vote, while Joy and Sec.-Treas. Cecil Martin were re-elected.

Haywood's pre-balloting address to the convention was in praise of organizing and collective bargaining gains won by the GC&CW, while after the election of officers both Wagner and Haywood urged closing the ranks and building the union.



"Sorry to let you go after twenty years, Binks. Maybe you can find a union labor job with retirement benefits."

IUE Deadlocked As GE Pact Runs Out

By RAY HANSEN

THE GENERAL Electric Conference Board of the CIO Electrical Workers last week recommended that its contract with GE be terminated when the contract expires on Sept. 15.

Action was taken Sept. 5, after union negotiators had held their tenth fruitless negotiating session with the company. Management's economic proposals were termed "inadequate," and its proposed contract revisions "unacceptable."

The resolution recommending termination stated: "If a satisfactory agreement is not reached on or before Sept. 15, the Board recommends that the contract be terminated."

At the same time, another Conference Board meeting was set for Sept. 16 to decide "what ever action may be required." In the meantime the GE locals were urged to hold plant-gate and general membership meetings on the negotiations.

Negotiating sessions were continued last week, and federal mediation officials attended the meetings at the request of IUE Pres. James B. Carey.

The IUE-GE Board unanimously affirmed its support of their negotiators' seven-point program of demands. The seven-point program was formulated after GE made its first and only offer of a 5.76% wage increase.

However, if IUE had accepted that offer, Carey pointed out, it would have had to surrender its right to win for retired GE employes the $5 monthly increase in Social Security benefits recently voted by Congress.

In addition, GE employes would only get five paid holidays next year, instead of seven, because two holidays—Fourth of July and Memorial Day—fall on Saturday.

The seven-point IUE program is as follows:

- A two-year contract. Continuation of the cost-of-living and productivity increase principles, with a guarantee of a minimum raise of 10c to all workers each year.
- A yearly wage reopener "to assess and take account of special conditions."
- Guarantee of seven paid holidays.
- A modified union shop.
- GE should assume payment of the 2% contribution GE workers presently make into their pension plan. Workers would continue to contribute 2%, but it would be used to improve other phases of their health and welfare program.
- Improvement of the incentive system to assure increased take-home pay for increased production.
- A joint company-union study on possible reinstitution of the profit-sharing plan which GE employes had up to 1948. The study should yield a report with recommendations for 1954 negotiations.

The Conference Board also unanimously adopted a "program of action" statement which directed all local officers to make sure that every GE worker understands the issues and the importance of the negotiations. It stated:

"We face the obstinate position of GE—that what it first offers is not only final, but it is the last word in wisdom and justice. Securing a change of attitude on the part of GE and insisting that collective bargaining means give-and-take until a contract is signed, is just as important for our future as the specific issues we deal with."

Urban League Meets—

McDonald Tells How USA Curbed Job Bias

TWO EXAMPLES of how the CIO Steelworkers is enforcing nondiscriminatory policies on the job in the steel mills were reported by David J. McDonald, USA-CIO secretary-treasurer, to the National Urban League's recent conference in Cleveland.

At one Ohio mill, when a group of white workers walked out when Negroes were hired, the steel union left them to "sweat it out." Five days later they returned and have been working with Negroes ever since, McDonald said.

In another mill — under the USA's constitutional nondiscrimination clause—the national union thwarted an effort to deprive Negroes of job classifications and wage rates which they deserved.

McDonald also reported this example of improved race relations in the Southern steel industry. A meeting of USA Texas locals—at which 90% of the delegates were white workers—elected James Ross, a Negro Steelworker, to the union's Intl. Wage Policy Committee.

The conference of the Urban League—a Negro, labor, employer-supported group which seeks to widen job opportunities for workers in minority groups—also got a report on the high economic cost of job discrimination.

Because of poor wages paid generally to unorganized Negro workers, the U. S. is denied 10% of its production potential and $9 to $12 billion annually in consumer purchases. The estimate came from Elmer L. Lindseth, president of a Cleveland utility.

"We cannot now afford—and never could afford—the price we pay for race prejudice," Lindseth said, according to a Labor Press Associated report.

The effectiveness of fair employment practices legislation as a "very useful tool" in reducing job bias was cited by Winthrop Rockefeller at the Urban League meeting.

Rockefeller also charged that the Navy — despite Pres. Truman's nonsegregation order to the military services—is permitting Jim Crow hiring bias against Negro civilian workers on some Navy jobs. He also charged the Veterans Administration and other federal agencies with continuing discriminatory hiring practices in some cities in the South.

Stone Workers Strike 12 Plants

About 1700 members of the CIO Stone and Allied Products Workers went on strike last week in 12 plants of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. when the firm refused to put into effect a wage increase approved by the Wage Stabilization Board.

The company makes refractory brick for lining the furnaces in which steel is made, and is trying to get a price boost to offset a package pay increase of about 23c an hour. Plants affected are at Pittsburgh, Clearfield, Wallaceton, Barrett and Retort, Pa.; Portsmouth, O., Cape May, N. J., and Oxford, Ala.

Tune In 'Issues Of The Day' 11 Cities Air CIO-TV Series

CIO MEMBERS in 11 cities can keep up with the important issues on their television sets by tuning to the CIO's new TV series, "Issues of the Day." Following is the program schedule:

City	Station	Day	Hour
Ames	WOI-TV	Tuesday	9:30 p.m.
Boston	WBZ-TV	Saturday	check papers
Chicago	WBKB-TV	Tuesday	10:45 p.m.
Cincinnati	WCPO-TV	Sunday	1:00 p.m.
Columbus	WTVN-TV	Wednesday	6:30 p.m.
Davenport	WOC-TV	Thursday	9:15 p.m.
Dayton	WHIO-TV	Wednesday	10:15 p.m.
Huntington	WSAZ-TV	Sunday	2:15 p.m.
Indianapolis	WFBM-TV	Sunday	5:00 p.m.
Minneapolis	WCTN-TV	Sunday	1:00 p.m.
Philadelphia	WFIL-TV	Thursday	6:45 p.m.

Give A Buck To PAC

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

FROM LOS ANGELES last week I proceeded to Buffalo, N. Y., where I addressed the 13th annual convention of our fine New York State CIO Council. In my remarks I emphasized the necessity for united political action at this time in pursuit of CIO's legislative goals.

The convention had its division as to the timing of an endorsement of a senatorial candidate. This led the press, which frequently misinterprets such differences, to indulge in a great deal of speculation as to what was going to happen.

A conference with Mike Quill, president of the Transport Workers and of the New York City CIO Council; Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO Council, and myself was followed by a healthy understanding reached by convention delegates. Maintaining CIO unity, the convention endorsed Gov. Adlai Stevenson for president and Sen. John Sparkman for vice-president.

As a practical demonstration of CIO determination to win this important national election, every delegate voluntarily contributed $5 to PAC.

★

THE FOLLOWING Tuesday, Sept. 9, a conference of international representatives of affiliated unions, officers and executive board members of the New York State Council was held in New York City. I attended at the request of the presidents of the New York City and New York State CIO Councils.

Spirited and healthy discussion took place at this meeting, ending in a substantial majority vote in support of the candidacy of John Cashmore, Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate.

The actions of the convention and of this special conference demonstrate once again that our CIO unions can differ on details and yet resolve their differences and emerge united, because they are basically united. Our conference adjourned on a high plane.

As the political campaign is getting under way, it is more important than ever for our people to lend their full support in the highly important tasks of securing a full registration and, later, a heavy vote. It is absolutely essential that we contribute to PAC in order to defend the gains made in recent years and go on to even greater advances.

The forces of reaction are exerting every effort to thwart the legitimate, progressive hopes of the American people. Seventy-five per cent of the American press is supporting the Republican candidates for the two highest national political offices.

★

FOR US in the labor movement there can be no let-up. We have learned to fight for what we need and want. Ours has been a long, hard struggle. We can not afford now to become complacent; we must not delude ourselves into believing that the difficult days are all behind us.

We believe in the common man; we believe that all men, women and children have an inherent right to peace, security and happiness. Believing this, our cause is right and our fight just.

The hate-mongers and the scare-mongers are on the march in this campaign. As I said in Los Angeles, "Where was Nixon when we in the labor movement were taking on the Commies?" His record on labor and human rights is 100% against us.

It is interesting to observe the Republican presidential candidate embracing, at least verbally, those things we know to be New Deal and Fair Deal accomplishments. Let us not forget that those gains were not attained by any middle of the road program. They were won, in the only way they can be won, through a program of progress and determination. Let's keep going, united, in the fight for human progress.

★

REG. DIR. Nicholas Dragon reports a 12 to 1 United Packinghouse Worker-CIO election victory at the Mathieson Chemical Corp. Fertilizer Div., Phoenix, Ariz. UPWA Rep. Floyd Harris was in charge of the election campaign, assisted by CIO Field Rep. H. L. McNamara.

State Dir. Carey Haigler reports two consent agreements in Alabama: Marine Engineers Beneficial Association-CIO with the Warrior and Gulf Navigation Co., Mobile, and the Shipbuilding Workers-CIO with J. B. Yukers Cafeteria, Mobile.

Vice Pres. Claude Ballard of the CIO Woodworkers, reports winning a run-off election at Walker & Sons Logging Co., Eureka, Calif. IWA-CIO garnered 42 votes; no union, 15. Organizers William Baker, Kenneth McKee and Leonard Simmons worked on this campaign.

★

REG. DIR. Michael Mann reports workers at the Erno Machine Co., Inc., White Plains, N. Y., gave 14 votes to IUE-CIO with 1 vote for no union.

John Yancey, assistant chairman of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee, reports another election victory in Chicago. Univ. of Illinois Medical Center workers, in a 66 to 20 vote, rebuffed the latest of a series of attempted raids by the AFL Building Service union.

Intl. Rep. Pat Quinn of the CIO Textile Workers reports the defeat of a rival textile union in a representation election at the Lowell Beachery Inc., St. Louis, Mo. TWUA-CIO received 60 votes, AFL 25.

Dir. John Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee and Sub. Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland report IWA-CIO has won a recent election in Memphis, Tenn. In a desperate effort to defeat CIO, the W. J. Young Mfg. Co., instituted a lay-off prior to the election, but it still went to CIO by a 7 to 4 majority. F. W. Dickinson, IWA-CIO representative, conducted the campaign.

CIO Hits Chicago Rent Hike, Minneapolis Saves Controls

A RENT BOOST of 10% faces tenants in the Chicago area under a recommendation made last week by the Chicago Rent Advisory Board, but a long fight dating back to 1949 for fair rent controls in Milwaukee seems to be approaching victory.

The fight against the powerful landlord lobby in these two cities highlights reports on the last-minute battle to save rent controls in many major cities throughout the country as the Sept. 30th deadline neared.

By last weekend, over 625 communities with a population of more than 20 million had acted to extend controls.

Minneapolis and Arlington County, Va., are among the most recent additions.

CHICAGO'S action, which still must be approved by the Rent Stabilizer, was taken in the absence of Robert Levin, CIO representative on the board. It was bitterly protested by Ellsworth Smith, secretary of the Chicago CIO Council, who wired ORS urging rejection. He pointed out no other city voting to extend rent controls had found such an increase justified.

Meanwhile, W. B. Taylor, CIO regional director in Kentucky, took the lead in urging the Louisville board of aldermen to extend rent controls in that rapidly expanding industrial city. He pointed out that the rental housing vacancy ratio there is already less than 1% and that a new plant of the General Electric Co. alone has announced its intention of hiring some 16,000 additional workers.

The 871,000 people of Milwaukee have had rent woes since 1949 when the Republican Legislature voted a state law allowing boosts up to 30% as a substitute for the Federal rent control law. The Wisconsin CIO Council challenged this law in the courts, and backed Mayor Zeidler's plea to former Gov. Rennebohm for relief.

AFTER the Republican governor rejected this appeal, rents in the city went through the roof. They are now the second highest in the U. S. on the Bureau of Labor Statistics rent index.

Chairman Walter P. Reuther of the CIO National Housing Committee tried to remedy this situation by asking the Critical Areas Committee to designate Milwaukee as a critical defense area, subject to federal rent control. Such action has just been taken.

Public hearings on the designation, which are required under the cumbersome rent control law, are scheduled for Oct. 10. They are all that now stand between the Rent Stabilizer and his authority to impose rent controls.

Fred Erchul, secretary of the Milwaukee County CIO Council, hailed the designation. "There is a definite need for controlled rents here," he declared.

The Democratic National Committee has called upon the Democratic Party's local organizations to "lead the way" in getting city governments to vote an extension. It declared that "Republican leadership and special interest groups have been working for years—over Democratic opposition—to kill rent controls."

Alcoa Plant Signs

An across-the-board wage increase of 10% and other contract benefits were won by 400 members of CIO Auto Workers Local 312 in a new contract at the Garwood, N. J., plant of Aluminum Co. of America.

State By State—

Deadlines Near For Voter Registration

You can't vote unless you are registered.

That means the final date for registration is just as important as Election Day itself. In some states, that date has already passed. But in most states, unregistered voters still have a chance to get in under the wire.

Here's the final registration calendar:

Sept.		
16	Miss.	registration closes
17	Mass.	registration opens
19	Mont.	registration closes
18	Md.	registration closes in Baltimore
24	Ohio	registration closes
24	N. J.	registration closes
29	Ariz.	registration closes
Oct.		
3	Mass.	registration closes
4	Md.	registration closes in Anne Arundel, Howard, Montgomery, Prince Georges and Washington C.
4	W. Va.	registration closes
4	N. M.	registration closes
4	Ore.	registration closes
4	La.	registration closes
4	Va.	registration closes
4	Nev.	registration closes
4	S. C.	registration closes
Oct.		
4	Wash.	registration closes
6	Ind.	registration closes
6	Ill.	registration closes
7	Md.	registration closes in all areas except those listed on Sept. 19 and Oct. 4
10	Mo.	precinct registration in Kansas City
11	Mo.	registration closes in St. Louis
11	Conn.	statewide registration
14	Kans.	registration closes in Kansas City, Wichita and Topeka
14	Mich.	registration closes
14	Minn.	registration closes
14	Tenn.	registration closes
18	Conn.	statewide registration
18	Wyo.	registration closes
20	Colo.	registration closes
22	Wisc.	registration closes
24	Kans.	registration closes for all except those listed on Oct. 14.
25	N. C.	registration closes
25	Okla.	registration closes
28	N. D.	registration closes
28	S. D.	registration closes
Nov.		
1	Idaho	registration closes
1	Iowa	registration closes in all but Des Moines

Top Officers Of Oil Union Unopposed

By RAY DAVIDSON

THE THREE top officers of CIO Oil Workers were renominated without opposition at the conclusion of the union's 22d annual convention in Philadelphia.

This was the first time in recent history that the OWIU convention adjourned leaving all three officers unopposed. Their names, along with names of candidates for executive council positions, will be submitted to the entire membership for election by referendum. Write-ins are permitted in this referendum.

Renominated without opposition were Pres. O. A. Knight, Vice Pres. B. J. Schafer and Sec.-Treas. T. M. McCormick.

THE convention unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing Adlai Stevenson for President and John Sparkman for Vice-President.

This was an unusual action for the Oil Workers, for only once before in history has the convention endorsed a presidential candidate, that during one of the races by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The Oil Workers are always enthusiastic supporters of PAC and follow PAC endorsements, the convention said, but this year they felt an endorsement of the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket would give added emphasis to the previous CIO endorsement.

The resolution said Stevenson would "fulfill his duties in such a way as to serve best the interests of the people and without attempting to do favors for any one particular group."

SPARKMAN has voted as a liberal "contrary to the general tide of change in Congress" and by his service on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has contributed much to world peace, the resolution added.

Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee, said the Republicans are offering the "same old cake" but with "different frosting" decorated by five stars—those of Eisenhower.

But, "if they succeed," he added, "we'll still have the same moldy cake."

The convention voted to increase per capita tax to the International from $1.40 to $1.45 monthly, effective Jan. 1.

Dues are set by the local unions, with a minimum of $2.50 and a maximum of $5 provided by the International constitution. This is unchanged from previous years.

Don't Shoot Your Wife!

Big Shots Told How To Cut Taxes In 10 Easy Lessons

IS YOUR WIFE spending too much of your hard-earned money? Don't shoot her. Just make her a creditor and save $10,000 on income taxes.

Have you tried incorporating yourself? Don't wait another day. You, too, can save thousands in taxes.

And don't work too hard during the day, because if you bring some of your work home nights or weekends, you can get another special tax deduction.

This is no gag. It is a serious report being distributed by Prentice-Hall, a big-wig in the financial publications world.

Prentice-Hall has just uncovered another six ways that big shots can trim down their income taxes, at the expense of the little folks.

In what it calls a "special alert," Prentice-Hall advises businessmen it can save them lots of tax money. It's not talking about "just the ordinary run-of-the-mill deductions which you've been taking all along," this outfit says.

It means "the EXTRA deductions that have been specially worked out to help both the individuals and companies."

Here are some of the gimmicks Prentice-Hall

brags about in its alert to big taxpayers:

- "On your coming tax return for 1952 you can get a substantial deduction for sums spent promoting business for 1953." *No worker need apply for this deduction.*
- "If you get dividends, don't make the costly error on your coming tax return of counting ALL of them as 'Taxable Income'." *Breaks our heart to think some of the big boys may have been paying taxes on dividends when they could have ducked the tax collector.*
- "One company head made his wife an $8500 creditor—protected her by a 25% share in his profits—and so far has apportioned to her $6900 one year, $7700 the next and $10,300 the next, all of which he has legitimately tax-deducted." *See, the little woman is really worth something after all.*
- "Are you incorporated? Then there's still time for you to obtain a larger tax-exemption for 1952 than the usual $25,000." *Most of us would settle for a $25,000 exemption, thank you.*
- "You may have overlooked the tax deduction you can get for dues . . . and expenses for Business Associations and luncheons." *We always knew they must pay those guys to sit through NAM luncheon speeches.*
- "Another one is this—and it's not widely known: if you find it difficult to finish up all your work at your place of business and bring work home to do evenings and week-ends, that can be set up so as to give you a new tax-deduction on your coming tax return." *Also gives you an excuse not to mow the lawn.*

Of course, workers' taxes come right out of their pay envelopes. They can't play little games with the tax collectors, but Prentice-Hall's customers do and make a good thing out of it.

Incidentally, professionally this isn't known as "tax evasion," which is illegal. It's called "tax avoidance." *The lawyers say it's legal, too.*

UAW Gains Double Victory In Aircraft Wage Case

9-15

MORE THAN 28,000 UAW-CIO members last week won a double-barreled victory over the North American Aviation Corp.

The Wage Stabilization Board okehed a 10c an hour general wage increase recommended by a presidential arbitration panel, which also strengthened the union's case for wage parity between aircraft and auto plants.

Involved in the lengthy dispute are UAW Locals 887 and 1151 in Southern California and 927 in Columbus, Ohio.

The three-man panel, named by Pres. Truman, supported the union's contention on wage parity. It pointed out in detail that the differential in the wages of aircraft and auto workers has been continually increasing for some years, to the disfavor of the aircraft worker.

THE PANEL agreed the work was comparable and required similar skills.

For some time, the UAW has argued that the "gold-plated panhandlers" who run the aircraft plants on fat government contracts should not be allowed to hide their wage levels behind the wartime emergencies which cause that industry to boom.

Trying to justify their position, the companies argued all they should be expected to do was to meet wage patterns in the airframe industry, not in other comparable industries.

Following four days of testimony from union and company spokesmen, lengthy briefs were submitted. On the basis of the arguments and the briefs, the panel ruled the differential was inequitable. It recommended a wage increase of 10c an hour, providing a partial "down payment" on the differential.

The increase is retroactive to Apr. 28, 1952 and covers the members of Local 1151 in the Fresno plant, recently organized by the UAW.

Truman named the panel when a strike deadline of last June drew near. Both parties agreed to accept the panel's decision on wages, following the company's assurance all other details at issue would be settled favorably.

UAW Vice-Pres. John Livingston, director of the union's national aircraft department, headed the union team presenting the wage case to the panel in California.

Commenting on the award, Livingston said while the wage increase does not "measure up to what is needed to eliminate the differential between aircraft and auto, it is certainly a step in the right direction."

"Of great importance," he added, "is the fact that the airframe company's usual resistance to a comparison with the auto plants did not impress the panel. The panel's report will help us clear the way to bring the high levels that the UAW-CIO has developed in the auto plants to the workers in aircraft plants."

Union Aide Kidnapped In Textile Walkout

A CIO TEXTILE Workers organizer was kidnapped last week in Middleburg, Pa., and police refused to arrest the kidnappers.

William Zweiffle was locked overnight in an idle textile mill, after threats of a beating and other violence, but was later released unharmed.

Local police refused to arrest his attackers, declaring themselves "neutrals." The sheriff and state police claimed they had no authority to deal with kidnapping.

The violence resulted from a strike of 500 Plaza Co. rayon weavers at Beavertown and Selinsgrove, Pa. The Middleburg mill is idle, because of the strike of workers who recently voted for the TWUA-CIO.

Zweiffle was called to Middleburg by a pro-company committee which demanded the union "cease interfering with their right to work." In a carefully staged demonstration, reminiscent of the beating and kidnapping of other CIO organizers in past years, the group threatened Zweiffle.

Later they locked him in the idle Plaza mill in the hope he would call off the strike and leave the county. When he was released, Zweiffle immediately sought police action, in vain.

Sol Stetin, TWUA State director, and Harry Boyer, Pennsylvania State CIO president, have taken the matter up with Gov. Fine and the State Attorney General but are still awaiting action.

TWUA OFFICIALS said the strike occurred when the company stalled on contract negotiations. Substandard wages and working conditions in the Plaza chain brought about organization of the mills. The workers are still out, determined to obtain treatment and pay scales matching those in nearby organized mills.

After the kidnapping, Stetin called a public mass meeting in Middleburg to discuss the strike issues. In attendance were the sheriff, state and local police and town officials.

Stetin reported considerable booing from a small group of Plaza employes when the meeting started, but when 300 townspeople arrived a little later, the meeting quieted down.

Stetin and his staff explained the policies of the TWUA and the CIO and the strike issues. He riddled the Plaza company's printed propaganda, designed to convey the impression that both CIO and TWUA were Communist-dominated, and won a careful hearing from the audience.

Both the TWUA and the State CIO are pledged to press charges against Zweiffle's attackers. Several Middleburg lawyers, consulted by the union, have so far refused to represent the union.

CIO Teachers Get Backing

THE NEW York City Teachers Organizing Committee last week received a man's-sized pat on the back from the New York State CIO.

That organization, at its Buffalo convention, adopted a resolution welcoming "the establishment of an idealistic, anti-fascist, anti-Communist union of teachers."

Recognizing the No. 1 problem of teachers — low wages — the State CIO called for "a single salary schedule for New York City teachers of $4000 to $8000 in 10 annual steps."

The co-chairmen of the Teachers Organizing Committee, part of the CIO Government and Civic Employees, hailed adoption of the resolution.

Albert Sayer and Daniel Gunsher said, "passage of this resolution by the CIO's State body means that one million organized CIO workers are behind our salary campaign."

Speedup Brings Strike By UAW

A speedup at the Metuchen, N. J., plant of Lincoln-Mercury last week resulted in the first authorized strike at that plant, which went into operation in 1948.

Some 1800 CIO Auto Workers walked out after a five-hour conference failed to settle the speedup dispute.

FTC Whacks Fluffium As Big Ad Drive Goes Pfft

THE ONLY Fluffium in Fluffium was in its ads, said the Federal Trade Commission last week as it branded Fluffium ads "grossly exaggerated, false and misleading."

According to the FTC, Henry A. Dreer, Inc., of Philadelphia, which makes the liquid soil conditioner, made these false claims:

Fluffium will condition 1500 feet of soil to a depth of three to five inches by sprinkling or spraying thereon one gallon diluted with water.

It will condition as much soil as peat moss at one-eighth the cost.

It is not necessary to work Fluffium into the soil to be effective.

It keeps soil conditioned indefinitely and provides more coverage for less money than all other soil conditioners.

All the claims are false, said the FTC, and anyway, it added, other soil conditioners will provide as much or more coverage for the same or less money.

Gadzooks

The French are having trouble with the contents of the market basket on which their cost of living index is based.

Last week French labor suggested to the government that tennis balls be replaced by cauliflower.

Give A Buck To PAC

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV · WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 22, 1952 · 82 · No. 38

Senate Meat-Ax Class Faces Voters' Verdict

WHAT KIND of a Senate will take over next year?

Will it be controlled by Republicans or Democrats?

Will the meat-ax "Class of 1946" continue in power or be replaced?

These are vital questions which the voters in 33 states will decide on Nov. 4. Overshadowed by the publicity of the presidential campaign, these senatorial races are nonetheless of extreme importance.

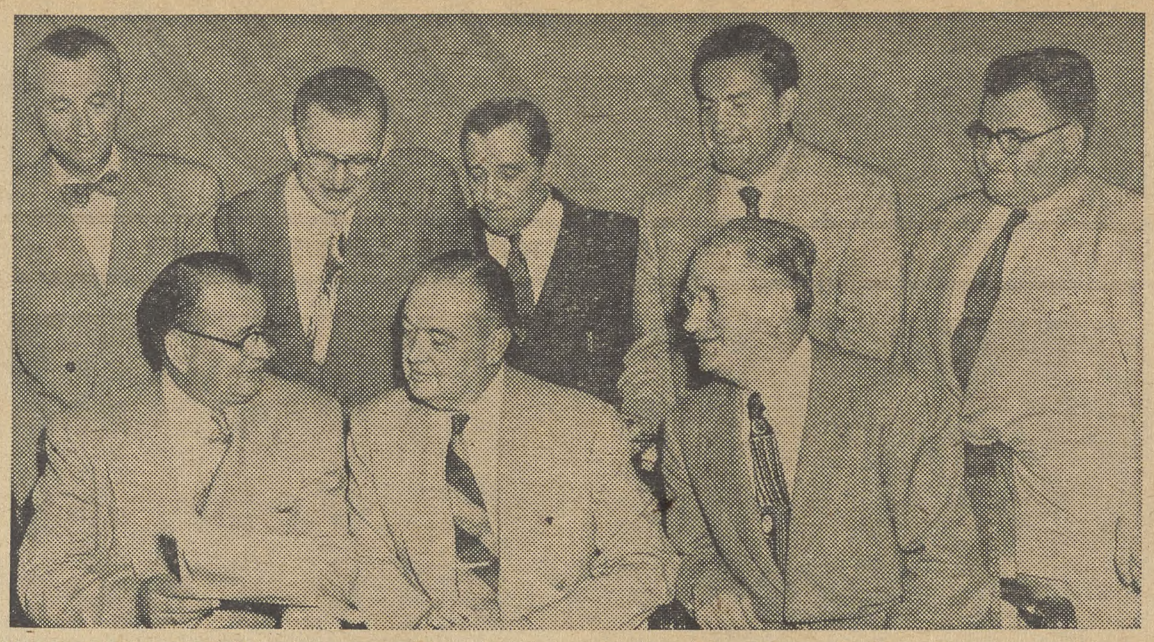
On their outcome depends the future of liberal legislation.

As the November election draws near, three hard political facts bear repeating:

- No matter who the next President is, he can't pass a single law.
- Just a few more dependable liberal votes in the 81st Congress would have meant passage of the Fair Deal program the voters demanded in 1948 when they elected Harry Truman.
- A small vote means the election of reactionaries and doom to liberal proposals.

The first two points need no argument. Obviously a President can suggest, inspire and work for certain legislation, but in the final analysis he is dependent upon the complexion of the Congress.

With a friendly Congress, a President can translate campaign pledges into law. An unfriendly Congress can lick all his proposals.



NEW YORK CIO Council reported endorsement of John Cashmore, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator (seated, center). In group (seated) are State CIO Sec.-Treas. Harold J. Garno and Vincent La Capria, Clothing Workers, and (standing, from left) Fileno DeNovellis, Shoe Workers; Samuel Lowenthal, Retail-Wholesale; John A. White, Auto Workers; Edward P. Swayduck, Lithographers; and John J. Maurillo, CIO regional director for central New York State.

The second point is easily proven by checking the record of the 81st and 82nd Congresses. Liberal measures failed by slim margins and reactionary measures were adopted, in many cases by tiny majorities. It was an ideal setup for the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition.

The 1946 elections, which saw 13 reactionary Republicans winning Senate seats, proved workers suffer indefinitely when they fail to go to the polls in a single election.

In 1946, the key issue was the deliberately-inspired meat shortage. War-weary voters by the thousands stayed home. The "Class of 1946" was the result.

This year, these senators are facing the voters for the first time since their election. If the Republicans are to control the Senate again, the GOP must reelect them.

It is this fact, apologists for Gen. Eisenhower say, which caused him to abandon what he said were his principles and openly embrace candidates like Jenner of Indiana and McCarthy of Wisconsin, who represent all the general has said he abhorred.

They had led the unprincipled attack on Gen. George C. Marshall, the man Eisenhower reportedly reveres like a "second father." Jenner had called Marshall "a front man for traitors." McCarthy's slanderous lies had brought a new word into the language—"McCarthyism."

But Eisenhower wanted a GOP Congress so he backed these two as well as Cain of Washington, Malone of Nevada, Ecton of Montana, Watkins of Utah, Kem of Missouri, Bricker of Ohio and Martin of Pennsylvania.

All had voting records which would give the general the cold chills if he had a more detailed knowledge of civilian government. All had fought measures, both foreign and domestic, which Eisenhower was now proclaiming as Republican-party gospel.

For any presidential candidate, who campaigned to the tune that "it was time for a change," to expect support for a change from these senators was laughable. Their voting record (for details see The CIO News Voting Record) proved they were unalterably opposed to any change, unless it meant marching backward to the days of McKinley.

Not one of the nine had contributed a thing except opposition and scandal-mongering to the pressing issues of the day.

State By State, Here's Digest Of Important Senate Races

A KNIFE-EDGE margin of just one man is all that gives Democrats their present majority in the Senate.

The lineup now is 49 Democrats (many of them Dixiecrats) to 47 Republicans.

Thirty-five of the Senate seats are at stake in the 1952 elections. Of these, 14 now are Democratic and 21 are Republican.

Many of the key Senate races are in the big states, with some deciding popular and electoral votes. Here is a digest of some of the important Senate contests:

CONNECTICUT—Both Senators are running for reelection this year. Sen. Benton, a liberal Democrat and a fighting enemy of McCarthyism, is facing the other Connecticut Senator, just appointed by the state's Republican governor. Benton's opponent is William Purtell, with no legislative record, named in early September to fill the vacancy left by the death of Brian McMahon. The other race finds Prescott Bush, a Republican, pitted against Rep. Ribicoff, one of the strongest liberals in the House.

OHIO—Sen. Bricker, even more reactionary than Ohio's Sen. Taft, faces a tough opponent in Mike DiSalle, former price administrator. DiSalle, a former mayor of Toledo, is an all-out Fair Dealer, who is blasting away at Bricker's record of opposition to every piece of liberal legislation.

PENNSYLVANIA—Ed Martin, a political messenger boy for the old Pew machine, has a complete "wrong" record in the CIO News Voting Record for the 82d Congress. The Democratic nominee is Federal Judge Bard.

INDIANA—William Jenner, one of the GOP's most accomplished mud-slingers and least accomplished legislators, is seeking reelection with the blessing of Gen. Eisenhower. Indiana's Gov. Schricker, an early Stevenson supporter, is running against Jenner.

MICHIGAN—Popular, young Sen. Moody, ex-newspaperman named to succeed the late Sen. Vandenberg, is facing his first political test. His GOP opponent is Rep. Potter, who has a long record of support for reactionary legislation.

MASSACHUSETTS—The Bay State's senatorial race is between two youthful legislators, both with large followings. The incumbent, Sen. Lodge, is facing his toughest race with 35-year-old Rep. Kennedy, liberal son of the former ambassador to Great Britain.

NEW JERSEY—Archibald Alexander, running on an all-out liberal platform, is seeking to unseat Republican Sen. Smith. While Smith's record is not as black as some of his colleagues, New Jersey liberals call him wishy-washy, pointing out he talks a better line than he votes.

MISSOURI—Stuart Symington, one of the New Deal's most accomplished trouble-shooters and one of Washington's most able administrators, is waging a tough fight to unseat Republican Sen. Kem, one of the "Class of 1946."

NEW YORK—Sen. Irving Ives, whom Republicans love to call a "liberal," is facing Brooklyn Democrat John Cashmore, who has a 100% pro-labor voting record as Borough president. Ives is a past master of the art of voting the big-business line in committee, while posing as a "liberal" on the Senate floor.

WEST VIRGINIA—Chapman Revercomb, one of the GOP's most extreme reactionaries, is seeking to unseat Democratic Sen. Kilgore. Revercomb's record was so bad, even Gov. Dewey refused to campaign in West Virginia with him in 1948. However, Eisenhower has given Revercomb, along with Jenner and McCarthy, his blessing.

WISCONSIN—Sen. McCarthy will face Democrat Atty.-Gen. Thomas Fairchild, in a campaign sure to be marked by traditional McCarthy mud slinging.

'People's Political Poll' Now On TV

TELEVISION viewers in nearly 40 cities this week will begin watching as Mr. and Mrs. American Voter express their candid opinions of the two presidential candidates.

For the first time in TV history, viewers will watch a visual political poll, provided by the CIO Political Action Committee.

It is the CIO-PAC's latest television venture, "Peoples' Political Poll," a 15-minute broadcast which will be seen for the six weeks between now and Election Day.

"This is not a statistical poll," Jack Kroll, PAC director, noted. "We are not competing with Mr. Gallup.

"Instead, this is a pictorial report of what the people have on their minds, what they are thinking as the campaign progresses.

"The CIO-PAC is interested in what people are thinking. It believes in people."

"People's Political Poll" will appear on the following stations, PAC said, urging listeners to check their hometown papers for broadcast time:

Atlanta WSB-TV, Baltimore WAAM-TV, Birmingham WAFM-TV, Bloomington, Ind., WTTV, Boston WNAC-TV, Chicago WENR-TV, Cincinnati WCPO-TV, Cleveland WXEL-TV, Columbus WTVN-TV, Dallas WFAA, Davenport, Ia., WOC-TV, Dayton WHIO-TV, Denver KFEL-TV.

Erie, Pa., WICU-TV, Houston KPRC-TV, Huntington, W. Va., WSAZ-TV, Johnstown, Pa., WJAC-TV, Kansas City WADF-TV, Lancaster WGAL-TV, Los Angeles KECA-TV, Louisville, Ky., WHAS-TV, Miami WTVJ, New Haven WNAC-TV.

New York City WABD-TV, Omaha, Neb., KMTV, Philadelphia WFIL-TV, Pittsburgh WDTV, Richmond WTVR, Rochester WHAM-TV, Salt Lake City KSL-TV, San Diego KFMB-TV.

San Francisco KGO-TV, Seattle KING-TV, Syracuse WSYR-TV, Utica WKTY-TV, Washington WTTG.

Meanwhile, CIO's other television show, "Issues of the Day," moved into the South, with the Alabama State CIO Council sponsoring the series on Monday and Wednesday nights over Station WBRC-TV, Birmingham.

In a number of other cities, where "Issues of the Day" has been on the air, broadcast time changes were scheduled as daylight savings time ended. The revised list of times for "Issues of the Day" follows:

City	Station	Day	Hour
Ames	WOI-TV	Tuesday	10:30 p.m.
Birmingham	WBRC-TV	Mon. and Wed.	10:15 p.m.
Boston	WBZ-TV	Saturday	check papers
Chicago	WBKB-TV	Tuesday	10:45 p.m.
Cincinnati	WCPO-TV	Sunday	9:15 p.m.
Columbus	WTVN-TV	Wednesday	6:30 p.m.
Davenport	WOC-TV	Thursday	9:15 p.m.
Dayton	WHIO-TV	Tuesday	6:15 p.m.
Huntington	WSAZ-TV	Sunday	1:30 p.m.
Indianapolis	WFBM-TV	Sunday	5:00 p.m.
Minneapolis	WCCO-TV	Sunday	1:00 p.m.
Philadelphia	WFIL-TV	Thursday	6:45 p.m.

Campaign Roundup—

Ike Bows To Taft And Begs McCarthy's Aid

UNCONDITIONAL surrender is something Gen. Eisenhower knows a lot about. As Allied World War II commander in Western Europe, he helped force it on to Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy.

Last week the General was engaged in political unconditional surrender.

He capitulated to Sen. Taft—the defeated rival at Chicago—and recognized Old Guard control of the GOP and any Eisenhower Administration, in return for a promise that Taft and his stalwarts would stop sitting on their hands in the election campaign.

Few days after the surrender on New York's Morningside Heights, at Ike's home as Columbia Univ. president-on-leave, the Eisenhower command sent out a call for help—to Wisconsin's Joe McCarthy, asked him to stump the nation for the General.

As Gov. Stevenson, Democratic candidate commented, "the elephant put its two heads together for a peace conference and they must have eaten crow. . . . It looks as if Taft lost the nomination and won the nominee."

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"Chins Up Now, and Carry On"

Stevenson's well-aimed barbs are getting under the elephant's hide, as demonstrated by the loud protests of Ike, Sen. Nixon and others last week. A Democratic campaigner, Sen. Monroney, shot back the GOP is "telling America to wipe that smile off its face."

"TURN THE RASCALS IN"—Gen. Eisenhower (right) can swallow anything, including this enthusiasm for Sen. Jenner (R., Ind.), who out-McCarthys McCarthy.

"THE GREAT SURRENDER"—That's how Gov. Stevenson described Ike's deal with Sen. Taft. The Ohioan looks happy, but you can't say that for the general.

THE ROAD to the Taft-Ike deal began months ago, when the General went home to Abilene, Kans., voluntarily adopted the tattered 1950 GOP slogan of "liberty vs. socialism."

In the hue and cry over "stolen votes" at the GOP Chicago convention, the platform adopted pretty well followed the Taft line from A to Z, including full support of Taft-Hartley.

"Liberty against creeping socialism" was spread on thick in the seven-page statement which Taft drafted in Cincinnati before he went to New York, and was okehed by Ike with apparently little consideration.

One veteran Ike backer, Columnist Walter Lippmann, said "the control of the party and of the administration if the Republicans are elected" was at stake. Taft was carefully prepared, said Lippmann, yet Ike was "the novice and the amateur who acted off the cuff. If this is the way that Gen. Eisenhower is going to toss off decisions in civil life, then his supporters have a lot to worry about."

Then Lippmann said of the Ike "crusade:" "What conviction the movement is now based upon is not, it seems to me, so clear as it ought to be." (Sen. Morse, Oregon's GOP insurgent, apparently felt the same way; he dropped out of the Ike campaign.)

On Eisenhower's campaign train was New York Post Reporter Murray Kempton, who wrote: "There was a man, a long time ago, who wouldn't run for President unless he was drafted. His intention was to unite the country and lift up its head and give it hope and confidence. Gen. Eisenhower, say hello to the candidate and weep for him."

LABOR'S STAKE in the election is its very survival, Pres. Truman said last week, and Ike indirectly confirmed him.

The GOP platform backs Taft-Hartley, and Taft's statement on the deal said "Gen. Eisenhower has also told me that he believes in the basic principles of T-H."

So when Ike went before the AFL national convention in New York last week, he followed that line: opposed T-H repeal, spoke vaguely in favor of amendments which he did not specify. But he agreed—as labor has said all along—that T-H "might be used to break unions."

Truman spelled it out in his message to the AFL:

"Special interests are already grinding their axes for a fresh attack on labor in the event of a Republican victory. . . . Plans are afoot in Wall Street to make the T-H Law even more oppressive and unfair than it is at present.

"A definite plot was hatched at the close of the war to smash, or at least to cripple, our trade union movement in the period of postwar reaction. That conspiracy was developed by a little group of politicians working with the agents of our most reactionary employers. The first step in that conspiracy was the T-H Act.

"I regard the coming election as crucial, not only to the future of organized labor and the prosperity of the average man in the country, but also for our chances of world peace and the continuance of our world leadership. That is why I am going to go around the country campaigning for the election of Gov. Stevenson and Sen. Sparkman and a real Democratic Congress."

Memo to editors of The Wall Street Journal: You protest there's nothing in your files about a Wall Street-GOP plan for a super T-H Act. Suggest you check your paper of May 26, which quotes Sen. Taft extensively on just such plans.

WHILE Sen. Carlson, high in Eisenhower's command, begged Joe McCarthy's campaign aid, both Gov. Stevenson and Pres. Truman directly and vigorously again condemned McCarthyism.

Stevenson—back in Springfield after a West Coast tour and before heading East—warned anti-Communist "irresponsibles" endanger constitutional liberties. "Does anyone," he asked, "have true freedom of speech when not only his views but his very character and reputation are subjected to irresponsible, distorted attack by others? Is anyone truly guaranteed the right to a fair trial when society hears only the attack, and judges him guilty until he proves himself innocent?"

Truman charged such Republicans as McCarthy and Jenner with using the "immoral and subversive weapon of the big lie," adding: "A man who uses the weapon of the big lie is not a good man. He should be rejected by all good citizens, regardless of party."

Quote-of-the-week: "Sen. Taft is not built for whistle-stop touring," said GOP Sen. Smith of New Jersey.

THE whistle-stopping was under way. Taft began a 19-state air tour and Truman leaves Washington by train Sept. 27 on an 8500-mile tour to the Far West. Ike's special train was criss-crossing the Middle West, while Stevenson at the weekend was on the East Coast.

The General picked up the American Medical Association's "socialized medicine" line, bag and baggage, called it a "foolish experiment." Truman replied with a new call for prepaid medical insurance as "a goal of enterprise, American enterprise." He said Ike has "horse and buggy ideas."

Footnote: Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the CIO-expelled United Electrical Workers and chief of the 1948 Wallace labor committee, dismissed the Progressive Party as "not the answer to the working man's problems."

'Bundles-For-Nixon' Club Pays Off For Senator

A **"BUNDLES**-for-Nixon" club of Southern California big businessmen has paid off $16,000 to $17,000 in bills for Sen. Nixon in the past two years.

Revelation of the slush fund for Nixon came as both the GOP vice presidential nominee and Gen. Eisenhower were whistle-stopping denouncing "graft and corruption" with every breath.

The story of a "millionaires' club" that helped foot the bills for Nixon since his election to the Senate was revealed late last week in the New York Post and Los Angeles Daily News. It came from Atty. Dana C. Smith, who paid the bills for the Nixon "trust fund," and he said the published reports were "essentially correct."

Nixon said he was just saving the taxpayers money.

Ike kept mum on the pay off, voiced more generalities about "boodlers" and an "honest deal."

But from Democratic National Chairman Stephen Mitchell came a demand that Nixon resign as GOP vice presidential nominee "so that he can be replaced on the ticket by someone who has not lost his sense of public morals."

Nixon, Mitchell said, "knows that it is morally wrong." Eisenhower, he said, "knows that this is morally wrong. The American people know that this is morally wrong." And he called on Ike to observe his recent statement that he would "rather not be elected president than to be elected by the help of those who have lost their sense of public morals."

The "bundles-for-Nixon" club, according to the published reports, began operating soon after Nixon defeated Helen Gahagan Douglas in the 1950 California senatorial contest. An estimated $1 million was spent for Nixon in that heated election, and part of it was handled—irregularly—by Henry "The Dutchman" Grunewald, a notorious Washington lobbyist who was working for Sen. Brewster's Senate GOP Campaign Committee.

Some of the biggest financial and business interests in Los Angeles, led by Norman Chandler of the Times, raised the dough for Nixon's high-powered campaign.

And—by the accounts last week—they've continued pungling up to help Dick make ends meet.

As Atty. Smith said, Nixon just couldn't do "the kind of a job that he wanted to do and that we wanted him to do" on a Senator's $12,500 a year plus a tax-free expense account of $2500. So, he continued, "between 50 and 100 people" gave up to $500 a year to the Nixon fund. And the $16,000 to $17,000 went to pay off various assorted Nixon bills.

Why the largess for Richard? Smith explained:

"Dick is the outstanding salesman for free enterprise in the Senate. He is a great speaker and a great personality. . . . Dick did just what we wanted him to do."

Taft Likes Ike

Gen. Eisenhower has rung up the white flag of surrender a full seven weeks before the 1952 elections. He has capitulated, completely and fully, to the GOP Old Guard.

Sen. Taft, who negotiated the unconditional surrender imposed on the Eisenhower forces, wore his typical ear-to-ear grin when he announced the terms. No wonder. The General fully agrees with Taft's interpretation that the 1952 issue is "liberty against creeping socialization in every domestic field."

That is the same phony issue that the Republicans have used in every campaign since Franklin Roosevelt was elected in 1932. It is just as phony in 1952 as in years past.

The issue, in fact, is democracy versus galloping reaction.

Galloping reaction, as the Old Guard Taft Republicans have stated its terms, is very clear. It would undermine and destroy the structure of the New Deal and the Fair Deal. It would nibble away, as quickly as possible, the social gains of two decades.

Galloping reaction would weaken, if not cripple, democratic trade unions. It would threaten the high wage policies which have done so much to produce American prosperity, and bring back vivid memories of Hoovervilles and depression breadlines. And, in the world at large, reactionary isolationism would turn sour the efforts of free peoples to ward off Soviet aggression and infiltration.

Taft is the living symbol of galloping reaction, and Ike is now his captive. The results were quick a-coming.

Ike is now, on the record, in support of Taft-Hartley principles. Ike now embraces the ranting Sen. Jenner of Indiana, a charter member of the team of galloping reactionaries. Ike now pleads with Joe McCarthy, one of the fastest of the galloping reactionaries, to campaign in his behalf.

The crusade about which Ike talked, and which won him the GOP nomination, is now all but forgotten. In its place is a crafty, determined effort to place a Taft-Eisenhower partnership in control of Congress and the White House.

In that arrangement, Ike would be the very junior partner. The distinguished five star general of World War II would take his orders from that hard-boiled top sergeant of the Old Guard, Robert Taft. Their battle plan would be the furiously anti-labor, anti-Fair Deal GOP platform.

That blueprint for reaction can be defeated by the election of Stevenson and Sparkman and a liberal Congress. Events of the last week make their victory even more a matter of crucial necessity for America and the free world.

Cy Ching Retires

The federal government will lose a truly great public servant when Cyrus Ching retires this month, at the age of 76, as head of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

For five years now, Cy Ching has moved in an area of inflamed feeling with a constant passion for calmness and fairness in the handling of labor-management disputes. Out of his great experience—as a streetcar motorman in Boston, as a corporation executive and as a government official—Ching preached the philosophy that there is a rational settlement for every dispute.

He did not always succeed—no man could—though his record of successes is long and rewarding. But in every case, Cy Ching showed himself a truly democratic American; a fine servant of the people; and, above all, a wise and humanitarian citizen.

High Price Of Hams

While Gen. Eisenhower is flashing a full-size dollar bill and what he calls a "Democratic dollar," worth, he says, 25c, Sen. Nixon, chimes in that "living costs" are one of the five big issues of the campaign.

We'll agree with Nixon—who hates to "'fess up" that he once worked for the OPA—about high prices. But we suggest that before Ike and Nixon go any further, they get together—at least to give Nixon time to repair his voting record.

For the record shows that Nixon—way back in '48 when he was in the House, and since '51 in the Senate—has voted against every measure to establish effective price controls, to curb food profiteering and to hold the lid on rents.

Generalities, Ike will find, are safer than the voting record for the whistle-stops.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY, President — ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, Executive Vice President — JAMES B. CAREY, Secretary-Treasurer

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

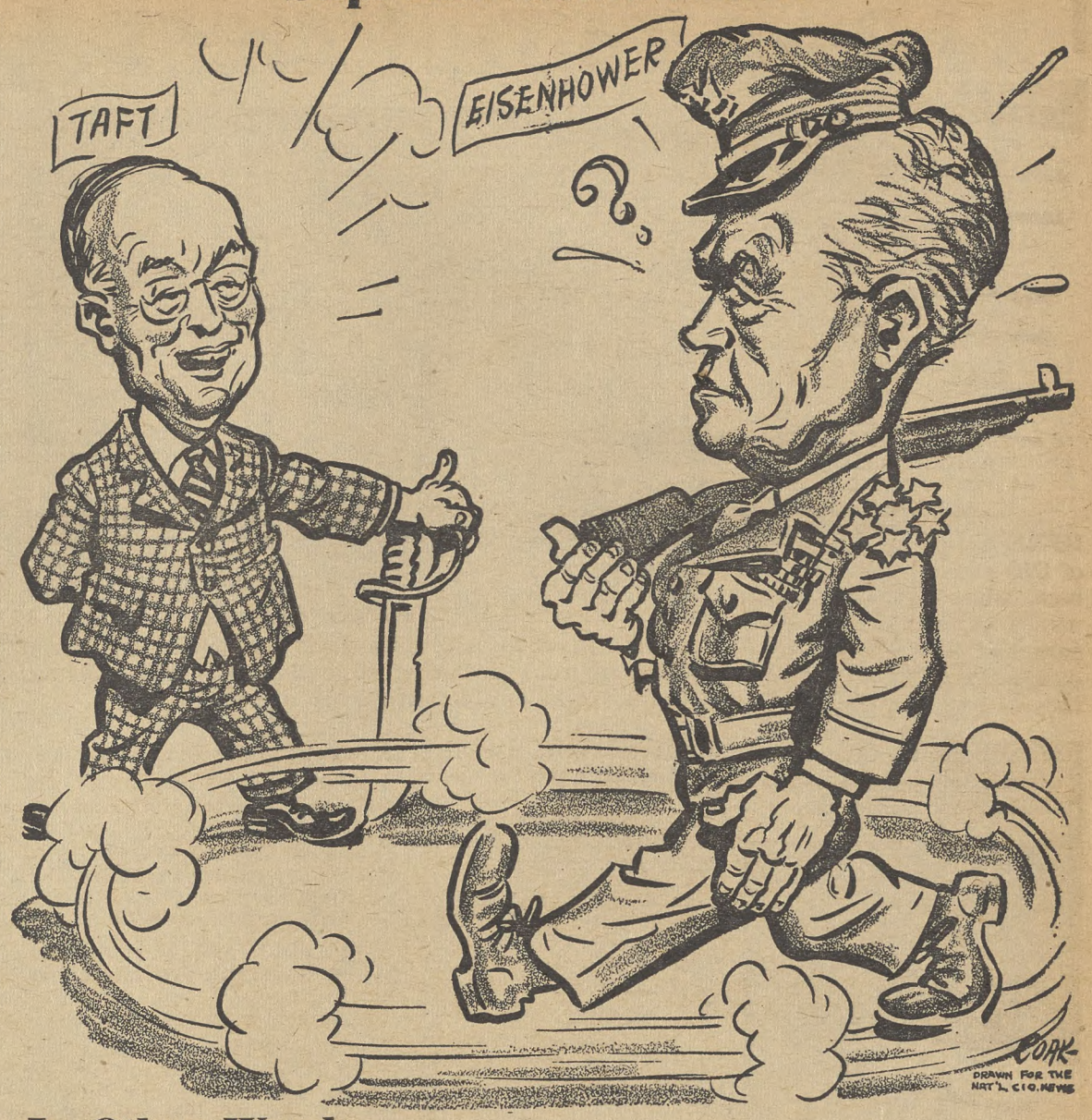
Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925. 5c a copy, $1 a year, $1.50 a year in Canada.

Vol. XV — September 22, 1952 — No. 38

Supreme Commander



In Other Words—

Speedup a la Russe

The following is from a summary of a pamphlet written by Otto Stolz for the German Federation of Labor (DGB) contrasting productivity programs as applied in Free Europe and in the Soviet countries.

By OTTO STOLZ

THE TERM "productivity" has an opposite meaning on the other side of the Iron Curtain.

Evidence of this fact mounts each day as the Red drive for more production muscles its way through the factories and industries of the Soviet satellites.

Here in the West, "increased productivity" means the production of more with the investment of less—less capital, less materials, or, most important, less labor. In fact, the fundamental goal of the West's productivity program is to provide more goods for more people and to do so without asking them to work harder.

Unlike the Communist community, the Free World does not idealize work—work is not an end in itself. The Free World wants, first of all, a better life for everyone; the less work the better.

Instead of driving people to exhaustion, the West is realizing its productivity program through improvements in methods, machines and materials. And the reward for the worker, instead of a Stalin decoration, will be a higher standard of living.

Producing more with the investment of less means making more goods available at a lower cost. It means that the men who produce these goods will be able to purchase and enjoy more of them, because if costs can be lowered, so can prices. As more goods are sold, the economy as a whole is stimulated. More jobs are created, profits rise and so do wages. . . .

This is where another institution of the West plays its part—the free trade union. In the West, these unions are beholden to no one, except their members. They see to it that those members get a fair share of the benefits resulting from an increase in productivity. Not so in the Red World where labor unions, like everyone else, are told what to do by the State.

All these principles are in striking contrast to those of the Russian campaign. The differences are fundamental. In the West, the object is to improve the lot of the average man so that he isn't forced to trade his liberties for a home and bread. But in the East, the basic objective is to carry out a political program of world domination. This is not fiction. It is spelled out in the published doctrines of international communism.

As a result of this Red ideology, the economies of the Soviet satellites are managed from the Kremlin in such a way as to serve Russia and her program. The lot of the average man is at best of secondary importance.

The plight of the satellites is accentuated by the fact that almost without exception, their living standards formerly were considerably higher than those of Russia itself. Now, these nations and their hapless citizens are being bled for the benefit of the boss to the East. In this category, Czechoslovakia and Eastern Germany are outstanding examples.

To give this shabby picture a coat of gilt, the Reds have taken to creating "Heroes of Work." In Eastern Germany, Adolf Hennecke was the first. He was a miner. He has been followed by "heroes" in most of the other major industries. "Heroes" are created by picking a man likely to play ball, giving him specially prepared tools, setting up a smooth day's work, calling in the press and having him break the existing production record by as wide a margin as possible.

THE "HERO" is then rewarded with a soft administrative job. The obvious angle is, "If Adolf can do it, so can you," and the minimum acceptable standard for production is placed at Adolf's level.

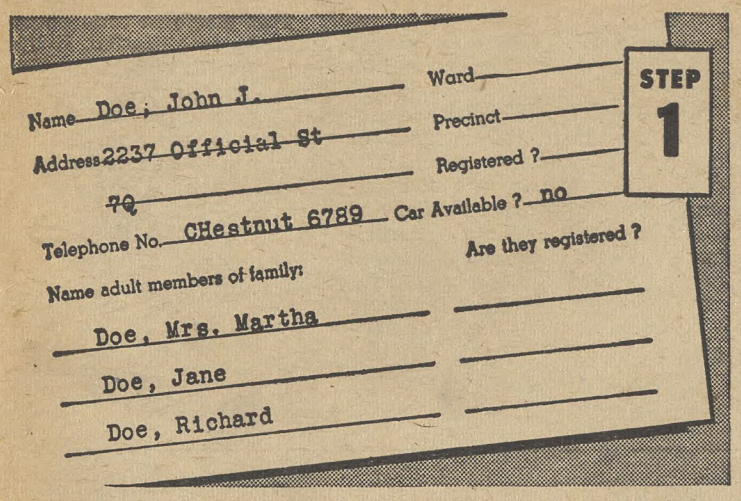
Another gimmick used to squeeze the last efforts out of East German workers is that of "voluntary," unpaid overtime work. To give this a legitimate look, the "Council for Mutual Economic Aid" has the trade unions take the initiative. A proposal for the completion of a work project is submitted to the membership and a deadline is set, such as Stalin's birthday or the anniversary of the Russian Revolution. No cases have been reported where the members have seen fit to reject the proposal.

East Berlin is being rebuilt largely in this manner . . .

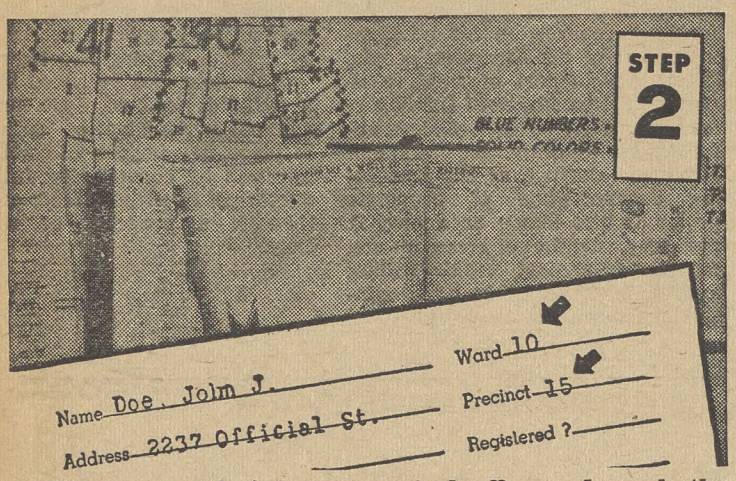
It is every free man's right to ask "What's in it for me?" The West knows this, and in its productivity program has found the answer.

But on the other side of the Iron Curtain, the question is ruled out.

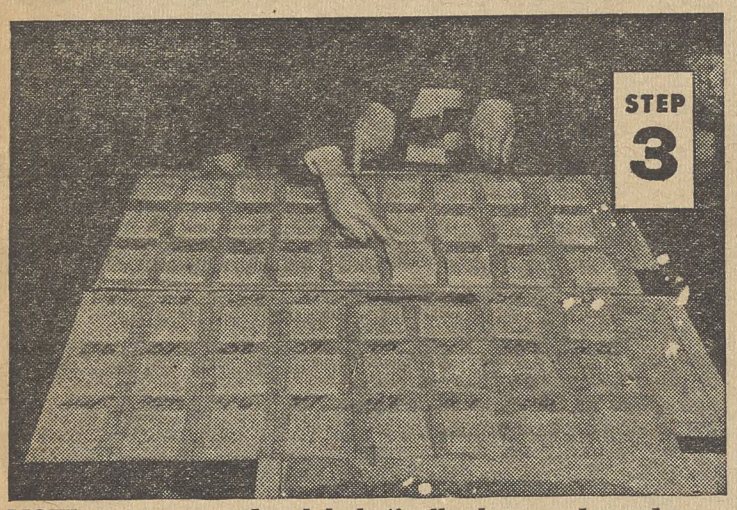
The Choice Before Us On Nov. 4



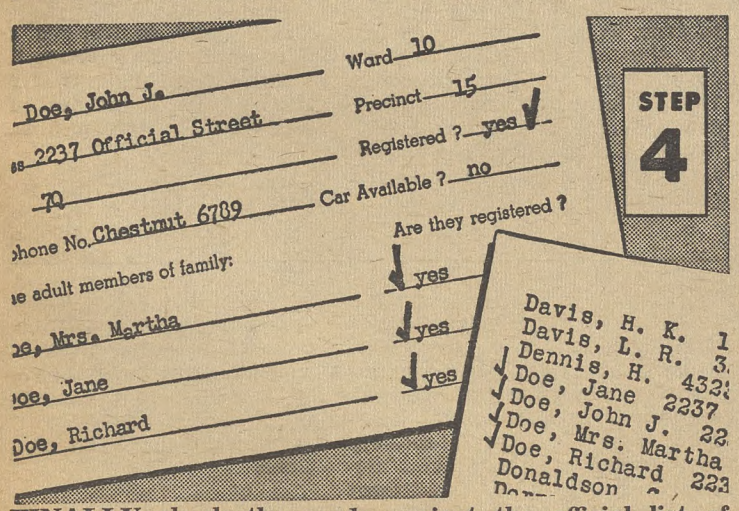
HERE is a step-by-step program for systematic checking of CIO membership rolls to uncover non-registered members, who can't vote unless they register. First place names of all CIO members on cards with blanks for names of family members, address, code mark for union membership, ward and precinct, and whether or not they are registered.



THEN turn cards into one central office and mark the cards with ward and precinct numbers. The city directory may list these. If not, get a map on which wards and precincts are marked.



NOW arrange cards alphabetically by wards and precincts. It is advisable to sort the cards by wards and precinct and later place cards in alphabetical order.



FINALLY check the cards against the official list of registered voters. Send a list of unregistered union members to each shop steward, who will urge them to register. Follow up with letters to unregistered members.

Platforms are made to run on—and to stand on. That's the attitude of CIO. And the national platforms—along with past voting records in Congress—are the best clue to the basic political program of the two major parties.

Here is a comparison of major planks in the platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties, how they stack up alongside the proposals which were presented by CIO.

In the first column, is a digest of CIO proposals as presented by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther to the recent national conventions. In the two following columns are the Democratic and GOP platforms in summary. This comparison was prepared by the CIO Political Action Committee:

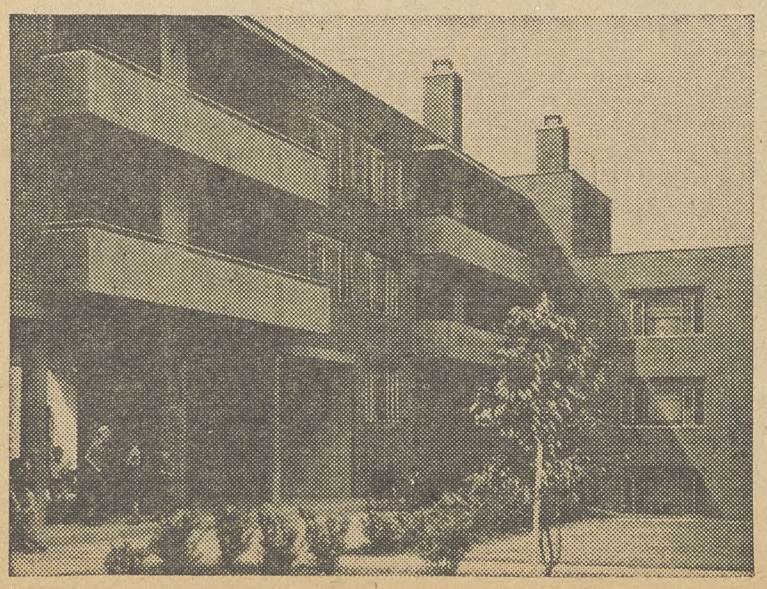
CIO Proposals	Demo Platform	GOP Platform
PREAMBLE		
We urge both parties to assure the working people of America that they will be accorded the treatment they deserve for having made the greatest contribution to our way of life and our national well-being. Specifically, we asked the Democratic Party to get back to the Roosevelt-Truman New Deal and Fair Deal policies.	This preamble proclaims once again the Roosevelt-Truman policies for which we asked. It specifically reaffirms encouragement of organization of labor unions and of collective bargaining. It likewise calls for a rising standard of living and pays tribute to the productivity of American workers.	This preamble was devoted entirely to criticism of the Democratic Party principles and policies. Specifically the Republicans charged the Democrats with having a goal of national socialism and of fostering class strife.
HUMAN RIGHTS		
We ask both parties to endorse the report of the President's Commission on Civil Rights and to disavow the political coalition between reactionary Democrats and reactionary Republicans.	No statement.	No statement.
THE SENATE FILIBUSTER		
We charge that the present cloture rule in the Senate places a veto of any progressive legislation in the hands of a vicious minority. We ask that the rules be amended to provide for majority decision after ample opportunity for free and relevant debate.	The platform has this to say: "In order that the will of the American people may be expressed upon all legislative proposals we urge that action be taken at the beginning of the 83rd Congress to improve congressional procedures so that majority rule prevails."	No statement.
TAFT-HARTLEY LAW		
We denounce this law as a legalized attack on the basic human rights of the wage earners of America. We charge both parties with failure to repeal the law because of the reactionary Republican-Dixiecrat coalition. We ask for laws that would improve and extend collective bargaining as a fixture in the American way of life.	This platform advocates the outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law as inadequate, unworkable and unfair; as an arbitrary interference with collective bargaining; as being loaded in favor of management; as a revival of the injunction as a weapon against labor; as a disrupter of traditional American hiring practices and as an outright interference in the right of workers to organize unions of their own choice. The platform recommends an entirely new legislative approach toward the entire labor-management problem.	This platform expressly calls for retention of the Taft-Hartley law and sets forth its alleged virtues in detail. Amendments to be developed by time and experience are recommended. The platform denounces the President's seizure of plants to force the settlement of labor disputes.
CIVIL RIGHTS		
We charge both parties with complete failure to carry out their weak civil rights pledges of 1948. We again restate our demands for: 1. Federal FEPC. 2. Federal anti-lynching legislation. 3. Federal anti-poll tax legislation. 4. Safeguards against segregation in all federal appropriations for state aid. 5. Strengthening federal civil rights laws to protect persons and property against any attacks by anyone. 6. Complete elimination of discrimination and segregation in the Armed Forces.	This platform promises federal action under the Constitution. After pledging continued support to non-segregation in the Armed Forces and greater activity by the Dept. of Justice, the platform says this: "At the same time we favor federal legislation effectively to secure these rights for everyone: 1. The right to equal opportunity toward employment. 2. The right to security of persons. 3. The right to full and equal participation in the nation's political life, free from arbitrary restraints. We also favor legislation to perfect existing federal civil rights statutes and to strengthen the administrative machinery for the protection of civil rights."	This platform proclaims the doctrine of States' Rights. Specifically, the Republican platform says this: "We will prove our good faith by: 1. Appointing qualified persons without distinction of race, religion or national origin to responsible positions in the government. 2. Federal action toward the elimination of lynching. 3. Federal action toward the elimination of poll tax as a prerequisite to voting. 4. Appropriate action to end segregation in the District of Columbia. "Enacting federal legislation to further just and equitable treatment in the area of discriminatory practices. Federal action should not duplicate state efforts to end such practices; should not set up another huge bureaucracy."

More →

You read the platforms

Bread-and-butter issues like jobs and fair play for all . . .

. . . high prices for food and our basic living standards . . .



. . . decent homes like these, an end to rent extortion . . .

MOBILIZATION

CIO Proposals

We call for complete military and economic mobilization against the threat of totalitarian aggression. We point out that we can meet the full requirements of military production while building up the basic strength of our economy. We call for establishment of a dynamic and expanding economy that will assure full employment when producing for peace as well as for war. We demand the opportunity for small business to make its full contribution and to maintain its rightful place in our economy.

Demo Platform

This platform reaffirms its intention never again to permit large-scale unemployment and to assure the transition from defense production to peacetime production without the ravages of unemployment. It specifically pledges the maintenance of maximum employment, production and purchasing power in the American economy. It pledges expansion of the military forces required for national security and derides those who say we cannot afford the expense.

GOP Platform

This platform calls entirely military mobilization. It limits reference to civilian requirem to adequate support of all mili means required, including ma power to perform their ap priate tasks in relation to the tional defense.

INFLATION

CIO Proposals

We ask for adequate controls to hold inflationary forces in check. We denounce control loopholes for special interests. We stated that wage stabilization is tolerable only when price controls and rent controls are actually and effectively operated. We say wage stabilization should not be used to destroy collective bargaining. We likewise call for adequate controls of credit expansion.

Demo Platform

This platform pledges continuance of workable controls as long as the emergency requires them. The platform denounces the "weakening amendments which the Republicans in Congress have forced into our anti-inflation laws."

This platfrom endorses the free enterprise system but gives credit for its prosperity to the purchasing power of the American people. It pledges support of small business as the backbone of the American free enterprise. It pledges enforcement of anti-trust laws and expresses alarm over the increasing concentration of economic power in the hands of a few. It pledges protection of investors and consumers against unfair selling and trade practices. It urges continued federal rent control.

GOP Platform

This platform pledges sup of small business. It lik pledges enforcement of anti nopoly and unfair competi statutes.

Its only mention of control as follows:

"We will oppose federal control except in those where the expansion of def production has been accompan by critical housing shortages.

"Our goal is a balanced bud a reduced national debt, an nomical administration and a in taxes. We believe in combat inflation by encouraging full duction of goods and food, and through a program of rest tions."

TAXES

CIO Proposals

We ask for federal taxes to meet the cost of our national operation on a pay-as-we-go basis. We call for the taxing of the standards of luxury of the few before the standards of living of the many. We ask for the closing of loopholes which favor the wealthy and favor industry. We demand restoration of ability-to-pay principles. We oppose the federal sales tax.

Demo Platform

This platform supports "fair and equitable taxation" and opposes the federal sales tax. It supports the principle of ability-to-pay. It calls for closing the loopholes which favor special groups.

GOP Platform

This platform calls for reall tion of fields of taxation to al greater fiscal freedom to states and municipalities. It ca for freedom for the Federal serve system in the field of cr without any control from Treasury or the President. It li wise calls for reestablishment the gold standard.

HOUSING

CIO Proposals

We point out the failure of the private building industry to meet the housing needs of the people. At the same time we declare that the public housing program has been sabotaged by Congress at the behest of real estate and mortgage loan interests. We demand a necessary program of public housing.

Demo Platform

This platform pledges programs of private housing, public low-rent housing, slum clearance, urban redevelopment and farm housing. It denounces the special interests groups which have prospered through government guarantees of mortgages at the expense of housing for low-income families.

GOP Platform

"With local cooperation we s aid slum clearance."

HEALTH

CIO Proposals

We demand enactment of a National Health Insurance program to provide preventive and curative medical care for all the people. We point out that such a program could include full free choice by physician and patient, and also for full participation by the people in solving the national health problem.

Demo Platform

This platform does not specifically endorse National Health Insurance. It does recognize the fact that the costs of medical care are prohibitive for millions of people. The platform endorses the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, which is seeking a solution of this urgent problem.

GOP Platform

This platform states its outri opposition to National Health surance and equivocates on question of federal aid to hosp construction. It says nothi about federal aid to medi education.

SOCIAL SECURITY

CIO Proposals

We demand expansion and development of the Social Security system to meet the needs of all the people. We point out that delay in realization of a full program is false economy. We urge a full federal Social Security program providing for old age benefits, unemployment compensation, compensation for the physically handicapped, care of the totally disabled, the blind, and dependent children.

Demo Platform

The platform pledges extension and improvement of the Social Security program with specific mention of old age and survivors insurance, unemployment insurance, public assistance, and encouragement of private plans mutually agreed on to complement the federal Social Security program.

GOP Platform

This platform proposes only t preserve present benefits by st ping inflation. It favors extensio of coverage for those justly en titled to it. It promises a stud of universal pay-as-we-go pensio plans.

CIO Proposals	Demo Platform	GOP Platform

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

We demand federal action in the campaign against accident and occupational disease, and sponsorship of a uniform workmen's compensation system, rehabilitation of the physically handicapped and encouragement of the respective states to assume fully the responsibilities which many of them are shirking at the present time.

This platform limits itself to pledging expansion of the program to increase employment opportunities for physically handicapped persons.

No statement.

EDUCATION

We point out the failure of states or local communities makes it necessary for the federal government to act. We urge the highest possible degree of federal aid to every level of education.

This platform states clearly that every American child regardless of color, national origin, economic status or place of residence should have full educational opportunity.

This platform endorses "States' Rights" in the field of popular education. No statement on federal aid to education.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH

We ask for federal programs that will enable American children to grow up into healthy, educated and secure men and women.

This platform calls for adequate provision by government for the needs of children who cannot be cared for by their parents or private agencies. It pledges extension of federal maternity, child health and welfare services.

No statement.

WOMEN

We demand equal status for women with continued special protection afforded by federal and state laws. We oppose the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

This platform endorses the constitutional amendment which we oppose but calls for equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.

This platform endorses the constitutional amendment which we oppose but calls for equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.

MIGRATORY LABOR

We demand federal action to assure an adequate supply of labor for agricultural production with protection of such workers by minimum wage protection, regulation of labor contracts, removal of exclusions under the Social Security Act, unemployment insurance.

This platform pledges improvement of employment conditions of migatory workers and increased protection of their safety and health.

No statement.

FOREIGN POLICY

We declare there can be no return to isolationism for America. We call for the building of a military power by ourselves and our allies capable of crushing aggression wherever it appears. We warn of the fatal pitfall of false economy. We point out that we can defeat Communist tyranny by proving that under democracy men can have both bread and freedom.

We call for continuance and extension of the economic recovery program for the democracies of Western Europe. We demand programs to aid people of underdeveloped lands. We call for strengthening of the United Nations. We voice our opposition to barriers to international trade. We call for extension of the reciprocal trade agreements. We also call for immigration laws that will prove our faith in human freedom.

This platform pledges strengthening of the United Nations. It rejects the doctrine of isolation and calls for strengthening of our allies, endorses the Truman doctrine, the defense of the Americas, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Point Four, the resistance to aggression in Korea, the Pacific Security Pact and the Mutual Security program. It rejects abandonment of the once-free peoples of the European satellite nations. It calls for formally declaring genocide an international crime.

It calls for expanding the Voice of America program, for the support of the nations of the Middle East, for continued assistance to Israel for economic development.

It endorses the good neighbor policy in the Western Hemisphere. It also reaffirms the Wilsonian principle of the right of national self-determination. It opposes any weakening of the reciprocal trade agreements.

A large part of the plank in this platform is devoted to denunciation of Democratic foreign policy and mistakes. Its only reference to Korea is a statement that the situation need not have happened.

The leading concrete proposal is "policies and actions based on enlightened self-interest and animated by courage, self-respect, steadfastness, vision, purpose, competence and spiritual faith." The platform pledges our friendly influence in Western Europe to end political and economic divisions, and to encourage and aid the development of collective security forces. The platform pledges an end to the neglect of the Far East. It pledges continued support to the State of Israel.

It pledges strengthening of ties with our American sister republics and giving to the Voice of America a real function. It pledges continued support to the United Nations.

DISHONESTY AND ETHICS

Pointing out that dishonesty has never been the exclusive earmark of any one administration or party, we demand the elimination of corrupt influences at any and every level in our society.

This platform calls for the elimination of pressure by private interests seeking undeserved favors from the government and advocates the strongest penalties against those who try to exert improper influence, and against any who may yield to it.

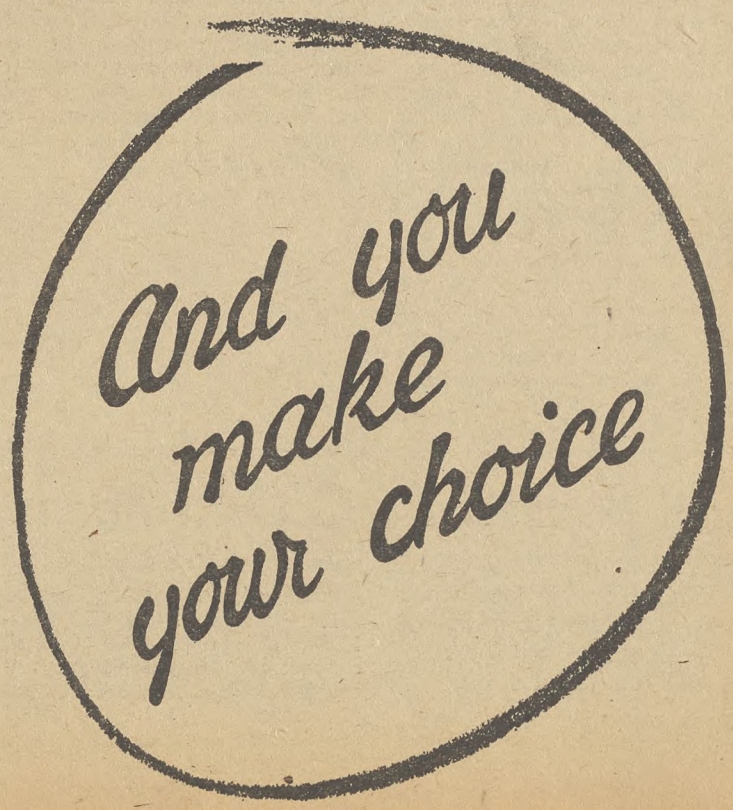
This platform voices a denunciation of current scandals in the Internal Revenue Bureau, in the RFC, in the Department of Agriculture, in the Maritime Commission, and the bribes and pay-offs in contract awards by officials disbursing billions of dollars. The platform pledges an end to corruption.

More →

. . . more schools and a world free of fear for our kids . . .

. . . Adequate health-medical care at a reasonable cost . . .

Security for the aged . . . All these are up to you Nov. 4.



CIO Proposals — Demo Platform — GOP Platform

INTERNAL SECURITY

We demand rejection of the hysterical procedures and denial of basic individual rights that have been foisted upon us in the name of "internal security." We demand that all individuals, government workers and other citizens alike, be afforded the protection of all the rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. We denounce the trial of citizens by non-judicial public bodies on accusations of secret informants. We point out that our society is amply protected by existing laws that will protect it against transgressors without resort to un-American procedures by congressional committees, by political demagogues and by private agencies that have secret motives.

This platform deplores and condemns smear attacks upon the character and reputations of government employes. It calls for greater extension of the Civil Service system with adequate pay, sound retirement provisions, good working conditions and opportunity for advancement for government workers.

This platform pledges a personnel program like that of progressive private employers for federal career service. It pledges selection of federal employees under a strengthening merit system. It defines merit as the sole test for promotion in the public service.

NATURAL RESOURCES

We point out the great benefits which TVA has brought to the people of that area and of the nation, and urge the same pattern for similar developments of river valleys elsewhere. On the specific question of production of power, we urge full development by private industry and the public authority alike, to bring low-cost power to the people. We point out that publicly generated power will expand the market to such an extent that unfilled needs can be supplied only by private power utilities. We call for enactment of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Projects. We proclaim the ownership of all the American people of the tidelands oil resources. We demand federal control and regulation of the cutting of timber on private lands to prevent further destruction of our forest resources.

We express our opposition to control by monopolistic interests of the production of atomic materials and atomic power, which have been financed entirely by billions of dollars paid into public funds by American people. We ask for assurance that this great natural resource not be turned over to private corporations to extort tribute from the American people.

This platform reaffirms the New Deal policies for flood control, navigation, irrigation, power, drainage, soil conservation and the creation of new small-family-size farms. The platform cites the progress of the Democratic Party in the arid and semi-arid states of the West as well as in the Tennessee Valley. The platform pledges forest conservation and land management and the use of water from federal sources for irrigation, domestic and industrial purposes. The platform pledges federal programs for conservation of minerals and fuels. It pledges improved progress for domestic fisheries and for the restoration of bird, animal and fish life along with the development of added recreation centers.

In the field of atomic energy the platform pledges vigorous and non-partisan civilian administration; for the development of nuclear energy for civilian purposes; the building of atomic and hydrogen fire power for national defense against aggression; the exercise of every effort to bring about bona fide international control and inspection of all atomic weapons. This platform makes no mention of tidelands oil.

This platform pledges full and orderly development and conservation of our natural resources. Also of our fisheries. This platform pledges restoration to the States of the rights to tidelands oil. The platform endorses execution of water resources programs approved by Congress with immediate priority for those with defense significance, those in critical flood and water shortage areas, and those substantially completed. The platform urges eventual local ownership of federally sponsored reimbursable water projects.

The platform vigorously opposes the establishment of "all powerful federal socialistic valley authorities."

The platform favors restoration of the Republican land policy "which provided opportunity for ownership by citizens to promote the highest land use."

The platform is completely silent on atomic power.

POLITICAL REFORMS

We point out that virtually all of our American electoral machinery needs overhauling so as to keep our methods of selecting government in pace with the times. We specifically ask for the elimination of the electoral college and election of our President and Vice President by majority direct popular vote of the people.

We present a detailed case on the assignment of members of Congress to congressional committees on the sole basis of length of service. We declare that the party in control is charged with the obligation to insure that on every congressional committee there will be a working majority of members who will honestly and energetically strive to carry out the programs which the people have endorsed.

This platform is completely silent on the matter of election of congressional committee members. It does urge a non-partisan study of possible improvements on nominating and electing the President of the United States. It pledges continued support of constitutional government and further efforts to streamline the federal government by continuing reorganization of various governmental departments.

This platform pledges thorough reorganization of the federal government in accordance with the principles set forth in the Report of the Hoover Commission. It is silent on electoral and congressional organization reforms.

Bard Backed By CIO In Pennsylvania

THE PENNSYLVANIA CIO Council last week announced its support of Judge Guy K. Bard for U. S. Senator from that state.

Bard, a Democrat, is seeking the seat now held by Senator Martin (R.). The CIO News Voting Record of the 82nd Congress shows Martin with an all "wrong" voting record.

Harry Boyer, State CIO president, also announced Council support of Harry M. Montgomery for judge of the state supreme court; Genevieve Blatt for auditor general and George Leader for state treasurer.

"We believe the election of these candidates will best serve the interests of all the people," Boyer said.

"On the basis of their past records in behalf of decent, liberal legislation," he added, "their election will better enhance the social and economic well-being of all the people of this great state."

Facts Are Weapons And PAC Has 'Em

Speakers Book of Facts

This handbook, crammed with facts, includes a factual analysis of the records and platforms of both parties. The 310-page book covers all major issues in the campaign. $1 but only 60c to union members.

'52 Facts!

These hard-hitting little books, which slip into your shirt pocket, cover the issues most talked about—Prices, Taxes, Politics, Corruption, Taft-Hartley, Civil Rights, Foreign Policy. 3c each, $25 a 1000.

Booklets

"Battle in Korea," "Facts on Adlai Stevenson," "Registration Manual," all can play a vital role in the campaign. 3c each.

Picture Books

"The Good Old Days" recalls the facts of hunger and unemployment before the New Deal. "Marcus Carcass, the Meat Ball King" is the story of high prices in America. Both free.

Leaflets

"Everything We Have" details the common interest of workers and farmers. "For Roses" tells what we want and why. "How They Stack Up" measures the platforms of both parties beside the policies of CIO. (All for 1c each). "Who, Me?" describes the housewife's political role. (2 for a penny.)

"How to . . . "

A smashing new series of PAC leaflets just off the press. Easy to ready, carry and give away. They tell you "How to . . . Cut You Food Bill, Rent and Tax Bill" . . . "How to Stay Healthy, Get a Raise, Get Along in the World, and Get Along With Your Wife" and "What To Do When You're Out of Work." They are 2 for 1c.

Order Now!

A complete list of publications and other available materials will be supplied on request. Write to

CIO Political Action Committee
1346 Connecticut Ave.
Washington 6, D. C.

The Woman's Angle—

Time To Stop Griping— And To Start Voting

By ESTHER MURRAY
CIO-PAC Representative

WOMEN can change the world they live in with their votes.

Today in this country there are 1.6 million more women of voting age than men. But women won't have any influence unless they go to the polls on election day.

We gripe over our back fences about war and taxes and high prices.

When meat prices go through the roof we're the ones who sit up nights worrying about balancing the budget.

But not enough of us do anything about it.

Most of the things we gripe about depend largely on the kind of person we send to Congress and to the White House.

The way our Congressman votes affects our food budget just as surely as summer follows spring.

We can cut our food bills by eating nothing but baked beans. But a better way is to elect officials who will vote for firm price controls. Then we can balance our budgets and eat steak too.

There are more things to do than vote, too—although that's the most important of all. We can get out and urge our friends to vote. Strangers, too.

Women make wonderful doorbell ringers! Political managers frankly admit that one woman is worth 10 men in getting out the vote.

In the first place, women genuinely enjoy the job. We usually know our neighbors better than our husbands do.

One reason is that we have so much to talk about with other women. Good schools, decent housing, lunch programs for children—these are political issues.

We hear a lot of talk these days about brooms.

Any housewife knows that the most important thing about a broom is who's on the business end of it, doing the sweeping.

Whatever Happens . . . Remember to Register!

Insurance Workers Ask Full Union Charter

By KENNETH YOUNG

THE CIO Insurance Workers are getting ready to step out on their own as an independent and full-fledged international union in the white collar field.

With more than two years of solid growth as an organizing committee behind them, the Insurance & Allied Workers met in Philadelphia and unanimously gave their executive board power to apply for a CIO international union charter and to call a constitutional convention to organize as a separate union.

More than 160 delegates and observers, insurance salesmen from all parts of the nation, joined in the business-packed IAWOC conference. Sessions were held in Philadelphia Sept. 12-13.

Unanimously they voted preparations to expand into full union status.

Perhaps even overshadowing the decision to apply for a CIO charter was the stepping down of CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood as chairman of the organizing committee.

Richard T. Leonard, former IAWOC-CIO secretary-treasurer, was named to fill the post vacated by Haywood. James E. Brisbane, union comptroller, was picked as the new secretary-treasurer.

In resigning as chairman, Haywood said his increased duties as CIO executive vice president made the move necessary.

"When this organization was born," he recalled, "I told you I was not running for any office. The time has now come for me to demonstrate my word."

Speaking slowly and with obvious emotion, Haywood told the delegates: "I have served as chairman of many organizing committees which are today great unions in the CIO family. But this, I think, will be my last organizational campaign.

"I love all of the unions I helped found. I will always love you in the same manner and I will help you in every way I can. I want you to know that I shall never forget you."

MANS GAVEL — Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, stepped down as chairman of IAWOC.

INSURANCE WORKERS MEET—Here's view of delegates at Philadelphia conference of CIO Insurance & Allied Workers, who drafted plans to become full-fledged international union after two years as a temporary organizing committee. Richard T. Leonard was named new chairman of IAWOC, succeeding Allan S. Haywood.

Other speakers at the conference were Robert T. Creasey, assistant secretary of labor, and Irving Abramson, IAWOC-CIO counsel.

Creasey told the delegates their union could make tremendous strides not only for themselves, but for all unorganized white collar workers.

Abramson's reviewed the IAWOC's present fight against the unfair and discriminatory sections of the New York State insurance law which limit the compensation of insurance agents.

Beside endorsing the recommendations of Haywood in picking Leonard and Brisbane to fill two of the union's top posts, the delegates expanded their executive board by electing five new members.

New members are Bill Butler, Walter Pleimann and Paul Tino, representing John Hancock agents; Jacob Berkowitz, representing Metropolitan agents; and W. Norman Hartline, representing the small insurance companies.

After approving the secretary-treasurer's report and hearing Abramson's plea for the services of an actuary, the delegates voted, by an overwhelming majority, to increase their dues to $3 a month. The additional income will be used by the union for organizational and legal activities.

The conference also adopted 12 resolutions ranging from heartfelt appreciation of CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Haywood for aid to IAWOC to full support of CIO-PAC.

The delegates also attended special caucuses to discuss individual company problems and negotiating committee planning meetings.

Death In The Fields—

Jersey Farmers Ignore Child Labor Ban; CIO Raps State Inaction

A SIX-year-old New Jersey boy, working on a farm in clear violation of the state's child labor laws, was crushed to death under the wheels of a truck.

Nearly 400 other gross violations of the state's child labor and compulsory education laws have been uncovered by federal inspectors.

The child's death and the illegalities uncovered by federal inspectors result from a "scandalous lack of enforcement" of New Jersey laws by that state's department of labor.

This charge was leveled last week by State CIO Pres. Carl Holderman in a blistering letter to New Jersey Gov. Driscoll urging "adequate staffing of the state labor department with personnel competent to enforce New Jersey's laws so that a repetition of these illegal and tragic violations can be avoided in the future."

Driscoll, an Eisenhower supporter and frequent critic of the Democratic national administration, has "frequently stated that the states can do a better job than the federal government in enacting and enforcing various laws," Holderman recalled.

"Why, then," he asked, "did it take federal agents to uncover violations of New Jersey laws and why has our state government been lax in enforcing these measures?

"Why has your administration and the New Jersey press been silent concerning the death under the wheels of a slow-moving farm truck of a six-year-old child whose life could have been spared by effective administration of New Jersey's child labor laws?"

The child, Walter Giles, was killed on a Pemberton, N. J., farm where he, his 12-year-old sister and a 10-year-old friend, along with Mr. and Mrs. Giles, were employed in a farm labor crew picking beans.

Holderman noted New Jersey's compulsory education law bars the employment of children under 16 while school is in session and the child labor law forbids the employment of children under 12 in agriculture at any time.

Yet, he said, federal inspectors uncovered 280 violations of the compulsory education laws in 1951 and 91 violations of the child labor laws in one 20-day period this year.

"Has the lax administration in the labor department been due to political appointments or a ruthless slashing of the budgets so that the administration could boast of good laws and economy at the same time, while not enforcing the good laws already on the books?" he asked.

GCEOC Seeks Pay Hikes For Panama Local Rate Workers

SERIOUS and sympathetic consideration will be given to the problems facing local rate workers in the Panama Canal Zone, Brig. Gen. John S. Seybold, new governor of the Zone, told some 4000 cheering members of the CIO at a rally in La Boca, sponsored by Local 900, CIO Government & Civic Employees.

Gov. Seybold who took over the job of administering the Canal Zone last May at the expiration of the four-year term of former Gov. Newcomer, was the main guest speaker at the big CIO rally on Labor Day.

Earlier, Local 900 Pres. E. A. Gaskin had outlined some of the main grievances of the Negro local rate workers, particularly the low wage scale under which they are paid as compared to the high wage scale of the Civil Service workers from the States.

The power and influence of the National CIO to which Local 900 is affiliated, is strongly behind the program of the Canal Zone union, CIO Intl. Rep. Ed Welsh said in his speech, closing the two-hour meeting.

Gov. Seybold told of the two conferences he had had with Local 900's negotiating committee during the short time he had been in the zone, and said he "was favorably impressed" by the clear way the problems of the local rate workers had been presented to him.

"I expect to give all problems serious and sympathetic consideration," the Governor said, "and with your patience and with the cooperation of your leaders, I have every hope that many can be satisfactorily adjusted."

LOW WAGE SCALE HIT—Brig. Gen. John S. Seybold (seated, head of table), new governor of the Panama Canal Zone, meets with CIO Intl. Rep. Ed Welsh, GCEOC Local 900 Pres. Ed Gaskin and other officials of Local 900. They asked improvements in low wages paid 5000 local rate workers represented by GCEOC.

Swim Appointed To New MSA Post

Allan L. Swim, former editor of the CIO News, has been named deputy information director of the Office of U. S. Special Representative for the Mutual Security Administrator.

Swim succeeds John Hutchison, who has taken a State Dept. information post in Washington. After leaving the CIO post, Swim was assistant director of labor information for the Economic Cooperation Administration's European office.

CIO Protests Boss Influence On Jobless Aid

AMERICAN employers exercise undue influence on legislation and administration of state employment security programs, Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO director of education and research, charged last week.

Ruttenberg spoke before the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The group is made up of state administrators of employment offices. Its views on unemployment insurance have differed sharply with those of the CIO, which favors minimum federal standards in regard to benefits, disqualifications and other regulations.

Organized labor is "deeply disturbed" at the weight given the employers' viewpoint, Ruttenberg said, and it believes that the federal role should be far greater than it is now under the federal-state unemployment insurance system.

"The chief role of the federal government," he said, "should be to assure that American wage and salary workers receive as a matter of right sufficient unemployment insurance benefits so that they can approximately maintain their customary level of living when unemployed through no fault of their own.

"The present system does not furnish adequate protection to unemployed workers.

"Not enough workers are covered by unemployment insurance; too high a proportion are found ineligible or disqualified for poor reasons; and the amount paid each week is too low for basic needs."

Since the Social Security Act was passed in 1935, Ruttenberg said, "powerful corporations and employer organizations have fought vigorously to free themselves of the unwelcome burden thrust upon them, namely, bearing part of the expense of their failure to provide steady enough jobs for American workers."

The groups have not found it feasible to repeal the federal law, he explained, so have concentrated on the state legislatures. They have fought federal improvements on the ground that such matters should be handled by the states, he said, and in the states themselves "have been energetically opposed to the liberalization of benefits."

Apart from the basic political situation, the CIO research chief continued, the operation of public employment offices often tends to make administrators more deferential to employers' desires than those of workers.

The success of placement activities depends on job orders from employers, he pointed out, with the result that agency policies tend to be shaped so as not to create criticism from them.

"Our members," he added, "frequently report that as a result their interests seem to receive less consideration."

THOUGH the conference has opposed CIO views and has supported legislation favored by the employers, he said, "in contrast, organized labor has backed your efforts to secure adequate funds from Congress for administration of the program."

"I believe," he added, "the employer organizations have not repaid your legislative cooperation by similar support for funds."

Ruttenberg cited the conference program to bolster his claim of undue employer influence on the organization.

"You have scheduled two labor people during the entire conference, both of whom are carefully balanced by employers appearing on the same subject," he said.

"But spokesmen for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, the General Electric Co., the H. J. Heinz Co., the Union Bag & Paper Corp. and the Utah Power & Light Co. have no such counterbalancing labor representatives.

"I gather that there is even greater over-representation of employers in the lobbies and at the cocktail parties. We in labor cannot hope to compete with the corporations in the number of officials and staff people who are free to attend such conferences. Nor can we compete in supplying refreshments."

NAMED — Delmond Garst, CIO regional director in St. Louis, has been named by Pres. Truman as an alternate labor member of the new Wage Stabilization Board. He held a similar post on the old WSB.

'Voters' Leaves' Urged For GIs

"Voters' Leaves" to allow servicemen to return to their homes to register and to vote have been urged, because Congress failed to extend the GI voting bill before it expired recently.

The proposal was made by Sen. Smathers (D. Fla.), who warned Defense Sec. Robert Lovett "there is no time to lose" in allowing such leaves.

CONGRATULATIONS ALL AROUND: Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin (left) exchanges a warm handshake with Herman Soifer (right), head of Brookfield Clothes, Inc., which won National Economy Award from CIO Clothing Workers' New York Joint Board. ACW Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky (center) looks on during the ceremony.

ACWA Praises N. Y. Firm's Year-Round Work Record

FULL year-round employment provided to some 500 workers in an industry known for its "on again, off again" job record has won a union award for Brookfield Clothes, Inc.

At a Washington luncheon, the company received a "National Economy Award" presented by the New York Joint Board of the CIO Clothing Workers. Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin made the formal presentation to Pres. Herman Soifer of the New York firm.

The company manufactures middle-price clothes for men, and has succeeded since 1946 in maintaining 50 weeks of work each year, in an industry which traditionally operates on a 36 to 40 week work-year.

Both Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated and Vice-Pres. Murray Weinstein, who appeared in behalf of Louis Hollander of the union's New York joint board, hailed the company's record as one of enlightened management and "humanitarian outlook."

Tobin, stressing the great search for security by workers, lauded both the company and the union for helping bring about good labor-management relations as a foundation for steady work around the calendar.

'Built-In Inflation' Of Private Health Plans Told

DESPITE voluntary health insurance written into contracts, CIO Auto Workers are going in the hole to meet surgical charges.

That's what a UAW-CIO subregional director told the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation as it held a panel hearing in Minneapolis recently.

"Surgical charges made against our members are raised as fast as, or faster, than the payment schedules," Ed Murnane testified.

The cost of doctor bills keeps going up and up, spokesmen for the CIO, AFL, and Farmers Union told the commission.

Murnane said that through voluntary health insurance in labor-management contracts, UAW-CIO members and their dependents got $125 million in benefits last year. There's still room for improvement, he added.

Most insurance plans are "built-in inflation," said Murnane, because "doctors commonly charge more than the scheduled allowances provided through insurance." Trying to keep up with the leap-frogging cost of these staggering medical bills puts the problem squarely in the hands of the federal government, he said.

A full-paid, fully-covered insurance plan by the federal government is the only hope for workers, he said. **(LPA)**

5 Cities Save Rent Controls

FIVE more large and medium-sized cities have joined the list of communities which have acted to extend rent controls.

They are Baltimore, Louisville, Ky., Providence, R. I., Dayton, O., and Altoona, Pa., plus Montgomery County, Md., adjoining Washington, D. C.

With federal rent ceilings ending Sept. 30 unless local communities act, cities with an estimated 20 million population covered by rent controls have acted to extend curbs to next Apr. 30, it was estimated.

Long-pending requests of the CIO Textile Workers that Williamsport, Pa., be declared a critical defense housing shortage area were granted. This clears the way for rent ceilings.

Small Plants Denied Share Of Arms Work

TELFORD Taylor resigned last week as head of the Small Defense Plants Administration, with a blast at the "armed services hierarchy" for denying smaller firms a fair share of defense contracts.

Taylor blamed Defense Sec. Robert Lovett and the armed services command for giving big business the lion's share of military orders.

Smaller firms have been granted only $71 million in defense orders under the multi-billion dollar defense program, the resigned official said. He reported they have been given less than 60% of the defense contracts they are capable of handling.

Pres. Truman named John E. Horn, Taylor's deputy, as administrator of the small plants agency, which was kicked around in the last session of Congress. Early this year, the House Appropriations Committee killed funds for the SDPA, but the action was reversed on the floor after CIO and other groups protested the action.

Taylor charged "hostility" by defense procurement officers has limited contracts awards to small firms. He accused Lovett and his aides of "little or no enthusiasm" and a "cool, not to say uncourtly attitude."

Long Tieup In Detroit Won By Gas, Coke

CIO GAS, Coke & Chemical Workers in Detroit last week won a 104-day-long strike against the Acme Quality Paint Co., a division of Sherwin-Williams.

The 450 strikers voted to accept their first CIO contract, following a marathon 62-hour negotiating session. Negotiations had begun early in April, but little progress was made until the workers struck on June 5. They formerly had been represented by Mine Workers Dist. 50.

Before the strike started, the company sought to saddle the CIO local with the Dist. 50 contract, refused to remit check-off funds, filed several court suits, and resisted all peaceful attempts to negotiate a contract.

As a result of the strike, the workers won wage increases ranging from 7 to 22c, plus a union shop and other important benefits. The two-year contract has a one-year wage reopening clause.

Gerald Smith Gets Candidate

Gerald L. K. Smith, the Jew-baiting promoter of the Christian Nationalist party, finally has a candidate for his projected presidential ticket.

Jack B. Tenney, a California state senator and once head of that state's un-American activities committee, has accepted the Nationalist's nomination for Vice President. The party nominated Gen. MacArthur for President, but he hasn't accepted.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE CIO Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee met in convention in Philadelphia on Sept. 12 and 13. The writer, as chairman of the committee, presided. The organization went on record as fully supporting National CIO-PAC and unanimously supporting Gov. Stevenson and Sen. Sparkman for President and Vice President.

In discussing the issues and problems facing the union, there was active participation by all delegates. Each man had a voice in making the decisions that will affect the organization in the coming year. It was recommended and adopted that the per capita tax to the committee be increased from $1.50 to $2, making the overall dues payment $3.

I requested to be relieved of the chairmanship of the committee. In my stead, Richard Leonard, who had done a terrific job as secretary-treasurer, was appointed chairman, and Jim Brisbane was selected to replace Brother Leonard as secretary-treasurer. Si Helfgott will continue as vice chairman of the committee. The delegates voiced their unanimous support of the officers.

It was a great gathering, one that showed determination to go out and continue to build their union.

★ ★ ★

THE writer had the pleasure of addressing the international convention of the CIO Rubber Workers in Asbury Park, N. J. The convention was undoubtedly the largest ever held by the Rubber Workers and displayed more harmony and unity than ever before. Pres. Buckmaster, Vice Pres. Childs and Sec.-Treas. Walker were received enthusiastically by the delegates.

The convention went on record supporting National CIO, including solid support of PAC and of Gov. Stevenson and Sen. Sparkman this coming November. Pres. Buckmaster and his associate officers are to be commended for their fine leadership of a great organization.

From Asbury Park, I continued on to New York, where I attended and addressed the convention of the CIO Paperworkers. These delegates and the officers voiced unanimous support of National CIO and CIO-PAC. Approval was voiced for the Democratic nominees in the presidential race.

WHILE in New York I addressed the New York City CIO Council conference, presided over by Mike Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers. Also speaking to the delegates was Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin. Mr. Tobin was enthusiastically welcomed by all of the delegates.

Now that Sen. Taft has taken over the Republican campaign, many people are wondering about the tremendous change that was supposed to have come about when he was defeated for the nomination by Gen. Eisenhower early this summer.

The so-called liberal, middle-of-the-road Republican is a myth. Eisenhower's recent pronouncement on the Taft-Hartley Act was very weak. Many of us remember that Herbert Hoover was talking a middle-of-the-road brand of Republicanism, a policy that resulted in depression and suffering by the people and the country.

We must continue on the highway of progress, we must continue to move forward. We as a nation must continue to utilize new methods and new processes, and as never before we must be prepared to move forward.

★ ★ ★

REG. DIR. Irwin DeShetler reports the following representation election victories: CIO-LIU 78 received 73 votes as against 41 at J. J. Crosette, Watsonville, Calif.; Ship Shape Shed, Salinas, Calif., LIU 78 35, against 1, with Local Board Member Frank Menezes in charge of the campaign; Marine Steel Fabrication Co., Newport Beach, Calif., CIO Shipbuilding Workers won by a unanimous vote; Consolidated Western Steel Co., Los Angeles, Calif., CIO Steelworkers 807, against 35, with USA Field Rep. Herb Finlay in charge; Armour and Co., Los Angeles, CIO Packinghouse Workers 190, AFL 133, and Modern Meat Packing Co., UPWA-CIO 9, ~~AFL~~ 2. UPWA Dist. Dir. Arthur Morrison was in charge of the Packinghouse drives.

Reg. Dir. Nicholas Dragon reports that the Packinghouse Workers won a representation election at the Mathieson Chemical Corp., Fertilizer Div., Phoenix, Ariz.

Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner reports that in a representation election at the E. R. Squibb Co., New Brunswick, N. J., the workers favored the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers by the following vote: eligible 1787, UGC&CW-CIO 816, no union 798, 17 challenged. CIO Staff Rep. Emory Ranscom assisted in this drive.

REG. DIR. Edward McCone reports that the IUE-CIO won a representation election at the Gray Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn., by a vote of IUE-CIO 157, AFL 89, no union 61. IUE Field Rep. Martin Hogan handled the campaign.

The CIO Rubber Workers won a representation election at the Watertown Manufacturers plant, Watertown, Conn., by the following vote: eligible 282, Rubber Workers 131, Watertown Manufacturers Employes Association 119. Intl. Reps. Bill Fernandez and Steve Rose directed the drive.

Intl. Vice Pres. Claude Ballard of the CIO Woodworkers reports that the IWA-CIO won a representation election at the Coquille Valley Lumber Co., Coquille, Ore., by a vote of 8 to 3 for no union, 1 challenged.

Dir. John Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee reports that in an election at Holston Steel Structures, Inc., Bristol, Tenn., the CIO Steelworkers were victorious by a vote of 14 to 2 for no union. There were 18 eligible.

IUE Calls Strike Vote In GE Locals, Raps 'Sellout' By UE

THE CIO Electrical Workers were preparing last week for either a strike or peace with the powerful General Electric Co.

The union's GE Conference Board, meeting in New York, called upon all GE locals which have not yet voted for a strike to poll their members on Sept. 29.

They also approved continuation of negotiations, which were being held in New York with federal conciliators, in the hope that no strike will be necessary. But they voted to meet again on Oct. 1, two days after the strike vote, "to take whatever action is necessary."

The board unanimously condemned the "sellout" of the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers, which settled with the company on the basis of an offer already turned down by IUE-CIO. It called on the rank and file in UE locals to reject the settlement as an "infamous deal."

THE IUE-CIO represents over 71,000 G. E. workers, UE less than half that number. The conference board rapped GE for its propaganda that "57 unions" had accepted the company's proposal, and pointed out that the "57 unions" really are 56 UE local bargaining units and UE itself. The IUE-CIO represents far more than all the 57 units combined, IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey pointed out.

The proposal the UE accepted and IUE rejected will cost the UE members two of their seven paid holidays in 1953. In addition, UE and the company robbed GE pensioners of the $5 to $8.60 increase in social security benefits voted by Congress effective this month.

The pensioners have been getting a combination of company payments and social security benefits. Under the UE agreement, the company payment is cut by the amount of the social security boost — and the pensioners won't feel the benefit of the additional money voted by Congress to offset the increase in the cost of living.

The IUE-GE Conference Board voted to continue the fight for the union's seven-point program, including wages, holidays, the union shop, pensions, profit sharing, health and welfare insurance, and a two-year contract.

Textile Backs Adlai For 'A Better World'

CIO TEXTILE Workers have joined in the CIO recommendation for the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket to gain "a better America and a better world."

The endorsement was voted unanimously by the TWUA Executive Council, meeting in New York.

The union pledged "all means within our power" to help get out the votes of 400,000 CIO Textile Workers members for Fair Deal candidates.

TWUA said its endorsement was based on the contrast in the Democratic and Republican platforms, pointing out:

"The Democratic platform offers sound assurance that the Roosevelt New Deal and the Truman Fair Deal will be carried on. This is a platform for a better America and a better world.

"Against it, the Republican party continues to stand for doctrines of unblushing reaction."

The council praised Gov. Stevenson's "forthright declarations" on campaign issues, while Gen. Eisenhower has "revealed his inadequacies as a civilian leader."

THE TWUA is putting its political action program into effect in Pennsylvania. Some 200 delegates attended a regional PAC rally in Allentown, and joined in the Stevenson-Sparkman endorsement. Other regional rallies were held in Philadelphia and at State College.

Emphases of the TWUA rallies, said Sol Stetin, union regional director, were upon a 100% voter registration drive and over-the-top campaigns for PAC voluntary dollar contributions in textile shops.

Harvester Strikers Start Radio Series

CIO Auto Workers have begun a daily radio news broadcast in their long strike against the International Harvester Co. plant at Oak Park, a Chicago suburb. The program was launched by Pat Greathouse, UAW-CIO regional director.

Cy Ching Resigns After 5 Years As Top Mediator

CYRUS S. Ching, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, resigned last week, effective Sept. 30.

David L. Cole, of Paterson, N. J., a lawyer with a wide reputation as an arbitrator, was named by Pres. Truman to succeed him.

Ching, a towering figure of a man looking far younger than his 76 years, was director of industrial relations for the U. S. Rubber Co., when he entered the federal service in 1947. As a young man he operated a trolley in Boston.

In his letter of resignation, he wrote the President that "the time has come when I must of necessity give some consideration and attention to my personal affairs."

The President in reply praised his outstanding service, and added:

"You will carry with you always my personal gratitude and the thanks of your fellow-countrymen for the calm wisdom and unflagging patience which you brought to the mediation service and which resulted in the voluntary settlement of so many labor disputes."

CYRUS CHING

Cole, who is 50, was a public member of the National War Labor Board during World War II and has been chairman of the New Jersey State Board of Mediation.

Know The Score On Voting Record

Check your Senators and Representatives! Did they vote YOUR way in the 82nd Congress?

Get the facts from the CIO NEWS 1952 VOTING RECORD. It shows how each member of Congress voted on important issues in 1951-52. Order it now for distribution in your union.

Prices for VOTING RECORD:

5c per copy; 100 for $4
500 for $17; 1,000 for $24
Rates for larger quantities on request.

THE CIO NEWS
718 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Enclosed find my check or money order for $....., for which send me ..... copies of The CIO NEWS VOTING RECORD.

Name .....

Union ..... Local No. .....

Street Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

Paper Workers Solid In Backing Stevenson

By FRED ROSS

THE CIO Paperworkers put first things first—by endorsing the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket as their third biennial convention began to roll at New York City last week.

A resolution backing the Democratic candidates was adopted unanimously at the second meeting of the six-session convention.

The 50,000-member union, whose locals were represented by 303 delegates and 32 alternates, said in the Stevenson-Sparkman resolution:

"Those ancient principles of obstruction, isolationism and special privilege which would lead the nation down the road to depression and ruin remain at the core of 1952 Republicanism.

"We recall with grave concern the economic chaos into which this nation was plunged by the short-sighted policies of that party. We can detect no change in the fundamental policies of the GOP.

"In contrast we have observed that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency has taken a forthright and progressive stand on the issues which confront our nation today.

"The Democratic candidate and the Democratic platform are in agreement upon all issues while the Republican candidate and the Republican platform dodge the issues and are in disagreement on many.

"Adlai Stevenson has forthrightly and courageously taken a position to protect and advance the great social gains which have been won in our country since Franklin D. Roosevelt led us up the road from near national ruin."

Speakers hit hard at Gen. Eisenhower and Sen. Nixon, the Republican candidates, and the GOP platform, while lauding Stevenson and Sparkman, and the Democratic platform.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers said:

"We are basically concerned with the rights of labor. That's why we're for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, and the re-enactment of the Wagner Act with modifications.

"The Republicans might as well have nominated Taft because there is no difference between him and Eisenhower."

Potofsky pointed out that Eisenhower backs Sen. Jenner (R. Ind.), who called Gen. George Marshall a "front man for traitors," and Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.)—and so does Taft.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, said "I fear Nixon like I fear Communism." Citing the GOP vice presidential candidate's role in drafting the Mundt-Nixon bill—now part of the McCarran Act—Haywood recalled Gov. Dewey's 1948 condemnation of that measure:

"Stripped to its naked essential, this is nothing but the method of Hitler and Stalin. It is thought control . . . It is an attempt to beat down ideas with a club. It is surrender of everything we believe in."

Haywood, who recently returned from a General Council meeting of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Berlin, said he saw vivid examples of Hitler and Stalin terrorism, and added:

"There is no distinction between the two kinds of totalitarianism. They both would destroy the right to speak, to assemble and to form free trade unions."

Haywood, who was chairman of the CIO Paper Workers Organizing Committee from which UPA grew, was unanimously re-elected honorary chairman. Harry D. Sayre and Frank Grasso were unanimously re-elected as president and secretary-treasurer.

There were three changes in area directors. George Pescatore became the head of Area 2. Herbert Schwenker was chosen Area 4 director, succeeding Robert J. Davidson, who did not seek re-election. Donald Thoms defeated Burt J. Mason, incumbent, for Area 6 director.

Sayre and Grasso reported that, since the 1950 convention, bargaining rights had been won in 54 plants with a potential membership of 6000.

The policy of the union against aiding rackets was incorporated in an amendment which barred from office in the international or locals any member who promotes rackets, such as the numbers game and bookmaking.

The salaries of the president and the secretary-treasurer were boosted from $5750 to $6250 a year, and of the area directors from $4600 to $5000 a year. The officers and the staff members decided, however, that they would not accept any pay increase while the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. strike continues and that they would give 10% of their present salaries to the striking locals if the strikes continue.

Four members each received a $100 defense bond for outstanding service to UPA: Oliver Hayden, president of the local of the National Gypsum Co., Garwood, N. J., who collected $3 a week from every member of his 100-man local to aid two strikes for 9½ months.

John Jennings, of Local 1004, Monroe, Mich., for his outstanding leadership in the Monroe County CIO Council.

Robert Williams, president of Downingtown, Pa., UPA Local, for his reporting for the Paper Workers edition of The CIO News and for writing a weekly column on trade union matters for the Downingtown Archive.

Clarence Goellner, St. Charles, Mo., for trade union articles for the St. Louis, Mo., Banner.

ENCOURAGEMENT is offered by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, (center seated), to leaders of CIO Paperworkers on strike at three plants of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. Standing to the left and right of Haywood are UPA Area Directors Harry Scott and Charles Bridgwater.

Westvaco Strikers Fight To Keep Industrial Union

MORE THAN 4000 Paperworkers are conducting "the largest effective strike in the history of the union" to protect the principle on which CIO was founded—industrial unionism.

The strike is at three plants of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.—the sixth largest paper company in the industry. The three factories, struck for a month, are at Covington, Va.; Luke, Md., and Williamsburg, Pa.

Not only does the company want to disrupt industrial unionism by taking 37 watchmen out of the bargaining units, but it wants to make them plant guards to patrol the plants and spy on the workers, according to UPA.

But Westvaco—as the UPA members call the firm—is not going to get by with it. The international has already given $10,000 to the striking locals, and pledges of support have been received from a number of CIO affiliates, including the steel, auto, rubber and textile unions. More than $700 were collected at the UPA convention and pledges of thousand of dollars of additional support were made by locals attending the UPA convention.

UPA negotiators said that the man behind the move against industrial unionism is Robert Bentley, a former FBI agent who has been assistant manager of the Covington plant—the largest of the three—for the past 18 months.

URW Re-Elects Buckmaster

CIO Rubber Workers and Woodworkers held their conventions last week, the former in Asbury Park, N. J., the latter in Portland, Ore. The URW unanimously reelected Pres. L. S. Buckmaster. Full accounts of both conventions will be carried in next week's CIO News.

100 for $1—A Bargain In News

There's a big barrage in the daily press, designed to slaughter Fair Deal candidates. Get the facts on the Stevenson campaign, get them fully—in stories, pictures, cartoons and special features—and get them in the CIO News.

For local unions, councils and PACs, we offer the biggest bargain of the campaign—100 copies of the CIO News for a $1. Each week during October, you'll receive a bundle of 25 copies for use in political action.

This special offer at a reduced rate is good until Oct. 6. If you need bigger bundles, just multiply your order—for example, a weekly bundle of 100 copies, or 400 in all, costs $4; or 500 copies a week costs $16.

So get your order in now!

CIO News
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

——Send me your special 100 for $1 offer, for which payment is enclosed

——Send me a weekly bundle of ——copies at ——, for which payment is enclosed.

Name.....

Union.....

Street Address.....

City.....**Zone**.....**State**.....

CONGRATULATIONS on his vigorous pro-Stevenson speech to the CIO Paperworkers convention are extended to Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky (center) of the CIO Clothing Workers by UPA Pres. Harry D. Sayre (left) and UPA Sec.-Treas. Frank Grasso.

'Hear No Evil, See No Evil, Speak No Evil'—

Ike Gulps And Swallows Nixon; Stevenson Hits GOP On Prices

—SEE PAGES 2 & 3

WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00 A YEAR

5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 29, 1952 | 82 | No. 39

End Of The Crusade

Campaign Roundup

Ike Gulps, Bows To Taft, And O.K.'s Nixon

"What about that $17,000?"

That was the cry from the crowd as the Nixon - for - Vice - President train was about to pull out of Marysville and push north through California's Sacramento Valley.

"Hold the train," shouted Nixon from the observation platform. *"I want to talk about that."*

All last week, Nixon was talking about that "bundles-for-Nixon" trust fund set up by Southern California big businessmen.

Gen. Eisenhower was pondering: *Would he bounce Nixon off the GOP ticket?*

And the GOP brass, led by Sen. Taft, turned enough heat on Ike to keep Nixon.

For the revelation 10 days ago that Nixon, through all his year-and-a-half in the Senate right up to the GOP convention at which he was nominated with Eisenhower, had benefitted politically from a trust fund raised by California business-real estate-banking-oil-manufacturing interests struck directly at the biggest GOP war cry.

"Crime, corruption and cronies," "turn the rascals out," "time for a change"—such were the GOP catch-phrases.

And Nixon, only six years in Congress, had been magnified into a giant of an honest man who would do the job.

Then the whole balloon popped. Enterprising reporters from the New York Post and Reporter Magazine dug up the story of the Nixon trust fund. The story took the steam out of the story Ike was preaching to Midwestern whistle stops, as illustrated by this Washington Post headline:

Ike Pledges 'Honest Deal'; Friends Gave Nixon $16,000

When Eisenhower's party drove through Kansas City, signs on one corner read: "Donate here to help poor Richard Nixon."

IN ALL the tens of thousands of published words last week on the finances of GOP candidate Nixon, the essential factors were fairly concise and fairly simple.

They were that Nixon was a subsidized Senator—subsidized to "do a job" for the big business community.

After the 1950 California election, some 76 of his wealthy supporters chipped in a fund that totalled $18,235—slightly more than first reported—to support Nixon's political activity.

They contributed, in the words of Dana Smith, the fund's treasurer and tax lawyer (who himself got help from the Senator's office on a $500,000 tax refund case), because in Nixon **"we had a fine salesman for free enterprise, but he didn't have enough money to do the right kind of a selling job."**

The questions, as Gov. Stevenson said in one of his few comments on the intra-GOP wrangle, were:

"Who gave the money, was it given to influence the Senator's position on public questions, and have any laws been violated."

When the Nixon special came through the mountains to Eugene, Ore., a picket sign said: "No Mink Coats for Nixon—Just Cold Cash."

PART OF the answers to the three questions raised by Stevenson were forthcoming.

Within 48 hours after the subsidy was revealed, the Nixon fund treasurer listed the 76 donors and their gifts of from $10 to $500. And he told where it went—printing, stationery, travel, radio, television, etc. All of which was to Sen. Nixon's direct political personal benefit.

As to whether the donation affected Nixon's legislative actions, the most appropriate comment was that of Sen. Taft: **"Those who contributed to the fund probably agreed 100% with his legislative position anyway."**

Nixon's chief argument in the campaign to date had been to denounce CIO up and down the land. And in Congress he had a "down-the-line" record for rent and price increases and against effective inflation controls, against closing tax loopholes, for the oil tidelands grab and in favor of Taft-Hartley (which he helped draft while in the House).

By these votes, commented Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, the donors to Nixon **"earned handsome dividends on their investment every time the Senator cast a vote on the floor of the U. S. Senate."**

As to the legal aspects, the Justice Dept. was investigating the possibility of violations of laws governing political donations, and in California the state was checking in the income tax angle.

The Nixon special reached the end of the line in Portland, where a young Democrat was on hand to pass the cup: "Give Nickels for Nixon."

THE DEFENSE offered by Sen. Nixon, and his supporters, was soon established and repeated all the way from Marysville to Portland and back to Los Angeles for his nationwide radio-TV broadcast at midweek.

There was nothing, said Nixon, "morally wrong" in the fund. It was, he said, all a misinterpretation and misunderstanding of the facts. He was, he said, just saving the taxpayers money. And, he added, he didn't get a red penny directly for his own personal use. (Taft said it would have been okeh if he had.)

"I would prefer," said Nixon, "to play it square with the people who pay taxes. The money was used to take care of political expenses which I believe should not be charged to the federal government."

Quickly then Nixon turned from the embarrassing facts of the subsidy into an attack along familiar Nixon lines—an attack echoed throughout the week by Sens. Mundt, Taft and other Old Guard stalwarts.

The revelations of his financial subsidy, said Nixon, were "smears" from "Communists and crooks," "left-wing elements," "the Alger Hiss crowd," etc.

On this claim, the conservative Washington Star commented:

"The cry of 'smear' is no answer to the charge that has been brought against Sen. Nixon. For this charge is not a smear. The admitted facts alone raise a serious ethical question—a question which bears on both the usefulness and fitness of Sen. Nixon as Republican vice presidential nominee."

THE MAN in the middle in the Nixon "mess" was his running mate, Gen. Eisenhower.

Even after the "bundles-for-Nixon" story became the biggest development of the campaign, Ike was saying (as at St. Louis) "we will not only drive wrongdoers and their cronies out of government, we will make sure they do not get into government in the first place."

Ike's first comment was to call Nixon "an honest man" who "would not compromise with what is right. Both he and I believe in a single standard of morality in public life."

But the day after that statement in Kansas City, newsmen on the Eisenhower train were reporting:

"If Sen. Nixon cannot prove to the satisfaction of an overwhelming number of American citizens that his financial

(Continued on Next Page)

—Herblock in the Washington Post.

Death Of A Salesman

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Practical Mr. Nixon

Nixism

"Anyone who has the responsibility—as I have—of investigating unethical and illegal practices of others must make sure his own hands are clean."

—Sen. Nixon, quoted in Look.

Ikism

"From the beginning, we will bring into government men and women to whom low morals are unthinkable. Thus, we will not only drive wrongdoers and their cronies out of government, we will make sure that they do not get into government in the first place."

—Gen. Eisenhower at St. Louis.

Some Knight

"Poor Richard" Nixon is the "kept man of the California millionaires," CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll said last week. He told the convention of the CIO Stone Workers in Cincinnati:

"Nixon is the same man who wants us to believe he is the pure, the incorruptible, the gallant knight on the white horse leading a charge against corruption. Some knight. Some horse."

Who Gave What—What They Got

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is a fast-growing industrial area ruled by a tight-knit business community. Oil, real estate, building and manufacturing interests are allied.

Together they helped raise the estimated $1 million campaign fund with which Richard Nixon was elected to the Senate in the sordid 1950 California election.

Together they were represented in the list of 76 wealthy Southern Californians who—in contributions from $10 to $500 each—put up the $18,235 trust fund which backstopped Nixon's politicking since his election to the Senate.

Most prominent in the list of 76 donors released by Dana Smith, tax attorney and fund treasurer, was Herbert Hoover, Jr., engineer and son of the former President. More important were John J. Garland, real estate man related to the anti-labor Los Angeles Times family; Earl Gilmore, oil man; J. B. Van Nuys, wealthy developer; and Bernard C. Brennan, GOP chief.

Accounting of the $18,235 fund showed that $6166.60 went to stationery, $3430 to travel, $2000 to radio and TV, $1280 to mailings, $764 for publicity, and the remainder miscellaneous.

WEALTHY Californians chipped in the $18,000 "bundles-for-Nixon" trust fund because, in the words of Dana Smith, tax lawyer and the fund's treasurer:

"Dick is the outstanding salesman for free enterprise in the Senate. He is a great speaker and a great personality . . . Dick did just what we wanted him to do."

Here are some of the things Dick did—to the benefit of his endowers:

Voted against all measures in recent years for effective price and rent controls and to increase rents in defense housing.

Helped draft and voted for the Taft-Hartley Act; voted for a T-H injunction against the steel strike.

Voted for the oil companies' "states' rights" grab of rich oil lands.

Voted against closing loopholes in the excess profits and capital gains tax; opposed a withholding tax on dividends.

As Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, commented, "the California businessmen who have made contributions to Sen. Nixon's 'mutual fund' earned handsome dividends on their investment every time the Senator cast a vote."

Fund Chief Got Tax Claim Aid

SEN. NIXON'S office helped smooth the path for the treasurer of the "Bundles-for-Nixon" trust fund in pressing his tax refund claim of $500,000 to $600,000 with the Internal Revenue bureau, it was reported last week.

Dana Smith, wealthy Southern California tax lawyer and Nixon fund treasurer, was helped by John J. Irwin, then a Nixon assistant, in sessions with the government, according to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

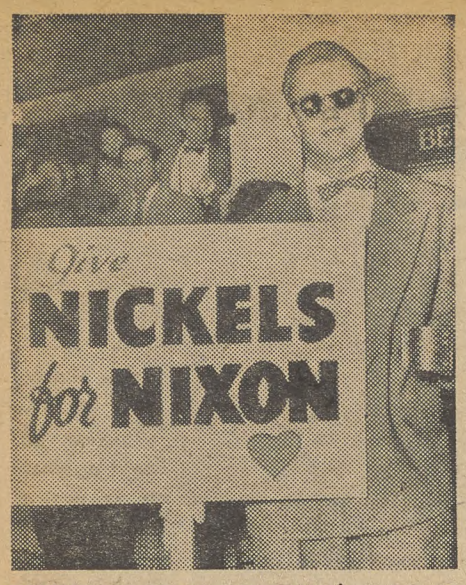
"I'd feel free to walk into Dick Nixon's office at any time," Smith said in explanation. "Why shouldn't I?" He also said he did nothing "illegal, immoral or unethical" and "only used what is the standard approach in such cases."

Smith himself contributed $300 to the Nixon fund.

(Among Nixon's several defense statements was one in which he said of contributors: "None of them ever asked for or received any special consideration from me.")

The tax case involved the Red River Lumber Co. in Northern California, a firm owned by Smith's family.

According to the Justice Dept. Nixon's aide, Irwin, arranged for Smith to confer with a U. S. tax attorney and then sat in on the session on the lumber company's tax refund claim.



NICKELS FOR NIXON — Clark Colby, head of the Portland College Young Democrat Club, held out the tin cup for Nixon when GOP Vice Presidential candidate reached Portland, Ore.

(Continued from Previous Page)

dealings have been clean as a hound's tooth, he is on his way out."

WHETHER or not Nixon was "clean as a hound's tooth," there were a lot of big-shot Republicans who moved in to keep Eisenhower in tow.

Sen. Taft climbed aboard as the Eisenhower train moved across Ohio. He said the $18,000 Nixon trust fund was "perfectly legitimate," that there was "no reason" why Nixon shouldn't have used it for personal expenses, too.

Sen. Dirksen (Ill.) said that there was "certainly no scandal involved."

Arthur Summerfield, the big General Motors dealer who is GOP national chairman, kept close to Ike, joined in the claim that the facts about Nixon's political finances were a "smear."

Correspondent Edward T. Folliard reported in the Washington Post that "organization leaders of the Republican party, almost to a man, are urging Eisenhower not to 'dump' his running mate," Sen. Nixon.

THE NIXON story underscored the big money in American politics.

GOP and Democratic campaign finance reports filed with the House of Representatives. They showed that the Republican National Committee took in $1,227,671 between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1, with expenditures of $717,962. Democratic contributions were $574,399 and expenditures $390,441.

Stephen Mitchell, Democratic national chairman, said his party had turned down as "improper" two offers of large donations, one more than $100,000.

Pres. Truman recalled that it was just a year ago that he had proposed to Congress legislation requiring full publicity on the incomes and finances of lawmakers and U.S. top officials earning $10,000 or more a year. The 82nd Congress sat on that proposal. But Sen. Morse (R., Ore.), who co-authored the bill with Sens. Humphrey (Minn.) and Douglas (Ill.), will revive it next year.

"The voters," Morse said, "are entitled to know the income of all elected officials so they can judge whether there's a relationship between the sources of income and their voting record."

Meanwhile, Stevenson headquarters announced the Democratic nominee would shortly discuss in detail a private Illinois fund for supplementing low state salaries in order to attract qualified persons to appointive state offices.

Nixon, in a typical political gesture, had attempted to confuse this Illinois fund with the "Millionaires Club" and the $18,000 it slipped under the table to the GOP vice-presidential nominee.

THE REPUBLICANS shelled out $75,000 for radio and TV time for Nixon to answer the $18,000 question.

In his carefully-drafted but apparently off-the-cuff address, Nixon brought in everything from his wife's "Republican cloth coat" to his little dog Checkers, from an Abraham Lincoln quotation ("God must have loved the common people . . .") to an audit report by Price, Waterhouse & Co.

Here's what Nixon said about the $18,000 subsidy, which was on top of his $15,000 annual salary, $2500 tax-free expense account and $61,000 for his Senate office employes and operations:

1. "Not one cent" went for his own personal use. *He didn't say he failed to benefit from the $1000-a-month available for his personal politicking.*

(Nixon's broadcast account didn't square with the story he told Peter Edson, columnist in the GOP Scripps-Howard press. Edson talked with Nixon about his $40,000 Washington house, which required a 50 per cent down payment, and said: "If I had not received this help, I could not have made the down payment on my house.")

2. "It was not a secret fund." *He didn't square that with the furor following its public revelation just 10 days ago.*

3. The fund actually meant a savings for taxpayers. *He didn't ask or answer whether taxpayers want Senators subsidized.*

4. No fund contributor ever got any special favors. *He didn't mention his voting record.*

Then Nixon wound up by asking the Taft-controlled GOP National Committee (rather than Eisenhower) to act on "whether I should stay on or whether I should get off" the ticket. And he urged his listeners to wire their opinions to GOP headquarters.

THE RESULTS weren't long in coming, or unexpected. While GOP stalwarts flooded the wires to Washington, Eisenhower praised Nixon as "a brave man" and one he'd rather have with him than a "whole boxcar full of pussyfooters."

The night after Nixon's broadcast, he met with Ike in Wheeling, W. Va.

The outcome already was decided. The GOP National Committee was polled, 107 to 0, for keeping Nixon the ticket. In Ike's opinion, Nixon had been "completely vindicated."

For Gen. Eisenhower—who already had bowed to Taft and swallowed McCarthy and Jenner—the next step was to hold his nose and keep Nixon on "the team."

Then he went on whistle-stopping, calling for "a top to bottom cleanout of the mess in Washington."

Stevenson Blames Republican 'Sabotage' For Price Boosts

SABOTAGE by Republican lawmakers was blamed by Gov. Adlai Stevenson for the high cost of living which each month is setting new records.

The Democratic presidential nominee called "counterfeit" the GOP campaign oratory on inflation.

Recalling the record of GOP votes in Congress against all effective inflation-control proposals, Stevenson said:

"It is hypocrisy for these men to present themselves now as the defenders, or even the friends, of your dollar."

Stevenson proposed a tough, four-point program to fight inflation. In his speech at Baltimore, he called for:

- Continuation, and any needed stiffening, of present "pockmarked" price-wage-rent controls.
- New controls on private credit.
- Strict government economy.
- A pay-as-you-go tax system.

In a blistering reply to Gen. Eisenhower's inaccurate charges blaming the Democrats for inflation, Stevenson read the record proving the Republicans had sabotaged every anti-inflationary measure in Congress for the past two years.

Gunning for the general, Stevenson noted he had "permitted the astonishing statement to be made for him that he agrees with Sen. Taft on all matters of domestic policy."

"Taft's record as the leader of the inflationary shock troops in Congress," Stevenson noted, "is clearly written."

"Inflation will not be driven out by campaign orators flapping their arms at it like scarecrows," he continued.

"I am convinced in my own mind," Stevenson said with biting sarcasm, "that when the Republican leaders, after sabotaging every anti-inflationary measure in Congress during the past two years, reach out this fall to put an arm around the American housewife, and whisper in her ear that this is all somebody else's fault, they won't deceive her."

Inflation, Stevenson clearly pointed out, is the result of the U. S. defense program forced by the danger of Soviet aggression, coupled with Republican party stalwarts who fought every attempt to adopt stiff controls to strengthen the defense program.

Throughout the week, campaigning on the East Coast, the Democratic nominee outlined his position on other major issues in this way:

TAFT-HARTLEY—Charging the GOP position on T-H was marked by "deceit," Stevenson recalled Sen. Taft had "publicly recognized 23 mistakes in his favorite law." "It seems not unreasonable to recommend that a tire with 23 punctures and 5 blowouts needs junking and not a recap job with reclaimed Republican rubber."

Reiterating his Labor day position on T-H repeal, Stevenson wondered aloud whether Taft had "deleted" important points from the general's address on the same subject, also made to the AFL convention.

Stevenson detailed a five-point program for making the Labor Dept. more effective, in complete contrast to GOP actions over the years, designed to make the agency weak and impotent.

CIVIL RIGHTS—Going into the South to make a strong civil rights speech, Stevenson violated all political traditions and pointed up his opponent's failure to speak up on this subject.

To a cheering and nonsegregated Richmond (Va.) crowd, Stevenson said, "The Democratic party has stated its position (on civil rights) in its platform; a position to which I adhere. I should justly earn your contempt if I talked one way in the South and another way elsewhere . . . I shall not go anywhere with beguiling serpent words."

JOBS—Stevenson promised hard-hit New England textile workers and manufacturers that, as President, he'd see they got a fair break on government orders in the defense program.

He said he recognized that New Englanders are disturbed by the closing of mills and their migration to the South, and he noted that the establishment of fair competitive standards between regions does not mean helping one part of the country at the expense of another.

"Orders," he said, "must be guided to communities where men and plants are idle. It is poor economy to pay unemployment compensation and provide public assistance in one place while defense orders go where labor is scarce."

Ikism

Gen. Eisenhower went another step last week, endorsing ex-Sen. Revercomb of West Virginia, staunch supporter of anti-Catholic, anti-Semitic legislation, who is running again. Tough-stomached Tom Dewey couldn't force himself to do this in 1948.

The Contrast

"It is the history of the Republican Party that it supported, and was supported by, those interests which believed that freedom meant the right to exercise economic power without restraint.

"It is the basic belief of the Democratic Party that only human freedoms are basic, and that economic power must be exercised so as not to curtail them."

—Gov. Stevenson

Tune In On CIO TV

THE "PEOPLE'S Political Poll" now is on television screens across the nation. Sponsored by CIO-PAC, this "grass-roots" TV feature, with interviews of Mr. and Mrs. American Voter, will be aired weekly until Election Day.

Here's the latest listing from CIO-PAC on times and dates the TV program will be on the air in more than a score of cities:

STATION	CITY AND STATE	TIME
WAAM	Baltimore, Md.	7:15 P. M., Tuesday
WAFM-TV	Birmingham, Ala.	10:15 P. M., Friday
WENR-TV	Chicago, Ill.	8:30 P. M., Thursday
WCPO-TV	Cincinnati, Ohio	1:00 P. M., Sunday
WXEL	Cleveland, Ohio	9:30 P. M., Monday
WTVN	Columbus, Ohio	6:30 P. M., Sunday
WFAA	Dallas, Tex.	1:30 P. M., Sunday
WHIO-TV	Dayton, Ohio	4:15 P. M., Saturday
KFEL-TV	Denver, Colo.	10:15 P. M., Tuesday
		10:15 P. M., Monday, Nov. 3
WDAF-TV	Kansas City, Mo.	4:45 P. M., Tuesday
		5:30 P. M., Tuesday
WGAL-TV	Lancaster, Pa.	4:30 P. M., Saturday, Oct. 4
		1:30 P. M., Saturday, Oct. 11, 18
		4:00 P. M., Saturday, Oct. 25
KECA-TV	Los Angeles, Cal.	9:00 P. M., Monday
WABD	New York, N. Y.	8:15 P. M., Thursday
WNAC-TV	New Haven, Conn.	12:00 Noon, Sunday
WFIL-TV	Philadelphia, Pa.	6:45 P. M., Friday
WDTV	Pittsburgh, Pa.	8:00 P. M., Tuesday
WHAM-TV	Rochester, N. Y.	6:00 P. M., Wednesday
KSL-TV	Salt Lake City, Utah	10:00 P. M., Thursday
KGO-TV	San Francisco, Cal.	6:30 P. M., Monday
KING-TV	Seattle, Wash.	6:15 P. M., Saturday
WTTG	Washington, D. C.	9:30 P. M., Friday

The "People's Political Poll" also has been scheduled for a number of additional cities, so check your Local TV-radio log for exact times.

Another CIO TV series, "Issues of the Day," moved into Omaha, sponsored by the Nebraska CIO Council. It will be aired twice weekly on two Omaha stations, at 6:15 p.m. on Fridays on WOW and at 4:45 p.m. on Saturdays on KMTV.

Put In On The Record

Now that the balance in the "bundles-for-Nixon" trust fund has dwindled from $18,235 to $66.13—thereby helping Gen. Eisenhower to conclude that his running mate is clean as a hound's tooth—it's worth recalling a proposal that might have saved the Republicans their currently red faces.

It was just a year ago that Pres. Truman sent to Congress a special message suggesting legislation requiring all lawmakers and top government officials to make public their entire financial status.

Such legislation, he told Congress, would be an important step in "assuring the integrity of the public service and in protecting government officials against false and unfounded charges of improper conduct."

Three members of the Senate—Morse, Humphrey and Douglas, men with records of integrity in public service—joined in sponsoring legislation containing the President's proposals.

What happened to it? Congress—busy shouting from the housetops about corruption—put into the "deep freeze" any proposal to open the books on its own financial operations to the full view of the voting public. With such legislation, taxpayers would know that their lawmaking representatives in Washington represent only the public—and are not beholden to special business interests, as is Richard Nixon.

Last week the President renewed his support for the financial publicity proposal. And Sen. Morse said he will press for its adoption when Congress returns to Washington in January. That will be a good time for some of those public figures who shout the loudest about corruption in government to get off their high-horses and do something about ending it.

. . . Now Comes Taft

While Sen. Nixon argues that there was nothing wrong in his extra private expense account, Sen. Taft—whom conservatives used to hail for his "integrity"—goes farther and tries to give the impression that the Nixon slush fund was a positive good.

The Taft statement is, in effect, a bid for private financial sponsorship of every Republican Senator.

It takes no superlative imagination to picture the effect of his suggestion.

Perhaps corporations, which now spend millions of dollars a year to sponsor soap operas and television dramas, may find that it's even better advertising to sponsor a conveniently willing Senator or Congressman.

Under the new Taft theory of Congressional ethics, we could expect to find that Senator Blank of Ohio is being brought to you through the courtesy of Eastinghouse Corp. or that Sen. Doe of Indiana is made available to the Senate as a public service of the General Electronical Co.

This would certainly bring the companies' names before the public, as advertising aims to do; the idea could be sold in schoolrooms as "another goodwill gesture by great corporations interested only in the concept of free enterprise"; and just possibly, it might keep the Senators and Congressmen in line—uninfluenced, of course, by their financial sponsorship—to vote against Taft-Hartley repeal and for more tax loopholes for the wealthy.

The only fly in this financial ointment is that the American public, in their innate decency, might take an extremely dim view of the open tampering with the legislative process which Sen. Nixon seeks to condone and which Sen. Taft praises as desirable.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY, President — ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, Executive Vice President — JAMES B. CAREY, Secretary-Treasurer

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925. 5c a copy, $1 a year, $1.50 a year in Canada.

Vol. XV — September 29, 1952 — No. 39

—But Just What Are They For?

In Other Words—

Let's Match The Records

Here are excerpts from the speech delivered by Sen. Sparkman (Ala.), Democratic candidate for vice president, at the CIO Labor Day picnic in Los Angeles:

By SEN. JOHN SPARKMAN

I WANT to talk to you today about what that Taft-Hartley Act means to you in the West. One of the big issues in this campaign is: Shall we have a new labor law which deals fairly with both labor and management, or shall we continue under the anti-labor Taft-Hartley Act?

I voted to sustain President Truman's veto of T-H. I was convinced by his analysis that it was not a fair and workable law. I am proud of my stand against this act, and proud of my party's stand against it.

But before I say more of this particular sin of the Republican Party against labor, I want to point out the Republican stand for Taft-Hartley is a part and parcel of its stand on all the domestic issues which face the country.

The Republicans' anti-labor stand cannot be separated from their stand against the best interests of the farmer and the small businessman. Except for what Gov. Stevenson called the "Republican Liberal Hour" which occurs just before every national election but never when Congress is in session, you cannot count on the Republican Party to be any different in the future from what it has been in the past—the party against the common man.

The American people know today that prosperity for the city family depends upon prosperity for the farm family, and vice versa . . .

Let's match the records. As against our record, let the Republicans put up their record. Their record is the Taft-Hartley Act. That act was passed over the veto of Pres. Truman.

When I voted to sustain the President's veto, I believed, as I believe now, that the Taft-Hartley Act was a subtle attempt to sabotage union organization.

I say "subtle" because not even the Republicans, except for some of their more extreme members, can afford to be openly and honestly anti-union. They are forced instead to sneak through the back door to get union-busting done by more devious means.

The Taft-Hartley Act carefully and deliberately fills the labor laws full of delays of administration. In labor relations, rights delayed may well be rights destroyed. The Taft-Hartley Act gives endless opportunity for objections, for arguments, for delay for its own sake.

Formerly labor and management were able to get elections quickly so they could get down to the business of bargaining. Taft-Hartley deliberately postpones these elections until an ocean of useless talk has been crossed.

I shall not attempt to describe all of the bad features of Taft-Hartley. You know them as well as I. But the worst features of Taft-Hartley have not yet been felt . . .

Even the magazine Business Week says that Taft-Hartley "went too far." That is one of the funny things about the Taft-Hartley Act. Most of the people who have been for it are a little dismayed at what they have built. Everybody thinks it went too far.

Even Sen. Taft wants to rewrite it. The Republican candidate for Vice President (Sen. Nixon), who prides himself on being one of the drafters of the Taft-Hartley Act, says, "As one of the drafters, I believe it should be retained in the public interest, but there is a definite need to amend it to meet the legitimate objections of workers."

THE TROUBLE is the Republican Party does not think there are any "legitimate objections."

The interesting thing about these Republicans who passed the Taft-Hartley Act and ever since have been running around apologizing for it is that they don't do anything but apologize. They don't take action.

In 1952 the voters are dissatisfied with the Taft-Hartley Act. The voters who want a fair labor law, which isn't loaded against working men, can take their choice between the party of apology and the party of action.

I think they will choose the party of action . . .

We are met today after two decades of progress. If we were to come together again, say 10 years from today, would we find that the people of America had slipped backward into the old morass of Republican-fostered breadlines, poorhouses and company unions?

Or would we find a people who have gained evermore not only in the material contentments of life which are the products of the Democratic era, but also in that more important spiritual serenity which comes with the independence of free labor?

If the voters will choose on the record of performance, there is no need for me to speak more.

Stevenson Gives His Views On Big Issues

Here is a digest of Gov. Stevenson's views on major campaign issues:

The Taft-Ike Deal: "The great crusade has now become the great surrender. It now appears brutally clear that Sen. Taft has taken over. It looks as if Taft lost the nomination and won the nominee."

Ike's backing of Sens. Jenner, McCarthy: The GOP slogan is *"turn the rascals in."*

Corruption: "We want our government clean. We want it honest. We want it efficient. We want it responsive to the needs of the people . . . Corruption in public affairs is treason. Any crooks I ever find in the government will be exposed and punished as quickly as I can catch them."

Time For a Change?: *"You'll forgive me if I am a little cynical when I hear shouting loudest for a change the very politicians who have consistently opposed vital changes as far back as most of us can remember."*

Democratic Platform: "I stand on that platform. I do not feel the need—so understandably felt by my distinguished opponent—of having my campaign manager say that I will write my own platform."

Civil Rights: "In the case of equal opportunity for employment, I believe it is not alone the duty but the enlightened interest of each state to develop its own positive program. But our platform also favors federal legislation—particularly when the states fail to act and inequalities of treatment persist."

Filibusters: *"Every man has a right to be heard; but no man has the right to strangle democracy with a single set of vocal chords."*

Taft-Hartley: "The only legitimate purpose of a Federal labor relations law is to make private bargaining work better. And that purpose has not, in my judgment, been served by the Taft-Hartley Act. What we need is a completely new law."

Tax-budget cuts: "Once the defense effort has fulfilled its objectives, very substantial reductions of the budget will ensue automatically. My guess is that those will come in fiscal 1955."

Foreign Affairs: "The essential direction of our foreign policy is right—building the unity and collective strength of the free countries to prevent the expansion of Soviet dominion and control over one nation after another."

Defense: "I believe in a strong national defense, and I believe we must press forward to improve our position and not waiver or hesitate in this interval when the scales are so precariously balanced."

Communists: "We must remember that liberals are not Communists . . . but where true Communists are concerned—men bound to the service and defense of the Stalinist tyranny—we must root them out and expect them to bear the consequences of their treachery to all America holds dearest."

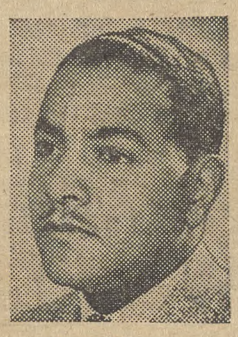
Republicans: *"A party of the past . . . the party of fear."*

The Right To Differ—

3 Newsmen Get Awards Of Hillman Foundation

Alan Barth

Arthur Morse



Carl Rowan

SIDNEY HILLMAN Foundation awards of $500 each were made last week to three American writers for outstanding newspaper and magazine reporting and for the outstanding work of non-fiction for 1951.

Honored were Carl T. Rowan, Minneapolis Tribune reporter, for a series of newspaper articles dealing with race relations in the South; Arthur D. Morse, free-lance writer, for his article, "Who is Trying to Ruin Our Schools?" in McCall's; and Alan Barth, editorial writer for the Washington Post, for his book, "The Loyalty of Free Men."

The Hillman Foundation was set up in 1947 to keep alive the late labor leader's ideas of enlightened labor-management relations, race relations, world peace and related interests.

Jacob S. Potofsky, head of the Foundation and Hillman's successor as president of the CIO Clothing Workers, made the awards. William T. Evjue, publisher of the Capital Times, Madison, Wis., gave the principal address at the award ceremonies.

ROWAN, southern-born Negro, won the Hillman journalism award for a series of articles, "How Far From Slavery?" They were based on his return visit to the South in 1950-51 and showing the changes that have taken place since his boyhood.

Morse's prize-winning article in McCall's, which won the Hillman magazine award, exposed the attacks made on our school system by groups opposed to freedom and free inquiry.

Barth's book, published in 1951, deals with the questions of loyalty and civil liberties. It was one of the first works to make a comprehensive study of developments in Washington and elsewhere which threaten the liberal American tradition.

In making the awards, Potofsky noted Hillman's contributions to both labor and America as a whole.

"Some of the problems that Hillman faced have been aggravated in recent years," he said. "The right to differ and to dissent is being challenged today as never before. Rabble-rousers are invading new fields and even occupy high office. The technique of the 'big lie' is being perfected and applied to an extent never before witnessed in this nation."

Evjue said that the use of fear as a weapon in subduing the aspirations of the American people is not new. "Fear has always been a leading weapon in the arsenal of the entrenched economic order. It has always been present in the struggle between those who have too much and those who have too little."

Calling communism "the giant problem facing a free world today," Evjue said "the future safety of this country against the aggressions of communism lies with a patriotic, constructive, informed leadership that holds to the idea that the best insurance against communism is the American family that is well-housed, well-fed, and with a reasonable prospect of security for the future."

Hillman Foundation awards totalling $90,000 were made in labor and related fields during 1951. These include: scholarships, grants for research, lectures and similar purposes.

Give A Buck To PAC

Press And Politics—

Big Dailies Sat On Hands, Tried To Bury Nixon's Trust Fund Deal

THE DANGERS of "a one-party press in a two-party country," foreseen recently by Gov. Stevenson, were demonstrated when the "bundles-for-Nixon" political land mine exploded in the Republicans' faces in the past 10 days.

Where Stevenson had praised the fairness and accuracy of most news reports but feared the monopoly of editorial opinion, the Nixon affair revealed to a considerable extent suppression or trimming in the news columns. And that was in contrast to the strong editorial column condemnation of the Republican vice presidential candidate.

THE NIXON affair "broke" on Thursday, Sept. 18—but it was 24 to 48 hours before most readers of the nation's press could begin to discover what it was all about.

Particularly in the GOP-dominated Midwest press was the story backed near the classified ads.

It was so deeply buried, in fact, that Gen. Eisenhower's party had a job getting hold of the facts.

Where Was AP?

Associated Press — the news service on which most U. S. dailies rely—sat on its hands when the "bundles - for - Nixon" story broke on Sept. 18.

First accounts of the Nixon trust fund appeared in the New York Post early that morning, and were soon quoted by the United Press. But the Associated Press just ignored the matter until 5 p.m., when it started carrying Nixon's first attempted explanation.

In Des Moines, reported Correspondent Edward T. Folliard in the Washington Post, "the story appeared in a newspaper, but was buried on an inside page." (The Cowles' Register & Tribune is a monopoly in Des Moines.)

In Kansas City, where the Star is the only paper, "the Nixon story was out in the local papers, buried far back near the funny papers," according to the Washington Star's report.

The result was that people in Kansas City didn't know what Ike was talking about when he preceded a campaign blast at "corruption" with a lengthy defense of Nixon.

Max Lerner of the New York Post (which with Reporter Magazine first revealed the Nixon trust fund), said when Ike defended Nixon, "the eager faces of the audience took on a troubled expression. They were sympathetic but they were also puzzled. You felt pretty sure that most of them had not even heard that there was a Nixon story. How should they have heard when the Kansas City Star which blankets the city had buried the original Post story inside and featured Nixon's denial of a charge that most of their readers had probably missed? Much the same goes for a number of other cities through which the campaign train passed."

THERE was a similar pattern of news distortion and suppression in big Eastern dailies.

The New York Times didn't catch up with the story until Nixon started issuing his stream of denials. The same policy was followed on Col. McCormick's Washington Times-Herald.

In New York, Hearst's Journal-American and Mirror ignored the affair the first day, while the World-Telegram & Sun, in common with other papers of the Scrips-Howard chain, gave only Nixon's "explanation." It wasn't until well into Friday, Sept. 19—when even GOP editors could no longer ignore it—that the press began to dig into the Nixon trust fund.

Two notable exceptions were the Washington Post and New York Herald Tribune.

But, otherwise, the "one-party press in a two-party country" was tried and found wanting on the biggest story to date in the 1952 presidential campaign.

—W.M.

ACWA Backs Fair Dealers, Raps 'Do-Nothing' GOP

CIO CLOTHING Workers last week called upon the union's 400,000 members to support Fair Deal candidates so "America will not change its forward march toward greater security at home and abroad, and continued prosperity for all."

Endorsement of the Stevenson-Sparkman presidential ticket and a call for election of a "forward-looking Congress" were voted by the ACWA's newly-installed general executive board.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky announced the endorsement, which cited 20 years' progress under the New Deal and Fair Deal.

The ACWA praised the Democratic platform for "looking ahead to continued effort to make our country strong, to forge the bonds of freedom with our democratic allies abroad, to improve our economic security and to preserve our civil liberties."

Particularly praised were Democratic pledges to work for an expanded social security program, civil rights legislation, equitable taxes, improved housing and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In contrast, the ACWA said, the Republicans have "a do-nothing platform" which "ignores the needs and aspirations of the people and turns back the clock to the fear, the insecurity and bankruptcy of the past."

The Clothing Workers said the GOP is "completely under the domination of those reactionaries, special interests and isolationist who would shackle labor, do nothing to arrest the forces of inflation, weaken us in a period of danger and desert our democratic allies in other lands."

Perlis Is Elected

Leo Perlis, director of the National CIO Community Services Committe, has been elected chairman of the National Labor Advisory Committee of Community Chest and Council of America.

If They Win, GOP Has Super T-H

Company-Wide Industrial Contracts Will Be First Target

IT HARDLY seems four years ago, during the heat of the 1948 presidential campaign, that the CIO News carried a five-column headline saying:

T-H Is Only The Beginning, Chums, If GOP Is Winner In November.

What was true of November 1948 is true of November 1952. The Republicans under the leadership of the remaining sponsor of the Taft-Hartley Act, with the aid of their Dixiecrat allies, could of course have passed any kind of a labor law they wanted during the last session of Congress after the campaign they whipped up against the striking CIO Steelworkers.

But with an eye on the elections they forebore, just as they did in 1948. If they win this year the deluge will come next, after they have installed the bewildered and inconsistent Gen. Eisenhower in the White House and organized Congress in whatever way Sen. Taft (R. O.) wants it organized.

—Seaman for LPA

"What Big Ears You Have, Grandma!"

Taft—and also some of the other reactionaries—have a lot of gimmicks up their sleeves for making life more miserable for the workers and their unions if the GOP wins in November.

High on the program of the Republicans' czar is legislation to outlaw industry-wide and particularly company-wide bargaining. Taft calls it an "anti-labor monopoly" law. This is the old beating-a-straw-man technique, which calls for the setting up of an imaginary figure and then whaling the bejabbers out of it. The imaginary figure in this case is, of course, the "labor monopoly," a figure of speech that bursts the bounds of airy imagination and plunges full-blown into the more etheral aura of pure whimsy.

What Taft has in mind is a law forbidding union representatives from negotiating contracts for the employes of more than one company or for all the employes in several plants of one firm. In a few industries, he might be willing to allow negotiations on a regional basis rather than local—but not nationally. In the building trades, one union representative might be allowed to act for workers in a limited geographical area.

Unions violating his law would be treated the same way a company breaking the anti-monopoly laws is treated—by fines—although he says now that he is opposed to applying present anti-trust laws to unions.

The same kind of a provision almost sneaked into T-H when it was bulling its way through Congress in 1947. It passed the House as an amendment was defeated in the Senate by one vote—Taft's, of all people. His reason:

"If we'd gotten that amendment, we might have lost the whole law."

Also on the congressional horizon in case of a Republican victory next month is a bill Sen. Robertson, Virginia Dixiegop, introduced in 1950. Putting all unions under the anti-trust laws, it died in committee. Now Robertson wants it reintroduced.

The Wall Street Journal a few months ago observed:

"If the Democrats win a smashing victory this fall, the chance of Congress passing major labor legislation next year would be slim. But if the Republicans hold their own or gain strength in the House and Senate, it's almost certain that there will be a new effort next year to crack down on the unions.

"And if the GOP controls Congress by comfortable margins, the effort will probably succeed."

Adlai, Ike Give T-H Views

THERE'S a world of difference between the Democrats and the Republicans, and their presidential candidates, over Taft-Hartley.

The Democratic platform, without qualifications, calls for T-H repeal and enactment of a new, fair labor-management relations law. Gov. Stevenson supports this view, calling T-H a "tire with 23 punctures and five blowouts" that needs "junking and not a recap job with reclaimed Republican rubber."

Stevenson on Labor Day called T-H "biased and politically inspired" and said "we must have a new law . . . and start over again."

The Republican platform praised T-H, subject only to unspecified amendments. Gen. Eisenhower admits that T-H "might be used to break unions" but agrees with Sen. Taft on "the basic principles" of T-H and "is opposed to its repeal."

SCABS CAN VOTE but strikers can't under one of the most unfair Ta Hartley clauses. That provision was protested by recent CIO-AFL picket l in Newark in support of striking jewelers. In foreground are Joseph Brud AFL teachers, and Carl Holderman, State CIO president.

'A Few Million Jobless'—The T-H Would Really Hit Home

IT HASN'T been so long since the depression that a lot of workers, even the younger ones, have forgotten in the prosperity of the last few years the grim days of the early 30's.

There were empty stomachs and evictions, shabby clothes and men selling apples on street corners. But behind them were long lines of desperate job-hunters at the factories, stores and offices that hadn't got into the bankruptcy courts or been shuttered by their timorous owners.

Millions of workers—and their now-grown children—remember those days. Like a foul stench that can never be forgotten, they remember personnel managers auctioning off jobs—when there were any—to the lowest despairing bidder. They remember kickbacks, yellow dog contracts, shakedowns, speedups, rankling favoritism and other assaults on their innate dignity as human beings.

It was bad, real bad.

But if another depression comes along, the Taft-Hartley Act will make the 1930's seem like a vacation in the Garden of Eden.

The full effect of Sen. Taft's favorite piece of legislation—blessed by his fellow-Republicans in the platform they adopted at the Chicago convention—hasn't b felt yet, because employment has b generally high since its passage in 194

But once industry can pick and cho its workers, instead of hunting for th the act's undisguised viciousness will felt—and felt hard.

David Lawrence, the syndicated col nist who parrots big business in its m reactionary moments, wrote as far b as July 4, 1947, that T-H would beco "more effective" when the country suffering with a little unemployment.

What he called the law's establishm of "new rights" for employers would crease in importance," he wrote, "w the supply of workers seeking jobs comes greater."

"At that time," he added, "a basis be laid for greater discipline . . ."

Frank, as well as brutal.

Not long after the 1948 election magazine Business Week in an edito said T-H "crossed the narrow line separ ing a law which aims only to regulate f one which could destroy."

The publication pointed out that a p of only "a few million unemployed" wo create conditions in which reaction employers, using T-H devices could "wr the labor movement."

IN THE SOUTH, when the tide for unionism ran strong in the textile industry, as with these workers at the Enka plant at Morristown, Tenn.

. . . TAFT-HARTLEY came along, gave anti-union Southern employe more opportunity to call out the National Guard as at the Enka pla

Act In The Works

Taft, Nixon Agree It's Okeh To Bust Strikes, Slash Wages

SEN. TAFT, the overlord of the Republican Party and the proprietor of its candidate for the presidency, and Sen. Nixon (Cal.), the smooth-tongued reactionary running for Vice President, see eye to eye on a lot of things.

One of them is the right of an employer to bust a strike. Not to settle on a give-and-take basis, but to break it. Another is that it's perfectly proper for southern employers to pay their employes less than northern workers earn.

Taft and Nixon made their views clear in a minority report on the Senate Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations' report of its investigation into labor-employer relations in the southern textile industry.

They took sharp issue with the subcommittee majority on its condemnation of the dismaying picture of employer-sponsored interference with the right to organize and the right to join a union, accusing the majority of "distorting" the evidence.

They upheld the right of employers to bargain without good faith. They approved the use of the national guard to "protect" struck plants against picketing, and they can see nothing wrong with injunctions prohibiting or restricting picketing.

And by implication they defended the right of a newspaper or radio station to refuse to sell advertising space or time to a union to answer attacks on it by employers or their trained seals.

They staunchly defended the North-South wage differential, professing to find it "unfortunate" only for "some northern employers who compete with southern producers, but they have the satisfaction of being close to the larger northern markets."

"Most economists agree," they proclaimed, "that living costs are lower in the South."

Most economists DON'T agree to anything of the sort. A few months ago, the Bureau of Labor Statistics published figures showing the annual income required to maintain a "modest, but adequate" standard of living in each of 34 large cities.

Washington—which most people consider a southern city—was most expensive. Of the five next most expensive cities, three were in the South—Richmond, Atlanta and Houston. And four of the least expensive places were in the North.

"The milder climate lowers the southern workers' fuel bill, his housing construction costs, his clothing bill," Taft and Nixon went on. "Often he is close to his food supply or grows much of his own food. His taxes ordinarily are lower."

But the BLS survey showed that it cost more to live in Birmingham than in Boston or Buffalo, more in Memphis than Minneapolis, etc.

"Is there, after all," the pair concluded, "any reason for forcing a cost on southern employes higher than is necessary to give the same standard of living in the South as prevails in the North?"

The SAME standard? When most northern workers have never even tasted things like fatback and sow-belly, but always settle for pork chops and loin roasts?

Full T-H Repeal Urged By CIO

FULL REPEAL of the Taft-Hartley Act and writing of new labor-management legislation based on the Wagner Act is CIO's five-year-long position.

In its last convention, at New York nearly a year ago, the CIO in a resolution listed these consequences of Taft-Hartley:

"The organization of the unorganized has been brought to a virtual standstill . . . the most vicious single effect of Taft-Hartley."

"The Taft-Hartley Act has also seriously hampered collective bargaining . . . "

"The Taft-Hartley Act places serious restrictions on labor's basic right — the right to strike . . . "

"Taft-Hartley brought back the use of injunctions in labor disputes . . . "

The resolution continued:

"The CIO will support a legislative approach which will provide this country with a sound and fair national labor relations policy. Fundamental issues of principle cannot be compromised."

PAC Booklets Offer More Facts

MORE DETAILS about the Taft-Hartley Act are contained in the CIO Political Action Committee's pamphlet, "'52 Facts on Taft-Hartley."

Other PAC pamphlets in the "Facts" series are: "Prices," "Taxes," "Corruption," "Foreign Affairs" and "Politics." All can be ordered at 3c each from CIO-PAC, 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Like Father, Like Son . . .

They're all in the family—the views Sen. Taft has about American labor.

His father was Pres. William Howard Taft, also known as "Injunction Bill" for his actions as a federal judge before and after his term in the White House.

Back in the early 1890s, when the Pullman workers were on strike against the most abject slavery, federal troops were called out to break the protest walkout of the American Railway Union, one of the nation's first industrial unions.

At that time, William Howard Taft wrote his wife:

"It will be necessary for the military to kill some of the mob before the trouble can be stayed. They have only killed six as yet. That is hardly enough to make an impression."

Workers' Cases Stalled By T-H

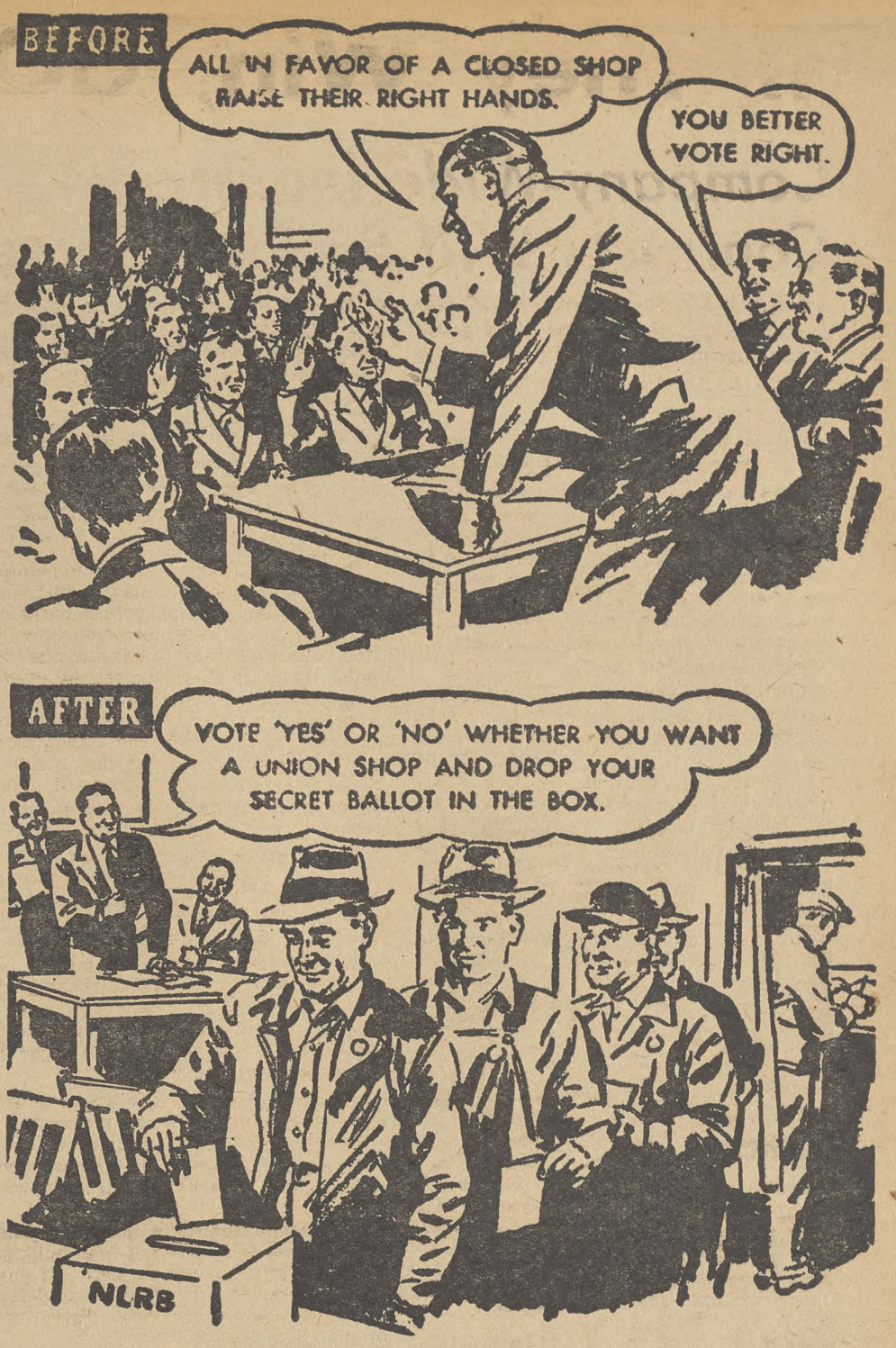
THE SENATE Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations, which has been investigating the results of the Taft-Hartley Act, wondered how long it takes the National Labor Relations Board to process a complaint in the manner prescribed by T-H.

Suppose, the subcommittee wondered, a worker was discharged for union activity. How long would it take him to get justice from the NLRB? This is what it found out, step by step:

- From the filing of the protest by the worker or his union to the issuance of a complaint by the NLRB—an average of 159 days.
- From the filing of the complaint to the close of the hearing—an average of 38.4 days.
- From the close of the hearing to the trial examiner's intermediate report—an average of 62.7 days.
- From the intermediate report to the NLRB decision—an average of 146 days.

Total lapsed time, 406.1 days. That's 58.1 weeks, or more than 13 months.

And if the employer wants to appeal to the federal courts, just add a couple of years more.



79% of all workers favor this change.

Despite all their grumbling at Gov. Stevenson's jokes, Republicans again are circulating their "Before And After" comic books which proclaim everything is rosy under Taft-Hartley. But they kept in this page praising original T-H provision requiring elections before union security clauses could be negotiated. Actually, provision was killed by Congress after NLRB spent hundred of thousands of tax dollars to conduct 46,000 elections, of which 97.1% approved the union shop. That outcome exposes basic falsity behind the GOP comic book—that workers, supposedly, don't want unions.

Here's What's Wrong With T-H And How It's Curbed Labor

THERE ARE dozens of things wrong with the Dixiegop shotgun approach to industrial relations that was written into the Taft-Hartley Act.

The CIO Legal Dept. summarized the worst in its report to the 1951 CIO convention, and here they are:

- Serious restriction through injunction on the right to strike, "this most basic of all labor's rights . . . without which there can be no collective bargaining."
- Interference with collective bargaining through the "cooling off" clause.
- Prohibition of "concerted activities which have long been recognized as necessary to free trade unionism," including secondary boycotts and picketing.
- The "confusing and technical" requirement of 60 days' notice before striking.
- The free hand given the NLRB general counsel to obtain injunctions against unions for "unfair labor practices."
- Outlawing of the most effective union security.

HERE ARE some of the things the Republican - sponsored and Republican - praised Taft - Hartley Act has done to organized workers:

Organization since T-H was passed in 1947 has barely kept pace with union losses due to death and retirement; the total of organized workers remains substantially the same as in 1947, although the country's labor force has increased substantially.

The number of National Labor Relations Board elections has decreased 40%, the number of eligible voters 51%, the number of elections won by the CIO 71%, and the number of votes for the CIO 62%.

The T-H revival of the anti-union injunction to "settle" national disputes caused a revival of similar injunctions in the states.

The T-H abolition of the closed shop prompted many states to prohibit other forms of union security, such as the union shop and maintenance of membership.

Rubber Workers Show Democracy In Action

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

THERE WEREN'T many people on the boardwalk the cool gray morning of Sept. 15 when the CIO Rubber Workers 17th annual convention opened in Asbury Park, N. J. The summer seaside crowds were gone.

A few late vacationers, a stray year-round resident or two, and some operators of food, candy, souvenir and other stands and stores along the boardwalk looked up and stared curiously at the stream of men and women delegates with big brown manila envelopes tucked under their arms who were walking in groups or by one's and two's toward Convention Hall, a long wooden structure built on piles jutting out from the boardwalk.

Some of the men delegates, ambling up the boardwalk, wore white sweatshirts, with the numbers of their local unions marked across the chest, other were in bright-colored sport shirts, or in business suits. The women had on attractive light summer dresses and coats, or tailored suits.

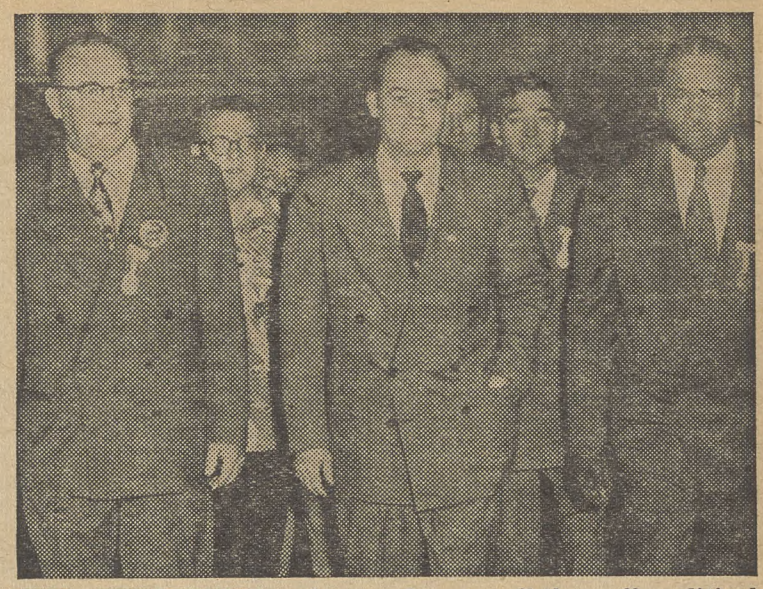
THERE were several family groups with children of all ages to be seen among the people gathered around the entrance and here and there was a father or mother wheeling a baby carriage.

In appearance it was a typical American crowd—neat, well-dressed, quiet—such as can be seen anywhere in the country. And yet there was something about these delegates that gave them special distinction.

The boardwalk strollers and shopkeepers who stared idly at the rubber workers as they passed didn't know it, but they were watching people who had come to this small seaside resort on the Atlantic, not just for an outing, but to take part in something extremely important—the functioning of genuine democracy in America today.

The vital role the trade union and its supreme authority, the convention, plays in our democracy is as yet too little known. Some day it may be more generally recognized that the labor movement has developed one of the most effective instruments for carrying out the democratic principles we preach about so fervently to the world.

THREE TOP OFFICERS of the Rubber Workers with Natl. CIO Vice-Pres. Allan Haywood, a leading convention speaker. URW officers are Pres. L. S. Buckmaster (pinning badge on Haywood), Vice-Pres. Joseph Childs (left) and Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker.



SEN. HUMPHREY, who made an off-the-cuff political speech backing the Stevenson-Sparkman Democratic ticket, was greeted with repeated applause that rocked the old convention hall. Here a URW reception committee escorts him to the rostrum.

The convention of the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, held the week of Sept. 15-21, was from start to finish a shining example of democracy in action.

NO HONEST person could have listened to the proceedings without discovering that it offered its 200,000 members, through the nearly 600 elected convention delegates, a voice in determining how the union should be run, what policies it should follow, what officers should head it and how it can most effectively strive to get for the workers in the industry a high standard of living—without which there can be no real democracy.

It was the very thoroughness of its democratic procedure, perhaps that many have made the convention seem dull to outsiders. It got little attention in the daily press. Only one news reporter, from the Akron Beacon-Journal in the industry's big town, was at the press table to give the proceedings full-time coverage.

Newspapers like to print stories about fights and rows—and there were none of any consequence at the URW convention—not even a contest over the election of top officers. It was on the whole a friendly family affair.

It takes time—much time—as well as patience, to follow democratic procedure at big conventions and give every delegate who wants to speak his mind the chance to do it. This is often boring, particularly to those who don't understand all that is involved.

To the delegates themselves, however, these long debates can be quite exciting. There was no indication at the Rubber Workers' convention that the delegates were ever bored. Their trouble was rather that sometimes they got excited and buzzed at the tables where they sat like a swarm of bees while a delegate was talking over the floor mike.

AT SUCH times Pres. L. S. Buckmaster—a tall, dignified man with gray hair, black eyebrows and gold-rimmed glasses—would pound his gavel vigorously to bring the delegates to order. Now and then his face which ordinarily wore a mild expression would cloud over with anger and sometimes he would sternly chide noisy members.

"Now what do you mean by that!" he roared once, when some delegates booed a speaker. "If we've come to a time when a delegate can't get up on the floor and speak his honest opinion, it's pretty bad!"

It was plain that a deep concern over observation of democratic behavior ran like an undercurrent through all the convention proceedings.

ONE OF the issues that provoked long and heated debate concerned the question of sending local presidents as delegates to conventions "by virtue of" their office, rather than electing them along with the other delegates as at present. The proposal, strongly opposed as granting undemocratic special privilege and opening a loophole for unfair politics, was overwhelmingly defeated by a roll call vote which took hours to complete.

Another motion, voted down decisively after long and hot debate, was a proposal to provide for election of local officers every two years instead of once a year as now, and to change the time of the elections from May to fall or winter.

Altogether 49 proposed constitutional amendments, concerned mostly with the unon's internal affairs, were submitted in advance by members of some of the nearly 300 affiliated locals, and were presented to the convention for action with recommendation for or against acceptance made by the committee on laws.

A printed copy of these proposed amendments bound together in a large blue pamphlet was given to each delegate at the beginning of the convention, together with a bound copy of the 25 resolutions also submitted in advance by local members, so that everyone would have a chance to know exactly what he was voting on.

BESIDES these documents, the big brown folder each delegate received contained a copy of the general officers' bulky report, a copy of the constitution and other handy printed material useful at the convention—altogether quite an armful.

The heavily stuffed folders in a way could have been Exhibit A in the union's factual evidence showing its democratic concern that all delegates should be well informed on every measure to come before the convention. Debates on the floor showed clearly that they were.

Mrs. Ross Gets Post

Mrs. Elizabeth Healy Ross, wife of Sec. Michael Ross of the CIO International Committee, has been named to the newly created post of deputy chief of the Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency.

Humphrey Rips GOP As 'Most Corrupt Party In History'

DELEGATES to the CIO Rubber Workers convention re-elected their three officers, greeted with bursts of laughter and repeated applause, a major political address by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) and endorsed the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket during their Asbury Park convention.

L. S. Buckmaster was returned to his eighth term as president, and Vice-Pres. Joseph W. Childs and Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker were re-elected to fourth terms, all by acclamation.

CIO Executive Vice-Pres. Allan Haywood, who was introduced as one of the best friends the Rubber Workers have ever had," was given a big ovation. He told of the union's bitter struggles for recognition in the dark days of 1936 in Akron—his first CIO assignment—and contrasted conditions then with the benefits workers enjoy today. The CIO has won pensions, paid holidays, vacations, sickness insurance and many other improvements for millions of workers, he said.

Turning to the political campaign, Haywood made a slashing attack on the Republican platform and candidates. Gen. Eisenhower is backing nothing "that is of any benefit to labor," he said. As for Sen. Nixon, Haywood pointed out that the vice-presidential candidate voted wrong on 27 out of 30 issues involving labor.

Humphrey was greeted with a roar of applause that shook the walls of the old convention hall when he said he agreed 100% with the union in calling for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law. He called the act "one of the most inequitable, unfair and unjust laws ever put on the statute books of America."

Humphrey—who was interrupted repeatedly by loud applause and laughter—did not speak from a prepared address. "I do not need any ghosts or any spooks; there are enough of them in the Republican Party," he said. Here are a few of his remarks the delegates cheered exuberantly:

"I am not an expert on humor, but I am willing to wager this—that the biggest joke in 1952 is the platform of the Republican Party. That platform could put you into hysterics! That platform is a joke—unless the Republicans should come into power and then it would be a tragedy.

"They (the Republicans) talk about 'creeping socialism.' My dear friends, the issue in this campaign is not creeping socialism—it is creaking, squeaking Republicanism. You know these Republicans are very clever with words. They ought to be—they haven't had a chance to do anything else but talk during the last 20 years.

"They are the hungriest office seekers that the world has ever known—hungry of course only for power—because we have given them a chance to live like Republicans while continually voting Democratic! And they have lived well. Did you ever see a Republican underfed?

"We, the Democrats, are guilty of a great crime, the Republicans say—that is, the crime of generosity to the people. I have never seen so many people who worried about the moral fiber of other people. They shed tears about it, and if the Government does something for grandpa and grandma, it will destroy their moral fiber.

"The Republican Party stands guilty before the American people as being the most corrupt political party in the history of this land—corrupt under Grant, corrupt under Harding, corrupt under the 80th Congress, and corrupt today, in moral corrosion in its effort to win an election.

"If there is anybody in America who has a right to complain, it is those who are unorganized. It is those who have been the victims of Republican-made inflation. It is not these fat-bellied, corporation executives and Republican hirelings who are running around howling about bankruptcy and socialism.

"They have business machines where their hearts should be. They can only think of one thing—a balanced budget. They never have thought of a balanced diet for a workingman's family."

THESE WORKERS from B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, were among the 35 women delegates to the CIO Rubber Workers convention. Members of Local 5, they are, (left to right) Eula Hull, Adeline Paris and Florence Franklin.

The Women, Bless 'Em, Are Good Union Guys In URW

LOTS OF people—some of them in the labor movement—seem to think that women who work in industry do it "just to make a little extra money," or aren't serious about their jobs because they expect to get married soon and stop working. For these and other reasons, women often are not considered likely to make good union members.

Interviews with some of the 35 women delegates who attended the CIO Rubber Workers' convention did not bear out these notions. Rather, they confirmed results of recent surveys by the U. S. Women's Bureau showing that a large proportion of women workers today are married, work to support their families and have employment records extending over many years.

There was, for instance, Mrs. Elizabeth Barton, delegate from Firestone Local 7 in Akron. A breezy, vigorous widow with gray hair piled high on her head and a friendly manner, Mrs. Barton works in a defense plant, making parts for rockets. She has 12 years' seniority at Firestone, in addition to time spent on other jobs held at various times.

Mrs. Barton has three children—a son in Korea, another son, married, and a 13-year-old daughter. Besides keeping house, Mrs. B. works eight hours a day, six days a week, and still finds time to be an active union member.

Then there were the three women delegates from Local 5 in Akron who work for the B. F. Goodrich Co. Mrs. Florence Franklin is a big handsome Negro mother with two sons, 14 and 16, both in high school. She trims gaskets for autos at Goodrich's mill No. 4, and has worked there nine years.

Adeline Paris, who looks as French as her name, with her dark hair and eyes and lively face, has worked at Goodrich for 20 years. She inspects valves in the tire division and is the union's department committeewoman.

Snow-white haired Eula Hull who trims piston cups and rings for hydraulic brakes has 23 years' seniority at Firestone. She has two daughters.

TWUA Defeats AFL By Wide Margin In Big Rug Plant

THE CIO Textile Workers last week defeated the AFL United Textile Workers by a vote of 916 to 576 in a NLRB election at the A. & M. Karaghuesian Carpet Co. plant, Freehold, N. J.

This latest TWUA victory added to the string of defeats it has inflicted on the AFL union since George Baldanzi, who formerly was TWUA Executive vice president, signed up with the AFL.

Leader of the TWUA campaign was Pres. Carl Holderman of the New Jersey CIO Council, who is also TWUA acting state director. He said that the CIO victory cleared the way for increases of at least 9 and 10c.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve said that even the salaried leaders of the AFL "secession movement" have given up hope of success and are looking for other jobs. He said that 16 have left the AFL union staff.

"In the last few days, four of those who joined Baldanzi's effort to split our union have quit the ranks of the United Textile Workers, AFL," Rieve reported. "The most recent was Sam Baron, Canadian director of the dual union—who, after four months of effort, has failed to wean away a single local from the CIO."

TWUA last week began contract negotiations in New York City with the American Viscose Corp., which employs 16,000 workers in seven plants in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Virginia.

TWUA is seeking a 15c hourly increase, a union shop, longer vacations for senior employes, and extension to other members of families of company-paid hospital benefits, which now apply to employes and their wives.

We Pay For Dixiegops—

BLS Living Cost Index Climbs Closer To Mars

WORKERS, consumers and housewives are paying a little more each month in higher prices for the hatchet job the Dixiegop-controlled Congress has performed on price controls.

The latest consumer price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is up again—as it has been every month since last February.

The bureau's so-called "new" index—which actually is an interim figure pending another revision next year—set a new record. It reached 191.1 as of Aug. 15. It was 190.8 the month before. That is a climb of 3% in a year and 12.3% over pre-Korea.

The "old" BLS index—to which many union escalator clauses are linked—already was higher. In the month, it declined fractionally, from 192.4 in mid-July to 192.3 in mid-August.

But in a majority of the nation's big cities, local living cost figures are above the BLS national average. And some of the highest cost cities are in the South.

Congressional action last spring in wiping out food price controls on a large variety of fresh, canned and frozen foods, plus the earlier refusal to allow meat price rollbacks, was reflected again in the latest climb of the BLS index.

Foods and rents—where controls also were weakened by the Dixiegops—climbed .3%. It now takes $2.36 to buy what $1 would buy before World War II. And the food price index now is 16% higher than before the Korean war.

The Office of Price Stabilization, meantime, announced that its program for posting uniform community ceiling prices on many grocery items will begin this week in selected cities throughout the nation.

Here are the cumulative figures for the "old" BLS Index:

Period			Index	Period		Index
1939	monthly	average	99.4	1950:	June 15	170.2
1943	monthly	average	123.6	1951:	June 15	185.5
1944	monthly	average	125.5	1952:	Jan. 15	190.2
1945	monthly	average	128.4		Feb. 15	188.3
1946	monthly	average	139.3		Mar. 15	188.4
1947	monthly	average	159.2		Apr. 15	189.6
1948	monthly	average	171.2		May 15	190.4
1949	monthly	average	169.1		June 15	191.1
1950	monthly	average	171.2		July 15	192.4
1951	monthly	average	185.9		Aug. 15	192.3
1952	monthly	average	190.3			

45 Areas On Jobless List

DESPITE an increase of jobs in some areas, 45 communities still have unemployment of 6 per cent or more in the employment survey issued last week by the Labor Dept.

Non-farm unemployment in these 45 areas total 1,951,500.

New York City, and four New England and one Ohio community were removed from the acute unemployment list. The New England areas are Manchester and Nashua, both in New Hampshire, and Biddeford and Lewiston, both in Maine. Work on a vast atomic plant caused the removal of Portsmouth-Chillicothe, Ohio, from the acute category.

Five other cities—Flint and Muskegon, both in Michigan; Greensboro and High Point, both in North Carolina, and Rochester, N. Y. were shifted from "moderate labor surplus" to "balanced labor" categories.

Give A Buck To PAC

Price Index Higher In Most Big Cities

By Labor Press Associated

IN A MAJORITY of big cities, the latest consumer price index is far above the national average reported by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Milwaukee continues in the lead, while three southern cities, Birmingham, Atlanta, and Houston, are among the first five. Here is how the 18 large cities stood as of Aug. 15, when the national BLS "new" index was 191.1:

Milwaukee	199.2	Norfolk	195.7	Philadelphia	191.2
Birmingham	198.5	Cleveland	194.2	Cincinnati	190.9
Atlanta	198.4	Detroit	194.2	Scranton	189.4
Chicago	196.7	Pittsburgh	192.9	Washington	187.4
Houston	196.0	New Orleans	192.7	New York	185.7
Seattle	195.9	Los Angeles	192.0	Boston	183.0

The food price index for the nation was 235.5, but it ranged from a high of 248.7 to a low of 225.5.

Republicans Beware—

Dividends Climb 5% Above Past Record

REPUBLICAN investors in our nation's big corporations had better not listen to their own party's political propaganda. They're going to lose a lot of money if they do.

The G. O. P. has been making a great to-do about how Fair Deal policies and "high" taxes on corporations are "ruining" American business enterprise. To hear its party hacks talk, you'd think that, under the circumstances, anyone who invests in stocks is losing his shirt. Smart business investors who believed them would certainly unload their holdings.

They haven't been doing so, however, and here's why:

The Commerce Department's Office of Business Economics said that publicly reported cash dividend payments to stockholders in U. S. business corporations amounted to more than $4.6 billion during the first eight months of this year. That is an increase of 5% over the total for the same period of record peacetime profits in 1951.

Moreover, the rate is rising, not decreasing. The bureau said that dividends paid in August, "typically a light payment month," totaled $231 million, or 7% more than in August a year ago.

In some business fields, investors did even better. Oil refinery returns have gone up 21%, and non-ferrous metals and machinery manufacturing businesses have expanded dividend disbursements 10%. Textile industry dividends, however, are running 15% below last year.

Big business corporation propaganda has tried to convince the public that nearly every American shares in this bounty. A recent study by the Brookings Institution disclosed, however, that contrary to the corporation-fostered notion that practically every American owns stock there are actually only 6½ million shareholders, less than 5% of the population.

Even that figure is grossly misleading, for the bulk of the stock in the major and most profitable corporations is concentrated in a comparatively few top income families.

During this period, workers' wages have been rigidly frozen by the unfair control laws written by the last Congress. Even where union contract "escalator clauses" have tied wages to the cost of living, they've increased less than dividends.

Contrasted with the 5% average hike in dividends over the last eight months, the rise in the cost of living for the entire year from Aug. 1951 through July 1952 was 3.6%.

Stockholders' returns, in the last eight months, accordingly, have increased at a rate 1.2% better than rising living costs. That rate, remember, is on top of the high boost that came the two previous years out of the fat profiteering on the Korean war.

Obviously the only stock that isn't paying dividends is the G. O. P. propaganda mill's phony stock in trade.

EAST—CIO unionists and workers from overseas joined in resident school on international affairs at Storrs, Conn. In this group (from left) were Ruth Vaughn, ACWA; Jeremiah Mele, TWU; M. Kara, president of Western Railway Employees Association of India; William Hughes, Britain's Ruskin College president; Vincent di Tommaso, ACWA; S. T. Rajah, president of the Malaya Postal Employees Union of Johore State.

AND WEST—Ben Henry (left), Iowa CIO regional director, meets with a group of unionists from France, Italy, Austria and Trieste at Iowa State College world affairs conference in Ames, Iowa. Iowa CIO Council joined with the state AFL, state Farm Bureau and American Labor Education Service in arranging the conference. Some 125 persons, including 30 European unions, participated in the sessions.

1000 Cities Approve Rent Lid Extension

RENT CONTROLS have been saved in a thousand U. S. communities with a population totaling 30 million.

Spurred by CIO Councils, San Francisco, Columbus, O., and Scranton, Pa., recently voted to extend rent curbs to next April 30. Deadline for action on extension is Sept. 30.

The decision to extend rent controls in San Francisco brought cheers from a crowd of almost a 1000 persons, who attended the hearing before the Board of Supervisors. They voted for extension 10 to 1.

Frank White, CIO Council secretary, and George W. Johns, secretary of the AFL Council, joined in arguing for extension of the curbs. The supervisors acted despite the violent opposition of real estate interests, who opposed extension, although surveys by the U. S. Census Bureau and an independent research agency showed that few rental houses were vacant.

As the result of CIO's campaign for extended controls, the Detroit City Council last week voted to reconsider its decision to end controls and was scheduled to act Sept. 29.

In Allentown, Pa., Pres. Charles Heimbach and Sec. Elwood Osman of the Lehigh County CIO Council punctured an Allentown Real Estate Board survey which attempted to show a large number of vacancies. The mayor said that the council would act on the basis of a survey by the regional rent control office, and facts presented by labor and the realtors.

Success did not crown all of the efforts to extend rent control. The Republican-dominated Reading, Pa., City Council voted three to one against extension. Controls also were defeated by the Akron, O., City Council.

But all in all, the CIO Councils throughout the country were extraordinarily successful in extending rent curbs in industrial communities. Their efforts were assisted by the CIO Housing Committee, of which Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers is chairman and Leo Goodman secretary and director.

Even after the deadline, the fight to extend rent controls will be continued in defense areas, where housing shortages exist. The Office of Defense Mobilization Defense Advisory Committee, headed by Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putman, has power to continue curbs in such areas and arrange for new housing.

Reuther has asked Putman to provide relief for such communities. Such Federal action has brought rent curbs to 74 communities of over 5000, including Milwaukee and Indianapolis.

Big Cities Act To Save Ceilings

Here is a score of cities and towns that voted recently to extend rent controls to next Apr. 30:

Cleveland, O.; San Francisco, Calif.; Columbus, O.; Scranton, Chester and Johnstown, Pa.; Brockton and Brookline, Mass.; North Bergen and Hamilton, N. J.; Lewiston, Me.; Watertown, Mass.; Woodbridge, N. J.; Hazelton, Pa.; Burlington, Vt.; Weymouth, Mass.; West Haven, Conn.; Northampton, Mass.; Nutley, N. J., and Metheren, Mass.

Steelworkers Win 15c Raise

A month-long strike of the CIO Steelworkers at the Link-Belt Co. plant at Philadelphia won a new contract calling for a 15c an hour raise.

The contract, which has been ratified by the local, also includes the modified union shop following the pattern set in basic steel, and improvements in job classifications and holiday pay.

Guild Goes on Strike

The CIO Newspaper Guild went on strike last week at the Bethlehem (Pa.) Globe-Times after four and a half months of contract negotiations failed to produce results.

CIOers Go To School, Study World Affairs

A NEW TYPE of working, resident school on labor and world affairs has just been held at Storrs, Conn.

The CIO Dept. of Education and Research and International Committee joined with the American Labor Education Service in conducting the two-week session.

Unionists and staff members from the CIO Steelworkers, Auto Workers, Clothing Workers, Transport Workers, Furniture Workers, Chemical Workers, Insurance Workers and Government Employees joined in the school. So, too, did several unionists from overseas.

They discussed CIO's role in international affairs and U.S. responsibilities abroad. Discussions in classes and workshops centered on U.S. foreign policy, foreign aid programs, national differences in the labor movement, and how labor can make its voice felt in foreign affairs.

Particular emphasis of the school was on carrying the questions of world affairs to the local unions and workers in the plants, through use of films and radio, education programs and conferences and the labor press.

Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee and ACWA president, reported to the school on work of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. CIO participants in the staff included Stanley Ruttenberg and George Guernsey, director and associate director of the CIO Education and Research Dept., and Mike Ross, secretary of the CIO International Committee. Also participating were Eleanor Coit, American Labor Education Service director, and three CIO regional directors, Carey Haigler, Birmingham, Ala.; Loren J. Houser, Indianapolis, Ind.; and Frank Carmichael, Boston, Mass.

AMA Forms New Front To Aid GOP

THE AMERICAN Medical Association last week disbanded one front organization and formed another, to aid the GOP.

The National Education Committee, which was formed four years ago to campaign against national health insurance, was disbanded.

The new AMA front is the National Professional Committee for Eisenhower and Nixon. Dr. Elmer L. Henderson, chairman of the AMA Coordinating Committee, and high-powered publicists Whitaker and Baxter, directors of the AMA National Education Committee campaign, resigned to take part in the new committee.

Two past presidents of AMA, Dr. Ernest E. Irons, Chicago, and Dr. John W. Cline, San Francisco, turned up as vice chairmen of the new front group.

'There's No Health Problem,' Says AMA— CIO, Farmers Give HST Board The Facts

WHEN THE President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation held hearings in Minneapolis, it heard completely conflicting views.

Local spokesmen for the American Medical Association said: "There is no health problem here," and "we can take care of our own needs."

But CIO, other labor organizations, as well as farmer and cooperative organizations had far different testimony to offer. And they had facts and figures to back up their assertions.

The 48 witnesses came from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Montana and Minnesota. Typical of the AMA testimony was that of Dr. R. L. J. Kennedy of Rochester, who blasted the commission hearing for being "poorly timed." He said the hearings were "unnecessary because there is really no situation existing in the health of the nation today which warrants this type of survey."

Those witnesses calling for a national health program confined their testimony to a recital of facts, which emphasized the need for such a program.

Ken Everhart, secretary of the Iowa State CIO Council, was typical of the proponent witnesses. His organization, he said, had members in all of Iowa's 99 counties and was familiar with and concerned with both industrial and rural health.

In commenting on AMA propaganda that there was no shortage of doctors in Iowa, Everhart noted there was "a considerable disporportionate spread of the available doctors."

The national average is one doctor for each 760 persons. In Des Moines, largest city in the state, there is one doctor for every 560 persons. State-wide, the average is one doctor to every 870 persons, a drop from the 1946 average of a doctor for every 823 individuals.

In rural areas, he continued, there are communities of 1500 or more persons "dependent upon the services of one doctor."

Robert L. Gannon, research director for the Minnesota CIO, noted "the phenomenal growth of voluntary health insurance plans is an unmistakable sign of the determination of working people in America to secure protection as a matter of right against unpredictable health costs."

He cited case histories to demonstrate the inadequacy of cash indeminity insurance to meet workers needs and declared local cooperative service plans are the only groups giving positive relief to the high cost of medical care.

Other witnesses detailed the medical associations' fight against cooperative health plans with the result that specialists shun such clinics "fearing the results of ostracism from the medical society."

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

Allan S. Haywood, CIO Executive vice president and director of organization, last week was en route to the California CIO Council convention. The following organization reports were received in his absence:

Natl. Dir. John Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee reports the following representation election victories: Mobile Gas Service Corp., Mobile, Ala., eligible 103, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 75, no union 22, challenged; Perfecting Service Co., Charlotte, N. C., eligible 36, Steelworkers 20, no union 15, challenged 1.

Reg. Dir. Robert McVay reports two CIO representation election victories: Enid Foundry and Machine Co., eligible 27, USA-CIO 18, no union 6, challenged 1; Oklahoma Tire and Supply Co. Warehouse, Tulsa, Okla., eligible 55; CIO-LIU 1790 28, no union 25, challenged 2.

Reg. Dir. A. R. Kinstley reports the Packinghouse Workers gained bargaining rights for the employes of the Horton Rendering Works, Horton, Kan., by a unonimous vote. The organizational work was handled by Intl. Rep. Frank Brown.

Act. Reg. Dir. Henry Henry reports the CIO Paperworkers won a representation election at The Hermaseal Co., Inc., Elkhart, Ind., by a vote of 21 to 17 no union. UPA Rep. Elzie Bush and UPA Local president, Clement Nitka, directed the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports a Furniture Workers' victory in a representation election at the Royal Walden Corp., Walden, N. Y., by a vote of 21 to 11 no union. There were 2 challenged votes.

Robert Edwards, CIO Chemical Workers director of organization, reports that in a representation election held at Linde Air, Essington, Pa., the workers favored the UGCCWA by a vote of 116, 3 no union, 2 void, 2 challenged. The drive was handled by Organizer Frank Podsiadlik.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports the following representation election victories: Twin Coast News Publishing Co., Editorial Dept., Long Beach, Calif., Newspaper Guild 78, 14 against; American Fruit Growers, Inc., Biggs, Calif., CIO-LIU 78 20, against 5. CIO Field Rep. James Spangler and LIU Organizer Clayton Coons directed the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports that the CIO Brewery Workers won a representation election among the workers of the Maintenance Unit, Federal Yeast Corp., Baltimore by this vote: eligible 15, CIO 8, AFL 5, neither 1.

Carl Holderman, acting TWUA New Jersey director, reports the Textile Workers won a representation election at the A. M. Karaghuesian Carpet Co. plants in Freehold, N. J., beating back the AFL United Textile Union raid. The workers favored the Textile Workers by a vote of 916 to 576 for AFL, 14 neither.

Westinghouse Gives 7.5c Hike; IUE Demands GE Settle Pact

THE CIO Electrical Workers last week won hourly wage increases ranging from 7.5 to 13c for 45,000 members employed by the Westinghouse Corp.

The wage hike was contained in an agreement which IUE-CIO Pres. James B. Carey hailed as a "decent, honorable settlement insuring important and worthwhile gains for Westinghouse employes."

The one-year contract also provides for wage re-opening at the end of six months, negotiations on pensions and insurance next January and extension of the modified union shop to all IUE-CIO locals where it is not now in effect upon petitions signed by a majority of the workers in each plant.

Another feature of the agreement is the substitution of two other holidays for Memorial Day and July 4, when these holidays fall on Saturday. Under the old contract workers would not have been paid for such holidays, and would have had only five paid holidays instead of seven in 1953.

The wage increase is subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval, and the entire contract must be ratified by local unions.

Meanwhile relations remained stormy between the IUE-CIO and the General Electric Co., where the union represents 71,000 workers.

IUE and GE resumed negotiations in New York City last week—the same day that the Westinghouse agreement was announced—and the union's GE Conference Board was scheduled to meet Oct. 1 in emergency session in that city.

Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer, declared the meeting was being held "to take whatever action is necessary to bring the company to a sense of its responsibility to its employees, stockholders and public."

"The larger, more profitable and richer GE owes it to its workers to keep abreast of the industry in wages, holidays, pensions, union security and other benefits."

Auto Workers Ask Gains In Big 3 Pacts

THE CIO Auto Workers are asking the auto industry's Big Three for wage and pension increases in the union's five-year contracts to reflect the present day living costs.

Like all contracts, these long-term agreements can be reopened by mutual consent.

For the past several months at least a half dozen sessions have been held between General Motors and UAW negotiators headed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther. Identical proposals recently were made to Ford and Chrysler. The NAW is proposing:

1. Increasing the guaranteed annual 4c hourly productivity raise—the annual improvement factor—to 5c.

2. Adding 21 of the 26c an hour gained in escalator increases since the pacts were negotiated in 1950 to base pay. Only 5c could be taken away from the workers if the cost-of-living dives sharply between now and May, 1955.

3. Adjusting pensions of workers who have retired to give the same purchasing power they had when the agreement was signed. The curent maximum is $125 a month, including social security.

The talks were begun with GM by negotiators headed by Reuther following authorization of the move by the union's executive board last spring.

"It is the policy of the UAW that long term agreements are possible and practical only to the extent both management and labor consider them to be living documents," Reuther said last week.

"Such living documents must provide for the working out of practical problems which the parties cannot anticipate at the time such agreements are negotiated."

The UAW GM Council, which speaks for 350,000 of the company's employes across the country, a few weeks ago adopted a resolution supporting the proposals.

Presidents of UAW Chrysler locals last week passed a resolution calling for making the Chrysler agreement "a living document reflecting present day realities."

Bridges 'Blatant Lie' Denounced By Murray

A **"BLATANT LIE"** against CIO by Harry Bridges was denounced last week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

Murray described as "deceit and deception of the lowest order" the claim of Bridges, president of the west coast Int'l. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, that his trial and conviction on perjury-conspiracy charges resulted from political pressure.

After Bridges' conviction was upheld recently, he said "in 1948 I was told by representatives of National CIO and Philip Murray that I must support and do my best to have the union support Harry S. Truman for re-election, or else. I was told point-blank that refusal meant that deportation proceedings would be instituted against me. . . ."

In reply to Bridges' claim, Murray said:

"This statement is a blatant lie.

"There was no such conversation between Harry Bridges and myself. There was no such conversation between any duly authorized representative of the CIO and Harry Bridges.

"The CIO took absolutely no part in the 1949 proceedings against Bridges.

"For Bridges now to 'quote' from alleged conversations which in fact never took place, is nothing more than deceit and deception of the lowest order.

"But Harry Bridges' statement comes as no surprise. Over the years, he has built up, in labor circles throughout America, a reputation as an international prevaricator."

Kansas CIO Joins Fight For Adlai

THE CIO has carried its fight for the election of Gov. Stevenson and Sen. Sparkman to the home state of Gen. Eisenhower.

R. J. Thomas, CIO assistant director of organization, told 300 delegates to the Kansas CIO Council convention at Salina, Kan., that Eisenhower lacked experience in domestic affairs necessary to serve as President.

Thomas also hit hard at Eisenhower for his support of Sens. McCarthy (Wis.) and Jenner (Ind.). His speech was enthusiastically received. A. R. Kinstley, CIO regional director, also spoke.

The convention altered the council's constitution to provide that officers, except the secretary, be elected every year instead of every two years.

It was also decided that the council would conduct a radio broadcast from Topeka, the state capital, every week during the legislative session.

The convention voted to expand its education, legislative and Fair Booth programs and its talent contest. First place in the talent contest, which was concluded at the convention, went to Gayle Larson, who was sponsored by Local 710, Communications Workers, Kansas City.

Joint Labor Group Fights Joe Martin

LABOR is united in the 14th Congressional District of Massachusetts to defeat Joe Martin, long-time Republican leader of the House.

Approximately 200 CIO and AFL unions have set up the 14th District United Labor Committee which is backing the Democratic Candidate for Congress, Edward F. Doolan. He is a CIO-Textile Workers official in Fall River.

Gov. Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts gave his unqualified support to Doolan at a TWUA meeting at Fall River last week.

Dever said that the Taft-Hartley Act is one of the chief reasons that southern textile plants enjoy an advantage over the northern textile plants. Martin supported the act and was House speaker when it was enacted, Dever pointed out.

Pres. J. William Belanger of the Massachusetts CIO Council called on TWUA members to support Doolan and cited Martin as an enemy of everything American workers have sought.

Give A Buck To PAC

100 for $1—A Bargain In News

There's a big barrage in the daily press, designed to slaughter Fair Deal candidates. Get the facts on the Stevenson campaign, get them fully—in stories, pictures, cartoons and special features—and get them in the CIO News.

For local unions, councils and PACs, we offer the biggest bargain of the campaign—100 copies of the CIO News for a $1. Each week during October, you'll receive a bundle of 25 copies for use in political action.

This special offer at a reduced rate is good until Oct. 6. If you need bigger bundles, just multiply your order—for example, a weekly bundle of 100 copies, or 400 in all, costs $4; or 500 copies a week costs $16.

So get your order in now!

CIO News
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

——Send me your special 100 for $1 offer, for which payment is enclosed

——Send me a weekly bundle of ——copies at ——, for which payment is enclosed.

Name.....

Union.....

Street Address.....

City.....**Zone**.....**State**.....

IWA Steps Up PAC To Defend Wage Gains

By GEORGE HOLCOMB

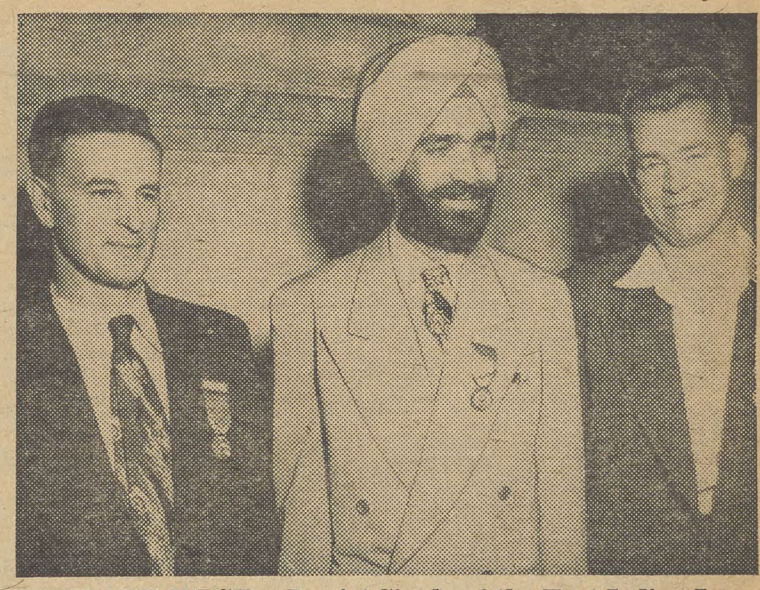
OUT WHERE the Columbia River cuts through the forested mountains to the sea—in a land where Paul Bunyan is a tradition and militant industrial unionism has a long history—the CIO Woodworkers met in their old stamping grounds.

Some 400 delegates and alternates met in Portland, Ore., at the IWA's 16th national convention. They came not just from the Pacific Northwest states and Canada's west coast, but from the Upper Middlewest, the Gulf Coast and the Southeastern states, and Eastern Canada—all areas where the IWA is growing.

"Everything in wood—from the forest to the floor" is an industrial union goal of the IWA-CIO. And in the past 12 months, it has engaged in several important strikes in the Far West in order to advance its economic standards.

At Portland, much of the attention of convention delegates was devoted to building up IWA-CIO political action, so as to protect and defend the economic gains won at the bargaining table or on the picket line.

TIE WITH A PUNCH.—George Roberts (left), CIO-PAC representative in the Far West, trades his "Register & Vote" tie with Carl Winn, CIO Woodworkers secretary-treasurer.



EAST AND WEST.—Ranjet Singh, of the East Indian Lumberworker, gets together with Jack MacKenzie (left) and George Williams at the IWA convention in Portland, Ore.

From Pres. A. F. Hartung came a keynote warning that "Old Guard Republicans are chafing at the bit to return to power," that they can be stopped by "getting the truth to the people."

And Tilford Dudley, CIO-PAC assistant director, spelled out the cost of past victories for political reactionaries.

The Dixiegop coalition, Dudley said, is responsible for the present soaring cost of living. He recalled that under OPA, food prices climbed only 1.8% during World War II. After they were knifed by the National Association of Manufacturers in 1946, they shot up 40%. And under the present "milk-sop" controls since the Korean war began, they have gone up another 16%.

From the congressional voting record, Dudley recalled the House Republican vote of last June 26 of 154 to 40 to kill off price controls. Democrats, on the other hand, voted 141 to 56 to save ceilings.

Dudley condemned Gen. Eisenhower's endorsement of Sens. McCarthy and Jenner and said the GOP presidential candidate is "degenerating from a state of ignorance to a state of danger for the nation."

The Woodworkers heard other political action reports from R. J. Thomas, assistant CIO director of organization, and George Roberts, West Coast CIO-PAC representative, on the issues and candidates in '52.

And they voted support for Gov. Stevenson for President and Sen. Sparkman for Vice President.

In the South, Dir. John Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee said, politicians and businessmen "who were beating our members" a few years ago are now making speeches from union platforms praising labor.

"They realize that wages are spent, and that wage earners also have votes," he said, "but they wouldn't have if the CIO and IWA hadn't worked and fought to organize in the South."

In a series of resolutions, the delegates proposed investigation of merger of the IWA with the CIO Paperworkers. They turned down proposals for a "no contract, no work" bargaining provision. And they acted on several timber conservation measures, hitting at monopoly acquisition of timber lands and failures of big lumber operators to carry out "sound conservation practices."

"THE GREAT SURRENDER" of Ike to Taft is discussed by old-timers at the IWA, Adolph Germer (left) a CIO representative, and "Chet" King of Raymond, Wash. King, an IWA member since 1917, has been a Washington State Legislature member the past eight years.

'Get The Truth To The People,' Hartung Says

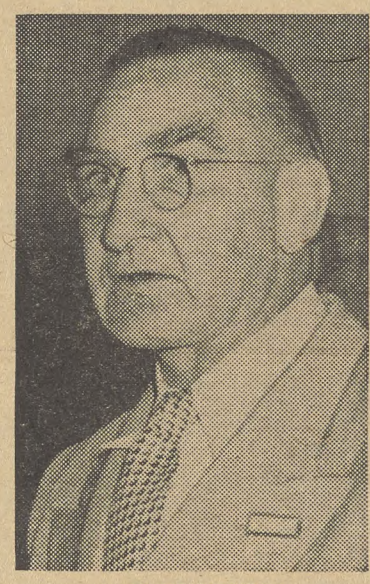
"GETTING the truth to the people" through intensified political action is a big immediate task for the CIO Woodworkers, Pres. A. F. Hartung told the union's convention in Portland, Ore.

Old Guard Republicans, he warned "are chafing at the bit to return to power . . . with plenty of money to spend in the press, on the radio, billboards and magazines. In the 1948 presidential election we were faced with the same problem of getting the truth to the people. We did it then; we can do it now."

Hartung condemned communism and fascism as the world's "greatest evils." And he urged IWA delegates to take union affiliation "out of our pockets and place it in our hearts. There is no power on earth greater than organized labor."

THE OFFICERS' report to the convention said that the IWA—only CIO union with its headquarters on the West Coast—now has a peak membership of 100,000, reaching 140,000 at seasonal peaks.

From its original stronghold in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and other Pacific Northwest states, the IWA-CIO has extended organization to 26 states and three Canadian provinces. British Columbia, with 35,000 members, is the largest IWA district; eastern Canada with some 30 locals is one of the fastest growing; and the South Atlantic, with 85 locals, is the district with the most local unions.



A. F. HARTUNG

UPWA Out At Cudahy

FIVE THOUSAND CIO Packinghouse Workers last week went on strike at Cudahy Packing Co. operations in four cities.

The walkouts closed plants at Omaha, Neb.; Wichita, Kan., and Sioux City, Ia., and about 50 men went on strike at the Omaha, Neb., Union Stockyards.

The stalled negotiations was the underlying cause of the strikes, but at the stockyards the immediate reason for the walkout were grievances over wages and vacations.

UPWA-CIO contracts with the Big Four packers expired Aug. 11. Cudahy and Armour refused to extend the contracts during negotiations, but Swift and Wilson granted extensions.

Oregon CIO Asks Time Off To Vote

A PROPOSAL that Oregon join the 26 other states which allow workers time-off-with-pay to vote on election day—was approved by the recent Oregon State CIO Council convention in Portland.

The convention, acting on a wide range of resolutions, supported national CIO's recent recommendation for the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket.

The Oregon council congratulated Sen. Morse, the state's maverick Republican, for taking a walk on the Eisenhower campaign because of the General's deals with Taft, McCarthy and Jenner.

The convention proposed creation of a state-operated auto insurance firm, with lower rates, and revision of the Oregon milk control act.

Council officers re-elected were Kenneth Smith, president, cannery worker; Jess Bell, vice president, CIO Clothing Workers; and George Brown, secretary-treasurer, CIO Woodworkers.

Negro Pastor, Local's Head, Says Unions Help The South

IN MISSISSIPPI there's a working member of the CIO Woodworkers who is a pastor and president of his local union.

He is William H. Keys, second pastor of the First Baptist Church and president of IWA-CIO Local 4-443 at the big Masonite plant in Laurel, Miss.

Keys delivered the invocation at the opening session of the IWA convention in Portland, Ore.

Along with working on his job at the Masonite plant, Keys assists in IWA organizing projects in the Laurel area.

He reported during the convention that CIO unionism means more freedom for Negro workers in the South. With the help of his union, Keys said, he was able to register in 1942 and has voted ever since. As result of the work of CIO, he said, race barriers are crumbling in many sections of the South.

W. H. KEYS

Take Your Politics With A Smile . . .

See Center Section For Story Of Marcus Carcass -- *'The Meatball King'*

WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00 A YEAR

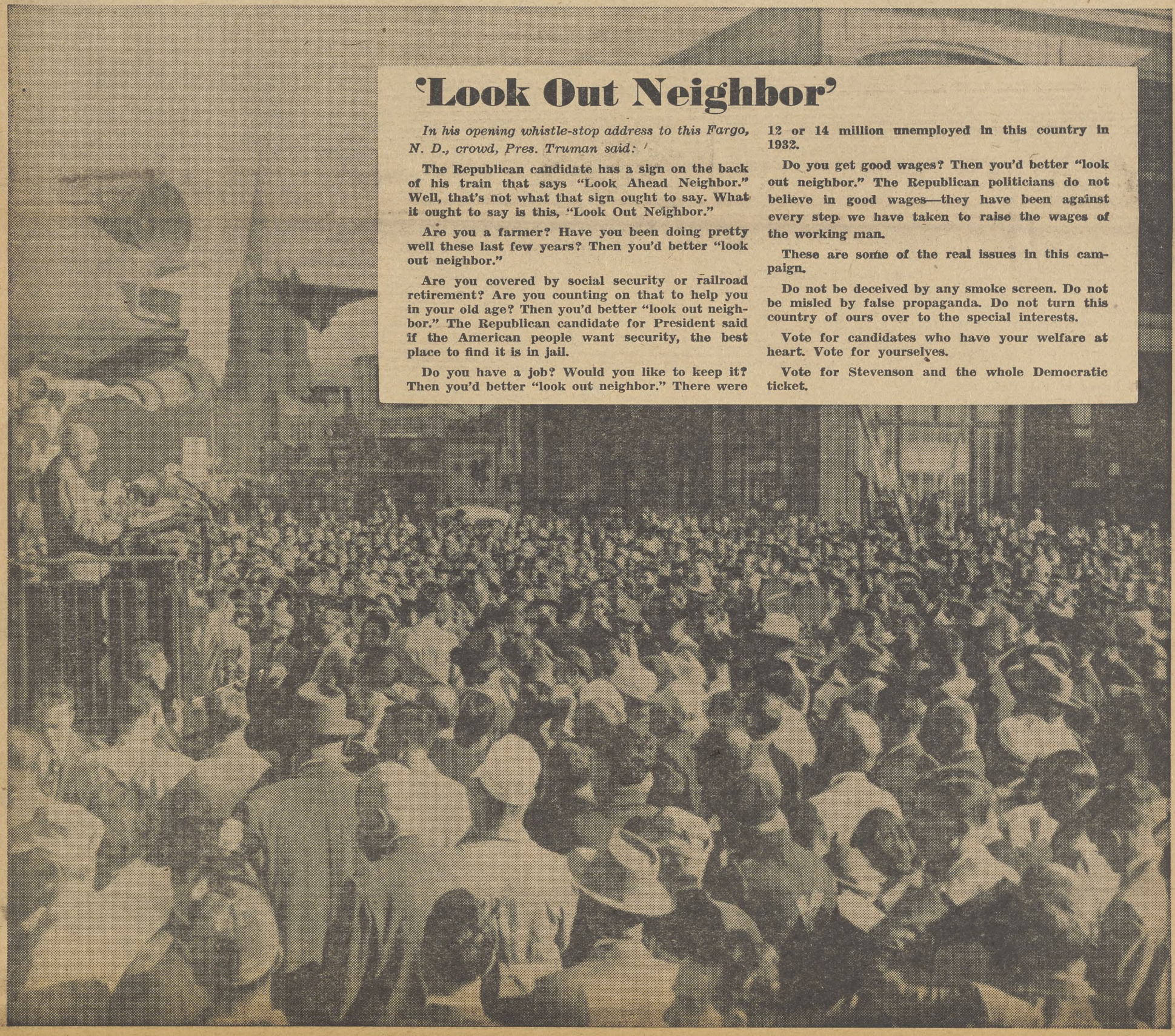
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 6, 1952 82 No. 40

Ike Fronts For Special Interests, Truman Tells Whistle-Stop Crowds

—SEE PAGE 3



'Look Out Neighbor'

In his opening whistle-stop address to this Fargo, N. D., crowd, Pres. Truman said:

The Republican candidate has a sign on the back of his train that says "Look Ahead Neighbor." Well, that's not what that sign ought to say. What it ought to say is this, "Look Out Neighbor."

Are you a farmer? Have you been doing pretty well these last few years? Then you'd better "look out neighbor."

Are you covered by social security or railroad retirement? Are you counting on that to help you in your old age? Then you'd better "look out neighbor." The Republican candidate for President said if the American people want security, the best place to find it is in jail.

Do you have a job? Would you like to keep it? Then you'd better "look out neighbor." There were 12 or 14 million unemployed in this country in 1932.

Do you get good wages? Then you'd better "look out neighbor." The Republican politicians do not believe in good wages—they have been against every step we have taken to raise the wages of the working man.

These are some of the real issues in this campaign.

Do not be deceived by any smoke screen. Do not be misled by false propaganda. Do not turn this country of ours over to the special interests.

Vote for candidates who have your welfare at heart. Vote for yourselves.

Vote for Stevenson and the whole Democratic ticket.

PAC Gets Set For Tough Connecticut Fight

HEADQUARTERS of CIO-PAC activities in the greater Hartford area and some workers who lead the drive.

CANVASSERS—Hartford IUC's effort to get out the vote already has produced record registration, may decide election. Here's how the work gets done.

(This is the first in a series of on-the-spot reports on the current political situation and, particularly, CIO-PAC activities in a number of key states.)

By MILTON PLUMB

ALWAYS AN uncertain state politically, Connecticut this year faces what is likely to be the closest and hardest fought elections in its history.

Realizing that decisions made by the voters in the Nutmeg State next month will have far-reaching consequences upon our national political life, CIO-PAC leaders in the state mapped out the most intensive drive to get out the vote that they have ever undertaken. The first result is the biggest pre-election registration of any year to date.

The issues, so far as labor in this highly industrialized state is concerned, are clearly drawn. The Connecticut CIO-PAC not only endorsed Stevenson and Sparkman for President and Vice President also endorsed all Democratic nominees for Congress.

AFL forces in the state are cooperating with the CIO through a United Labor Policy Committee.

Despite labor's unprecedented efforts, a tour of the state which included personal talks with both Democratic candidates for the Senate, five of the six Democratic nominees for the House, and top CIO and CIO-PAC officials failed to unearth even one liberal candidate "sure" of election. All PAC-endorsed candidates apparently face hard fights —some of them uphill.

Connecticut election results are unusually significant nationally this year because:

1. Both Senate seats are at stake. Only one other state —Nebraska—will also choose two Senators this year.

2. McCarthyism is perhaps a stronger issue here than anywhere outside of Wisconsin. Sen. Benton (D. Conn.), who had the courage to risk his political future by striking back at McCarthy's lies more directly than any other Senator, is up for re-election.

3. If the Republican-hoped for "Eisenhower sweep" is to materialize anywhere, it should be strongest in Connecticut. The state's governor, John Davis Lodge, brother of the Massachusetts Senator, was one of the first to call for Ike's nomination. State Republicans are united behind the General.

All things point to another nip and tuck race, with margins of perhaps hundreds of votes tipping the scales to defeat or victory.

Connecticut, true to its Yankee traditions of independence, always has been unpredictable in politics. It voted for Hoover in 1928 and 1932, but shifted to Roosevelt in 1936, 1940 and 1944.

Truman was beaten by Dewey in 1948 by just 14,457 votes, with Henry Wallace and Norman Thomas also in the race. With both of the latter out of the race this year, the bulk of their combined 21,677 votes in 1948 probably will shift back to the Democratic column.

THIS WILL be offset, however, by the resurgence of Republicanism which has taken place in the state under its Republican governor and administration.

Since control of the Senate is at stake this year, the loss of either Connecticut seat to the Republicans would greatly strengthen GOP chances of controlling the next Congress. One of the state's two representatives with 100% "right" voting records in the last Congress, Rep. Ribicoff, has been named Democratic standard-bearer in the contest for the seat of the late Sen. McMahon (D. Conn.).

Ribicoff is opposed on the Republican ticket by Prescott Bush, a Wall Street Banker whom many Connecticut citizens call a "bedroom resident" since most of his interests are outside of the state. Benton defeated Bush by only 1200 votes when he opposed him in 1950, and the liberal Ribicoff faces a hard fight to stay in Congress now that he is trying for the upper chamber.

Despite his outstanding record in the Senate, where in less than two years he has become nationally known as one of America's most capable legislators, Benton appears to be in definite trouble as he bids for re-election.

His Republican opponent is William A. Purtell, anti-labor head of the Connecticut Manufacturers Association now serving an interim appointment as Senate successor to McMahon. Behind him loom the same sinister forces, spearheaded by Sen. McCarthy (R. Wis.), which by "backstreet alley tactics" brought about the defeat of former Sen. Tydings (D.) in Maryland two years ago.

McCarthy reportedly is anxious to come into the state to campaign against Benton. So far he's been kept out on the theory that he'll do more harm than good when he tries using his smear tactics on hard-headed Yankee voters.

CIO-PAC activities are centered in three of the larger cities, with the Connecticut CIO Council in Waterbury serving as the coordinating center. Council officers Mitchell Sviridoff and John J. Driscoll direct the work.

CIO Regional Director Edward McCrone, with offices in New Haven, also keeps a close check on state PAC activities and cooperates closely with Jack Onofrio, PAC director for the Greater New Haven CIO Council.

In the key city of Hartford, State Sen. Pat Ward, CIO Auto Workers PAC director for New England, assisted by Bill Lawlor, chairman of the Greater Hartford PAC, carries one of the major responsibilities in the state.

"IF WE CAN roll up a Democratic majority of 30,000 votes in Hartford, the Democrats will carry the state," Ward predicted. His remark reflected the close race he anticipates, for in the last election Hartford had a Democratic margin of 28,000.

With every vote counting this year, the Connecticut CIO began its work last spring to insure a record turn out at the polls. Following a plan drawn up by John Glinn, instructor in the Univ. of Connecticut Institute of Labor - Management Relations, the United Labor Committee set up offices at Storrs, Conn., and from March through June hired an average of 50 students daily to survey registration lists.

The survey involved processing over 400,000 names in city directories, transferring the names of all person working in industrial plants or with average incomes to printed forms, and then checking them against statewide registration lists. Workers were paid over the state minimum wage law requirement, with CIO and AFL jointly sharing the $15,000 costs.

Cards for all unregistered names were forwarded to local unions in the area of employment, as well as to local political organizations when they offered help in the registration drive. From this point on, CIO-PAC has carried most of the work of contacting unregistered workers and getting them to qualify as voters.

OVER 100 full-time paid workers have been hired by CIO-PAC to carry through the job of getting the unregistered to sign up before the October deadline. The drive covers all workers in the state and not just the 120,000 under CIO contracts.

"The success of this drive depends upon two considerations," Harold Senior, Connecticut IUC administrative officer, points out. "First, we've gone at it systematically after careful planning, and second, we've used paid help instead of volunteers. The latter has meant we've been able to meet schedules and get the job done."

Statistics bear him out. In January 1952 there were only 75,000 registered voters in Hartford County. CIO-PAC work in the four months from June through September, according to Hartford's Registrar, was the biggest factor in bringing the total up to 83,500. The goal before election is 92,000.

"We know CIO endorsements here mean something," said Tom Dodd, candidate for Ribicoff's seat in Congress. "I know we've got to deserve CIO support before we get it. I want to continue to deserve it."

To which statement all of the CIO-PAC endorsed candidates this reporter talked to said, in similar words, "Amen."

Splinter Parties May Be Decisive

Splinter parties, which probably cost Truman the loss of Connecticut to Dewey in 1948, this year may be the determining factor in the close race liberal Sen. Benton (D.) faces for re-election.

Benton won by only 1200 votes in 1950, when Conneticut's Gov. Chester Bowles (D.) was defeated by 14,000 and Sen. McMahon (D.) won by 40,000. He is being opposed this year by two splinter candidates.

One is Vivien Kellems, candidate of the Independent Republicans, a reactionary Stonington manufacturer famed for her refusal to collect withholding taxes. The other is Jasper McLevy, Socialist mayor of Bridgeport, who has chosen to run against Benton in his first bid for the Senate.

STRATEGY HUDDLE—Rep. Ribicoff (D.), standing, PAC-endorsed senatorial candidate, joins CIO workers at breakfast to plan help for Tom Dodd, Democratic candidate to succeed him in House.

NEW HAVEN CIO conference brings together local IUC-PAC Chairman Jack Onofrio, Rep. McGuire (D.), Sen. Benton (D.) and Connecticut IUC Pres. Mitchell Sviridoff. Benton faces a hard fight.

Truman Calls Ike 'Front Man' For Lobbies

THE 1952 CAMPAIGN really got rolling at top speed last week when Pres. Truman climbed aboard a train and began laying the issues bluntly before the voters in the first of his inimitable whistle stop tours.

The jaunt took him to the Far West, where enthusiastic audiences gave him the same kind of reception he got in the cross-country campaign that spelled victory in his 1948 campaign. Pres. Truman plans to visit 16 states.

The President laid it on as only he can. He started in North Dakota, continued in Montana and Idaho, kept it up in Washington and Oregon.

He stopped pulling his punches on Gen. Eisenhower, the Republican candidate for President.

He described the General as the inept tool of the "unholy crew" that controls the Republican party, and as a soldier who neither knew what the reactionary GOP "special interest fellows" had been doing nor what had been going on in the United States.

"The Republican candidate for President," he said at Fargo, N. D., "says he's going to try to win this election by appealing to the people's emotions, not to their intellects.

"That's why you won't find anything in most of his speeches except slogans, generalities and scarewords. I think it's insulting to the American people to tell them to make up their minds according to their emotions, and not on the basis of the great issues that are before them."

Truman accused Eisenhower of being made the front man for— ". . . the power lobby, that wants to do away with low-cost public power.

". . . the grain speculation lobby that doesn't want the farmer to get the price of the crops he raises.

". . . the railroad lobby that's been jacking up your freight rates in North Dakota—and fighting tooth and nail against the St. Lawrence Seaway so you can't get freight rates down.

". . . the real estate lobby that wants to gouge everyone who needs a home to live in.

". . . the rich man's tax lobby that's always trying to open up tax loop holes for the wealthy.

". . . the tariff lobby that wants to raise tariffs so they can pick up some extra profits for themselves, even though it means losing the world market for your grain.

ON THE WAR PATH against GOP lies, President Truman last week met another Adlai Stevenson, North Dakota Indian shown with him in photo at left. At right, Margaret Truman, accompanying her father on his whistle stop tour, pins a Stevenson-Sparkman button on his lapel.

"In short, it's all the special privilege groups from the oil lobby to the China lobby, and they're all joined together behind the Republican Party."

At Havre, Mont., Pres. Truman turned GOP charges of undue friendship for and knuckling under to Russia back on the Republican standard-bearer. He opened up by praising Gov. Stevenson, Democratic presidential candidate, and Rep. Mansfield, Democratic candidate for Senator from Montana, for their early recognition of Russia as a threat to peace.

"I don't remember that the Republican Party had any such wisdom and foresight," he went on.

WHILE Eisenhower still headed our forces in Europe, the President continued, "he said that he saw no reason why Russia and the United States would not remain the closest possible friends." The President continued:

" 'There is no one thing,' he said, 'that guides the policy of Russia more today than to keep friendship with the U. S.'

"Those are the exact words he used before a committee of the Congress in November 1945. His foresight was not nearly so good as his hindsight.

"Of course, we all make mistakes, but the Republican candidate was then commanding general in Europe and he was in close contact with the Russians.

"His advice carried great weight and it therefore did a great deal of harm. Perhaps if he had given us better advice in 1945, we wouldn't have had so much trouble in waking up the country to the danger of Communist imperialism in 1946 and 1947 and 1948 . . ."

In a speech dedicating the $103 million Hungry Horse Dam, on the South Fork of the Flathead River near Kalispell, Mont., the President hit Eisenhower as a "pliable mouthpiece" of the private power lobby."

AT FIRST, he said, Gen. Ike's views on public power and flood control were correct. But after he was nominated, the President went on, he "adopted the line of the private power lobby."

Pres. Truman was given an ovation in Kalispell despite a provocative editorial in the local newspaper, the Daily Inter Lake, which suggested among other things that the school children might throw tomatoes at him. Instead, they waved flags to greet him, while their mothers applauded and their fathers whooped.

Throughout the week the President stressed his contention that the General is not fit for the presidency because of his military background and his inability to grasp the fundamentals of a civilian economy.

He denounced Eisenhower's claim that a sizable tax cut is possible as "just a damn lie," and his assertion that federal spending, especially on defense, can be cut drastically as "sheer poppycock" and "the lowest kind of demogoguery."

Meantime, Stevenson threw his personal income tax records for the last 10 years open to the public. At the same time he made available the names of contributors to and beneficiaries of a fund from which several Illinois State officials received payments.

His running mate, Sen. Sparkman of Alabama, announced he also will make public the details of his finances, and suggested that Eisenhower and the GOP vice presidential candidate, Sen. (Bundles for) Nixon do the same. Eisenhower agreed, but there has been no reaction from Nixon, who earlier told the public about the slush fund raised for him by California business men whose money proved well-invested.

Stevenson's income tax statements showed that in the decade ending with 1951, his total income was $500,046.84, and his total federal income taxes $211,-980.42, leaving net income of $288,066.42. From 1949 through 1951, the first three years of his term as Governor of Illinois, his state salary was $35,209.68 and his other income $151,110,26.

THE FUND used to help office holders consisted of $18,744 left over from his 1948 campaign fund. Gifts to it ranged from $1 to $7000. Three CIO unions, the Clothing Workers, the Steelworkers and the Auto Workers, gave $2500 each. Frank Annunzio, former secretary-treasurer of the Illinois CIO Political Action Committee, gave the same amount.

Stevenson's two financial statements aroused much interest, but there was a greater response to his television and radio "fireside chat" last week.

During his talk, he declared it is more important for the people to know the truth than it is for him to win the election, and that he is going to continue to call the shots as he sees them on all issues.

Stevenson's headquarters charged last week that the Republicans are planning to flood the country with their campaign propaganda on $2 million worth of radio and television programs in 49 counties of 12 states during the last three weeks before election day.

George Ball, executive director of the Volunteers for Stevenson, said the campaign was conceived by "high-powered hucksters" of New York advertising firms.

The Republicans promptly denied any such plan was in existence.

Maybe the Republicans don't have $2 million to spend on such a program. Or maybe they decided that three intensive weeks of Eisenhower on the television screen and coming over the radio every 15 minutes would be too much for voters' stomachs . . . or maybe, Ball's disclosure killed the whole thing.

Stevenson Text: There's No Cut-Rate Path To Korea Peace

Here are excerpts from Gov. Stevenson's national broadcast last week on the issues of war and peace:

EVERY ONE of us knows in his heart why we had to stand up and to fight in Korea. We all know that when the Communists attacked across the Thirty-eight Parallel that was the testing point for freedom throughout the world.

The men in the Kremlin thought they would be unopposed, and if they were, the whole question of the future could be settled in one blow. If they had been allowed to conquer free people in Korea they could have picked away at the free world and engulfed more millions, piece by piece, one by one.

Sooner or later we would have had to fight, and the later we made our stand the bigger and harder the war would have been. Stopping the enemy in Korea was received with enthusiastic shouts of approval by the overwhelming majority of the American people, and even by the Republican leadership.

Now, however, they attempt to make you believe that it was almost an act of treason, but what do you think they would be saying now if we had not stopped the enemy in Korea, if Japan was threatened and if East Asia was falling bit by bit to the enemy? Would they not be saying now that Harry Truman and Josef Stalin were boyhood friends in Outer Mongolia?

And another thing: the Republican leadership is now telling us that the danger to this Nation is from within, not from without. The danger lies not in Moscow, but in Washington. Your enemy is not Josef Stalin but Harry Truman—or even possibly Adlai Stevenson.

A campaign addressed not to men's minds and to their best instincts, but to their passions, emotions and prejudices, is unworthy at best—now with the fate of the Nation at stake, it is unbearable.

The Republican leadership blows thin drafts of crafty words down your neck, but it fails to tell you the following things. Eighty-five per cent of the Federal Budget goes for past wars and for preserving our future liberty. The world has been at war almost continuously now for 40 years. The intervals between the wars grow shorter; the wars increase in dimension and in destructiveness.

Much of mankind is changing its spiritual outlook upon the world; whatever was is cast out, whatever is is questioned.

Whole nations have sunk out of sight behind the Iron Curtain; whole peoples have disappeared from view. Organized Communism seeks even to dethrone God from His central place in this universe. One by one the lamps of civilization go out and nameless horrors are perpetrated in darkness.

All this is done by an enemy of a kind that we have never faced before. He is primitive, but he is also advanced.

He goes with a piece of black bread in his hand, but in his mind he carries the awful knowledge of atomic energy. He is careful, cool, calculating, and he counts time not impatiently like we do, not by the clock, but by decades, in terms of centuries.

LONG AGO we asserted a principle upon this continent, that men are and of right ought to be free. Now we are called upon to defend that right against the mightiest forces of evil ever assembled under the sun.

Whose task is this? It is inescapably your task. You and you alone will decide the fate of your family for decades to come. You will decide whether you are to be slaves or free, live gloriously or perish miserably.

You may see comfort at the feet of false leaders, who like medicine doctors beat drums to ward off evil spirits. You may listen to false leaders who tell you there is an easy way, that all you have to do is elect them and thereafter relax in a tax-free paradise—the political equivalent of sending 10c to cover the cost of postage.

You may fail to face the facts squarely in this great controversy of our time and you may be so deluded that you run the risk of being beguiled to destruction, for there is no easy way.

Yours is a democracy. Its government cannot be stronger or more tough-minded than its people. It cannot be more inflexibly committed to the task than they are. As the citizens you are the rulers and the ruled, the law givers and the law abiders, the beginning and the end.

Democracy is a high privilege, but it is also a heavy responsibility whose shadow stalks, although you may never walk in the sun.

How long can we keep up the fight against this monster tyranny? How long can we keep on fighting in Korea, paying high taxes, helping others to help ourselves?

There is only one answer: We can keep it up as long as we have to and we will.

This is why we cannot lose and we will pass from darkness to the dawn of a brighter day than ever this thrice blessed land of ours has known before.

Part Of The Job

Starting this week and continuing until the election, The CIO News is publishing a series of special stories on the campaign—and organized labor's role in the campaign.

The "Connecticut Story" by Milton Plumb (see page 2) is being repeated in many other areas, we suspect, where unions are doing a bang-up job of making sure their members register to vote. CIO's contribution to good citizenship in seeking a big voting registration is, in a sense, an old story; but the 1952 version seems better than ever.

Union members should well remember, though, that registering is only half the job. It's the vote, not the registration, that counts on election day. To get out the vote on Nov. 4 must be the prime task of all CIO unions during the month ahead.

One-Sided Campaign

Sen. Nixon won't make any more speeches about his personal finances, a Washington wit remarked the other day—"after all, he has only one dog."

Whether or not the question of the Senator's finances is now finally settled, there is still considerable doubt where the two GOP national candidates stand on a host of issues that have aroused the interest of Americans for many years.

For a time it appeared that the Eisenhower forces might repudiate the Republican platform, which had been drafted by the Taft wing of the party. But then the Eisenhower "liberal" crusade slowed down to a halt, and disintegrated in a statement in which Ike and Taft announced their common agreement on all domestic issues.

As this paper pointed out last July, the GOP platform is a platform of Taft reaction—a platform reminiscent of Hooverism and boastful of the sledgehammer attacks on the Fair Deal conducted by the Republican-controlled 80th Congress in 1947 and 1948.

Every time Ike has wandered off that platform, Taft and Nixon and McCarthy and Jenner and Cain have been on hand to pull him back.

These men have voted wrong on just about every issue affecting American wage earners in recent years, just as they have voted against most of the efforts of the Truman Administration to shore up the free world's defenses against Communist aggression.

The Republicans have campaigned boldly against sin, as if they had a monopoly on honesty and integrity—a claim which history scarcely confirms.

In decrying real sin and make-believe sin, the Republicans have been able to fill up the empty time left by their refusal to talk issues. What would a Republican administration do to avoid a repetition of the 1932 depression and the 1932 breadlines? What would a Republican administration do about social security—after all the last GOP Congress trimmed it down.

What would a Republican administration do about health—after all, the GOP program and the American Medical Association program occupy twin beds. What would a GOP administration do about housing and rent control—after all, the real estate lobby and the Republicans in Congress have worked hand in glove for years.

These are not "smear" questions; they concern millions of us; and the chance of getting answers from the Republicans looks slim indeed.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY, President — ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, Executive Vice President — JAMES B. CAREY, Secretary-Treasurer

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925. 5c a copy, $1 a year, $1.50 a year in Canada.

Vol. XV — October 6, 1952 — No. 40

Heavy Hitter

The Real Barrier Against Reds

Here are excerpts from a speech by William T. Evjue, editor and publisher of the Madison, Wis., Capital Times, at the recent Sidney Hillman Foundation award luncheon in New York City.

By WILLIAM J. EVJUE

TODAY, Communism has become the perfect scare word with which the entrenched order can club the American people into submission and conformity. Millions of people have been denied the right of free speech through fear of being branded disloyal.

Confidence of the people in their government has been threatened by casting the shadow of disloyalty over thousands of honest and conscientious persons. A campaign of hate, suspicion, distrust, confusion and character assassination has been let loose at a time when there is great need for unity, confidence and a united front to meet a world menace.

This has been made possible, in large part, by the consummate demagoguery of the Senator from my state. In 1949, he knew that he was a dead duck politically unless he could find some way to divert the attention of the people from his miserable record.

It was then, upon the advice of shrewd friends in Washington, that he decided to ride the issue of Communism. Ever since, he has been fiercely using Communism as a weapon with which to place a question mark on the loyalty of those who have dared to criticize his record.

I am proud to say that The Capital Times has been No. 1 on his newspaper list. You know the record—the New York Post here did a great job in exposing him—the $10,000 from Lustron, the $20,000 wrangled out of a sugar lobbyist to support McCarthy's $72,000 loan in a Wisconsin bank, the $5000 contribution from a Texas oil millionaire.

McCarthy voted for the Kerr gas bill and tidelands oil. Isn't it strange that 500,000 citizens in Wisconsin voted for a man who has had to be prodded to pay taxes to support the government that has supported him during the major part of his adult life? Isn't it appalling to think that a man with his record is being accepted by millions of people as the leader who will save us from Communism?

Communism is the giant problem facing a free world today. Disaster is sure to come if we allow political demagogues to represent us in this great emergency.

If Communism ever comes to this country, do you know where it will come from? Another depression. Communism will come when millions of people are hungry and out of jobs, when millions of farms and homes are being lost through mortgage foreclosures and when business is paralyzed because people do not have the money to buy the necessities of life.

That is what Moscow is banking on. They know that mass hunger and poverty have been the allies of communism in its parade across the face of the earth.

The future safety of this country against the aggressions of communism lies with a patriotic, constructive, informed leadership that holds to the idea that the best insurance against communism is the American family that is well housed, well fed and with a reasonable prospect of security for the future.

THE FUTURE of this country must depend on leaders who realize that hunger, poverty, unemployment, the loss of homes and farms pave the way to communism. The political demagogues who have appropriated the issue of communism to serve their political ends, McCarthy, Hickenlooper, Jenner, Cain, Byrd and others in the Republican-Democratic coalition, are poor reeds to lean on in the fight against communism.

These are the men who will be found continually voting on the side of the powerful special interests. They seized communism as an issue with which to divert the attention of the people from their service to pelf and privilege.

Meanwhile, they can always be depended upon to vote against all measures to make life better for more people and to insulate them against communism—protection against dependency in old age, unemployment and occupational hazards, protection for their life savings, decent housing, medical care at a price they can afford to pay, farm price supports based on the knowledge that a healthy agriculture is potent insurance against communism, the blessings of electricity on the farm, the right of labor to bargain for a fair share of the wealth it helps to create and the extension of educational opportunity.

Have you ever seen any evidence of any devotion to this type of insurance against communism on the part of McCarthy, Jenner and their interest-serving colleagues in the Senate?

Issues In The Election

Prices High And Wages Frozen— Dixiegops Planned It That Way

YOU CAN take it straight from top Republican campaign strategists — high prices are one of the major "issues" in the elections.

That is true. But the "reasons" for high prices which the GOP is trying to sell the people certainly are not.

In fact, by even acknowledging that the runaway inflation that has plagued the country since Korea now exists, the Republican Party makes an admission which all but a handful of the GOP members of Congress were blind to throughout the last two sessions.

This Republican blindness runs back a long time.

It was a characteristic of the Republican-controlled 80th Congress, which refused to vote curbs on inflation even after President Truman had called it back to special session in 1948. And it characterized the GOP policy position even before that when the NAM persuaded Congress to kill wartime OPA price controls prematurely in 1945 and 1946.

In its platform, the GOP pledges itself to "remove tax abuses and injurious price and wage controls." It adds that the party "will oppose rent control" in almost all areas.

This unwillingness to recognize the serious hardships being worked by runaway inflation and the danger to the national economy has marked Republican policy for years.

In the last Congress, Republicans were the authors and chief backers of the black market Hope-Butler Amendment and the "built-in" inflation provisions of the amendment by Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) guaranteeing record profits to manufacturers. And Rep. Cole (R. Kans.) joined Dixiecrat Rep. Poage (Tex.) in sponsoring cost-plus pricing on every stage of production and distribution.

All of these proposals meant an end to effective price control. That this was the real goal of their Republican sponsors became clear when Rep. Talle (R. Ia.) introduced his amendment in the last session that would have ended virtually all price controls last June 30.

The House Dixiegop coalition actually adopted Talle's proposal, 210 to 182, with overwhelming Republican supports, but it was later eliminated in conference.

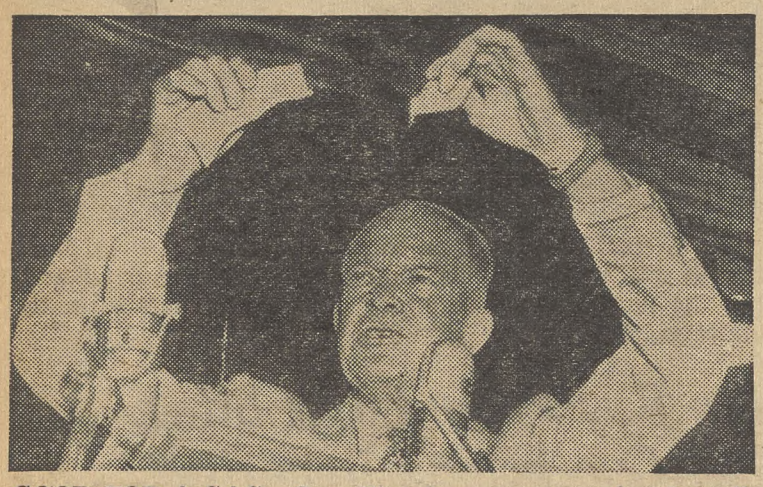
While the Republican bloc in Congress almost to a man chortled in glee at these "victories" at the public's expense, business profits were soaring to all-time records for peacetime. In 1951 the take of corporations amounted to about $18 billion annually AFTER taxes—more than double the $8.2 billion chalked up in the "good old days" of GOP rule in 1929.

But prices were skyrocketing, too. By the time of the GOP convention last July, the official BLS cost-of-living index had gone up 12.2% since the outbreak of fighting in Korea. And since June 1946, when GOP masterminds led the drive to kill wartime price controls prematurely, the index had jumped 48.2%.

Today, it's even higher, and that's probably the reason why the GOP campaign headquarters has suddenly discovered that inflation is a major "issue." For while profits and prices have been soaring, wages for the great majority of Americans have lagged seriously behind.

This, too, wasn't news. The Republicans in Congress, as a matter of fact, could say that, with the help of Dixiecrats, they had planned it that way. The coalition had seen to it that the only section of the original economic controls law that had any teeth in it was that setting up controls on wages.

The last Congress, in both 1951 and 1952, made those controls progressively stronger.

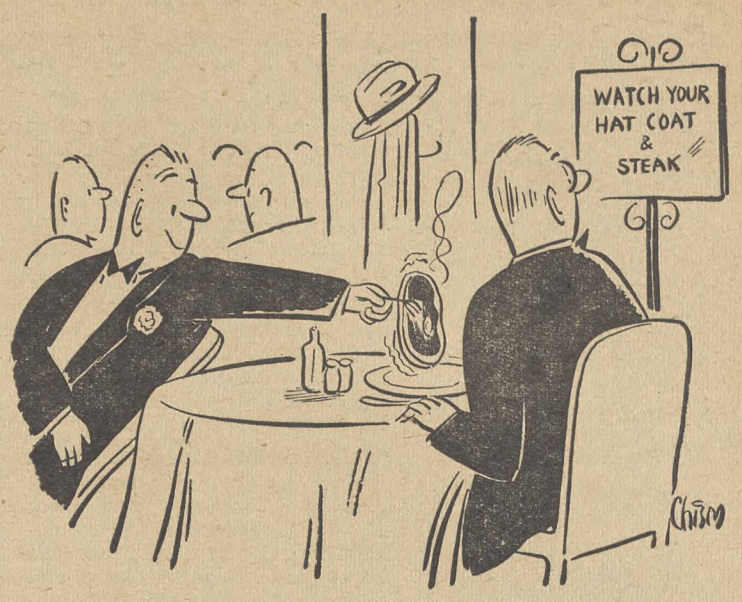


GOOD FOR A GAG—Gen. Eisenhower waves what he calls a "Donkey Dollar" and a pre-war $1 bill at a whistle-stop, but keeps quiet on Republican record in Congress of boosting prices by whittling down inflation-control measures.

Prices...

Social Security...

Getting Out The Vote



While it hacked away at price controls, the Dixiegop coalition kept wages virtually frozen to a 10% formula earlier approved by the Wage Stabilization Board.

Then, in the last session, it took away the board's disputes functions, making a realistic handling of wage issues in major controversies almost impossible.

Frozen wages with rising prices have pinched practically every low and middle-income family in America. Inflation brought on by the Republican-backed amendments to the controls law in 1951 alone is estimated to have cost every American family at least $500 in the past year.

The Housewives Tell Woods: Keep Price Curbs, 3 To 1

THE HOUSEWIVES of the nation are telling Tighe Woods, recently-named price stabilizer, what they think about high prices and price controls.

And by a 3-to-1 margin, in letters to the OPS chief, they are demanding that anti-inflation measures be retained in strengthened form.

Since named to succeed Ellis Arnall, Woods has met with housewives in several cities, including Fresno, Calif., Detroit and other Midwest cities. He plans similar sessions in Philadelphia, Hartford, Newark, Denver, Seattle and other cities.

At Detroit, more than 350 housewives—many of them members of the Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO Auto Workers—met with Woods. Boiling mad at price spirals since Congress whittled down the anti-inflation law, they demanded a price law with "teeth."

"We'd like to feed our husbands and children something besides hamburger," said Mrs. Catherine Gelles, UAW Auxiliaries secretary. "We'd like price control with 'teeth' and a rollback of prices.

"We are continuing our fight for price controls without all the crippling amendments that were tacked on by the 82nd Congress. We will remember their action when we go to the polls and vote."

Wages and Prices—

You Can Pin Inflation Blame On Certain Lawmakers

By BRADFORD V. CARTER
For Labor Press Associated

THE ARGUMENT seems so simple that even some union members get fooled. Here's how it goes: Wages shot up, that increased the man's costs, so he had to charge more, so the consumer has to pay more.

So, since they can't deny the enormous increase in prices, especially since the Korean war, anti-labor forces blame the unions for today's high prices. The labor-haters insist that price rises follow wage boosts.

Sometimes they get away with this phony, because people forget so quickly. Let's go back to June, 1950, when the Korean war began.

There was a vast wave of speculative buying immediately. Businessmen itching for a fast buck or a fast million bucks bought frantically, hoarding scarce commodities, and running those commodity prices to dizzy heights. Consumers, fearing wartime shortages, also went on a buying spree.

So prices shot up. Did wages shoot up too? They did not.

Between June, 1950, and February, 1951, when the general OPS price regulation was issued, spot market prices for basic raw materials went up 46%, and prices of manufactured goods at the producer's level rose 16%. How much did average earnings of factory workers rise in the same period? Why, 7.4%.

Between June, 1950, and February, 1951, wholesale prices of all commodities rose 16.3%, but straight-time hourly earnings went up only 3.5%. *In other words, prices outraced wage increases by a hefty margin.*

The Korean war broke out in June, 1950. Not until February, 1951, were initial price controls put in effect. That was after eight months of speculative buying, profiteering, and hoarding. And it was at this high, inflated peak of prices that OPS ceilings were set.

Wholesale prices hit a peak around March, 1951, and after that prices of many raw materials fell sharply and the entire level of wholesale prices dropped considerably. But did retail prices drop? They did not. The consumers price index kept going up and up. So, what caused higher prices then was not higher wages, but the growing spread—the profit margin—between production costs and retail prices.

Manufacturers' prices for men's and boys' shoes rose 22% between mid-1950 and mid-1951, and retail prices rose 20%. By June, 1952, manufacturers' prices had dropped 13%. How much did retail prices drop? Four percent.

Wholesale prices for men's apparel rose 14.8% by mid-1951, and retail prices 15.3%. By June, 1952, wholesale prices dropped 7.2%, but retail prices only 2.5%.

So it went all along the line. And since any increase in costs first shows up in wholesale prices, these figures show that *prices to consumers went up, not because of higher wages, but because the sellers were raking it in at a greater rate than before.*

Setting price ceilings at the highest prices existing in February, 1951, was not enough for the greedy ones and their servants in Congress. They connived to put over such gimmicks as the Capehart, Herlong and Hope amendments, which compounded the original felony. They fixed it so the sellers couldn't lose, and the consumers couldn't win.

The worst phony argument of all, of course, is that the increase won by the CIO Steelworkers must mean higher consumer prices. In fact, the steel industry got an average increase of $5.20 per ton, to "offset" the wage increase.

How does that $5.20 break down? It consists of $2.84 under the Capehart amendment; 70c to cover the freight increase authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and only $1.65 per ton to cover the increased steel wage costs. In other words, of the $5.20 average price increase, only $1.66 is due to the wage increase! But the steel industry is passing the entire $5.20 on. So the consumer pays more, and who gets blamed—the unions.

You can fix the blame for higher prices. You can blame the reactionaries who gutted price controls—gentry such as Capehart, Bricker, Butler and Dirksen in the Senate, and Cole, Talle and Wolcott in the House.

P.S. All seven are Republican.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Benefits For Old Folks Go Up But More Improvements Needed

THE DECLINING years of a lot of elderly Americans will become a bit brighter this month.

But only a bit. The virtually nominal increases in social security payments voted by a reluctant Congress last June become payable for the first time with the checks now in the mails.

Inadequate as the increase is, it is a step in the right direction.

Congress approved a boost in payments of $5 or 12.5% a month, whichever is greater. That means the average retired worker will get $5 to $8.60 a month more than he has in the past, with proportionate increases for dependents.

The lowest individual payment under the new benefit schedule becomes $25 a month, the highest $85, with maximum family payments pegged at $168.75.

A retired worker who got $40 in September now will get $45. One who received $68.50 last month will get $77.10 this month.

Total monthly payments, according to Social Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing, will rise from $168.4 million to $190.5 million.

Another amendment permits a retired person to earn up to $75 a month without suffering the loss of his social security payment. At present he loses it if he earns more than $50.

THE social security system includes six major parts—Old Age and Survivors Insurance; old age assistance; aid to dependent children; aid to the blind; aid to the totally and permanently disabled, and unemployment compensation.

The first is a federal program, and the last primarily a state program with the federal government handling funds and paying some of the administrative cost. The others are combined federal-state programs.

Efforts are still being made by reactionaries to whittle down the social security system—as with the Jenner Amendment—and to turn as much as possible of it back to the states.

In 1952 they defeated the proposal for higher benefit payments when it reached the floor of the House. Then the reaction from their constituents set in—and they begged for another chance. When they got it, they approved.

The need for a stronger and more comprehensive social security program is stressed by the rapid increase in the number of Americans 65 years and older.

In the last 50 years, while the population of the country as a whole has doubled, the number of people 65 and over has quadrupled; between 1940 and 1950, the number in the higher age group jumped 36%.

THERE are some 13 million men and women 65 years and over in the U. S. with women outnumbering men by a ratio of 10 to 9. The number is increasing at the rate of 400,000 a month.

Only about three million of them were working.

Recently Ewing released a report showing that nearly two out of every five persons receiving social security payments had total incomes, including the payments, of less than $50 a month, or $11.62 a week.

Only one out of five beneficiaries had total income, including benefits, of as much as $100 a month.

The CIO has taken the lead in the drive for a real pension system.

In the face of 15 years of political inaction in improving social security benefits, the CIO chose to implement and supplement the federal programs by securing, through collective bargaining, programs of assistance for the mass of American workers

THE road-jam has been broken. One result may be employer pressure on Congress to take steps for further improvement of social security legislation.

At its 13th constitutional convention in New York last November, the CIO adopted the following resolution:

"The CIO calls upon the Senate Finance Committee, the House Ways and Means Committee, and Congress immediately to process and enact improvements in the Social Security laws that will establish a well-rounded adequate national system of social insurance for all Americans covering the hazards of old age, survivorship, permanent and total disability, temporary disability, unemployment, and the costs of medical care.

"We likewise support amendments to improve the public assistance program, to federalize the employment service, to extend rehabilitation services, and to improve maternal and child welfare services, as previously recommended in CIO conventions and in statements of the CIO Committee on Social Security."

THIS COUPLE and 4.7 million Americans like them next month will receive higher old-age and survivor payments, but the nation's social security system still lags in many important features.

—From Louisville Times

"Just In Time, By Crackey"

The Elephant Never Learns

THE SOCIAL security which protects the old age millions of Americans was fought with screams of anguish when it was first proposed—by the same characters who today are still bleating about "creeping socialism."

The characters, of course, are the people and organizations who supported Sen. Taft for the Republican nomination for the presidency, and who now are supporting all of the other reactionaries they can find—regardless of office or party label.

Some of their moans, echoing from the 1930s:

"Will facilitate ultimate Socialistic control of life and industry." — National Association of Manufacturers.

"Incalculable harm to the character of the people." — Ohio Chamber of Commerce.

"Destroying initiative, discouraging thrift and stifling individual responsibility." — Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

"Bringing many states to the brink of bankruptcy, if not the abyss."—American Medical Association.

"Will bring abandonment of private capitalism." — American Bar Association.

"It will make confirmed beggars of our states and cities."—Sentinels of the Republic.

"Designed to prevent business recovery, to enslave workers."—Rep. John Tabor (R. N.Y.).

"Going to wreck the nation."—Former Rep. Robert F. Rich (R. Pa.).

Well?

Big Boys Want Tax Bite Put On 'Fringe Benefits'

THE LATEST notion floating around Washington is a proposal to take a tax-bite out of such union-won, non-cash portions of your pay as health insurance, pension and welfare funds, and group life insurance.

One idea is to make the worker pay an income tax on the value of these union-won "fringe benefits." Another is to bar an employer from deducting these costs from his taxable income. Another is to tax these "fringes," but take part of the bite from the worker and part from the boss.

The total of such non-cash "fringes" is estimated at $8.5 billion a year, but it would be hard to get at any more than the $1.5 billion that employers pay into health and welfare funds and group insurance plans. If the tax is slapped on employers, they probably would try to either cut or drop their welfare programs, so that the workers would be really paying the costs of the taxes.

The Chamber of Commerce has just surveyed 736 companies and reports that "hidden payroll" costs, including social security, jumped in 1951 to an average of $644 per employe. The cost to the companies, according to the C of C, averaged 18.7% of total payroll, or 31.5% "per payroll hour," and comes to almost $25 billion a year.

WHAT the survey does not say is that the boss can deduct his share of social security payments as "a business expense," but that the employe cannot. He is taxed on this money, which he never sees. He benefits only when he reaches retirement age. If he dies before, his widow benefits—if she has reached retirement age.

There is one good reason why any federal income tax on such "fringes" would encounter opposition in Congress. And it's not love for the unions. The reason is that the employers also would be hit, and hit hard, for increasingly corporations have gone in for "fringe" benefits — for their executives. (LPA)

U. S. Program Far From Tops

THE UNITED STATES, richest nation in the world, is on a toboggan headed for bankruptcy because of the staggering cost of social security, according to some of the country's better-heeled rugged individualists.

There must be something wrong. A lot of other countries, none of them as rich as the United States, pay a lot higher proportion of their national incomes in social security benefits —and their coverage is a lot more comprehensive.

That's what a preliminary study made by the Intl. Labor Office shows.

It shows the United States, the richest of the lot, spending 4.61% of the national income on social security benefits. It also shows that the United States isn't even the first in the amount it spends per capita; it's sixth.

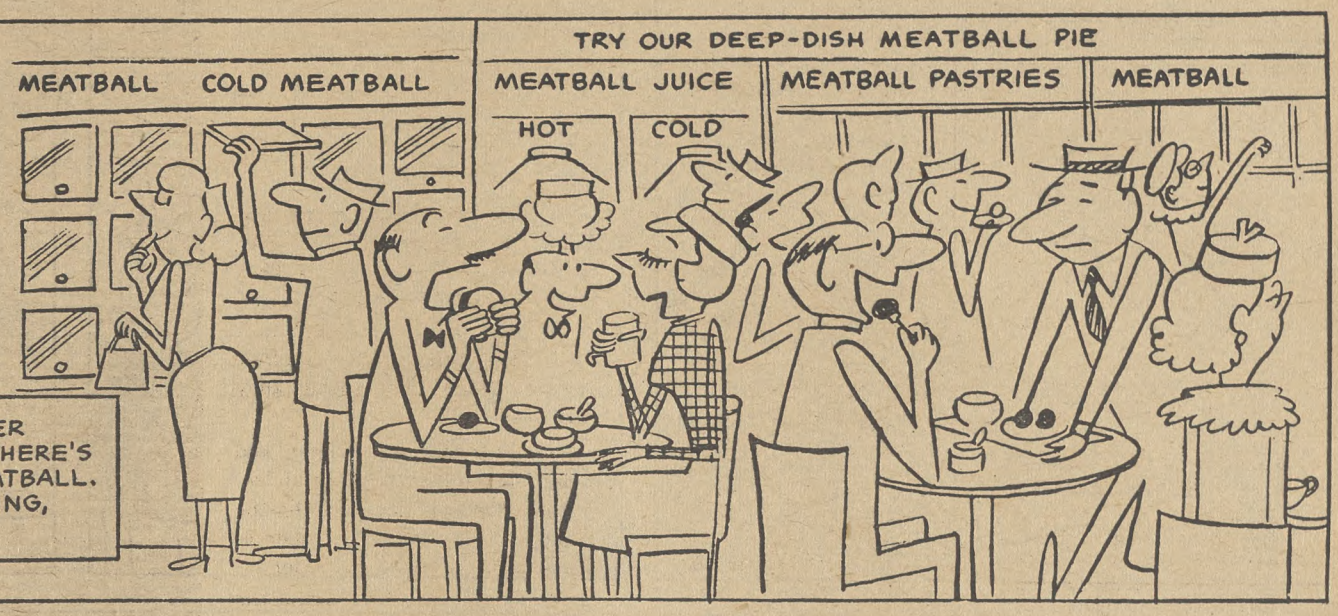
On a percentage basis, the tiny Saar spends more—21.16% of the national income. Germany (West Zone) and Austria, torn by the war as they were, spend 16.49% and 13.43% respectively.

France, New Zealand, Belgium, Sweden and the United Kingdom also spend more than 10% of income on social security. Eleven other nations are passed before the United States is reached—sandwiched in between Australia, with 5.46%, and the Union of South Africa with 3.16%.

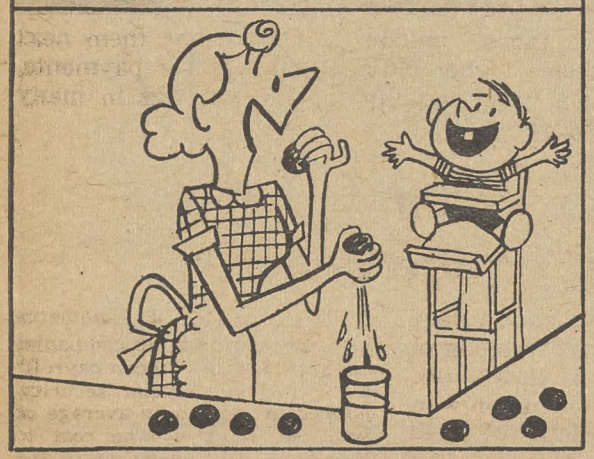
MARCUS CARCASS

THE MEATBALL KING

IN THE LAND OF ***NOD*** THEY NEVER WORRY ABOUT WHAT TO EAT—THERE'S ONLY ONE ITEM OF FOOD: MEATBALL. NODDIES EAT MEATBALL MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT...

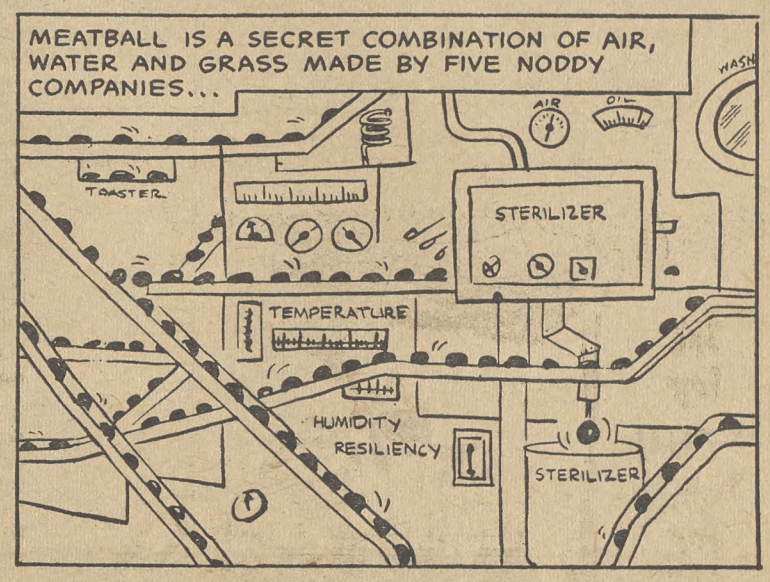


MEATBALL CONTAINS ALL THE VITAMINS AND MINERALS NECESSARY FOR GOOD HEALTH. MEATBALL JUICE IS WONDERFUL FOR BABIES...

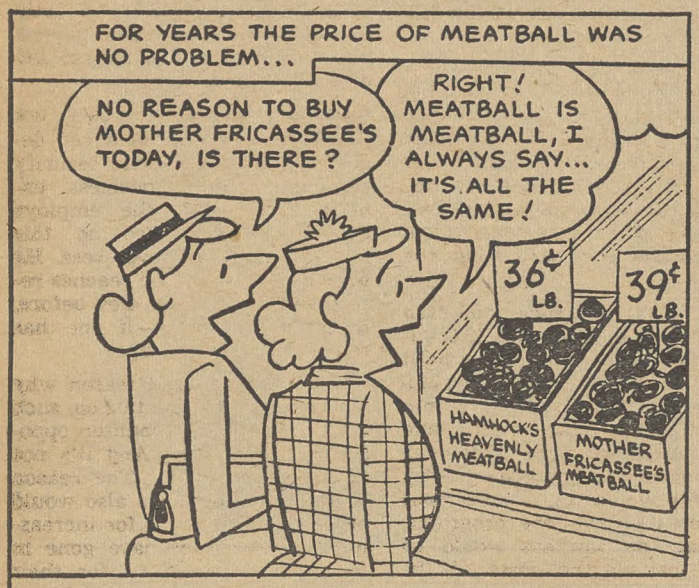


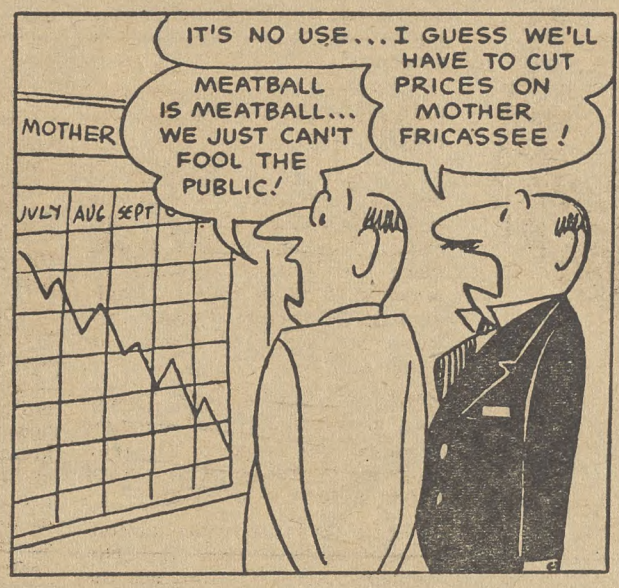
MEATBALL IS WONDERFUL FOR PICNICS, TOO. IT'S ANT-PROOF AND DOESN'T NEED REFRIGERATION AND CAN BE CARRIED IN YOUR POCKET...

MEATBALL IS A SECRET COMBINATION OF AIR, WATER AND GRASS MADE BY FIVE NODDY COMPANIES...

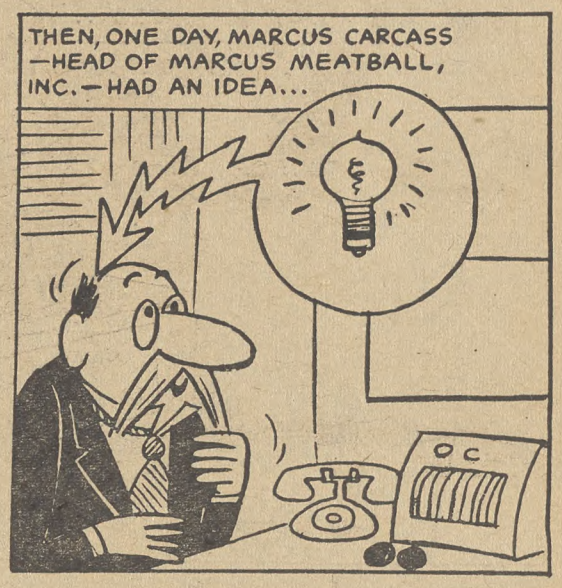


FOR YEARS THE PRICE OF MEATBALL WAS NO PROBLEM...

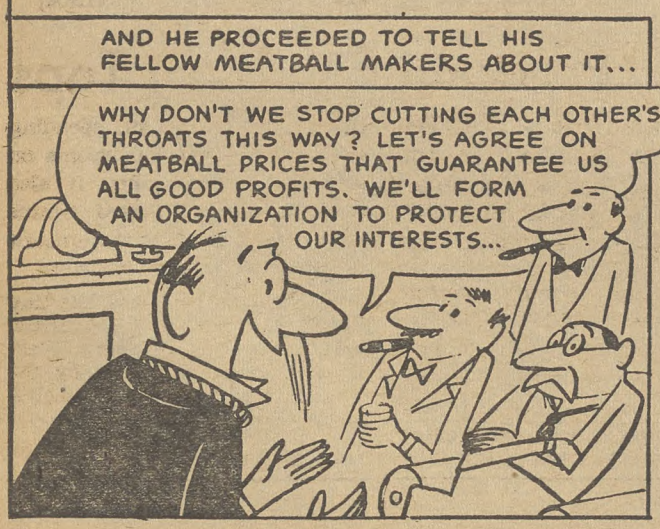




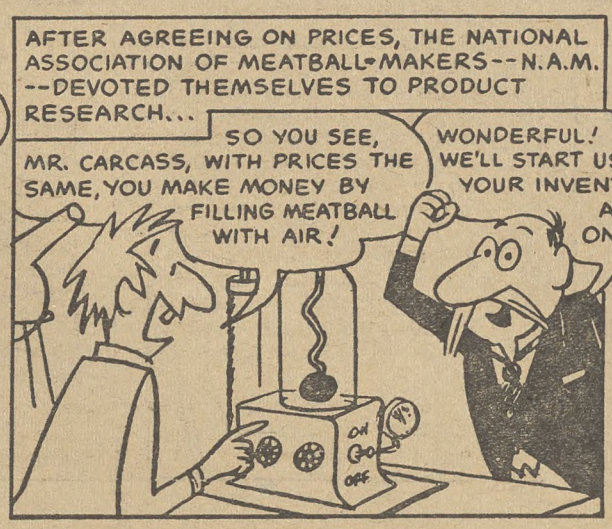
THEN, ONE DAY, MARCUS CARCASS —HEAD OF MARCUS MEATBALL, INC.—HAD AN IDEA...



AND HE PROCEEDED TO TELL HIS FELLOW MEATBALL MAKERS ABOUT IT...



AFTER AGREEING ON PRICES, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEATBALL-MAKERS--N.A.M. --DEVOTED THEMSELVES TO PRODUCT RESEARCH...



AT FIRST, EVERYTHING LOOKED ROSY...

BUT THE PUBLIC CAUGHT ON QUICKLY...

POP

LOOK! JUNIOR'S FLOATING AWAY AFTER EATING HIS MEATBALL!

SO MEATBALL PRICES WERE KEPT PRETTY REASONABLE, UNTIL...

WAR DECLARED

STUKANS INVADE

WAR!

WAR!

WAR EXTRA STUKANS ATTACK!

AT THIS SAME MOMENT...

WAIT! DON'T DO IT, MR. CARCASS!

WAR!

WHY NOT? THERE'S NOTHING LEFT TO LIVE FOR...PROFITS ARE AS HIGH AS WE CAN POSSIBLY GET THEM RIGHT NOW!

LOOK— WE'RE AT WAR!

HMM...THAT DOES MAKE A DIFFERENCE. NOW'S OUR CHANCE TO RAISE MEATBALL PRICES! EVERYTHING'S GOING TO BE IN SHORT SUPPLY SOON, SO WE CAN GET AWAY WITH IT!

WAR!!

SURE ENOUGH, BECAUSE OF WARTIME NEEDS, NODDY CIVILIANS BEGAN GETTING LESS MEATBALL...

STERILIZER

TEMPERATURE

HUMIDITY

REJECTED MEAT BALLS

NODDY ARMED FORCES

NODDY ALLIES

NODDY CIVILIANS

AND AS THE PRICE WENT UP...

MEATBALL

MEATBALL

...THOSE NODDIES WITH MORE MONEY GOT MORE THAN THEIR SHARE OF MEATBALL—MORE THAN THEY COULD USE, IN FACT...

AT THE NODDY CONGRESS...

THIS MEATBALL SHORTAGE IS GETTING SERIOUS. I'M DOWN TO MY LAST TWO TONS OF 'EM MYSELF!

LET'S GET SOME EXPERTS TO ADVISE US ON WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT.

GOOD IDEA...WE OUGHT TO MAKE A LOT OF HEADLINES!

COMMITTEE ON SMALL AFFAIRS

EXPERT...AFTER EXPERT... AFTER EXPERT...AFTER EXPERT...

THE SOLUTION IS SIMPLE, GENTLEMEN. ...CLOUD-SEEDING!! WE'LL SEED CLOUDS WITH *TINY MEATBALLS*... LET IT RAIN... AND PRESTO, THERE'LL BE A *MEATBALL DELUGE!!*

TV

(YAWN) NEXT!

THE SOLUTION IS SIMPLE - DON'T DO ANYTHING! THOSE WHO DON'T GET ENOUGH TO EAT WILL SOON DIE OFF AND THERE'LL BE ENOUGH MEATBALL FOR THOSE LEFT. SINCE ONLY THE RICH WILL SURVIVE, EVERYONE WILL BE RICH AND HAPPY!

(UGH!) NEXT!

UNTIL...

WE DON'T NEED ANY EXPERTS— LET'S JUST WRITE A LAW!

E-EXCUSE M-ME... B-BUT MAY I MAKE A SUGGESTION?

HUH... WHAT? OH, SURE, WHAT CAN WE LOSE?

WHY NOT LISTEN TO *THE PEOPLE* FOR A CHANGE? THEY KNOW WHAT THEY WANT—THEY WANT YOU TO PUT CEILING PRICES ON MEATBALL AND RATION IT— SO THAT EVERYBODY GETS A FAIR SHARE AT A REASONABLE PRICE!

THAT'S WHAT HAPPENED. THE CONGRESS PASSED AN ORDER PROHIBITING AMBUSHING OF MEAT-BALL CONSUMERS-O.P.A.

SUPER MARKET

SOON, UNDER O.P.A., PEOPLE *WERE* GETTING A FAIR SHARE OF MEATBALL, AT REASONABLE PRICES...

AFTER THE STUKANS SURRENDERED...

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEATBALL-MAKERS

LET'S ABOLISH O.P.A.! CONTROLS ARE UN-NODDY! BESIDES, IF WE DROP CONTROLS, THAT WILL STIMULATE COMPETITION AND BRING PRICES DOWN!

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HEY, THAT'S GREAT! JUST WATCH MEATBALL PRICES COME DOWN NOW!

WELL, I'M NOT SO SURE...

CONGRESS KILLS OPA!

MEATBALL CIGARS 10¢

WE NEED CONTROLS. THINGS ARE STILL IN PRETTY SHORT SUPPLY!..

G'WAN.... YOU'RE NUTS! BEST THING CONGRESS EVER DID!

TWO MONTHS LATER...

YOU BLANKETY-BLANK SOANDSO! WHY DIDN'T YOU TELL ME THIS WOULD HAPPEN IF WE KILLED O.P.A.?

MEATBALL CIGARS ~~10¢~~ 25¢

HMM... 15 MONTHS WITHOUT CONTROLS... HMM... COST OF LIVING UP 22%... FOOD... ER... AH... YES... FOOD UP 40%... LET ME SEE... BLESS MY SOUL... BUILDING MATERIALS UP 42%... HMMM...

GOV'T STATISTIC OFFICE

BY CONTRAST, ***IN 3 YEARS,*** FOOD ROSE ONLY 1.8% UNDER O.P.A.—INSTEAD OF 40% IN 15 MONTHS WITHOUT O.P.A.

SOON, FEEDING THE AVERAGE NODDY FAMILY BECAME A PROBLEM...

AFTER PROVIDING BABY'S MEATBALL JUICE...

AND MEATBALL LUNCH SANDWICHES FOR FATHER AND CHILDREN...

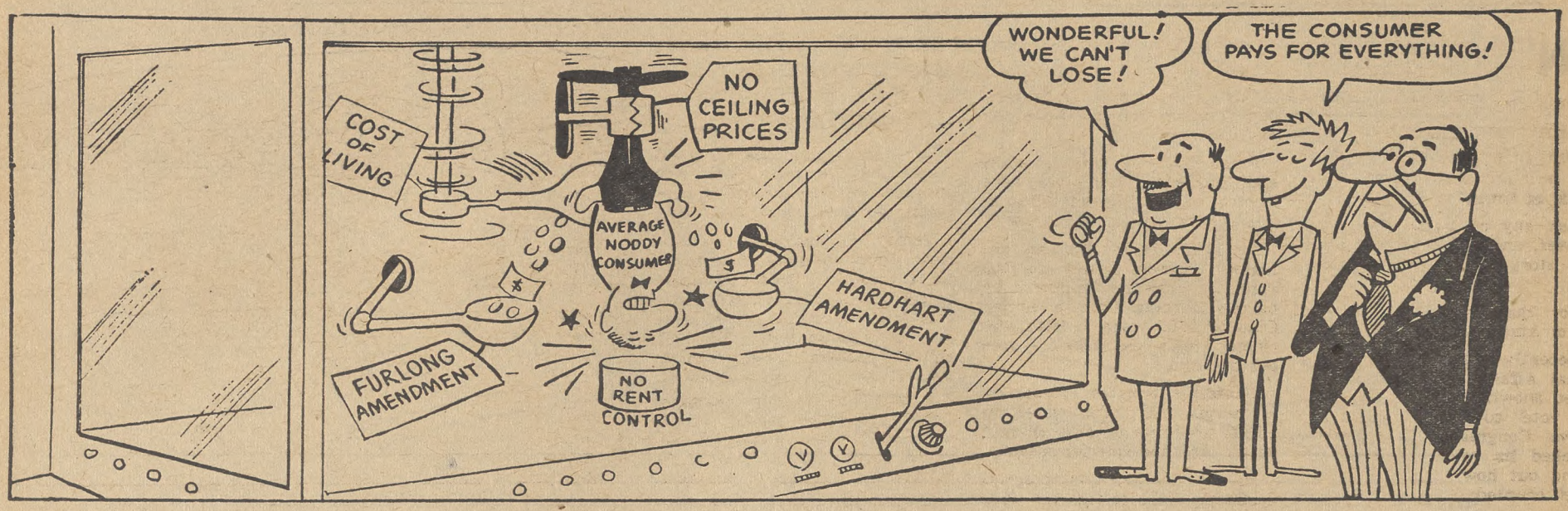
THERE WAS PRACTICALLY NO MEATBALL LEFT FOR SUPPER...

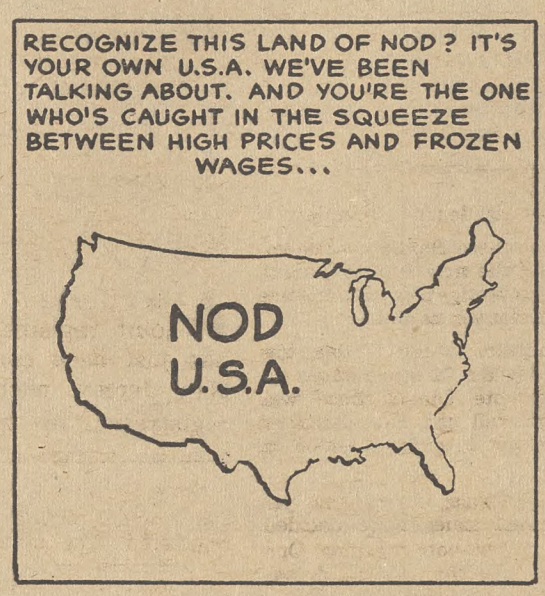
AND AT THE N.A.M....

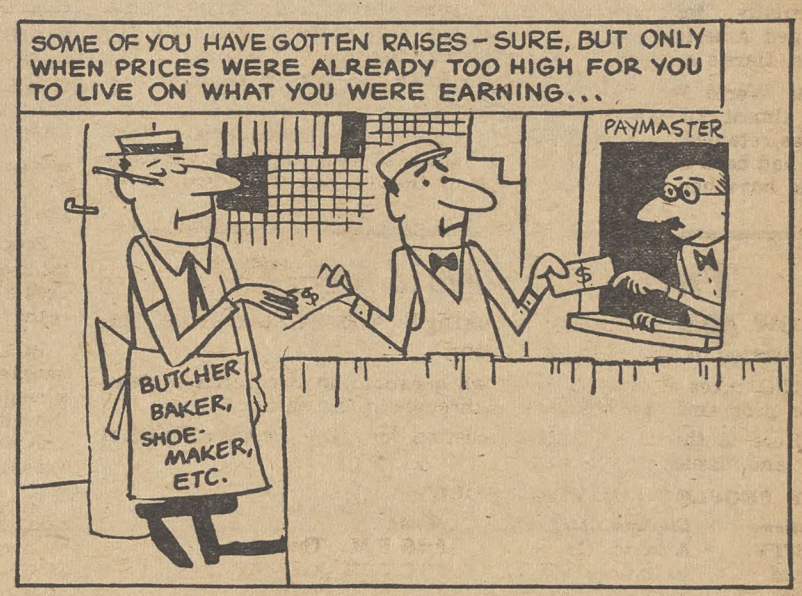
PROFITS ARE BIGGER THAN EVER BEFORE, BUT PEOPLE ARE GOING TO BE BUYING LESS AND LESS MEATBALL BECAUSE THEY CAN'T AFFORD IT. WE'LL JUST HAVE TO AGREE TO RAISE THEIR SALARIES.

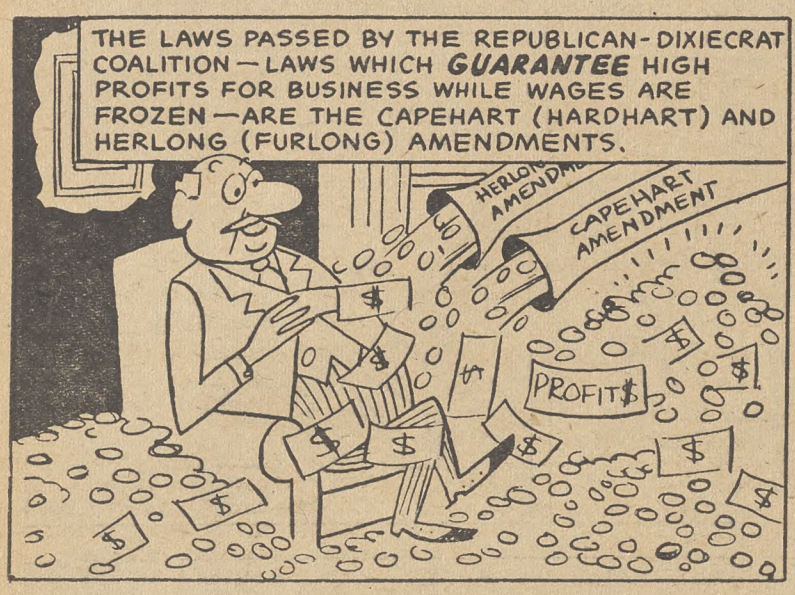
BUT THAT'LL INCREASE COSTS AND CUT INTO OUR PROFITS!

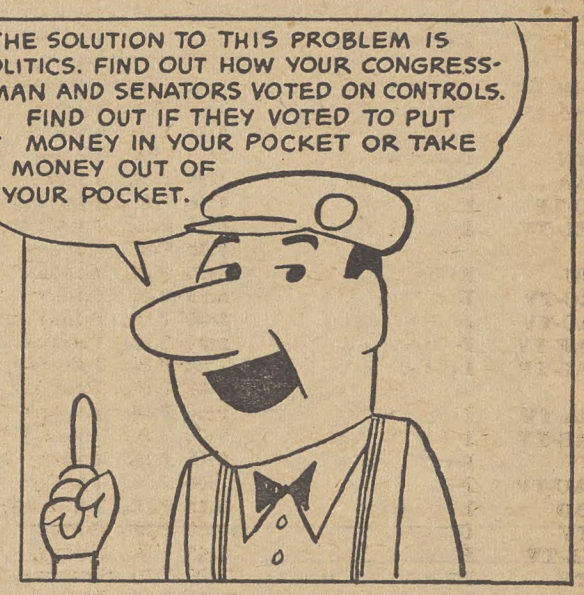
I KNOW— AND I'VE GOT THE SOLUTION TO THAT! COME WITH ME...











REGISTER AND VOTE!

Published by the C.I.O. Political Action Committee, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

WHERE YOU COME IN

Just One Vote? Yours Will Count And Count Plenty On Election Day

"NUTS, brother. My one vote won't count."

Ask any CIO shop steward or PAC committeeman how often he's heard that line, and he'll probably report, "Hundreds of times."

Ask any of them what they answer, and you'll probably get this story—a mighty important one.

For "just one vote" counts a lot in America.

Recently the Bureau of National Affairs published a pamphlet showing how much "just one vote" counted. The authoritative Congressional Quarterly checked its voting records and found out how much "just one vote" counted.

Actually, "just one vote" has changed American history many times. Here's a few examples:

The World War II draft act was almost killed in late 1941. It was retained by just one vote. If it had been defeated, the U. S. would have had almost no army when the Japs attacked Pearl Harbor.

The attempt to impeach President Andrew Johnson failed by just one vote.

Presidents Thomas Jefferson and Rutherford B. Hayes were elected to the highest office in this country by just one vote.

In 1948, Harry Truman defeated Thomas Dewey in the states of Ohio and California by narrow margins. Truman carried Ohio by 7107 votes in 9248 precincts. That's less than one vote per precinct.

California went to Truman by a margin of 17,865 votes in 16,802 precincts or only slightly better than one vote per precinct.

In the Senate, Congressional Quarterly reports, in the four years from 1949 through 1952, one vote more or less was all-important in 41 Senate and two House roll calls on issues of concern to millions.

Of the hairline Senate decisions, 17 were tie votes. On eight of the 17 Vice President Barkley voted to decide the issue.

One of these Barkley votes established the now famous Senate Crime Investigating Committee—the Kefauver committee.

In addition to the 17 ties, the Senate decided 24 other issues by a single vote. One of these was the 1952 roll call that defeated the attempt to give statehood to Alaska.

In the House, during this period, seven issues were decided by one or two-vote margins. One of them was the 191-192 defeat of the Korean Aid Act of 1950.

Yes, PAC committeemen have an answer for the person who says, "My one vote won't count."

They have proof it does count—proof that "just one vote" is something to be mighty proud of.

Registration Records Set

The Delaware County CIO Council at Muncie, Ind., reported that 2500 of 3000 voters registered in one week were CIO.

Texas PAC said that in that state where registration is limited to those who paid poll taxes before Jan. 31 more CIO members are eligible to vote than ever before. Reason: 1100 CIO poll tax deputies arranged more than 50,000 poll tax payments.

A CIO-PAC drive in Maricopa County (Phoenix, Ariz.) helped to raise the percentage of eligibles casting their votes there to 11% over the rest of the state.

In Colorado, primary registration topped 222,000, the largest in history.

CIO-PAC credited 100% checking for a record registration in Centra Costa and Solano Counties, Calif.

Your vote won't register if you don't.

Final registration deadlines for the Nov. 4 general election are coming up fast.

Already the books have closed in many states. Here are final dates for voters to sign up in states where registration now is under way:

Oct.		
6	Indiana	registration closes
6	Illinois	registration closes
7	Maryland	registration closes in all remaining counties
10	Missouri	precinct registration in Kansas City
11	Missouri	registration closes in St. Louis
11	Connecticut	statewide registration
14	Kansas	registration closes in Kansas City, Wichita and Topeka
14	Michigan	registration closes
14	Minnesota	registration closes
14	Tennessee	registration closes
18	Connecticut	statewide registration
18	Wyoming	registration closes
20	Colorado	registration closes
22	Wisconsin	registration closes
24	Kansas	registration closes
25	N. C.	registration closes
25	Oklahoma	registration closes
28	N. D.	registration closes
28	S. D.	registration closes
Nov.		
1	Idaho	registration closes
1	Iowa	registration closes in all but Des Moines

Tune In On CIO-TV

HOW ARE the people thinking? And what are the real issues in the Nov. 4 election?

CIO takes a look at those two questions in two series of television programs now being aired throughout the nation.

Here is the latest program listing for "The People's Political Poll" and "Issues Of The Day":

"THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL POLL"

Station	*City and State*	*Time*
WSB-TV	**Atlanta, Ga.**	**10:30 P.M., Thursday**
WAAM	**Baltimore, Md.**	**7:15 P.M., Tuesday**
WAFM-TV	**Birmingham, Ala.**	**10:15 P.M., Friday**
WTTV	**Bloomington, Ind.**	**6:15 P.M., Saturday**
WNAC-TV	**Boston, Mass.**	**9:15 P.M., Saturday, Oct. 11, 18**
		6:45 P.M., Saturday, Oct. 25
WENR-TV	**Chicago, Ill.**	**8:30 P.M., Thursday**
WCPO-TV	**Cincinnati, O.**	**1:00 P.M., Sunday**
WXEL	**Cleveland, O.**	**9:30 P.M., Monday**
WTVN	**Columbus, O.**	**6:30 P.M., Sunday**
WFAA	**Dallas, Tex.**	**1:30 P.M., Sunday**
WOC-TV	**Dayton, O.**	**4:15 P.M., Saturday**
WFEL-TV	**Denver, Colo.**	**10:15 P.M., Tuesday**
		10:15 P.M., Monday, Nov. 3
WICU	**Erie, Pa.**	**7:00 P.M., Monday**
KPRC-TV	**Houston, Tex.**	**5:30 P.M., Friday**
WJAC-TV	**Johnstown, Pa.**	**6:30 P.M., Friday**
WDAF-TV	**Kansas City, Mo.**	**5:30 P.M., Tuesday**
WGAL-TV	**Lancaster, Pa.**	**1:30 P.M., Saturday, Oct. 11, 18**
		4:00 P.M., Saturday, Oct. 25
KECA-TV	**Los Angeles, Cal.**	**9:00 P.M., Monday**
WHAS-TV	**Louisville, Ky.**	**7:00 P.M., Tuesday**
WTJV	**Miami, Fla.**	**6:15 P.M., Friday, Oct. 10, 31**
WNAC-TV	**New Haven, Conn.**	**12:00 P.M., Sunday**
WABD	**New York, N. Y.**	**8:15 P.M., Thursday**
KMTV	**Omaha, Neb.**	**10:30 P.M., Friday**
WFIL-TV	**Philadelphia, Pa.**	**6:45 P.M., Friday**
WDTV	**Pittsburgh, Pa.**	**8:00 P.M., Tuesday (tentative)**
WTVR	**Richmond, Va.**	**6:00 P.M., Friday**
WHAM-TV	**Rochester, N. Y.**	**6:00 P.M., Wednesday**
KSL-TV	**Salt Lake City, Ut.**	**10:00 P.M., Thursday**
KFMB-TV	**San Diego, Cal.**	**2:45 P.M., Saturday**
KGO-TV	**San Francisco, Cal.**	**6:30 P.M., Monday**
KING-TV	**Seattle, Wash.**	**6:15 P.M., Saturday**
WSYR-TV	**Syracuse, N. Y.**	**2:45 P.M., Sunday**
WKTY-TV	**Utica, N. Y.**	**6:45 P.M., Tuesday**
WTTG	**Washington, D. C.**	**9:30 P.M., Friday**

ISSUES OF THE DAY

City	*Station*	*Day*	*Hour*
Ames	**WOI-TV**	**Tuesday**	**10:30 p.m.**
Birmingham	**WBRC-TV**	**Mon. and Wed.**	**10:15 p.m.**
Boston	**WBZ-TV**	**Saturday**	**check papers**
Chicago	**WBKB-TV**	**Tuesday**	**10:45 p.m.**
Cincinnati	**WCPO-TV**	**Sunday**	**9:15 p.m.**
Columbus	**WTVN-TV**	**Wednesday**	**6:30 p.m.**
Davenport	**WOC-TV**	**Thursday**	**9:15 p.m.**
Dayton	**WHIO-TV**	**Tuesday**	**6:15 p.m.**
Erie	**WICU**	**Fri., Oct. 24**	**7:00 p.m.**
Huntington	**WSAZ-TV**	**Sunday**	**1:30 p.m.**
Indianapolis	**WFBM-TV**	**Sunday**	**5:00 p.m.**
Minneapolis	**WCCO-TV**	**Sunday**	**1:00 p.m.**
Omaha	**WOW-TV**	**Fridays**	**6:15 p.m.**
	KMTV	**Saturdays**	**4:45 p.m.**
Philadelphia	**WFIL-TV**	**Thursday**	**6:45 p.m.**

Joint Jersey Drive Ups Registration By 257,000

A HIGHLY-successful joint registration drive has just been concluded in New Jersey, pushing voter registration up by 257,000 from last spring's primary.

Some 80% of the state's 3,354,000 eligible adults have been registered. The statewide total is 2,655,000, with major gains recorded in industrial counties where a concentrated drive was conducted by state and county CIO councils and affiliated unions.

In Essex (Newark) county, the registration increase was 35,000. In Bergen, it was 74,000, and in Camden, 14,000.

Carl Holderman, State CIO Council president, said that Jersey's all-time record registration—above the 1948 figure by 275,000—makes possible "a liberal victory of major proportions." He called for a strong effort to bring out the vote on Nov. 4.

One highlight of the registration drive was signing up of new voters in the Studebaker plant in North Brunswick. But the on-the-job sign-up of new voters was blocked in other industrial countries by Republican election board members.

British TUC Looks At U. S. Elections

AN "IMPRESSIVE" line-up of American workers in support of Gov. Stevenson was seen by British trade unionists in early comment on the presidential election campaign in this country.

The views of British workers, who are following the American political contest closely, are reflected in Labour, monthly publication of the British Trades Union Congress.

"What has blunted Eisenhower's hopes of scooping up wholesale lots of votes from the U.S.A.'s 16 million trade unionists," said the magazine, "is not so much his own record as the union's judgments on the role his party has played in industrial affairs.

"Among the active trade unionists on the other side of the Atlantic, the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 has aroused as much anger as the Trade Disputes Act occasioned among British trade unionists 20 years earlier.

"Sen. Robert Taft was joint author of the act that American trade unionists were vigorous in resisting and are eager to see repealed.

"But any support the GOP may have gained among trade unionists by settling for Eisenhower rather than Taft as its candidate for the White House it has probably lost by the 'platform' on which the ex-General will stand."

The TUC publication continued:

"The CIO News reported that the Republicans 'came up with a platform that lambasted the New Deal and the Fair Deal—and then offered the American workers and his family a Bum Deal. The program puts the Republicans against rent controls; against repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act; against the President's seizure of plants and industries to force settlement of labor disputes; against national health insurance; against federal aid to education.'

"The damage was done before the candidate was chosen. The CIO announced crisply: 'No backing for Taft or Ike.' Of Eisenhower, they said: 'He does not know the answer to present problems.' Of Taft: 'He is the chief strategist of the anti-labor forces in Congress.' Of both: 'Like the Republican party they have identified themselves with steel interests and with propaganda against workers and consumers . . .'"

"He's looking for words with double meanings, so his campaign speeches will appeal to both capital and labor!"

Southern Local Sets PAC Record

Lumbering in the South is a low-wage industry — which the CIO Woodworkers are only beginning to change.

But it was a Southern IWA local that set a record for political action contributions. With a membership of 560 workers, Local S-475 at Crossett, Ark., contributed $300 to the IWA PAC fund. That's an average of more than 50c a member invested to help elected decent political candidates.

Big CCL Meet Puts Political Action First

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A HARD-HITTING course of political action, combining a broad, progressive legislative program and intensive work at the polls, was endorsed by the Canadian Congress of Labor at its twelfth annual convention in Toronto, Ont.

The meeting was the largest labor convention ever held in Canada. Nearly 950 delegates representing CIO international unions, Canadian national unions, and directly chartered local unions attended.

As part of its political program, the convention reaffirmed its support of the Canadian Commonwealth Federation. The CCF is in power in the province of Saskatchewan and has varying degrees of strength elsewhere, and has had CCL support since 1943

It urged all CCL members to vote for CCF candidates, and aksed local unions to set up political action committees to increase CCF membership.

AT THE same time, however, the Political Action Committee voted to submit the convention legislative program to all recognized political parties in Canada and to ask their stands on specific issues. The last time this was done was in 1943. The CCF was the only party to answer.

But now the CCL is six times the size it was nine years ago —and the feeling is that the other parties may be inclined to pay a little more attention to it.

The need for political action —especially with a national election likely next year — was stressed in the reports of Lloyd Fell, of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, CCL-PAC chairman, and Henry Weisbach, executive secretary of the group.

The Canadian constitution and the power of the federal government are different than in the United States. North of the border, most labor legislation falls within the jurisdiction of the provinces; south of the border, the federal government has most of the authority by virtue of its jurisdiction over interstate commerce.

One of the CCL legislative objectives would bring the situation there a little more in line with that in the United States. The convention called on the federal government to amend the British North American Act "in such manner that all matters which are of common interest to the Canadian people, and of national importance and character, shall be within the jurisdiction of the government."

Specifically, the convention asked for nationwide legislation on a national labor code, covering all industries, as a replacement for the various and often conflicting provincial codes; a national minimum wage act—the average industrial wage is about $50 a week—and a national 40-hour work week law providing penalty rates for overtime.

THE convention also called for resumption of price controls; a sane immigration policy, with admission of new Canadians only when they can be absorbed in the work force and housing is available, and without discrimination because of race or color; revisions of the income tax law to permit the easier deduction of union dues, increase the 4% deduction allowed on medical and hospital bills, cut rates on low incomes, set the exemption at $1500 for single persons and $3000 for the married with $500 for each dependent, and permit a depreciation allowance on tools a worker has to own to carry out his job.

A national health insurance plan was sought, along with an old age pension of $65 monthly at age 65 without a means test and with an escalator clause, and an increase in family allowances, the amount to be determined by the CCL Research Dept.

THE convention got quicker action on one request than anyone anticipated. The day after it called on the federal government to write anti-discrimination clauses into its contracts, CCL Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald was advised by Minister of Labor Milton F. Gregg that such a provision will be put into effect Jan. 1.

CCL Pres. A. R. Mosher, in his address to the convention, stressed that the CCL is not affiliated with the CCF, and makes no assessments on its members for political purposes.

"I should like to repeat my conviction that the next great advance on the part of Canadian labor movement must be in the political field," he added.

"The older political parties claim to be representative of the people, but they are actually responsible to the private interests which provide campaign funds and control political policies

"The only remedy for this state of affairs is for the workers to become organized in the political field as well as in the economic field, and to elect their own representatives to Parliament and the provincial legislatures."

On the organizational front, the CCL instructed the incoming executive committee, with affiliated unions, to launch a major organizational drive in Quebec, the nation's lowest wage area.

The CCL and several international unions, including the Steelworkers, Auto Workers, IUE and Oil Workers, have started joint organization drives in several localities.

The convention endorsed a foreign policy statement stressing the desire of Canadians for peace and pledging support of the defense effort, but insisting upon equality of sacrifice and calling for cooperation without domination by large allies.

Leon Jouhaux, 73-year-old internationally known French labor leader who received the Nobel Peace Prize last year, addressed the convention in French —a language also used by many delegates in speaking from the floor.

Free unions, he said, have the responsibility and should have the right to speak in international affairs in quest of the peace that diplomats have failed to produce.

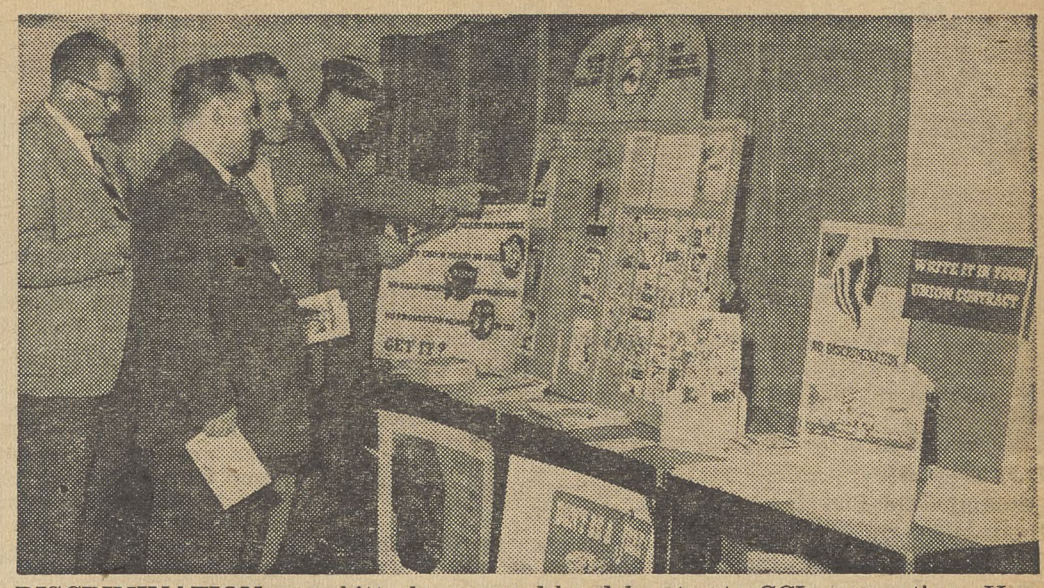
WITHOUT peace, he said, there is no freedom for labor, but "we do not want the peace of abdication — we don't want to kneel at the feet of the totalitarian powers."

The convention voted to increase the per capita tax from 5c to 10c per member per month.

Vice Pres. Claude Ballard of the CIO Woodworkers, Labor Minister Gregg and Arthur K. Musgrave, director of the Co-operative Union of Canada, also spoke. Musgrave distributed apples to the delegates as a gift from the co-op group.

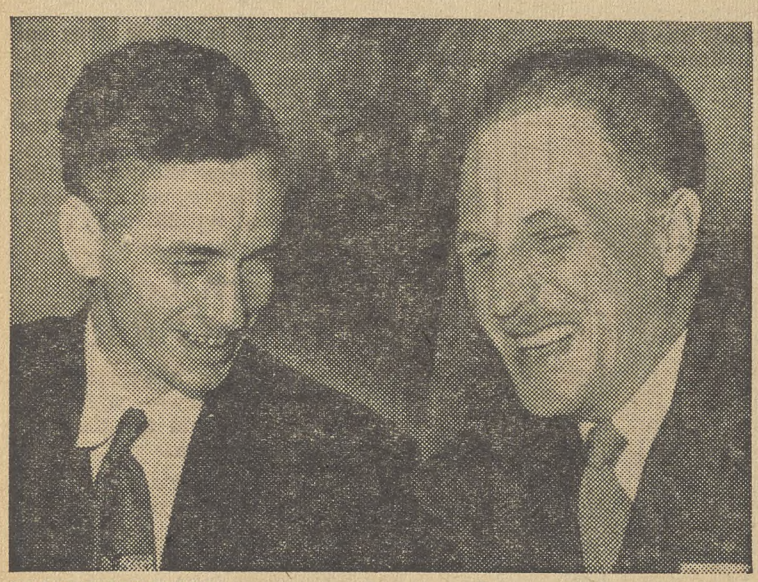
Mosher, 71-year-old leader of the CCL since it was organized, was re-elected to another term. After a fight, MacDonald defeated William Mahoney, assistant Canadian director of the Steelworkers, for the secretary-treasurer's post. George Burt of the Auto Workers, Saul Spivak of the Clothing Workers and Silby Barrett of the Miners were re-elected vice presidents, while Charles Millard, USA-CIO Canadian director, was named a vice president after declining re-election last year.

RE-ELECTED top officers of the Canadian Congress of Labor at Toronto convention are Pres. A. R. Mosher (seated) and Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald.



DISCRIMINATION was bitterly opposed by delegates to CCL convention. Here a group of Auto Workers looks over exhibit of UAW Local 439, Toronto, in convention ante-room. Left to right, Pat Smith, Pres. Tom Paton and Dennis McDermott, chairman of Fair Employment Practices Committee, all of Local 439; and J. H. Beattie, UAW Local 252, Toronto.

LEON JOUHAUX



CONVENTION banquet speaker was James B. Carey (left), CIO secretary-treasurer and president of CIO Electrical Workers. At right is Murray Cotterill, president of Toronto and Lake Shore Labor Council, CCL, who was toastmaster at dinner.

Carey Urges CCL Drive On Commies

AN APPEAL for more help from the Canadian Congress of Labor in routing the Communists from organized labor was made by James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO and president of the CIO Electrical Workers, in an address at the annual CCL convention banquet.

The CCL, with which CIO unions in Canada are affiliated, is strong anti-Communist, and has scored notable advances in cutting down the strength of the Reds who once plagued it. During the convention sessions, resolutions to readmit Communist-dominated unions which had been expelled—as from the CIO —were killed without debate.

Carey told the delegates about some of the difficulties the IUE-CIO has been having with the General Electric Co., which has signed a contract with the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers although it has $2 billion worth of U. S. defense contracts.

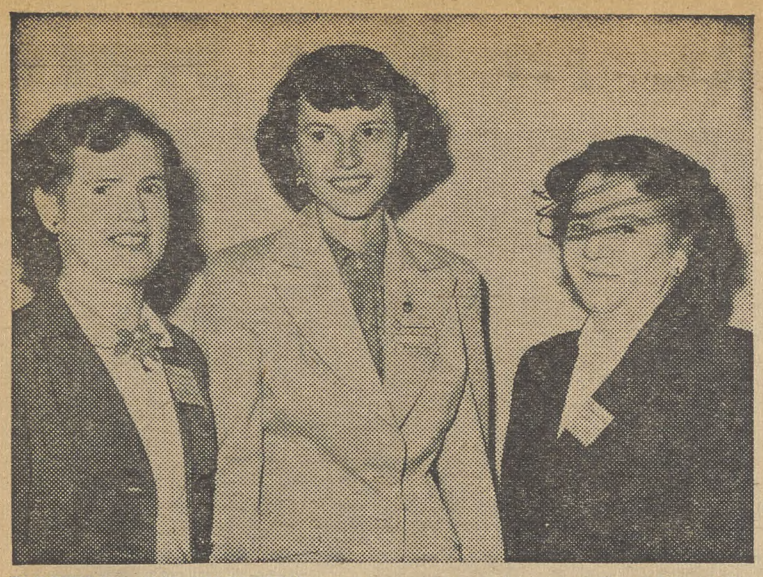
"There are more Communists per square inch in that company," he said in stressing the secret nature of much of its defense production, "than in any other company in the United States."

The UE also has bargaining rights in some GE plants in Canada. The only way to defeat the Communists, Carey declared, is to get rid of them.

"We need all the help we can get for the IUE," he said. "We ask you to assist us in this fight, for the IUE cannot do the job alone."

Carey scored a big hit with the delegates by ridiculing recent allegations "that there has been a growing alienation" between Canada and the United States, and by listing some of the things that Americans like about Canada.

Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers and a CIO vice president, who spoke at a convention session, lauded the Canadian labor movement for heading off the "great danger that Canada, which has so gallantly resisted political domination by the United States, might be conquered economically" during its current boom.



DOZENS OF WOMEN were among the nearly 950 delegates at Canadian Congress of Labor's convention. Among them were (left to right): Mary Borisenko, Saskatchewan Sanitarium Employes Union, Saskatoon, Sask.; Pauline Crosson, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, Regina, Sask., and Blanche Robert, Clothing Workers, Montreal.

Minnesota CIO Steps Up Farm-Labor Program

By EMIL J. KRIEG

MINNESOTA CIO is going to expand to the fullest its important farm-labor relations program, increase its legislative research and strengthen its education work during the coming year—with adequate funds to do the job.

The expanded Minnesota CIO Council program was voted at the council's 15th annual convention in Duluth.

In a strong vote of confidence, the delegates voted to up the monthly per capita tax by 3c to 13c, and to re-elect Pres. Robert E. Hess and Sec.-Treas. Rodney C. Jacobson.

The farm labor program, off to a good start in earlier years, was held in a state of abeyance this year largely because the steel strike made adequate financing and manpower impossible.

Adoption of the per capita increase means that the farm-labor program will have adequate financing for full scale operation next year. The farm-labor relations committee will have representation at numerous county fairs in 1953 with direct contact between labor and farmers to tell the story of the economic interdependence of these two groups.

THE INCREASE also means that the State CIO Council will have sufficient funds for effective operation of its legislative, research and education department. More collective bargaining information will be analyzed for use of the locals. And liberal legislators will be given more assistance in the drafting and fighting for liberal bills.

Glenn Chinander, District 2 director of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, made a clearcut and effective talk on why the increase in per capita was necessary. It was the UPWA that pioneered in this area in the farm-labor relations program, which in recent years has been carried on by the State CIO Council.

On a rollcall vote, 346 delegates voted for the per capita increase, 184 against and 27 were absent or passed.

The convention also amended the constitution to provide that the president and secretary-treasurer shall be elected for two-year staggered terms. Hess was re-elected for one year to start the change into effect, Jacobson for two years. There will be a presidential election for a two-year term at next year's convention and the plan then will be in full effect.

Jacobson was opposed for re-election by St. Clair Beeman, president of Local 1160, CIO Electrical Workers. On the roll-call, Jacobson got 382 votes, Beeman 138 and 27 abstained or passed.

The convention adopted reports and recommendations on a broad program of taxation; increased state aid to education; school district reorganization; for a strong, equitable teachers' tenure law; for strengthening and liberalizing the state unemployment compensation law. All the proposals were submitted by the legislative committee.

Adopted resolutions indorsed the union label drive of the CIO Clothing Workers, thanked Sen. Humphrey and Congressmen Blatnik, Wier, McCarthy and Marshall, all DFLers, "for their efforts and hard work in retaining the wage stabilization board" in Region 8, and pledged to carry out PAC on a year-round basis and give financial and moral support to Democratic candidates on the national, state and congressional levels.

Guest speakers included Jerry Voorhis, executive director of the Cooperative League of U.S.A.; Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO director of research and education; Ira Polley, director of the Region 8 WSB; Joseph Robbie, director of the Region 8 Office of Price Stabilization; and Harry J. Peterson, executive secretary of the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives.

CCL Delegates Bitter Over Canada's Housing Crisis

DELEGATES to the Canadian Congress of Labor convention — from Vancouver to the Maritime Provinces — found common ground in bitter criticism of the dominion government for its failure to solve the nation's drastic housing shortage.

From one city after another—and from one union after another—they attacked the federal government's public and publicly assisted housing policies because, as a resolution put it, they "failed miserably" to satisfy the frantic demand for new homes. The situation, in many respects, is worse than it is in the United States.

A Vancouver Woodworker declared housing is blocked by technicalities. A Toronto Clothing Worker, Percy Yaffe, charged "good brick houses" are being razed to make way for gasoline stations and used car lots. A miner from Nova Scotia declared "there is no such thing as a national housing scheme east of Quebec."

Oliver Hodges, of the Pottery Workers in Hamilton, Ont., called for political action to end the impasse. A Steelworker from the same city complained he just couldn't borrow the money to renovate his old but substantial home, and told the delegates that "all of us have the obligation and responsibility to go home to our communities and work for better housing."

CCL Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald cited the "appalling effect of lack of housing" and the "terrific social and economic impact" resulting from government "abdication" in the field.

The dominion government, he declared, has "apparently adopted a policy of discouraging home building and low-rent housing," although the nationwide shortage has been conservatively estimated at 700,000 dwelling units. Insurance companies, he added, are permitted to invest their funds in "more attractive and profitable" fields.

"There is rationing of housing by purse," he maintained.

PERSONS OF high income can afford housing, he said, but nobody is interested in supplying it to Canadian workers who earn an average of about $50 a week or $2600 a year—although the government "piously" proclaims interest in subsidies.

"Seventy per cent of the workers in this country earn less than that amount," MacDonald said. "Seventy per cent of the people who need homes the worst—are denied the fundamental and basic right to live as decent human beings should."

The resolution called on the Ottawa government to amend the National Housing Act to provide for low down payments and low interest rates, to permit loans direct to home builders, and to build large-scale, low-rent housing projects in crowded urban centers.

Union Membership Climbs To New Record In Canada

MORE workers in Canada belong to labor unions than at any time in that country's history, Minister of Labor Milton F. Gregg reported recently.

Statistics compiled by the Canadian Dept. of Labor show, he said, that on Jan. 1, 1952, a total of 1,146,121 men and women belonged to unions. The figure represents an increase of 117,000 over 1951, but includes 24,000 members of independent unions which were in existence in the past but had not been covered in previous surveys.

The report showed that 108 international unions and 62 national and regional unions are active in Canada, and account for 90% of the union membership. Directly chartered and independent organizations represent the remainder.

There are three major Canadian central bodies—the Canadian Congress of Labor, with which CIO locals are affiliated; the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada, which has AFL affiliations; and the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor.

"That's the trouble with you fellows with non-union hours! You don't know when it's quitting time!"

Stone Workers Plan Organizing Drive

THE CIO United Stone Workers have acted to complete organizing the unorganized in the granite, cement and brick industries.

USAPW-CIO now sets the pattern of wages and other working conditions in the three industries. Its 7th convention at Cincinnati moved to complete the organizing job in its jurisdiction.

To pay the cost of organizing work, USAPW delegates voted to boost the monthly dues by $1 to a total of $3. Fifty cents of the increase will go to the international, and the other 50c will be retained by the locals.

As part of the organizing campaign, the delegates voted 10c of the international's increased revenue for the strike, relief and litigation fund—for they realized that an adequate strike financing was vital to that purpose. The dues hike also will provide better serving of the locals.

Resolutions unanimously passed by the convention call for Taft-Hartley repeal, greater political action, passage of national health insurance legislation, and federal control of tidelands oil.

The convention endorsed Gov. Stevenson and Sen. Sparkman for President and Vice-President—with one dissenting vote.

CIO-PAC Dir. Jack Kroll hit hard at Gen. Eisenhower, Republican presidential candidate; his running mate, Sen. Nixon, and Sens. Jenner, McCarthy and Taft.

Kroll declared he wanted "to pay his respects to Nixon."

"He has been kind enough to mention my name in a great many places around the country," Kroll said. "It seems that I am the captor of Gov. Stevenson, that Stevenson is the 'captive' candidate of CIO-PAC. I wonder how well this kind of language fits a man we now find out is the kept darling of a little group of California millionaires."

KROLL SAID Sen. Taft, whose home like Kroll's is in Cincinnati, "has succeeded in snatching victory from the jaws of defeat. He lost the nomination but captured the nominee.

"They thought they could get our boy — our hometown boy, that is—out of the driver's seat. But we know he's a fighter. And we saw him fight and win the battle of Morningside Heights ... we saw him dictate the terms of surrender of our most famous soldier. He came home with the general's shield and sword."

Kroll said that Taft "is calling the tune for the Republican campaign."

Murray Supports GI Blood Donation

The CIO gave further support last week to the national blood donor program, sponsored jointly by the Dept. of Defense, the Civil Defense Administration and the Red Cross.

"At the present time," CIO Pres. Philip Murray wired Pres. Truman, "there is an urgent need for increased contributions of blood by our civilian population for our valiant troops fighting in Korea.

"The CIO is proud to be a part of such a worthy program and I am sure our membership will respond wholeheartedly to this appeal."

UPA Answers Plea From Korean Troops

FAITH in the CIO to fill human needs has come in a letter from far-off Korea.

The letter from Chaplain Clyde F. Straub of the 179th Infantry Regiment to Leo Perlis, director of the CIO Community Services Committee, asked for 20,000 sheets of writing paper and an equal number of envelopes for 600 South Korean riflemen, assigned to the regiment.

When Perlis read the letter at the recent convention of the CIO Paperworkers, Pres. Harry D. Sayre promptly assured him that the Koreans would get the stationery.

California CIO Pushes PAC In Key State

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN
Special Correspondent

PROBLEMS of political action—intensified in a key state in a crucial election year—dominated deliberations of the third convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council.

More than 300 delegates attended the convention in Santa Barbara, which marked the third year of growth of the CIO union council established after charter of the old, Commie-dominated state organization was revoked by National CIO.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, called on California CIOers to wade into the election campaign "more united, more determined to make a good fight—you never lose making a good fight."

In acting on some 60 basic policy resolutions—a majority of them involving political action—the California convention joined in CIO's endorsement of the Stevenson - Sparkman ticket and urged Pres. Truman to call a special session of Congress to enact stronger price controls.

DELEGATES also condemned Gen. Eisenhower for his approval of Sen. Nixon after the $18,235 trust fund raised by California oil-banking-real estate interests was revealed. The California Senator is the GOP vice presidential candidate.

The convention said Eisenhower's action in the explosive Nixon case "casts serious doubt on your judgement and ability to choose political leaders who can distinguished between the special interests of the privileged, powerful few and the general welfare of the American people."

A report by Pres. Manuel Dias and Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol spelled out the council's gains in the past year. It said CIO now has "more representation in state government than in any previous period of California CIO history." And it reported "the 1952 primary election results are the best in the history of California CIO-PAC."

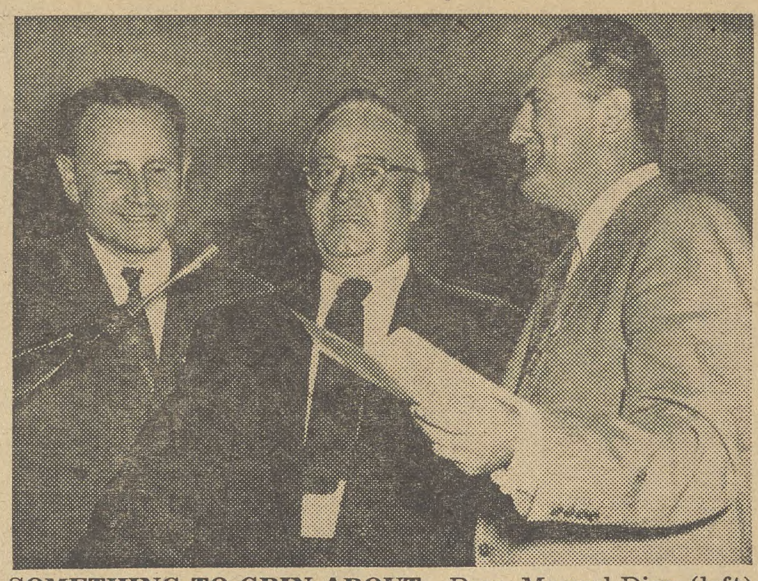
A dramatic highlight of the convention came when C. V. O'Halloran, Region Six director of the CIO Auto Workers, presented checks totaling $15,000 from the international union for PAC work in California. The UAW executive board granted $5000 to the state council, and the remainder to UAW Citizenship Councils in Los Angeles and the San Francisco Bay Area.

In a speech backing Stevenson and Sparkman, Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam lambasted the Republicans for weakening price controls in the last session of Congress.

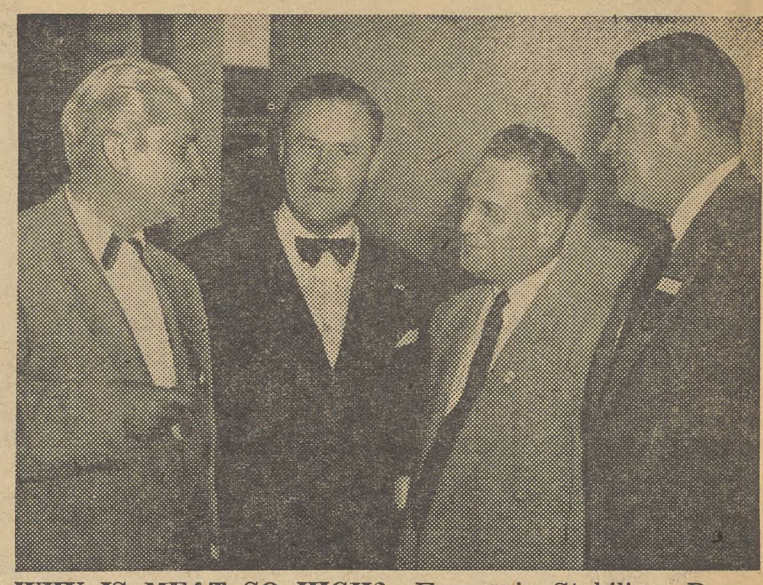
Putnam also charged the steel industry with "precipitating" last spring's strike and said "the steel industry simply blackjacked us into granting a price increase higher than was warranted by the rules."

Other convention speakers included Harry Read, assistant to James B. Carey, CIO secretary treasurer who was unable at the last minute to appear; Richard Leonard, CIO national representative; and Irwin L. DeShetler and Tim Flynn, CIO regional directors in Los Angeles and San Francisco, respectively.

Longest floor debate in the convention was over a proposal to make the office of council president a full-time post, involving a 1c per capita increase. It was defeated by a roll call vote of 56,000 to 34,000.



SOMETHING TO GRIN ABOUT—Pres. Manuel Dias (left) and Sec.-Treas. John A. Despol thank CIO Auto Workers for $5000 PAC contribution presented by C. V. O'Halloran, UAW-CIO Region Six director. International also gave $10,000 for political education.



WHY IS MEAT SO HIGH?—Economic Stabilizer Roger Putnam (left center) blamed it on control law "watered down" by GOP. With him (from left) are George Roberts, Western CIO-PAC representative, and Irwin L. DeShetler and Tim Flynn, California CIO regional directors.

Shades Of Old Abe Lincoln

Correspondent Leo Kutcher of the New York Post told the California CIO convention that "Republicans with a social conscience" gave him the first lead of Sen. Nixon's $18,235 trust fund.

"It seems a sorry thing," Kutcher commented, "that the party of Abraham Lincoln, 100 years after it was formed, should have as one of its standard bearers a man who believes in government of the millionaires, by the millionaires and for the millionaires."

Illinois CIO Joins Drive For Adlai

THE EXECUTIVE board of the Illinois State CIO Council unanimously supported the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket at a special meeting called to help guide 300,000 CIO members in the State in their voting on Nov. 4.

The announcement was made by Pres. Joseph Germano. He also disclosed recommendations given candidates for Congress and for various State offices.

For Congress, the CIO Council board gave its approval to all Democratic candidates for the House in the first 24 congressional districts. No endorsement was made in the 25th district.

For statewide offices, the board urged CIO members to vote for the Democratic candidates: governor, Sherwood Dixon; lieutenant-governor, Herbert C. Paschen; secretary of state, Edward J. Barrett; state auditor, Benjamin O. Cooper; state treasurer, Fred A. Cain, and attorney general, Ivan A. Elliott.

Garmatz Backed Social Security

Rep. Garmatz (D. Md.) voted right when the bill to improve social security was before Congress in the last session, he reported last week.

Although absent, he was paired when the bill boosting old age benefits first came up on May 19. He voted yes on final action on June 17.

Garmatz has a record of 14 right votes, only one wrong vote, in the latest CIO News Voting Record.

IT MUST have been a good story that caused Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Maritime Union (right) to smile so broadly at 10th anniversary luncheon of United Seamen's Service. USS Pres. William S. Nowell is speaking, and in center is Rear Admiral John M. Will. Observance was held in New York.

Red, Tory 'Conspiracy' Ripped By Haywood

A "CONSPIRACY between the extreme right and extreme left" in California — involving Harry Bridges and designed to aid reactionary Republicans — was charged by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president.

Haywood called Bridges—head of the West Coast Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, expelled from CIO as Communist-controlled — an "unmitigated liar" when he claimed CIO in 1948 threatened him with deportation unless he promised to support Truman.

The CIO official told the California CIO convention in Santa Barbara that Bridges and the Commie-line third party are helping the Republicans' this year, just as they did in '48.

Haywood recalled that Henry Wallace, running on the Independent Progressive Party ticket supported by Bridges and the Communists, polled almost 200,000 votes in California in 1948.

"That vote almost tipped California into the Republican column in 1948. It worked in New York, you know, which went to the Republicans because of the Third Party vote, then," Haywood said.

"I CHARGE there's a conspiracy going on between the extreme right and extreme left. Bridges and Pegler. They're playing the same game."

Haywood said that Bridges' recent statement slandered the CIO and Truman at the same time—a move he indicated was deliberately contrived to assist the Republicans.

He detailed a rebuttal to the charge made by Bridges, making it clear that the latter was ousted as CIO regional director in Northern California in 1948 because he flatly refused to uphold CIO policy.

Turning to the current election campaign, Haywood referred to the expose of the $18,235 slush fund for California's Sen. Nixon, who is the Republican vice presidential candidate.

"I don't think its healthy for our country," he said, "for private individuals of wealth to be paying expenses to our Congressmen and Senators."

He said Gen. Eisenhower was a "gallant figure in World War II" but that he is now a "captive," outranked by Sen. Taft, the "six-star general in the camp of Republican strategy."

Eisenhower, said Haywood, has "embraced the McCarthys and the Jenners—and now comes the Prince of Reaction, Robert Alphonso Taft."

He sharply criticized McCarthy "for attempting to smear Stevenson with the Alger Hiss case."

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Tears into Bridges

"McCarthy's game is a dangerous one, as well as a dirty one," he said. "Many Republicans were part of this Hiss thing. When Hiss sought to resign as president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace because of the charges against him, the Board of Trustees tabled his resignation letter.

"And who was on the Board then? Gen. Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles, as well as other Republicans. Why doesn't McCarthy talk about Eisenhower and Dulles in connection with Hiss?"

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

The writer journeyed to Santa Barbara, Calif., to attend and address the California CIO Council Convention, on Sept. 25. The delegates are proud of their council and provided an enthusiatic convention. A number of vital subjects that affect our country and our unions were presented and discussed.

The delegates were particularly interested in the doings and accomplishments of poor little rich boy, Richard Nixon—the one of "soap opera" fame. One and all know in California and across the nation that in every instance he voted against the working man for the benefit and interest of those financed him with additional pay. The "humble little store" of which Nixon spoke happens to be big business. People are not interested in stories about little dogs or about Patricia, charming lady that she is.

The people are concerned about the voting record of the Republican Vice President candidate's voting record. From 1948 through 1951 with a total of 39 votes, Nixon voted against labor 27 times, was absent 3 times, and voted with labor 9 times—these 9 votes were all bi-partisan supported foreign policy issues. On every domestic issue he voted against labor. Those business interest in California who fed Nixon's little "kitty" certainly knew a good investment when they saw one.

In discussing the forthcoming presidential election, the convention delegates displayed enthusiastic support for the Democratic Party platform—they too, as others throughout our country are supporting a program of decency and right. The people are interested in a program that will furnish them with an opportunity to work so that their families can get those fruits of labor each man is entitled too.

Etched deep in the memory of many are the "glorious days" of the Republicans—the bribes of the twenties, soldiers of World War I selling apples on street corners, people starving and despairing for lack of work throughout the country. All this sprang from Hoover's middle-of-the-road policy. In their efforts to get votes this fall, the Republicans will attempt to beguile and deceive the people.

We must remain alert and reject these efforts. I have noticed that CIO people are becoming aroused and displaying great interest in this campaign. They are for protecting their union rights, for human decency and rights and against greed and special privilege.

Clarence Palmer, president of the Utah CIO Council, has just been appointed CIO Regional Director for the area. Brother Palmer can be contacted at the regional office, 25 E. Second Street, South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

CIO Reg. Dir. George Craig reports the following CIO representation election victories: Morris Tube Works, Philadelphia, CIO Steelworkers 13, 8 no union; Enterprise Tallow and Grease Co., Philadelphia, CIO-LIU 1711 Amalgamated Tobacco, Food and Allied Workers 19, 8 no union, 1 challenged. Congratulations to Ben Stahl, CIO Field Representative and George Ardelean, Business Agent, Local 1711, who directed the later campaign.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports: Consolidated Wester Steel Co., Maywood, Calif., USA-CIO 804, AFL 35. At Titanium Metals Corp. of America, Henderson, Nev., the Steelworkers beat the AFL two to one to represent 1200 employes engaged in production of titanium metals.

DeShetler also reports that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers were victorious at Tailored Slax, Los Angeles, Calif., by a vote of 75 to 5 for the AFL, no union 14.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports representation election victories for both the CIO Rubber Workers and the CIO Steelworkers. In an election at the Dryden Rubber Co. plant, Keokuk, Ia., the workers favored the Rubber Workers by a vote of 596 to 433 for AFL, 23 no union. Intl. Rep. Ray Reasnor handled the campaign. The CIO Steelworkers won their victory at the American Plating Co. plant, Des Moines, with the workers favoring the Steelworkers by a vote of 19 to 6 for no union. Intl. Rep. Floyd Piper, assisted by James McDonnall of the Des Moines IUC-CIO, directed the drive.

CIO Reg. Dir. George DeNucci reports the following CIO representation election victories: Cleveland Bronze & Graphite Co., CIO Steelworkers 227, MESA 6, AFL Boilermakers 0, against 56. Intl. Rep. George Turner was in charge of the campaign. Intag Co., Division of Interchemical Co., Springfield, O., CIO Chemical Workers 13, 1 against. Rep. Henry Atkinson directed the organizing.

Rubber Signs 3 Contracts

THE CIO Rubber Workers last week won wage increases ranging from 8 to 10c an hour for more than 3000 members employed by three companies in U. S. and Canada.

The 10c hourly boost was gained in contracts signed with the American Hard Rubber Co., with 1600 employes at Akron, O., and Butler, N. J., and the Killian Mfg. Co., Akron, with 250 workers. Killian will begin negotiations for a pension program after next Jan. 1.

These increases follow the pattern set in settlements with the industry's Big Four, Firestone, Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber.

Eight cents an hour was won at the Hamilton, Ont., plant of Firestone after a 17-week strike. URW also won $50 retroactive pay, a non-contributory pension plan, liberalizing of requirements for receiving holiday pay on eight holidays, and a severance pay plan.

CIO Supports Drive To Get Jobs For Thousands Of Handicapped

CIO this week joined in a national program to turn "fourth class citizens" into "first class" workers—to help get jobs for the nation's thousands of handicapped citizens.

Observance of the eighth annual "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" is under way.

Climax of a year-around program, the week seeks to focus attention on the need of providing jobs for qualified disabled workers and for providing more funds for carrying out federal-state rehabilitation programs.

The President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped pointed out:

"All told, we have a group of disabled American—possibly 2½ million of them—whose great hope for work and happiness is pinned upon the effort of those who are dedicated to solving the problems of the handicapped."

Observance of the week began Oct. 4 at a "Kick-off Dinner" at Washington, sponsored by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, whose president is Paul A. Strachen.

Members of the sponsoring committee for the dinner include CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers; Martin Wagner, former president of the CIO, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, and Frank Fernbach, CIO associate research director.

Strachen, in the AFPH magazine Valor, listed a number of disabling ailments for which no sure remedies have been found and which have incapacitated "millions of American citizens."

"Meanwhile," he asked, "shall we continue to regard the innocent and the suffering victims of those ailments, injuries and defects as second, third, or fourth class citizens, unwanted as workers in our domestic economy, and often barred from participation in our social life?"

"Shall we deny them an opportunity to earn their own way; to thus assume the duties, as well as the priceless privilege of American citizenship, because of their disabilities?"

Chicago Labor Fights Proposal For Wage Tax

LABOR in Chicago has joined to fight a proposed city payroll tax aimed at the city's 2.7 million wage earners.

Both Ellsworth Smith, Chicago CIO Council secretary, and Stephan Bailey, AFL Council secretary, and Stephen Bailey, AFL Council vice president, condemned the suggested 1 to 1.5% levy. They pointed out it would hit workers hardest.

"The CIO," Smith said, "favors a graduated state income tax law, based on ability to pay, but a city payroll tax is another matter. We oppose such a plan unalterably." (LPA)

TWUA Wins Rayon Strike

AFTER a month-long strike marked by the manhandling of union officials, the CIO Textile Workers have won their initial contract at four plants of the Plaza Mills in the Middleburg, Pa., area.

A 10c hourly raise, including 8c retroactive for two months, was won by the 450 rayon mill workers. Other features include a cost-of-living clause, shift premiums, six paid holidays, and hospital, surgical and death benefits.

During the strike, William Zweiffle, a TWUA representative, was kidnapped but later released unharmed. Local police refused to make any arrests. (LPA)

Your Birthday Is Holiday Under Gas, Coke Pact

EACH of the 155 members of Local 400, CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, employed by the Foote Mineral Co. at Exton, Pa., will have his own personal paid holiday under a new contract.

The pact provides that in addition to six traditional paid holidays, every worker will receive another—his birthday. The agreement also raised wages by 5c an hour retroactive to Sept. 1, and 3c additional effective Mar. 1, 1953, subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval. It was negotiated by a local committee aided by Intl. Rep. Joseph B. Wright.

Give A Buck To PAC

Know The Score On Voting Record

Check your Senators and Representatives! Did they vote YOUR way in the 82nd Congress?

Get the facts from the CIO NEWS 1952 VOTING RECORD. It shows how each member of Congress voted on important issues in 1951-52. Order it now for distribution in your union.

Prices for VOTING RECORD:

5c per copy; 100 for $4
500 for $17; 1,000 for $24
Rates for larger quantities on request.

THE CIO NEWS
718 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Enclosed find my check or money order for $....., for which send me ..... copies of The CIO NEWS VOTING RECORD.

Name .....

Union ..... Local No. .....

Street Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

French Harvester Workers Aid Chicago UAW Strikers

MEMBERS of CIO Auto Workers Local 6—on strike for more than two months at the Intl. Harvester Co. plant at Melrose Park, Ill.—manned their picket lines with a new spirit last week.

Their morale had just been given a shot in the arm from one of the last sources they expected such a boost.

It was a sort of Marshall Plan aid in reverse—a gift of 20,000 francs and words of encouragement and solidarity from some of the workers in another Harvester plant, across the Atlantic at Roubaix, France.

The money came from the members of the two anti-Communist unions in the Roubaix plant, the Force Ouvriere (FO) and the predominantly Catholic French Federation of Christian Workers (CFTC). A third union there, the General Confederation of Labor (CGT), is Communist-dominated, although most of its members are not party-liners.

The move started when a Roubaix employe heard of the Melrose Park strike while attending a workers' school near Paris. He went back to the plant and told other FO members about it.

They recalled their own plight when they were on strike two years ago. Other Harvester plants in other parts of the world, including perhaps that at Melrose Park, kept on working. Maybe, indirectly, they helped break the Roubaix strike, and maybe they didn't. At any rate, the French workers went back to their jobs—beaten.

Eventually the returned student talked to Auguste Brabigant CFTC leader in the plant. Between them they had an idea—a gesture aimed at establishing solidarity and unity among Harvester workers throughout the world.

Brabigant and Albert Dutrieux, representing the FO at Roubaix, launched a drive for the 20,000 francs—for the relief of the Melrose Park strikers.

Twenty thousand francs isn't as much money as it sounds. Actually, at the present rate of exchange, it's about $60. In France it will buy about what it does in the United States, more bread and wine perhaps, less meat, butter and eggs.

But it's two or three times what the average Roubaix worker earns.

Brabigant and Dutrieux took a check for the 20,000 francs to the CIO European office in Paris.

"Not even in America can you BUY solidarity . . . It must be given freely by the workers of the world to each other," they stated.

"We hope that the day is not far off when we will meet in an Intl. Conference of Harvester Workers to make plans for one international contract covering all Harvester plants, the world over."

IUE Authorizes GE Strike, Talks Go On

ARMED WITH authority to call a strike when necessary, the CIO Electrical Workers negotiators last week continued contract talks with the General Electric Co., where IUE represents 71,000 workers in 60 plants.

The union is pressing for a four-point program including a 5.75% wage increase with a minimum of 7.5c an hour, seven paid holidays "without strings"; a modified union shop, and a reopening of a one-year pact on pensions and insurance as well as on wages.

One of GE's competitors, Westinghouse Corp., recently signed a contract containing this program.

Main issue is the vacation clause. Both Memorial Day and July 4 fall on Saturday in 1953, and IUE is insisting that GE grant two other holidays in such a case. Otherwise, under the terms of the old pact, GE workers would get only five holidays instead of seven next year.

IUE negotiators last week charged in a report, which was adopted by the union's GE Conference Board, that the company has "a deliberate policy to crush IUE-CIO and is giving the United Electrical Workers (expelled by the CIO for Communist domination) what aid and comfort it can."

The negotiators said that as part of this scheme the company was planning secretly to:

- Seek a law that would require certain union meetings to be held on company property.
- Help local management develop a plan to keep workers in non-union plants from joining the union.
- Conduct a campaign to sell GE stock to workers to discourage union activity.

At midweek last week, negotiations had been discontinued but were expected to be resumed.

The 24-Hour Work Day Is Coming Up

THE DOPE the Communists are feeding the young folks in the Hungarian version of the "workers' paradise" must be powerful stuff, according to a story in the government-controlled newspaper Szabad Nep.

Not for the youth of Hungary is anything as decadent as the 40-hour-week, the article says. Nor even a 48-hour week, nor one of 60 or 70 or 80 hours. Nothing less than a 110-hour work week will satisfy them!

That, at any rate, is what the newspaper quoted the leaders of the Hungarian Communist youth movement as saying. The idea is to fulfill whatever five-year plan happens to be current, and Hungarian youth is alleged to be quite happy at the prospect of spending eight and one-third hours out of 24 for eating and sleeping.

Maybe the next "achievement" of the Soviet zone will be the 168-hour-work week — with no time-off at all. But reactionary American employers shouldn't get any ideas.

UAW Sues Harvester For $1 Million

STRIKING members of the CIO Auto Workers at the Melrose Park, Ill., plant of the Intl. Harvester Co. last week filed a $1 million breach of contract suit against the firm.

The suit, instituted by UAW Local 6, charged the firm has paid no vacation wages due since the walkout started on Aug. 4, although the strikers have met all contractual requirements for the payments.

The union also accused the company of hiring 385 firemen to do work normally done by the strikers.

The Army's Chicago Ordnance District, meantime, was awaiting instructions on moving from the plant completed armored troop carriers which had been built on an emergency basis to fill a major defense need. Ordnance inspectors had been directed by their superiors not to enter the plant while the strike is in progress unless word to the contrary is received from the Pentagon in Washington.

It's A Union Town

A recent survey made by the Swedish Trade Union Federation (LO) shows that in the town of Bollnas, 66.7% of the people are members of unions affiliated with the LO.

CIO Wins U.S. Action To Save Rent Curbs

WITH THE door clanging shut last week on community action to extend rent ceilings, CIO councils in several cities sought direct federal action to prevent runaway rent increases.

The councils and local unions sought critical defense housing designations for several cities, where controls either had run out or were about to lapse.

In a score of cities, such critical housing designations were granted within a four-day period by the Office of Defense Mobilization Defense Area Advisory Committee. Among the cities were:

Denver and Pueblo, Colo.; Columbus, Youngstown, Sandusky, Akron, Canton-Massillon and Portsmouth-Chillicothe, O.; Allentown-Bethlehem and Harrisburg, Pa.; Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.; Cedar Rapids and Sioux City, Ia.; Bay City, Mich.; Monmouth, N. J.; Waukeegan, Ill., and Seward, Alaska.

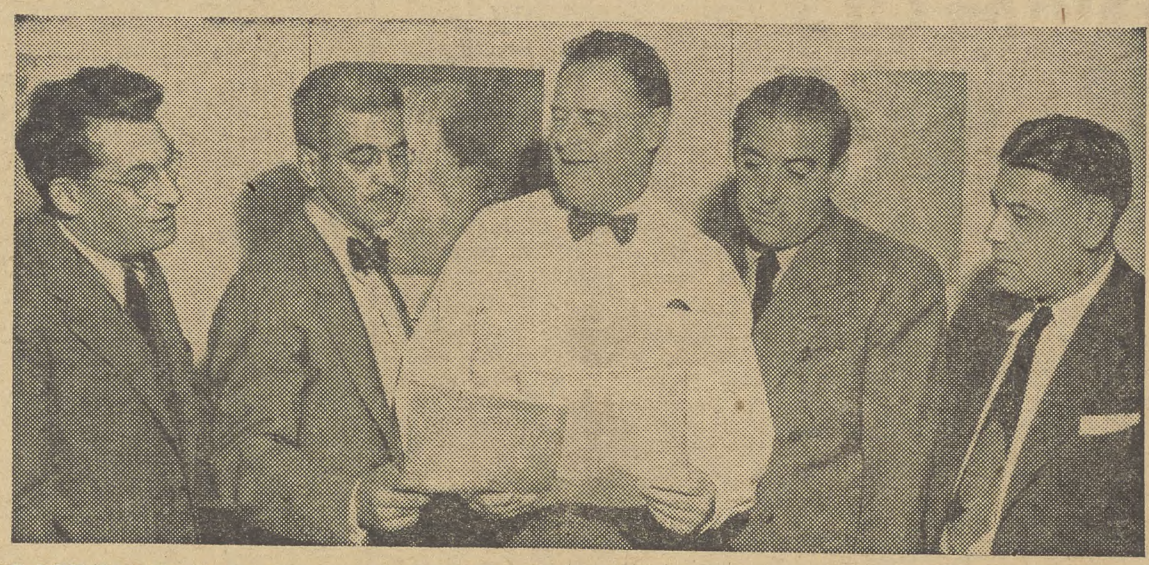
Typical of the CIO efforts to get federal action were the action of union leaders in Akron, Sandusky, and Canton—all of which were designated as critical housing areas. Active in the campaigns were the following: Akron, Gene Carroll of the Auto Workers; Sandusky, Jack Miller and Pres. William Gillingham of Local 710 of the CIO Electrical Workers; Canton, Herschel Kriger, Steelworkers counsel, and Pres. Edgar V. Film of the Stark County CIO Council.

Leo Goodman, secretary and director of the CIO Housing Committee, which is headed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, said hearings will be held before final action is taken in these areas. The CIO Housing Committee not only aided the CIO councils in efforts to get federal action, but also to have local communities act before the Sept. 30 deadline.

Figures issued by the Office of Rent Stabilization showed that 70% of the major cities and 1316 communities of 2400 incorporated communities in defense areas voted to continue rent curbs until Apr. 30 and the CIO joined in the drive for retaining controls in many of them.

The largest cities that voted extension included:

Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; New Haven, Conn.; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Erie, Pa.; Newark, Jersey City, Camden, Trenton, Paterson, N. J.; Chicago; Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Dayton, Youngstown, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, O.; San Francisco, Calif.; South Bend, Ind.; Baltimore, Md.; Memphis, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky.



LAST DITCH fight to save rent controls in Akron, O., was taken to Economic Stabilizer Roger Putnam, after the city council refused to extend ceilings. Meeting with Putnam (center) were Leo Goodman, CIO Housing Committee, Atty. N. C. Syracopoulos, Akron CIO Council Sec. Leo Dugan and Frank Dorson, local rent control board members. They asked defense housing area designation.

N. H. Council Acts On Jobs

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CIO Council has urged three legislative proposals designed to safeguard jobs for New England textile workers.

Suggested by Mariano S. Bishop, Textile Workers vice president, the state council recommended enactment of a capital assets tax on mills which close or move away, setting of a two-shift 35-hour week in the industry when sales decline, and creation of a textile regulatory and research body.

Proceeds from the proposed capital assets tax—to be applied when a mill closed or moved—would be used to pay unemployment benefits to workers left stranded, and to attract new industry.

The council, meeting in Manchester, re-elected Pres. Michael Botelho. (LPA)

Hear Philip Murray

. . . in a major political broadcast

Tuesday, Oct. 21

Radio: 10:15 p.m. EST on all CBS network stations.
TV: 10:30 p.m. EST on basic CBS TV network (see Page 2).

WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00 A YEAR

5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 13, 1952 82 No. 41

'Money Grabbers' Rule GOP, Plan New War On Labor, Murray Warns

—SEE PAGE 3

In This Issue . . .

GOP plans "guerrilla war" on social gains.....Page 2
"Murderer's Row" in Senate named.....Page 2
Gov. Stevenson starts swinging.....Page 3
The facts about high taxes.....Page 5
PAC picture-story from Ohio.....Pages 6, 7
PAC picture-story from Massachusetts.....Page 8
AMA debunked at Washington hearing.....Page 9
How CIO's growing in the South.....Page 10
CIO television log.....Page 11
IUE convention lambastes General Electric....Page 12

Getting Out The Vote

Organization is key to election victories, Cleveland CIO folks say, as they plan assignments for 1500 Election Day volunteers. Council Sec. Jim Quinn points out key block as PAC Dir. Al Dietrich (holding book) checks.

Stevenson Charges GOP With 'Guerrilla War On Social Gains'

GOV. STEVENSON, Democratic presidential candidate, continued last week to carefully and fully explain where he stood on major issues.

It was in startling contrast to the Republican nominee, who called names, read worn-out GOP slogans and ignored the issues.

Stevenson, in Minneapolis, noted "the Democratic record is a record, not of being against things, but of being for things. Our party does not believe in heckling America. It believes in building America."

Voters could find reasons for supporting the Democrats, he said, "in debt-free farms, strong cooperatives, homes you own, vacations you take, the size of your savings account, your security against unemployment and old age, in schools for your children and in the plans you can make for the future."

RESTATING his determination "not to run against Herbert Hoover," Stevenson noted "things like the eight-hour day, retirement benefits and farm parity programs are things that we have fought for and won in our own lifetimes."

But, he added, we should not forget the past, and he ticked off "breadlines, soup kitchens, bank runs, foreclosures, evictions, deathly quiet in the flour mills and on the Mesabi (iron ore) range, and food rotting in the fields of Minnesota while in Minneapolis there was hunger in many families."

Stevenson contrasted the Democratic record of performance with the Republican "do-nothing policy of government inaction." Turning to current history, he said the Democrats are insisting on tighter inflation control policies, while the Republicans are "against every move we make."

"They fight our programs," he said, "and they bore loopholes in price controls. They're against inflation—but they're against doing anything about inflation."

For 20 years, he said, they've used the same "slippery slogans . . . For 20 years we have waited for a creative idea." Then, he added, "If the Republican orators are right—if the policies of Roosevelt and Truman destroyed the nation—where would we have found the strength for the extraordinary achievements of the last two decades?"

Stevenson listed personal savings up from 3.7 billion in 1929 to 17 billion; buying power up over $1700 for a family of four; 10 million more home owners; 18 million more homes with washing machines; 35 million more radio sets; 15 million TV sets; electricity in 94 instead of 20 of every 100 homes; replacement of half the rural one-teacher schools with modern facilities; tremendously increased school attendance and doubled college enrollment.

He snorted that GOP charges of "false prosperity" were "as false as money in the bank, fertilizer in the soil, a new tractor and a new washing machine."

"They call for a crusade," he said, "but they prepare for guerilla war against the social gains we have made. They declare for a new morality, but they smear the innocent, prejudge the accused, twist the truth, and make cynicism the first rule of politics."

In Columbus, Ohio, where he called Sen. Taft "the uncrowned boss of the Republican party," Stevenson talked about the "family problems of a democracy." These he listed as "seeing to it that children are fed and educated, that there are hospital beds for those who are sick, that there is dignity for those who have done a life's work and that the scars of slums are removed from America."

"Understanding human needs," he added, "is half the job of meeting them." The Democrats, Stevenson contended, do understand. "We have learned how important it is to approach the writing of laws, themselves cold things, from clear, warm pictures in our minds: of a family sitting around a supper table; of a rent bill coming due when there has been sickness in the family; of a child going off to school dressed differently from the others."

Cataloguing the long, impressive list of Democratic-sponsored social gains, Stevenson took note of Eisenhower's remark that "the best place to find security is in prison." He coupled with this with the General's later comment that social security was not a campaign issue.

Shall we take the Republicans at their word—or at their deed, he asked. He predicted voters would not be "fooled by the Republican leaders who have arched their backs and been dragged, protesting, through these years of advance in human welfare—who even now are saying, on the one hand, that all these hard won social gains are now 'above politics' and, on the other, that they want to destroy, to go back, to tear them down."

LATER, in Detroit, Stevenson stated his position on Communism—"the disease that has killed more people than cancer, tuberculosis and heart disease—combined."

Seeking to dispell the confusion "created by political demagogues, who are hunting for votes much more than for Communists," Stevenson detailed the Democratic record of fighting Communists, while preserving basic civil liberties.

The Communists' greatest threat to America, he noted, came during the depression, created by the last Republican administration. Hungry, desperate men, he said, were ripe for the Communist propagandists, but the great deeds of the Roosevelt administration saved the nation.

Lashing at McCarthyism, Stevenson pointed out the "junior senator from Wisconsin" for "all his bragging and fear mongering," "has yet to produce evidence leading to the conviction of a single Communist agent."

"Catching real Communist agents," he said, "like killing poisonous snakes or tigers, is not a job for amateurs or children, especially noisy ones. It is a job for professionals," he continued, praising the FBI's record.

"We will protect ourselves from Communism—and protect those liberties which, above all, distinguish us from the police state," he concluded.

Tune In Oct. 21—

Murray Sets Major TV, Radio Address

CIO PRES. Philip Murray will make his first television and radio address of the 1952 campaign on Tuesday, Oct. 21.

His speech will be broadcast over the entire 202-station radio network of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 10:15 p.m. EST.

It will also be telecast over the basic CBS-TV network at 10:30 p.m. EST. Difficulties in clearing television time made it impossible to list TV stations carrying the broadcast at this time, the CIO Publicity Dept. said, adding it would notify CIO officials in all cities carrying the broadcast as to time and station.

Murray's speech will be keyed to the issues which mean bread and butter to the American people and peace or war for the whole world.

In his first nationally-broadcast political statement of the campaign, Murray will cut through the propaganda raised by the GOP and pin-point the social and economic decisions at stake in this election.

Listen to Philip Murray on CBS on Oct. 21.

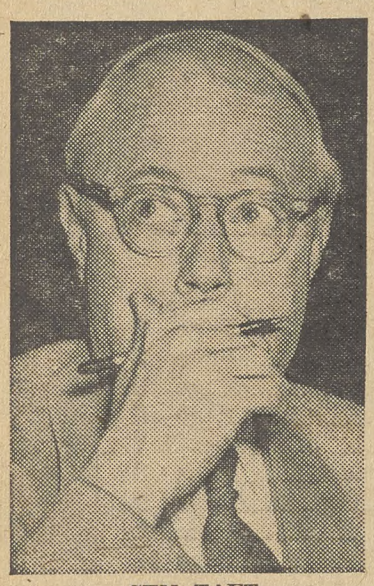
UAW Plans TV, Radio Broadcasts

Two special coast-to-coast radio broadcasts, dealing with 1952 campaign issues, have been arranged by the United Auto Workers, 8:30 p.m. (EST) on Oct. 23 and 30.

The UAW also announced three television broadcasts, on Sundays, Oct. 19 and 26 and Nov. 2. In two of these, UAW Pres. Walter Reutrer will answer off-the-ciff questions from newsmen.

The TV series is expected to be seen in 18 cities. For times and channels, viewers were urged to check their local papers.

'Murderer's Row' In The Senate . . . . . As Nominated By Gov. Stevenson



SEN. TAFT

SEN. CAPEHART

SEN. McCARTHY

SEN. MILLIKIN

SEN. CAIN

GOV. STEVENSON last week "educated" his Republican opponent to the "murderer's row" which would control Senate committees if the Republicans Eisenhower has endorsed win in November.

Declaring his opponent has "cheapened the time-honored custom of indorsements," Stevenson treated the life-long professional soldier with no civilian government experience, to the following description of Murderer's Row:

"Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, which decides which bills are taken up, which are shelved: Robert A. Taft, political mentor of the general, who even voted against the North Atlantic Treaty, not to mention the rest of the catalogue.

"Chairman of the Labor Committee: Taft, champion of Taft-Hartley, with which everyone disagrees in some measure, including himself.

"Chairman of the Banking Committee which handles price controls and housing: Homer Capehart, champion of the Capehart amendment for built-in inflation; champion of the real estate lobby in opposing low-rent housing and rent controls.

"Chairman of the Committee on Government Operations, which conducts investigations of executive agencies: Joseph R. McCarthy, defamer of Gen. Marshall, champion of the inquisition, champion of trial by ordeal and slander.

"Chairman of Finance, which handles foreign trade matters: Eugene D. Millikin, champion of the protective tariff.

"Chairman of Public Works: Harry P. Cain, champion of the private power lobbies, the first senator from his state in 20 years to oppose low-cost public power projects."

Stevenson also listed Sen. Aiken, "chairman of agriculture, champion of the sliding scale 60 to 90% price supports" and Bourke Hickenlooper, "chairman of Atomic Energy, champion of the abortive charges of 'incredible mismanagement' against the AEC in 1949."

'Body Boots And Britches'—

Murray Charges 'Money Grabbers' Rule GOP

THE "REACTIONARIES have taken over the Republican Party—body, boots and britches," CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week told an enthusiastic audience at the convention of the CIO Electrical Workers in Pittsburgh.

In his first political speech of the campaign, the CIO leader pitched his discussion on what he called the "bread and butter" issues of the election. His advice: don't be fooled into voting for the Republicans.

Comparing the Republican platforms of 1932 and 1952 Murray said: **"They haven't moved one solitary inch in 20 years. Their only interest is special interest."**

GOP leaders, he warned, "cater to special interests and render service to special groups—the money grabbers."

"You can lose much, if you lose this election," Murray told the IUE delegates. "Nobody wants to go back to that filthy and slovenly situation of 1932."

"Those millions of dollars that are being poured into the Republican coffers are being poured in for a purpose—to give you more Taft-Hartleyism, to use the writ of injunction whenever they can, to weaken if not destroy your union."

Playing strongly on the theme that General Eisenhower is a captive of the Taft forces, Murray charged that "Dewey is in hiding, and Warren's out in California. The liberal Republican leaders aren't in this Cromwellian crusade."

That was a reference to a statement by Eisenhower several weeks ago, comparing his campaign with the crusade of Oliver Cromwell, 17th century British military and political figure.

Murray noted caustically that Cromwell, to whom the GOP candidate had compared himself, was a man who had "butchered thousands of men, and women, and children at Dublin and Wexford in Ireland. His soldiers placed women's heads on swords, they beheaded men, they bayonetted children."

In Ireland and Scotland, the Scotch-born Murray pointed out, Cromwell had conducted a **"Bloody Hitlerian massacre."**

"Yet what we need in America, according to Ike, is a Cromwellian crusade.

"I want to be generous with respect to Ike, in this regard. I attribute those statements to his spirit of ignorance. But people must say: *'My God, does this man know what he is talking about?'"*

The bulk of Murray's hour-long speech was devoted to a comparison of conditions in Republican 1932 and Democratic 1952. Even Republican politicans, "in the deep recesses of their hearts," must agree that we've gone ahead in this country during 20 years of Democratic government, he said.

"Yet from the statements of Gen. Eisenhower, of that fellow who runs the drive-in in California (Nixon), or Cain or Jenner or Capehart, you'd think that people were worse off than in 1932."

The CIO president wanted to know whether the Republicans, in their propaganda for "change," would like to change the record number of cars on the nation's highways; the 14 million TV sets in the nation's living rooms; or the record number of family-owned homes.

The Republicans, he said, are looking backward to 1932, and the people—if they follow Republican leadership—will find themselves far poorer.

Election Roundup—

Stevenson 'Gets Tough,' Starts Swinging On GOP Tories

GOV. STEVENSON roared into the "get tough" portion of his campaign last week, swinging roundly at the GOP Tory opposition.

In a series of full-dress speeches and off-the-cuff airport and motorcade talks, Stevenson let his opponents have both barrels, while crowds roared approval.

One of the most enthusiastic crowds to greet the Democratic candidate was at River Rouge, Mich., site of the world's largest automotive plant, where he received a warm reception from members of the CIO Auto Workers and their families.

ONE OF Stevenson's biggest rounds of applause came in Madison, Wis., when he named the late President Roosevelt as "the man who was more responsible than any other for checking the spread of Communism in America."

Late in the week, campaigning in Pres. Truman's home state of Missouri, Stevenson said, "Harry Truman is certainly a man of Independence. I think that's the thing I like about him most.

"He won't take anything off anybody. No one knows this better than Joe Stalin. Pres. Truman has rallied the free peoples against the mortal threat of communism and Russian imperialism."

But Stevenson also used tough words against the Republicans. He called them the "do-nothing, care-nothing, know-nothing party."

GONE WAS the kid glove treatment of Gen. Eisenhower. Charging the General had become the submissive captive of the GOP Old Guard, Stevenson said:

"For a moment, back in August, the Republican leadership had a sheen of liberalism, of progressiveness, but the sheen has all rubbed off."

"The political hucksters of the Old Guard have a nice, new, fancy, khaki-colored package," he told Milwaukee crowds. "They have an honored name and a trick slogan."

But, he added, the voters "don't like this fast deal." The new package, he said, "is becoming unwrapped. What we see peeking out is alarmingly familiar . . . the same gloomy old product."

Campaigning in Wisconsin, Stevenson lashed out at Sen. McCarthy in bitter words, without mentioning the senator's name. Recalling that the General had gulped and then swallowed McCarthyism, Stevenson said:

"My opponent has been worrying about my funnybone. I'm worrying about his backbone."

He then catalogued Eisenhower's compromises with his principles: surrender to Taft, embracing of Jenner and allowing McCarthy to delete praise of Gen. Marshall from Eisenhower's Wisconsin speeches.

Meanwhile, that veteran of the campaign trail, Harry Truman, was "giving 'em hell" in a cross-country tour that drew huge, enthusiastic crowds.

TRUMAN recalled he had once pledged support to Eisenhower if the latter ran for President. He was wrong, Truman said, for he had misjudged the man.

"What I thought were his deep convictions, turn out not to be convictions at all." The general, he said, "has tried to win votes by playing upon the casualties and sacrifices in Korea."

Turning to the record, Truman dug into Eisenhower's current criticisms of foreign policy, pointing out many of the steps the General now opposes were taken on Ike's specific recommendations when he was chief of staff and NATO commander.

—Herblock in the Washington Post

"Our differences have nothing to do with the end result that we are seeking."

Truman also pounded away at the achievements of the Democratic party: prosperity for workers and farmers, social welfare measures, housing, power projects, and many more. He detailed GOP opposition to all these gains, and taunted the General, who has yet to outline a specific program on any domestic issue.

His taunts got under Eisenhower's skin. By mid-week, the General, who had once said he would not let "personalities" enter his campaign, was talking as though Truman were the candidate.

He was calling Truman a "demagogue," lashing out at "whole-hog federal government" and charging the President with firing "harmless blanks."

BUT "harmless blanks" evidently worried the GOP top brass. They quickly dug up a pocketful of cash to charter an airliner and sent four hidebound Republican senators, Ferguson (Mich.), Case (S.D.), Hickenlooper (Ia.), Millikin (Col.) to follow the Truman train.

These so-called "truthsayers" were reportedly going to answer "false Truman charges." In a matter of hours, they were ignoring Truman charges and merely repeating Republican campaign propaganda.

The "truth squad" did answer Truman's charge that a GOP administration would halt public power and reclamation development. They said this was "fantastically false." In rebuttal, the Democrats dug into the 20 key votes on public power, found Ferguson and Hickenlooper "wrong" 16 times, Case four times in two years in the Senate and Millikin "wrong" on every issue.

Biggest news of the week from the Republican camp was Eisenhower's endorsement of McCarthy. In two major speeches in McCarthy's home state, the General embraced McCarthy's goals, but deprecated his methods; denounced McCarthy critics, but deplored "vigilantism" against freedom of thought.

MORE IMPORTANT than what Eisenhower said, however, was what he failed to say. Both the New York Times and Post reported that first drafts of the General's Wisconsin speeches contained a stirring defense of Gen. George C. Marshall. Marshall is the man Eisenhower supposedly reveres as a "second father." He is also the man whom McCarthy has lashed unmercifully in speeches carefully made on the Senate floor where McCarthy can not be sued for libel.

But, said the Times and Post, Eisenhower deleted his defense of Marshall, after clearing the speech with McCarthy.

Also making campaign headlines, were statements by Sen. Duff (Pa.) and Eisenhower's running mate, Richard Nixon.

Both offered the unusual political thought that Gen. Eisenhower must not be answered by those he had attacked. They said the General was a "great and patriotic American"—which the Democrats had repeatedly pointed out. And, said Nixon and Duff, no one should criticize him.

Nixon, still under attack for accepting $18,235 from wealthy Californians eager to subsidize a senator, refused to make public his income tax statements as had the Democratic presidential and vice-presidential candidates. Eisenhower had promised to do the same, but as yet hadn't produced his reports.

Former Postmaster General James Farley was among those clamoring for Nixon to produce facts, in place of the "soap opera" TV and radio show of several weeks ago. "I don't think he can get away with it," Farley said. "A great many people are aware that he hasn't told the whole story. The American people will want the complete story and they're entitled to know it."

Nixon's campaign manager, meanwhile, admitted the GOP Vice Presidential nominee had used his senatorial franking privilege for free mail for a June "stab-in-the-back" campaign against California's Gov. Warren.

This admission chopped a hole in Nixon's TV claim "that the taxpayers, by subterfuge or otherwise, have never paid one dime for expenses which I thought were political and shouldn't be charged to the taxpayers."

Late in the week, the U. S. Negro newspaper with the largest circulation, came out for Gov. Stevenson in a strong front-page editorial. The Afro-American, after documenting its high regard for the Democratic party and its record, and its low regard for the GOP and Eisenhower, said of Stevenson: "To us he looks like a President, thinks like a President, talks like a President, and acts like a President."

The People Can Face The Facts

An enthusiastic crowd of 5000 greeted Gov. Stevenson last week as he arrived in Detroit and roared approval of his answer to GOP complaints that he was conducting his campaign at too high a level.

He won a tumultuous cry of "No, no, no" when he said he had been criticized for talking "over the heads" of the people.

"Well," he said, "I would rather be charged with talking over your heads than behind your backs."

Ike Pushed To The Rear

Republican campaign bosses last week indicated agreement with the Chicago Tribune claim that Nixon—not Eisenhower—should head the GOP ticket.

They cancelled two of Eisenhower's three remaining major TV broadcasts, then bought time for a network TV broadcast by Nixon.

Remember?

Back in 1929, the year of so-called Republican prosperity, the average per capita income was $1016. By 1932, with Republicans still in control, it had dropped to $760. By 1951, it had climbed to $1443 a year average income for every American man, woman and child, AFTER taxes.

The Ike That Is

Now that the election decision is fast approaching, the Republicans—who are pretty good at dishing it out when it comes to political in-fighting—are demonstrating that they can't take it.

With each passing week, the Gen. Ike That Was has willingly turned himself into the Candidate Ike That Is—a pale shadow of the man who once deservedly had the respect, confidence and admiration of millions.

As a political campaigner, Gen. Eisenhower from the beginning has demonstrated complete ignorance and unconcern for the aspirations of the American people at home.

On most issues, he couldn't be bothered to take a stand. And when he did, as in the few times he spoke vaguely about "equality of opportunity," it was soon belied by his political embrace of Gov. Byrnes—the relic of the South that was—at the capitol of South Carolina.

It is in the field of international affairs—where he was directly involved, as Chief of Staff before Korea and later NATO commander in Western Europe, in organizing the strength of the free world—that Gen. Eisenhower has abandoned all pretenses.

Increasingly there is little difference between the General's pronuncimentos and the "Truman's war" line of Sen. Taft, the Chicago Tribune and the Daily Worker. Already Eisenhower proposes to pull U. S. troops out of the Korea fighting front, to "let Asiatics fight Asiatics"—which amounts to abandoning the people of Korea to Communist militarism.

Last week the General got his well-deserved comeuppance in a cross-fire of criticism from Gov. Stevenson and Pres. Truman. The Democratic candidate exposed Eisenhower as a "khaki-colored" figurehead, fronting for the Taft Gang that's trying to put over a "Fast Deal" on all of us. And H. S. T. etched in acid the General's abasement before the Jenners, McCarthys, Tafts and Nixons.

All of which just isn't cricket according to a couple of Republicans who never followed the Marquis of Queensbury rules—Sen. Duff of the NAM satrapy of Pennsylvania and Sen. Nixon, the "trust"-worthy representative of various California millionaries. To the heavens they shouted and hollered—that the great General was above all criticism.

All of which demonstrates that Republicans can dish it out but can't take the facts on their record.

Questions For You

The facts and the record—of progress in 20 years and plenty of work still to do, versus a Republican opposition that is blind to the world of today—are the real issue in this election.

Just ask yourself a few questions.

Are you better off now than in the GOP palmy days?

How do you stack up your chances for yourself and your kids under the humane, courageous, democratic government which Gov. Stevenson will continue?

Or what would happen to you, your job, your family and your home if Ike were in the White House, the GOP "murderer's row" ruled Congress and the "money grabbers" and "special interests" were running our country and the world into a ditch?

We figure the answer is Stevenson and Sparkman and a Congress that will back them up.

Two-Trouser Suit

In Other Words—

CIO Brings Hope To Negroes

Here are excerpts from an article by Lucy Randolph Mason, of the CIO Organizing Committee, from a recent special issue of The Nation magazine on Southern Negro, 1952. Miss Mason late this month will publish "To Win These Rights: A Personal Story of the CIO in the South."

By LUCY RANDOLPH MASON

EVER SINCE I was a young woman beginning to think about the South with its injustices and inequalities, I have thought that it is not the Negro who has held the region back but rather the shadow of the Negro, which lies dark and distorted in the white man's mind. That shadow has produced strange illusions which in their turn have caused a breakdown in democracy and a tortured history for the South.

It was because of the CIO's concern for minorities, as well as for economically depressed people, that I was drawn to it. This movement contributes more to Southern progress than any other. During the 15 years of CIO in the South, convention resolutions on equality and opportunity for all have become solid achievements.

The intangible—one might say spiritual—progress is equally real and even more important to man's dignity and self-respect. Human relationships are vastly improved. White men seeing their leaders greet a Negro as "Mr. Jones," with extended right hand, follow the example and a new pattern is made.

The mere fact that groups of union folk, white and colored, are sitting down together all over the nation to discuss things of equal importance to all creates a new kind of fellowship. Eating together at a hotel lunch or at a union barbecue is a spiritual experience for these union folk. There is balm for old sores in such simple, natural acts.

In the democracy of mixed meetings, Negroes vote for good white men and white men vote for competent Negroes. It is a heartening thing that both can share responsibilities as they seek to represent all and work for all. In these democratic processes the union is the corrective of 150 years of mistaken history.

A Mississippian said to me many years ago, "the CIO will never organize the South; whites just won't work in the same unions with Negroes." He was a false prophet. It is an amazing and important fact that tens of thousands of Southern white men and women are now enrolled in mixed unions.

In the beginning all union organizers were white. Now there are many Negro representatives both on the CIO staff and with national unions. The CIO conference held in Atlanta in 1949 was participated in by about 20 Negroes. A dinner-meeting for all delegates had been arranged, but the hotel canceled the reservation at the last moment. The affair was called off; the time had passed when white men banqueted while the Negro delegates fared as best they could.

The inner machinery of the union provides means for securing just treatment for Negro members. Our unions have stood four-square for equal pay for equal work. Negroes are included in all social security benefits and in pension plans provided through union contracts. Of first significance to Negroes is the acknowledgment of themselves as persons entitled to democratic respect. Their white brothers in the industrial unions usually succeed in convincing Negro members that they will have not only a better living but also more decent treatment through a CIO union.

At a union council meeting I sat next to the secretary of a new local composed of Negro women—no white person was employed in the small plant. I asked the secretary what was the most important thing she had gained through the union. "Respect," she replied in a flash. "The boss can't come out in the plant any more and yell at us, or fire us if we answer him. The union takes care of all that now."

The CIO has brought more hope for progress to Negroes than any other social institution in the South—and that, sadly, includes the church. It is a tragic fact that so far as I know all important efforts to organize unions in the South have met the opposition of churches—not all churches, but enough to be significant.

The Southern states walled off from the benefits of American life a third of their people. In recent years the wall has begun to crumble. While many forces have worked toward this end, the union movement has been at the forefront, drawing the energies of once prejudiced people into a joint endeavor that overcomes every barrier.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925. 5c a copy, $1 a year, $1.50 a year in Canada.

Vol. XV October 13, 1952 No. 41

Issues In The Election—

Sure Taxes Are High--And So Are Ike's Promises

NOBODY likes to pay taxes. Today taxes are high.

These two hard facts inevitably make taxes a major issue in every political campaign. This year is no exception.

The nation's tax policies are a serious matter, worthy of sober, careful reflection and discussion. They are not a subject which should be lightly tossed around in demagogic speeches, if you have the nation's best interests at heart.

Both presidential candidates have already spoken up on the subject.

Gov. Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic candidate, was blunt, honest and non-political.

Russia, he said, is the key to an American tax cut.

"With 85% of our budget allocated to defense, it is the Soviet Union which now fixes the level of our defense expenditures and thus our tax rate."

His Republican opponent, Gen. Eisenhower, used no such non-political approach to taxes.

The nation's tax policy, Eisenhower has said, should be aimed at a tax reduction of $40 billion a year.

Since the current federal budget is $85 billion, with 85% of it earmarked for defense, this observation brought shouts of astonishment even from such rock-ribbed conservatives as Sen. Taft.

Taft, no mean hand himself with a bit of demagogory, had called for a tax cut of 15 to 20%. Thus his astonishment at being out-promised by the great military figure who had urged Congress to spend freely for defense was understandable.

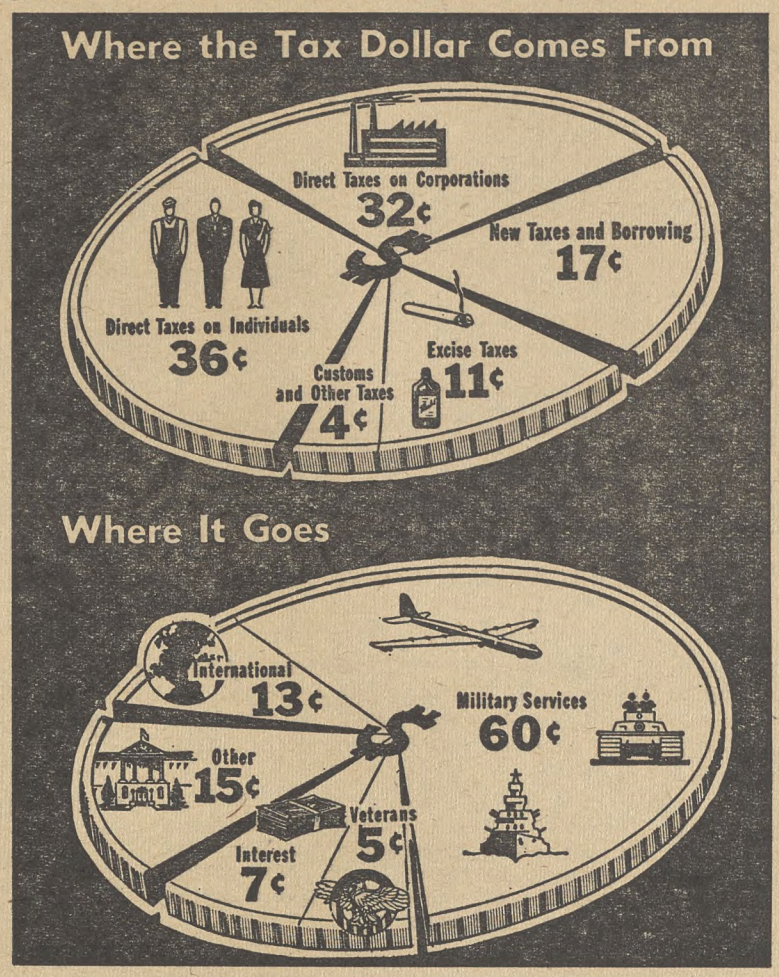
Eisenhower's glib promise to cut taxes by approximately 45% might have sounded good to some Americans. The facts, however, prove it was a purely political statement, based on the shifting sands of wishful thinking.

Certain basic facts about taxes, ignored by conservative politicians as they promise tax cuts, are:

- The principal reason for high taxes is the defense program. About 85% of taxes raised in the current fiscal year is allocated to military purposes, helping democratic allies, paying veterans' benefits and meeting the interest on World War II debt.
- Although Americans are paying more taxes than ever before, they have more money left AFTER taxes than ever before.
- The Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in Congress, to which Eisenhower is appealing for support, deliberately created loopholes in the tax laws so favored groups could escape their fair share of the tax burden.
- This same coalition — if it ever gets total control of the government as would be the case with an Eisenhower victory—intend to hit the people with the worst kind of tax law—a sales tax that benefits the wealthy at the expense of the poor.

Understanding America's current tax problem merely means checking a bit of recent history. It was World War II which sent America's tax rate soaring.

Personal income and corporation taxes went to unprecedented levels. Other taxes were levied on a large number of goods and services which people meet every day—electric light bulbs, telephone and telegraph messages, cosmetics, transportation tickets and entertainment to name only a few.



When the war ended, these taxes yielded more than the government needed to meet current expenses. Immediately, it started to pay off the great national debt and a small tax reduction occurred in 1945.

When the "awful 80th Congress" came into session in 1946, President Truman recommended no tax cuts, urging surplus income be used to pay off the national debt and keep inflationary forces under control.

But that Republican-controlled Congress paid no heed to his urging. It extended indefinitely excise taxes on goods and services—which hit the workers and farmers much harder than it did the rich.

Then it chopped down income taxes, with particular generosity to families in the higher-income brackets. Two million families with incomes of $5000 a year or more got 37% of the total tax reduction.

Nearly 50 million people, with incomes of less than $5000, received a miserable reduction of $1.05 per week.

Thus the government was forced into the red, no payments were made on the national debt, the rich got richer and the poor got a few crumbs.

The party responsible for this mismanagement of the nation's tax policies is now headed by a candidate who glibly calls for cutting taxes by $40 billion a year.

With the outbreak of hostilities in Korea and with the Communist aggressive forces poised for new attacks, the nation's operating costs went up sharply in 1950.

Tanks and jet fighters, guns and atomic energy plants cost money. The only way the government has to collect money to pay its bills is through taxes. So taxes were forced higher.

But America, as a whole, was better able to pay taxes than ever before in its history. The business statistics of 1951 compared to the so-called prosperity year of 1929, prove this.

Personal income after all direct taxes was almost tripled.

Corporate profits, after all taxes, were more than doubled and undistributed corporation profits had more than tripled.

As the 1952 campaign unfolded, the Old Guard Republicans were screaming that President Truman had collected more taxes than all other Presidents in history.

But the newspapers eagerly supporting the GOP ticket were careful to hide the other side of that picture.

In the last 20 years—the years of the Great Depression, recovery, World War II and remobilization—the people had more money left AFTER federal taxes than in all previous administrations, Republican and Democratic.

In these last 20 years, the people have retained an estimated $2,228 billion AFTER federal taxes. In all America's previous history, the people had a total of only $1,884 billion after taxes.

America was paying higher taxes—but its people had jobs and earnings that enabled them to pay taxes.

Dixiegops Hope To Swat Workers With Sales Tax

ALL THE powerful special interest groups, now campaigning for the election of the Republican ticket, advocate "an entirely new form of taxation."

What they want is a federal sales tax.

The National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and that self-proclaimed "liberal" businessman's group, the Committee for Economic Development, all want a sales tax. So does Dixiecrat Sen. George, of Georgia, whose voting record matches that of "Mr. Republican Himself"—Bob Taft.

They well know a sales tax would be unjust because it would force the poor to pay the SAME RATE as the wealthy.

They also know it would fall most heavily on workers and farmers, who must spend most of their income on the basic necessities, while only a tiny portion of the income of those at the top of the economic ladder goes for necessities.

When the high-income family pays a 5% sales tax, its standard of luxury is cut.

When a low-income family pays out 5% of its money in taxes on the bare necessities of life, its standard of living is cut.

It means fewer shoes for the youngsters, poorer cuts of meat, less milk on the table, poorer housing.

A sales tax socks the poor. It is a tax on the needy to protect the well to do.

Gen. Eisenhower owes it to America to explain if he proposes to cut income taxes $40 billion a year by imposing a sales tax on the workers of the nation.

Arms Take 85c Of Your Tax Dollar

REACTIONARY politicians, campaigning for lower income taxes, often shout that the "welfare state" is responsible for high government spending.

The facts prove this to be an outright lie.

Here's how your tax dollar is spent:

Military services (arming for defense against Russia): 60c.

Foreign aid (to build our allies against the Soviet menace): 13c.

Interest on the national debt (a result of World War 2): 7c.

Veterans benefits (a result of all wars): 5c.

All other government expenses: 15c.

Tax Loopholes Miles Wide Give Top Brackets Breaks

THERE ARE weaknesses and injustices in America's tax laws. If they were eliminated, taxes COULD be reduced fairly and equitably, with low-income families receiving most of the benefits.

Here are some of the loopholes carefully left wide open for the wealthy to crawl through:

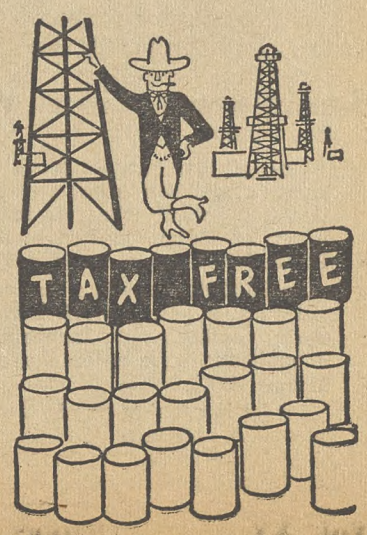
1. Income-splitting privileges, which are of great benefit to those earning $10,000 a year or more but which are worthless to the great group earning between $3000 and $4000.

2. Capital gains tax, which means profits made through the sale of assets held for more than six months are taxed at a maximum of only 26%. Wealthy people, who would have to pay higher taxes on "income," manipulate their operations so much of their earnings come from purchase and sale of assets. Ordinary workers and farmers benefit little, if at all, from this gimmick. *(Interestingly, Gen. Eisenhower made use of this device to avoid paying high taxes on the income from his best-selling book about World War 2.)*

3. Fictitious family partnerships, under which infants become "partners" in a business and incomes are cut sharply for tax purposes. This device is strictly a special privilege for businessmen.

4. Estate and gift tax loopholes, allowing lower taxes on gifts than on inheritance and trustee agreements by which payment of inheritance taxes can be postponed.

5. Excessive "depletion allowances" for gas, oil and mining companies, who have thrown their treasuries behind the GOP campaign.



'We Can Win If We Work Hard Enoug

Workers High In Registration

By AL ZACK

"WE CAN WIN—if we work hard enough."

That's what CIO folks in Ohio are saying about the 1952 presidential election.

They've bounced back from 1950 and the Taft victory. Today you find no faint hearts—no crying towels.

At the same time, no one is conceding Ohio to the Republicans.

The crucial Buckeye State has been in the toss-up category for years. It went for Truman in 1948 by a slim margin, much to the chagrin of newspaper prophets who predicted a Dewey landslide.

Today, there's much in Ohio reminiscent of 1948. Most of the big dailies are top-heavy Republican.

If the Republican candidate sneezes, it's a Page One yarn. When Adlai Stevenson makes a major address, you are lucky to find it mentioned.

Ohioans have flocked to the registration booths to set records unequalled in the state's history.

It is a registration which surprises old-line politicians of both parties, who repeatedly ask each other, "Whose registration is it?"

No one will know that answer until Nov. 4, but there are some clear road signs.

The new registration is overwhelmingly workers and their families, with a high percentage from minority groups. In the silk-stocking areas, registration was at the saturation point before the 1952 drive began. There was almost no increase there—it was all in the workers wards.

And a large workers' vote in Ohio, has always meant victory for liberal candidates.

It's toward achieving that record vote that CIO has set its sights for 1952.

Jake Clayman, Ohio CIO-PAC secretary-treasurer, says the PAC campaign could be labeled the "three get 'ems."

First, is get 'em registered. Then, get 'em the facts. Third is get 'em to the polls.

That first job has been well done. The second, "Operation End Confusion," is underway now. And plans for the third step are in the works.

"The Republican propaganda mill is working overtime," Clayman noted. "We've got a job to get the straight facts to the people—in their homes, so the women will know who is responsible for the high cost of living, for example.

"Many voters are understandably confused today. It is up to us to end the confusion by meeting propaganda with facts, lies with truths. That's what we are going to do."

Around the state, CIO did a good job on registration. Here's a survey:

A WOMAN'S PLACE is ringing doorbells, Ohio CIO gals tell PAC Dir. Jack Kroll. To date, they've contributed to record registration.

GET 'EM THE FACTS, Ohio CIO workers, as "Operation End Confu

CLEVELAND: The previous all-time high registration was 700,000 in 1950, but Ohio's peculiar registration laws stripped that figure down to 609,000 as of the April primary.

On Aug. 15, a survey showed 95% of the potential vote in Shaker Heights, home of the city's high-income families, was registered. In contrast, only 57% of the potential vote in Ward 7, a typical workers' ward, was registered.

PAC in that area marshalled its forces for "R-Day," when registration booths were opened in 1713 spots in the city's 2045 precincts. More than 600 CIO folks, many of them members' wives, spent that day ringing doorbells in assigned areas, urging people to register, telling them the nearest spot and the correct hours.

The drive was a success, Al Dietrich, PAC director, says. On that one day, 135,335 new voters registered and 18,027 transferred their registration, thus preserving their voter status. When the books closed 788,547 voters were registered, an all-time high representing 88% of the city's potential vote.

Dietrich and Jim Quinn, secretary of the Cleveland CIO Council, talked often with those waiting in line to register.

"They want to vote to protect what they have," Quinn says. "They told us they liked prosperity, wanted to keep it. Lots of them remembered the depression the Republicans led us into."

CINCINNATI: In the home town of Sen. Taft, usually dominated by his political machine, Steve Chevalier, CIO secretary, reports another record registration. Political experts say the potential vote is 430,000. When the deadline arrived, 409,000 or 95% were registered.

Most were workers, their wives and families. Clayman recalls a day he walked into the Cincinnati Board of Elections to watch a crowd registering. Fifty persons were lined up. Eighteen were Negro. By actual count, 46 of the 50 were typical workers or their wives.

That pattern was repeated daily, Chevalier reports, and he recalled chats with a number of veterans, registering for the first time.

"I had my belly full of the army the last time," scores of them said. "If we get a general in the White House I'll be back in uniform again."

COLUMBUS: New records were also hung up here, with 278,471 registered by the deadline, a jump of 30,000 over the 1950 record.

Much of it, Harry Mayfield, CIO Council president, reports, was composed of new workers who had come to Columbus to work in the city's booming defense plants.

"Lots of them flocked down while the city council was kicking rent control around," Mayfield said. "They were afraid rent control would be dropped—and it most was. They didn't want that prote tion taken away."

George DeNucci, CIO regional direct in Columbus, has been taking a secret p of CIO members at local union meetin The ballots were distributed, marked a put in sealed boxes before the meeting.

Stevenson leads by 4 to 1, he repor

AKRON: The nation's rubber capi also jumped its registration from 185,0 to 225,000, with most of the new regist tion recorded at booths set up at pla gates.

CIO sound trucks, urging voters to re ister, saw hard usage during that peri CIO Council Secy. Leo Dugan sa "They'll get even more use from now o he predicted.

Akron got a quick and distasteful vi of what GOP victory would mean wh the Republican-dominated city counc tried to kill rent controls. Overnig profit-hungry landlords began filing re increase notices, ranging from 50 to 120 Only a CIO-sparkplugged campaign have the housing-starved city declared critical area stopped the landlords.

Heightening interest in Akron is a ha fought race between ex-Cong. Walter H ber, whose score was 100% right on CI Voting Record. He is opposing the incu bent, William Ayres, a free-spending, Ta type Republican who won in 1950 wh Lorain County voting machines w rigged against Huber.

TOLEDO is another city where rent c trol and a tough congressional race boosting interest in the Stevenson pre dential campaign.

Rent control, veterans housing and p lic housing all went down the drain one day when a GOP-dominated city co cil bowed low before the real estate lob

Tom Burke, fighting ex-congressman former Toledo CIO Council executive S retary, is leading the fight for the tena Burke's own tough race for Congr against a Republican and an Independe was helped considerably by the A Workers all-out registration drive, wh set new records.

From now on, the Toledo drive will two-fold: to get the facts across and get votes out on election day. Every of the city's 450 precincts will be c vassed by Auto Workers, and the vo will hear the facts on radio, TV and rallies.

IN THE STEEL towns of Canton, M sillon and Alliance, Jim Mason, PAC rector, reports a heavy registration an grim determination to win. Recently CIO local union officers gathered f pep rally in Canton, opened by Steel I. W. Abel, with the observation that, should well remember from whence came."

He then played recordings of Fran Roosevelt's famous speeches and the e trified audience applauded wildly.

In that area, a determined band of women are digging in for the big p

'They Ain't Going To Do That To Me'

Ex-GIs and their wives registered by the scores in the Cleveland area.

At election board offices, they say frankly they are concerned about keeping their jobs and the small new homes they've managed to start buying.

"We've got every cent we have in the world tied up in our house we're buying," one ex-serviceman said. "We can't take a chance on losing it."

Another veteran, once a machine gunner, recalled:

"They foreclosed on my dad's house when I was a kid. They ain't going to do that to me."

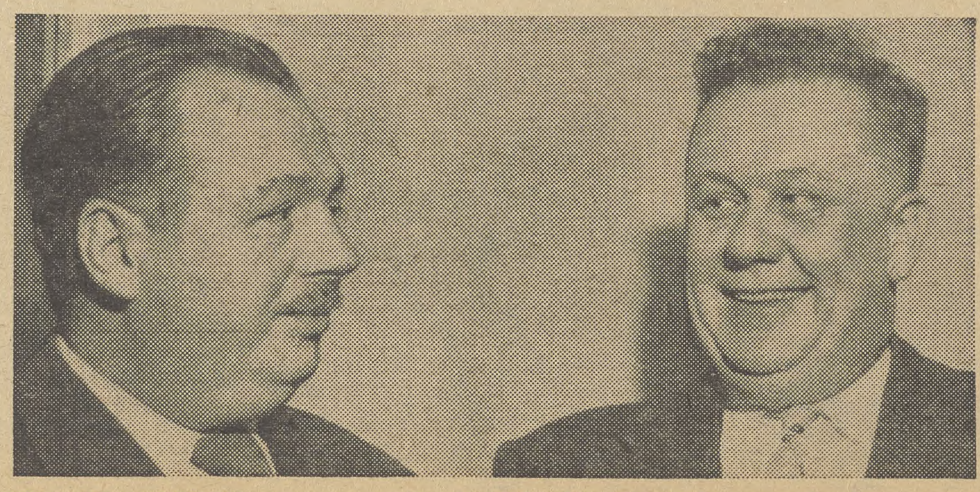
CIOer Tom Burke Fights In Toledo To Return To House

CIO's OWN Tom Burke, former congressman from Ohio's 9th Dist. and former Toledo CIO Council Executive secretary, is waging a strong battle to regain the seat he lost in 1950.

One of the hardest working and best known freshman representatives in the 81st Congress, Burke was the victim of a smear campaign, pushed by the powerful Toledo Blade two years ago.

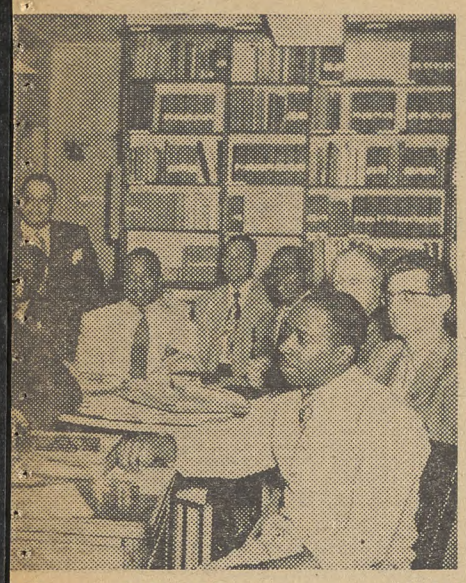
As in 1950, there is a three-man race in Toledo this year. The incumbent is once again running as an Independent and the Republicans have entered a strong candidate.

Burke is running on his record as a congressman and with the National Production Authority during 1951. He's stacking his record against those of his opponents and this year fears no smear campaign.



UP-HILL FIGHTS are no novelty to Mike DiSalle (left), ex-price boss, running for U. S. Senate, or House Candidate Tom Burke of the CIO.

'—We Are In Ohio



-Treas. Jake Clayman urges PAC opens in Bob Taft's state.

Taft Again Crosses A Picket Line

While Gov. Stevenson was speaking in he Columbus Memorial Hall, the Ohio OP women's committee was holding a ajor rally in the city's Neil House hotel.

Principal speaker was Sen. Taft, unrowned boss of the GOP campaign. Other op Republicans joined him on the platorm.

To get to the meeting, all the Republians marched across an AFL picket line, nto the strike-bound hotel. The picket igns proclaimed the nearly year-long trike was for wages better than 40c an our.

They aren't forgetting 1950 nor are they ust sitting around wringing their hands," ason observed. "They are ringing doorells, getting people acquainted with the ssues, and they'll help get them to the olls on Nov. 4."

YOUNGSTOWN: In one of the nation's major steel cities. CIO is hailing a "phenomenal registration," where the score went from 132,000 to 150,000.

Workers there, remembering the long and bloody "Little Steel" strike and the closed mills of the depression days, snort when they hear political speeches about 'time for a change."

"A change to what?" they want to know and they are seeking facts, figures and solid specifics and not generalities.

Jim Griffin, Steel district director, pointed to a newspaper story claiming Stevenson is "talking over the heads" of the people and that voters don't like or get his jokes.

"That reporter ought to talk to the workers," Griffin said. "They don't like being 'talked down to.' They don't like generalities. They like a fighting candidate and a good fighter enjoys a good laugh too."

"Stevenson," Griffin went on, "is impressing our members with his ability, knowledge and stature. His opponent is losing prestige."

DAYTON: The airplane city, always a strong liberal center in presidential elections, is also witnessing determined CIO action. Following a successful registration campaign, the city's IUE members, largest CIO group in town, are pushing a PAC Buck drive.

"We can never match the other side in money," Art Alexander, council secretary says. "But we can contribute enough to do the job to give our volunteers the weapons of truth they need."

"We can win—if we work hard enough." That's what they are saying in Ohio.

And they are working hard.

Bricker Faces A Real Fight

NEXT IN importance to the Stevenson race for President, Ohio residents spot the U. S. Senatorial contest.

That race pits incumbent John W. Bricker, called by Washington newsmen "the worst senator," against Michael DiSalle, former mayor of Toledo and former price administrator.

Bricker, who looks like a senator but acts like a real estate lobbyist, is a tough customer. He's the GOP No. 1 vote-getter.

But he's up against a real campaigner in DiSalle.

Mike made a name for himself as price administrator. The roly-poly Toledoan won wide newspaper support for his hard-fought battle to keep prices under control, despite loopholes chopped into the law by Bricker and his axemen.

DiSalle is making sure Ohio housewives know just how the big money boys protected their war profits through legislative devices drawn up by political messenger boys like Bricker.

Hitting hard at Bricker's record as a lobbyist disguised as a Senator, DiSalle is asking:

"If he is a genuine friend of free enterprise, why did he vote in opposition to increased funds for the enforcement of anti-trust laws, against efforts to stop giant corporations from by-passing anti-monopoly laws and for the Reed-Bulwinkle bill eliminating the railroads from anti-trust laws?"

Bricker hasn't answered.

But the answer to Bricker's concern for the railroads at the expense of the people may lie in Columnist Tom Stokes' revelation.

Bricker's law firm, Bricker, Marburger, Evatt and Barton, "received fees of over $100,000 from the Pensylvania Railroad in the three years, 1948, 1949, 1950," Stokes reports.

The firm received $25,000, $40,000 and $38,854 in those three years, according to the railroad's official reports.

DiSalle has been making wide use of the new radio and TV "talkathon." He's had several to date, plans more, and is pleased with the results.

Mike goes on the air for hours, answering every question asked him, fully and completely. Some have been unfriendly, designed to cause political embarrassment. GOP stooges asked about his religion (Catholic) and nationality background (Italian), hoping to raise the religious issue used successfully by Taft forces in 1950.

Bricker horned in on the first talkathon, tried to hog the mike and bellow Mike down. After checking with GOP publicists, Bricker ducked Mike's offer to try it again.

The DiSalle wit and wisdom was too much for "the worst U. S. Senator."

In Akron It's Different Now

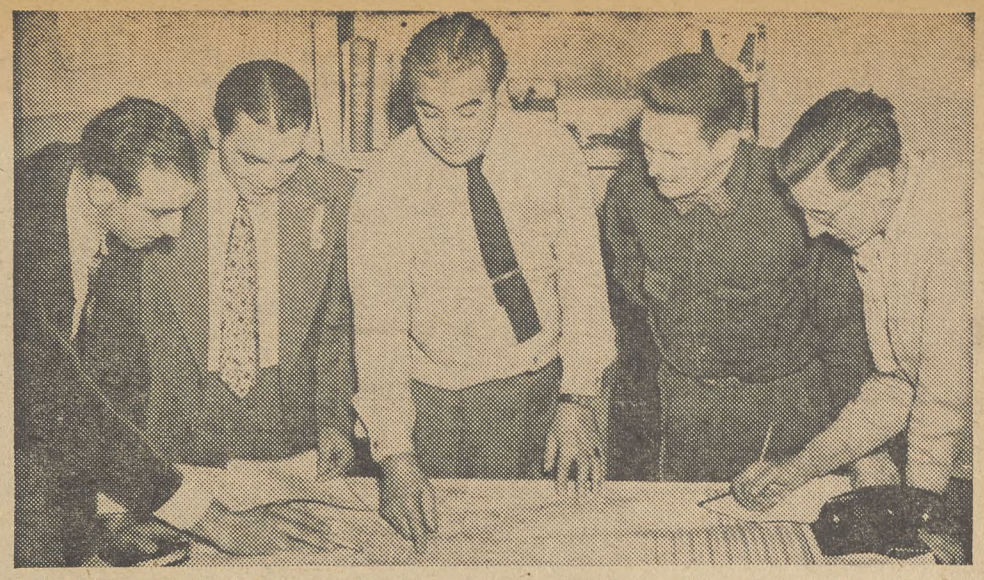
THINGS ARE different this campaign in Akron, the nation's rubber industry center and stronghold of the CIO Rubber Workers.

Here's the report of a woman shop steward of the URW-CIO:

"There's a big group in my shop I've been begging to register for the last six years. They just wouldn't listen. They weren't interested in politics.

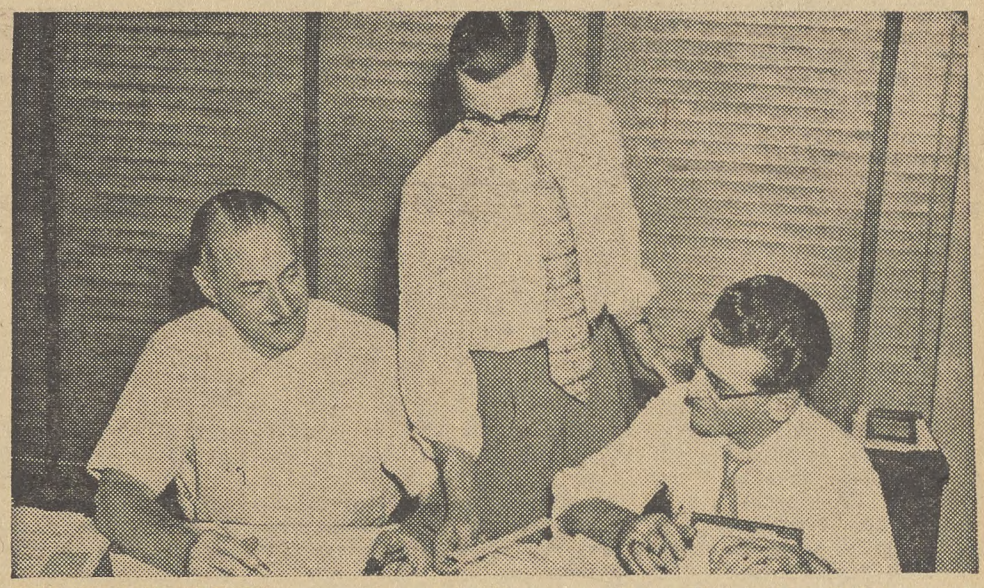
"This year they came to me and told me they had registered. 'Why?' I asked.

" 'We are afraid not to vote this time,' they told me. 'Afraid we'll lose what we have.' "



AKRON CIO OPENS precinct worker campaign. Sec.-Treas. Leo Dugan (center) assigns areas to crews who will "get out the vote" Nov. 4.

DAYTON MOVES QUICKLY from registrations to PAC buck drive. Exec. Sec. Art Alexander (center, seated) points out need for campaign funds.



COLUMBUS CIO likes record registration, says Pres. Harry Mayfield (standing) but sees big job now in getting information to voters.

Ohio's One-Party Press Gives GOP The Puffs, Slights Adlai

Here's how the one-party press operates in Ohio:

Example One—The Cleveland News of Sept. 22 carried the following "news" headline across the top of Page 1: "Let's Pack Public Hall Tomorrow to Welcome Ike." That's news?

Example Two: Bob Warman, editor of the Columbus CIO News, took a measuring stick to 24 issues (Aug. 12 to Sept. 4) of the Columbus Dispatch and Columbus Citizen, measuring every inch of news type pertaining to Stevenson and Eisenhower.

Result: Dispatch, Eisenhower 441½ inches, Stevenson 260½ inches; Citizen, Eisenhower 485 inches; Stevenson 365 inches. *Not depicted were slanted headlines, buried Stevenson stories, weighted cartoons, editorials and special columns, or letters to the editor.*

Don't be fooled by newspaper reports of big Eisenhower crowds.

In Columbus, where reports said 35,000 heard the general speak from the State House steps, an old-time Republican and life-long Columbus resident, protests: "I've been at every major meeting in Columbus for 60 years and I'll eat every person over 3500." Engineers say the space couldn't possibly hold half of the reported 35,000.

Throughout Ohio, newsmen covering Eisenhower speeches report: Big crowds and loud applause when he arrives; dwindling crowds and light applause while he talks; only scattered applause when he finishes.

P.S.—Many areas closed schools so youngsters could see the war hero. The school children swelled the crowds, cheered loudly, but can't vote.

PAC Is Organized, Working In Bay State

By MILTON PLUMB

POLITICS in Massachusetts has been called "as curious and intricate" as the lines of the gerrymander—named for a Bay State governor of more than a century ago.

Although the Republican "draft Eisenhower" movement was born there under the leadership of Sen. Lodge (R.), there are no signs that the General is going to score a political upset. Massachusetts has gone Democratic in every Presidential election since 1928, and it appears likely to do so again this year.

On the other hand, races in the state are always close, and unionists know that a big job still has to be done to insure a victory for CIO-PAC endorsed candidates. A statewide United Labor Committee, in which CIO participates with the AFL and the Massachusetts chapter of Americans for Democratic Action, is actively at work.

THE ULC's chairman is Harvard Prof. Arthur Schlessinger, Sr., historian and father of one of Gov. Stevenson's key advisers in his race for the Presidency. Another Harvard professor, Archibald MacLeish, former Librarian of Congress and close Roosevelt adviser, heads the Independent Committee for Stevenson and Sparkman.

Backing of the liberal cause from Harvard University also reaches down to the practical working levels. More than 100 Harvard students are canvassing each night under CIO-PAC direction. Their goal is to break Boston's all-time registration high of 410,000 rolled up in 1948.

All indications are that they will do so.

The pre-primary registration record in Boston—and, incidentally, in nearly all other Massachusetts cities—was broken this year. CIO-PAC efforts, which included telephone and house-to-house canvassing, active registration efforts of CIO shop stewards, and the mailing of over 260,000 postcards, are given most of the credit for it.

In Springfield, the third largest city in the state, the pre-primary registration itself smashed all-time records, again due to CIO-PAC activity. The drive here was directed by Herman Greenberg, president of the Western Massachusetts CIO Council, aided by Jack Daley, of the CIO Electrical Workers.

UNDERSTANDING—Rep. Kennedy (center), CIO-PAC choice for the Senate, gets to the bottom of issues with CIO Shoeworkers Local 24 at Brown Shoe Co. in Worcester.

The Western Massachusetts IUC is one of three councils affiliated with the Massachusetts State IUC, headed by William Belanger, with headquarters in Boston. The others are the Greater Boston IUC, headed by John Horan, and the Worcester IUC, whose president, Michael Delle Femine, is presently working full-time with the Worcester United Labor Committee, a joint CIO-AFL body.

There is also another CIO Council at Lawrence, not affiliated with the State IUC, but conducting its own political action independently. Its effectiveness is shown by the agreement of the mayor of Lawrence to send registrars into plants to register voters.

A large number of Joint Boards of the CIO Textile Workers throughout the state also have PAC representatives at work.

Ike's Glamor Goes Glimmering

"Eisenhower sentiment in Massachusetts, originally perhaps stronger than anywhere else in the nation, has been falling steadily," J. William Belanger, president of the Massachusetts State IUC, believes.

Belanger said that in recent weeks the GOP Presidential nominee's "glamor has been glimmering down" among the workers, "as they see him defending Republican reaction."

The central coordinating body of Massachusetts CIO-PAC activities is the State IUC, which this year, for the first time, has had full-time PAC men assigned to it by CIO internationals. There are 12 such representatives working in different regions.

"All of our activities to date have been going toward building up a record registration," Joseph Cass, PAC director for the Massachusetts State IUC, explained. "The past history of the state shows that the larger the vote, the larger the Democratic majority."

As far as party organizations go, there is no strong political machine in the state. As a result, the "strong-man candidate" philosophy of politics has generally been accepted by professional politicians, who simply expect their party's slate to be carried to office on the strength of those heading the ticket. This means that local political organizations tend to do little work and are loosely organized, each candidate having his own group of supporters.

The CIO, through its many local PAC committees, this year appears to be the only organized group that is doing an effective job for all candidates it endorses straight down the line.

The Massachusetts State CIO, speaking for the 300,000 members of CIO unions in the state, held its endorsement rally Oct. 5. It backed just three statewide candidates, in addition to the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket, leaving the question of congressional endorsements up to local PAC organizations.

Those given wholehearted PAC backing are Gov. Paul A. Dever (D), running for a third term on an outstanding liberal record against the reactionary Rep. Herter (R); Rep. Kennedy (D) who opposes Lodge for the Senate, and former Rep. Furcolo (D), seeking re-election as state treasurer.

With the exception of Kennedy, the Democratic candidates are off to a late start. Dever's campaign has just begun to roll, whereas his opponent has been actively opposing him for at least three months.

IN HIS first speech, however, Dever made up for lost time. He called Herter "the No. 1 labor baiter and labor hater of Massachusetts" and "one of the architects of the Taft-Hartley law." Herter's voting record bears out Dever's charges.

Unquestionably, this year's outstanding political comet is John F. Kennedy, 35-year-old son of former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and the Representative of Massachusetts' 11th Dist. in the last three Congresses. If the elections were held today, Kennedy would probably be elected to the Senate.

This does not mean that Kennedy's election is assured on Nov. 4, for Gen. Eisenhower—worried by the sudden turn in his chief supporter's political fortunes—has announced that he will wind up his campaign in Massachusetts. This step, unprecedented by Presidential candidates, may still be enough to enable Lodge to nose Kennedy out.

Experts predict, however, that regardless of who wins, the margin may be not more than 5000 to 25,000 votes.

2 CIO Members Running For Congress

TWO MEMBERS of the CIO in Massachusetts are running for the post of U. S. Representative on the Democratic ticket.

They are David J. Crowley, of CIO Shipbuilders Local 5, and Edward F. Doolan, director of the CIO Textile Workers Joint Board at Fall River. Both face long-entrenched Republican reactionaries.

Crowley, who is presently a member of the city council of Quincy, opposes Rep. Wigglesworth (R), who has consistently voted against most of labor's legislative aims. He is conceded a "good chance" to win.

Doolan, who opposes Rep. Martin, long-time boss of House Republicans, piled up a three to one majority over his nearest rival in the primary. He is backed by a United Labor Committee, composed of representatives of more than 100 CIO and AFL locals in the 14th Massachusetts district.

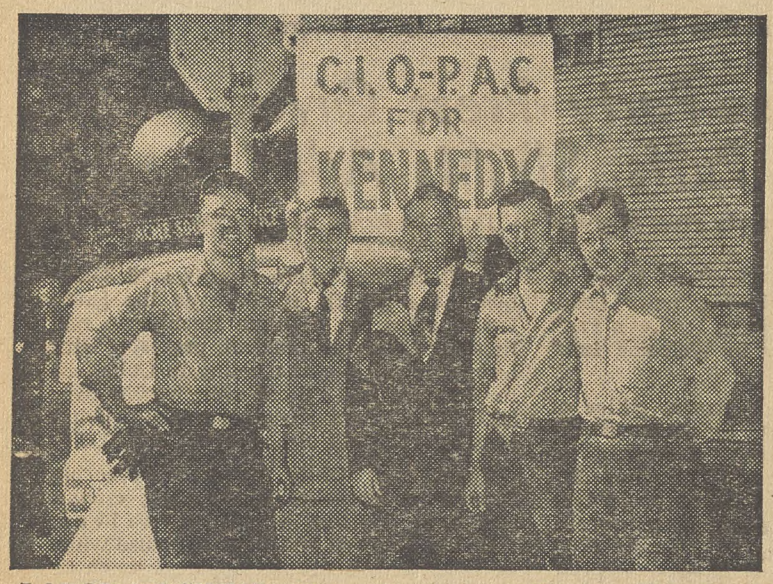
Both Truman and Dever carried Martin's district in 1948, and Doolan is confident of victory this fall. He is making political capital of the fact that Martin voted for the Fulbright Amendment supporting the difference between southern and northern pay rates, which now is causing unemployment in Massachusetts' textile mills.

Running for Kennedy's House seat is Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., the first Democratic speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in the state's history. He has a good labor record and seems certain of election.

Two other Democratic representatives with 100% "right" voting records in the last Congress, Rep. Lane and Majority Leader McCormack also won renomination in the primary, which is tantamount to election in their districts.

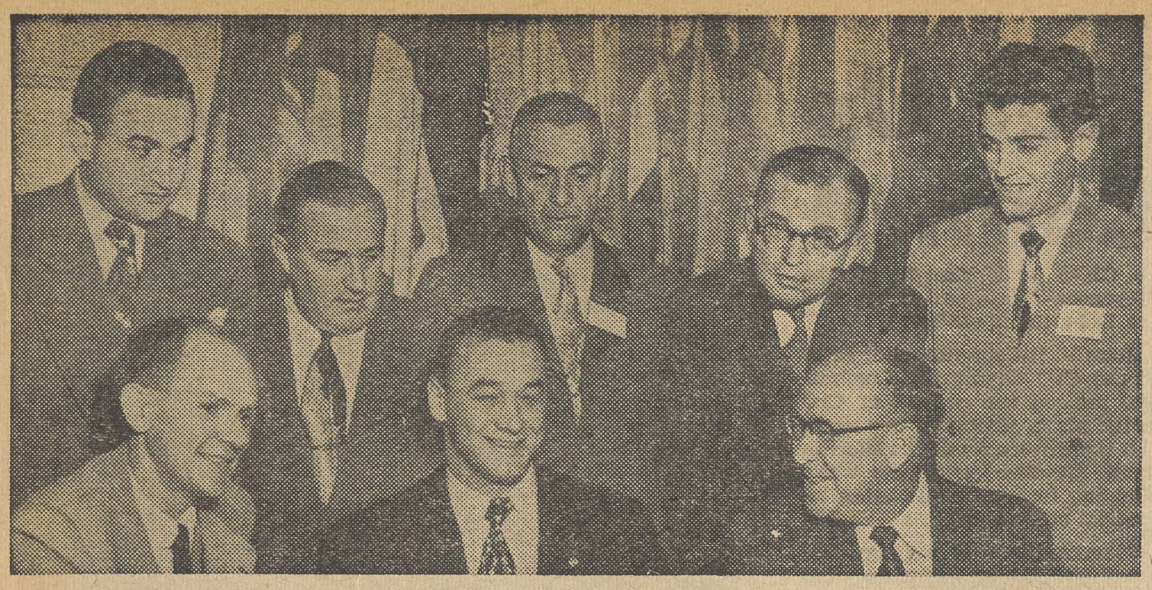
One of the toughest fights in the Congressional races will take place in the 2d district, where Edward Boland, registrar of deeds in Springfield, is running on the Democratic ticket for the seat formerly held by the liberal Rep. Furcolo.

Another close battle is expected in the contest for Herter's House seat where the Democratic nominee, Frederick Heiler, Jr., a state representative and city counselor at large from Boston, opposes Laurence Curtis, a veteran Republican.



LABOR BACKING—Kennedy street rally for CIO Steelworkers Local 3274 is planned by Tom Sheehan, Mass. State CIO IUC Pres. J. William Belanger, Steel PAC Dir. Dan Murray, Warren Houle and Fred Voisinet at gates of Compton-Knowles Loom Works in Worcester.

LOOMING political fortunes of Rep. Kennedy in his race to unseat Sen. Lodge (R.) in November are being strongly woven through his visits like this one with members of CIO Textile Workers at the Hayward woolen mills.



VETERANS of three wars face their problems at a conference held by CIO Auto Workers at Washington. Left to right, front row, Meyer Bernstein, CIO staff; Gene Digman, Korean veteran and holder of bronze star for valor; Harold Near, assistant director of UAW Veterans Dept.; back row, second from right, Anthony J. Stromar, UAW Secy.-Treas. Mazey's assistant.

AMA Flayed On Health Care

THE DEMAND of organized labor and liberal groups for national health insurance ran into stiff resistance from conservative groups at the first hearings in Washington conducted by the Pres. Truman's Health Commission.

The American Medical Association, which has long spearheaded the campaign against adequate medical care, attempted at the outset of the hearings to discredit the commission, which it has boycotted.

A statement by Dr. Frank G. Dickason, AMA economist, was circulated which said that the 250-page "Fact Book" issued by the commission told "only half of the story."

Dr. Paul A. Magnuson, commission chairman, promptly called attention to the AMA release, said "there will be no ideology promoted" by the commission in preparing its recommendations for Pres. Truman. He pointed out that so far the commission has been collecting information in hearings around the nation and "hasn't even discussed recommendations."

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, who is a member of the commission, was acting chairman during the hearings.

IT WAS a one-way street for the opponents of adequate medical care. A number of persons testified that voluntary health plans such as are advocated by the AMA, and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, do not fulfill the nation's health needs.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, Mutual Security Agency labor adviser, who is on leave as director of the AFL Social Securities Dept., said that the efforts of the labor movement for national health insurance have been fought tooth and nail by the AMA.

He said the AMA attacks on the plan "have shifted from the ground of immediate issues to an unholy alliance with other reactionary forces which are attempting to scuttle established institutions as well as block the evolution of new social and economic programs for the people's welfare.

"I need only mention the fields of disability insurance (against wage loss), workmen's compensation and old age security—to list some major areas in which the AMA has aided and abetted the forces of reaction."

Harry Becker, formerly of the UAW staff, who is now associate director of the Commission on Financing of Hospital Care, said voluntary plans should be integrated with present government-supported medical services to avoid "present gaps and exclusions, as well as overlapping and duplication."

UAW Vets' Conference Hits Ike, Backs Stevenson

THE CIO Auto Workers National Veterans Conference at Washington last week spelled out an indictment of Gen. Eisenhower, Republican candidate for President, and then endorsed Gov. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee.

Three hundred delegates representing approximately 80% of the UAW membership passed the resolution endorsing Stevenson after UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther warned that the Republicans' record shows that they would lead us to depression and war. Thirty percent of the UAW members are veterans.

The resolution attacked Eisenhower for his defense of segregation in the armed forces before a congressional committee in 1948, and for supporting Sen. McCarthy (Wis.) and Jenner (Ind.) despite their attacks on Gen. George C. Marshall.

Eisenhower also was attacked for his "admitted ignorance of domestic affairs," and for "accepting the idea of hopeless reactionaries like Sen. Taft." The conference warned the "country of the terrible dangers involved in the emergence and development of this kind of military politician."

Reuther said the Republicans are not dealing with facts but with "soap opera," like "tricky, little Dicky Boy (Nixon) and his dog Checkers," a remark that drew laughter from the delegates.

He said that the Republicans themselves are responsible for the 50c dollar that they are trying to blame on the Democrats.

The convention urged the National CIO "to set up a permanent functioning veterans department to expand this important work in all CIO unions and give it a national orientation and direction."

The CIO has a Veteran Affairs Committee which is headed by Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood. Fred Peiper is director; Carlin Allen secretary, and other members are Harold Near, assistant director of the UAW Veterans Dept., who presided at the conference in the absence of UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, who was ill; Frank N. Hoffman, Steelworkers Washington representative, and Martin Hughes, Communications Workers.

UFW Backs Adlai For 'New Gains'

THE EXECUTIVE committee of the United Furniture Workers last week concurred in the CIO endorsement of the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket.

Recommending both Democratic candidates to UFW members, and urging their support, the committee termed the Democratic platform "the most liberal, up-to-date and forward-looking ever presented by one of the major parties."

The committee, which includes UFW Pres. Morris Pizer and other top officers, said:—

"In the past 20 years we have won the right to build strong unions, many of us have acquired the first-class citizenship previously denied us by racist bigots, and we all have welcomed the protection provided by minimum wage laws, unemployment insurance, old-age pensions and other social legislation. We not only want to keep what we have won so far, but want to go forward to make new gains.

"And so, we must reject the appeals of those people who try to block progress and turn the clock back by crying that these gains are 'threats to liberty' or 'socialism'. In 1952, in our opinion, that means that all of us should vote for Stephenson and Sparkman, and Senatorial and Congressional candidates who support their program."

Rents Doubled In New Orleans

Landlords all over the country claim that rents don't go up much when controls are removed.

Here's what happened in New Orleans after the city council voted 4 to 3 against extending rent curbs: according to Lucille Savoie, CIO Textile Workers Joint Board Manager, rents on about 40 properties—to Miss Savoie's knowledge — doubled, and in some cases trebled. Newspapers printed stories of shocking rent boosts.

One good result: the campaign for Gov. Stevenson, Democratic presidential candidate, got a shot in the arm. The CIO and the AFL are the only groups working for Stevenson in New Orleans.

M'Carran Act Curbs Blasted By 2 Senators

TWO LIBERAL Democratic senators last week blasted the McCarran immigration law as "iniquitous" and "utterly repugnant to every concept we call American."

In separate testimony before the President's Special Commission on Immigration and Naturalization, Sens. Moody (D. Mich.) and Lehman (D. N.Y.) assailed the law, which was passed over Pres. Truman's veto.

Moody said the measure "placed in the hands of the Kremlin a weapon of propaganda which will seriously damage our world position."

"Because the Congress passed a law full of hatreds, fears and prejudices that have no proper place in American legislation or life, well over half the present quotas go unused," Moody said. "At the same time, fugitives from Communist terror, aged parents, grandparents and other loved ones of some of our finest American citizens wait in vain for the chance to come to freedom and reunion."

"This law constitutes a slur and an insult to the people of ethnic origin and contains dangerous implications which cannot be allowed to stand," Moody said.

LEHMAN urged immigration preferences be "based on individual worth and need rather than on national pedigree."

"Let those who defend the national-origin quota system be forced to read aloud the names of the winners of the Congressional Medal of Honor or to recite the daily casualty lists from Korea—and then let them dare to say that those of one national origin are less fit to be Americans than those of another national origin," said Lehman.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged racially discriminatory immigration policies of the U. S. were a factor in bringing on World War II.

Retention of these policies in the McCarran act, he said, has aroused "anger" and "shock." He predicted the McCarran act will prove equally harmful to the U. S. overseas.

'Socialistic'—That's What D. C. Lawyer Calls Playgrounds For School Kids

PUBLIC SCHOOLS in Washington got swatted last week by a big business lawyer, who demonstrated once again what civic life is like in the nation's voteless capital without home rule.

Robert R. Faulkner, newest member of the D. C. Board of Education, called public education "socialistic." His reasons: Some capital schools are providing physical education classes, lunches for students, medical clinics and play rooms.

The manner in which Faulkner, attorney for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, became a school board member was recalled after his outburst.

Members of the D. C. school board are supposed to be named by a three-man committee of U. S. Judges. Faulkner was named by Judge Richard B. Keech, without any consultation with parent or education groups. The two other judges on the committee were out of the city when the appointment was made.

Pres. F. Joseph Donohue of the D. C. Board of Commissioners, said that school board members preferably should be elected by the citizens of the District or should be appointed by the commissioners.

The majority of members of the school board said they did not agree with Faulkner.

District Judge Luther W. Youngdahl said that when the judges appoint school board members they perform "an executive function, which is contrary to the separation of powers philosophy under the Constitution."

Faulkner's blast at public education came as Labor Press Associated reported another big business drive to plant reactionary propaganda in U. S. schools. This one, similar to programs already hatched by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Committee for Constitutional Government, was revealed in a telegram sent to a number of corporation heads by Fred G. Clark, general chairman of the American Economic Foundation.

The AEF called its plot a plan "to carry practical program of economic understanding into America's schools."

"Sound business leadership," the telegram said, "demands this job be done as bulwark against creeping socialism . . . Some companies are contributing to our current budget. But Foundation will require $28,000 over present budget to get school program under way. Can we count on your company for a tax deductible contribution?"

Give A Buck To PAC

In Byrnes' Bailiwick—

Growing CIO To Set Up South Carolina Council

By PAUL HARDING

CIO HAS moved to organize its newest state council in the backyard of South Carolina's Gov. James F. Byrnes, who has thrown his anti-union, anti-Negro support to Gen. Eisenhower.

More than 150 delegates to a recent South Carolina CIO Conference adopted a resolution requesting the state CIO director to call a constitutional convention during 1953.

Dir. Lloyd F. Vaughan, concurring in the decision, said, "Our organization has grown so much during the past several years that it is almost imperative that the various units form a central operating body."

Principal speaker at the conference was CIO Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who lashed out at Byrnes for "the hypocrisy" of his decision to support Eisenhower.

The conference unanimously passed a resolution concurring in CIO's endorsement of the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket and the Democratic platform.

John V. Riffe, national director of the CIO Organizing Committee, praised the growth of CIO in the state, saying "a few years ago there were no CIO unions in South Carolina, and now we're planning formation of a state industrial union council.

"That's the way we are progressing . . . here is our progress for all to see. Never before has there been a CIO conference in South Carolina like this one."

Other speakers included Lorne Nelles, assistant national director, of the CIO Organizing Committee; William Smallwood, Southern director, Communications Workers; Joe Joy, vice-president, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers; William Pollock, general secretary-treasurer, Textile Workers; W. J. Trombley, Atlantic Coast director, Oil Workers, and Oral L. Garrison, CIO Organizing Committee secretary-treasurer.

LASHING OUT at South Carolina's Gov. James Byrnes, CWA Pres. Joseph Beirne was main speaker as S. C. CIO unions voted to set up state council.

Dixie Backers Of Ike Called 'GOP In Sheep's Clothing'

"EISENHOWER Democrats are nothing but Republicans in sheep's clothing," Gov. Kerr Scott told the North Carolina CIO-PAC convention last week in Raleigh.

In a free-swinging attack, Scott reminded his CIO audience of their hard times during the last Republican administration.

Obviously aiming at South Carolina's Gov. James Byrnes, who is supporting Eisenhower, Gov. Scott noted that "South Carolinians are trying to lead another rebellion and bring us another general just like the last one who put us in the hole for 85 years."

Highlight of the two-day convention was unanimous endorsement of the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket, along with the entire state Democratic slate.

The 85 delegates, representing 50,000 CIO members in North Carolina, elected Emmet Akridge of the Steelworkers as president after State CIO Dir. Franz E. Daniel resigned. Daniel said the pressure of the CIO organizing campaign, which has as its goal 50 representation elections during 1953, made it impossible for him to stand for reelection.

The convention urged the state General Assembly to repeal Senate Bill 229, a little Taft-Hartley Act, and to enact an anti-injunction law. It also called for amending the workmen's compensation law to provide for medical and hospital expenses for workers injured on the job, as well as enactment of a 75-cent minimum wage law.

The delegates voted support of the CIO Textile Workers in its fight against what it termed "UTW-AFL privateering" and condemned the unprincipled raids of the AFL Textile Workers on the CIO Textile Workers.

Other State CIO-PAC officers elected were: Vice-chairmen, S. D. Griggs, Furniture Workers, and Robert A. Parker, Textile Workers; executive director, J. R. Graham and recording secretary, Eugene Nelson, Textile Workers.

Taft-Hartley Record Told By Outlook

WHAT'S WRONG with the Taft-Hartley Act—and its "vital importance" as a national election issue—is uncovered in the latest issue of the CIO Economic Outlook.

"The first five years of Taft-Hartley have fulfilled the prediction of American labor leaders that the Act is a blow at labor," said the Outlook, which is issued by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research.

"This fact becomes of vital importance in this election year."

The CIO publication based its conclusions on the damaging effects of the Act on the findings of the Senate Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The Outlook said:

"The exhaustive studies made by the Senate Subcommittee prove two facts conclusively:

"(1) That despite this so-called unwillingness of the Southern textile workers to organize, Southern textile management has resorted to every known device, some of them with new twists, to fight the efforts of their workers to form their own unions and to engage in free collective bargaining.

"(2) That Taft-Hartley, through the anti-labor atmosphere it has created and the legal weapons it has placed into the hands of the employers, has thwarted efforts to organize the textile South which more and more is becoming the textile center of the United States."

Gas, Coke Backs Adlai; Raps GOP As 'Royalists'

THE EXECUTIVE Board of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers last week endorsed the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket with "great satisfaction."

Pres. Elwood Swisher reported the board's conviction that victory for reactionaries in November "would deal a staggering blow to American progress as exemplified by such great advances as Social Security, bank deposit insurance, development of public power, federal minimum wages, prosperity and security for the farmer and many others, with special emphasis on the recognition of free collective bargaining in which this union, like other unions, is especially interested."

Warning that the Republicans' program would mean "reverting to the royalist notion of the divine right of kings," the board said:

"Under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt, this nation once more became a democracy within the real meaning of the word, and the Ship of State was directed into the main channel where the needs and wishes of the masses of the people became more important than the whims and caprices of the favored few."

Urging all-out support of Stevenson and Sparkman, the resolution added: "It is our considered opinion that the Republican party and its candidates, almost without exception, represent those interests which still believe in the principle of the divine right of kings; the inherent rights which go to the affluent and the privileged few, and the opinion that the masses of the people do not have sufficient intelligence to select their leaders or determine the nation's policy."

Louisiana Strikers Battle Evictions, Injunctions

COURT evictions, designed to drive union leaders out of their homes and thus break a strike, are the latest weapons being used in Winnfield, La.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports this weapon, plus injunctions, arrests and wholesale employer attacks on the union, have failed to budge members of LIU 1742, on strike against the Tremont Lumber Co. since June 7.

Two months ago, an injunction was granted limited picketing to four pickets at each plant entrance, but with the strikers standing solid, this move failed.

Then the company brought charges of assault and battery and attempted murder against one member. The Grand Jury returned an indictment charging only assault and battery and the case is set for trial on Oct. 17.

At this point, the company caused eviction notices to be served on six members, including the local president, vice-president, secretary and three committee members.

"The company was simply trying to cut the heart out of the union by this action," Starnes says.

After delays and postponements, the case came to trial recently and the union members lost their cases last week. Appeals were filed and the court granted the strikers the right to remain in their homes pending outcome of the appeal.

Meanwhile, Starnes says the strike continues in a hostile town of 6000, with the courts and the law on the side of the employers. But the strikers haven't lost heart.

TWU Asks 25c Raise In New York

Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers last week called for a 25c hourly increase for 53,000 members of the union in New York City.

The wage raise proposal headed the list of demands made on nine private bus lines and the Board of Transportation.

TWU also asked for a reduction to work week on private lines from 44 and 48 hours to 40 with no loss in take-home pay, and improved pension, health, hospitalization and holiday benefits.

Lesser Named

Secy. of Labor Tobin has appointed Leonard Lesser, legal consultant to the CIO Auto Workers' social security department, to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security. Lesser is also CIO representative on the Wage Stabilization Board committee on pensions, health and welfare programs.

TWUA Hits Wool Duties

THE CIO Textile Workers have urged the Tariff Commission to reject the petition of sheep raisers for import duties or quotas on wool imports.

Dir. John Chupka of TWUA's Woolen and Worsted Division made the plea in a letter citing the plight of consumers, needs of the woolen and worsted industry, and U. S. relations with the rest of the world.

"Already," he said, "the 'Buy American' amendment to the Defense Production Act has protected wool growers to the extent of their full annual crop.

"The present proposal," he added, "would impose a burden on the civilian industry to the extent that any part of the wool crop is not absorbed in future military consumption. This small margin . . . would be used as a lever for raising the cost of the product to higher levels and endangering its market. Such action would be disastrous."

UAW Gains Strike Pact At Harvester

THE CIO Auto Workers last week won wage increases up to 17c hourly in a settlement ending the 10-week strike at the Melrose Park, Ill., plant of International Harvester.

Almost 5000 workers are affected.

The new pact calls for an average increase of 10c an hour on new or changed piecework jobs. In addition, the workers will receive a general 7c an hour increase under escalator clauses. Two workers were reinstated to jobs they lost before the strike began.

The morale of the strikers remained high during the long strike, particluarly after they received 20,000 francs and words of encouragement from the locals of two French unions, the Force Ouvriere and the predominantly Catholic French Federation of Christian Workers, at the Roubaix plant of International Harvester.

As part of the settlement, UAW agreed to withdraw a $1 million breach of contract suit against the firm.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE WRITER attended the Wisconsin State CIO Council convention in Oshkosh. In attendance also was the able Senator from Minnesota, Hubert Humphrey, who made a rousing intelligent address to the delegates. He placed the presidential campaign issues squarely before the gathering and pointed out the danger and repercussions if the people were misled and elected a reactionary Congress on Nov. 4.

In addressing the convention, I pointed out the CIO position in endorsing the Democratic platform as against the Republican platform. I also pointed out the need for complete unity in this campaign to be most effective in rejecting the reactionary forces that are attempting to set Labor back.

The delegates elected new officers in a spirited even contest. Brother Charles Schultz was elected president and Brother Ross Baum, Secretary-Treasurer. After the election I called upon all those in attendance to now devote their time and effort to doing all that we can, along with other liberal forces throughout the country, to bring about the victory of Adlai Stevenson and John Sparkman, with a Congress that will give them the necessary support to carry out an effective program.

★

WISCONSIN IS the state of the "Smearer" McCarthy and it will take all our efforts to prevent his bringing more of his kind of abuses into our national government. It seems that when the big fight against communism in Wisconsin was taking place McCarthy had a weak voice, while we trade union people were battling all the way in wiping them out.

It seems strange that McCarthy fails to attack John Dulles (the expert) and Gen. Eisenhower, both members of the executive committee of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, of which Alger Hiss was the administrator. Hiss received a vote of confidence and was retained at his $20,000 a year salary by the foundation. Mr. Dulles appeared and testified as a character witness for Hiss. Of course, with McCarthy and Nixon, they both have been strangely absent whenever there has been a real fight against the Communists or real programs to defeat communism.

All our members will have to remain on their guard against the attempts to divide labor in this political fight, just as we had to fight off the attempts to prevent us from organizing by bribes, threats, and plant espionage. We would all do well to inquire where these self-styled committees set up to divide labor, are getting their funds and support and why?

My assistant, Brother R. J. Thomas, attended the Georgia State IUC Convention and reports that it was an enthusiastic gathering and one well aware of the present day issues. They voiced their support in joining with CIO and the workers throughout the country this coming November.

Sen. Taft, the new "Six Star" General, in speaking to a bunch of those who supported him for the Republican presidential nomination, made the following significant statement and was cheered by his supporters: "I am glad to assure those who believe in my principles that if you elect Eisenhower you will have government based on the principles in which you believe." Is Eisenhower a captive of Taft—the statement speaks for itself.

★

NATL. DIR. John Riffe, CIO Organizing Committee, reports a big representation election victory for the CIO Clothing Workers at the Hortex Manufacturing Co., El Paso, Tex. The vote: eligible 618, ACWA-CIO 421, no union 17, challenged 7, void 1.

Reg. Dir. Frank Bender reports the following representation election victories: Pennsylvania Glass and Sand Co., Hancock, Md., eligible 217, CIO Glass Workers 128, against 86, void 1; Rheems Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md. (Lithography Dept.), eligible 9, CIO Lithographers 9.

Reg. Dir. George Craig reports these representation election victories for the CIO Oil Workers in the following Gulf Oil offices: Group A, Philadelphia, Pa., Production and Maintenance, OWIU 94, no union 34; Group B, Philadelphia, Pa., Clerical, OWIU 12, no union 11; Group C, Glenside, Pa., Production and Maintenance, OWIU 15, no union 3; Group D, Glenside, Pa., Clerical, OWIU 4, no union 0; Group E, Upper Darby, Pa., Production and Maintenance, OWIU 10, no union 5.

Reg. Dir. A. R. Kinstley reports that in a representation election held at the Westinghouse Electric Corp., A-G-T Div., in Kansas City, Mo., the office workers favored the CIO Auto Workers by a vote of 123 to 63 no union. There were 186 eligible to vote. The campaign was conducted by Area Dir. H. E. Carroll, UAW-CIO Region No. 5.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports that the CIO Optical and Instrument Workers won a representation election at the Fish-Schurman Corp., New Rochelle, N. Y., by a vote of 15 to 10 no union. There were 27 eligible.

Reg. Dir. Charles Cowl reports two CIO representation election victories: Pietro C. Martine & Co., Tampa, Fla. (Flour & Feed), CIO Brewery Workers 23, 2 against. Credit for this win goes to Brewery Rep. Bob Bennett. At Hart Concrete Products Co., Tampa, Fla., the work was CIO Stoneworkers 50, 7 against, 2 void. Stone Workers Rep. Lewis Rumley was in charge.

CIO Issues Jobless Aid Guidebook

GUIDEBOOKS on workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance "written in such a manner as to be useful to the man on the job who has concrete problems in these fields" are off the press, it was announced last week by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president.

The books analyze legislation in both fields but also set forth the CIO views on improving existing laws. They are the first of a series which the CIO Dept. of Industrial Union Councils, plans to issue. Haywood is Director of organization and councils.

Haywood urged wide use of the books by industrial union councils, local industrial unions, international unions and organizing committees.

Secy.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council prepared the Workmen's Compensation booklet. Harry Kranz, legislative director of the New Jersey CIO Council, wrote the Unemployment Insurance guide. The guidebook series are being prepared under the general direction and editorship of Anthony W. Smith, assistant director of industrial union councils and CIO assistant general counsel, in consultation with Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, and Haywood.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF

THE CIO NEWS, published weekly at Washington, D. C., for 1952.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Editor Henry C. Fleisher, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Managing editor, None; Business manager, None.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.) Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington, D. C. Philip Murray, Pres.; James B. Carey, Secy.-Treas.; Allan S. Haywood, Executive Vice-President; Vice-Presidents: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: **(If there are none, so state.)** None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.) 127,609.

HENRY C. FLEISHER
(Signature of editor)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of September, 1952.

[SEAL] Frances J. Simonson
(My commission expires Feb. 14, 1956.)

YOUR OPINION won't count, unless you register and vote.

That political truism was underscored last week by both Presidential candidates, Gov. Stevenson and Gen. Eisenhower, in messages to the American Heritage Foundation. The Foundation, of which CIO Pres. Philip Murray is a national vice-chairman, is conducting a nonpartisan "register and vote" campaign.

Stevenson hailed the move, saying: "Thoughtful Americans of both parties, I am sure, want ours to be truly a government of all people, not just a government

of those who take the trouble to vote."

In similar words, Gen. Eisenhower urged: "Let no one forget that in every instance in which modern totalitarian rulers have seized power they have done so with minority rather than majority support."

Meanwhile registration records were hung up in many places. In New York City, a record 549,774 registered on the first day. This figure shattered by 113,653 the previous first-day record set in 1944. The New York City CIO had joined with other groups in conducting an all-out drive.

Incomplete official figures from Pennsylvania showed the previous 5-million registration mark, set in 1940, had been broken.

Republican registration showed a gain of 6% and the Democrats a gain of 19%. In Philadelphia, Republican registration was down 70,000 from the 1948 record, while Democratic registration was up 80,000. In Pittsburgh, the Democrats gained 80,000, the Republicans 50,000.

Here are the final dates for voters to sign up in areas where registration deadlines are still to be reached:

Oct.		
14	Kansas	registration closes in Kansas City, Wichita and Topeka
14	Michigan	registration closes
14	Minnesota	registration closes
14	Tennessee	registration closes
18	Connecticut	statewide registration
18	Wyoming	registration closes
20	Colorado	registration closes
22	Wisconsin	registration closes
24	Kansas	registration closes
25	N. C.	registration closes
25	Oklahoma	registration closes
28	N. D.	registration closes
28	S. D.	registration closes
Nov.		
1	Idaho	registration closes
1	Iowa	registration closes in all but Des Moines

Tune In On CIO-TV

HOW ARE the people thinking? And what are the real issues in the Nov. 4 election?

CIO's TV program, "The People's Political Poll," has the answer. Here's the latest program listing:

Station	*City and State*	*Time*
WSB-TV	**Atlanta, Ga.**	**10:30 P.M., Thursday**
WAAM	**Baltimore, Md.**	**7:15 P.M., Tuesday**
WAFM-TV	**Birmingham, Ala.**	**10:15 P.M., Friday**
WTTV	**Bloomington, Ind.**	**6:15 P.M., Saturday**
WNAC-TV	**Boston, Mass.**	**9:30 P.M., Saturday, Oct. 18**
		6:45 P.M., Saturday, Oct. 25
WENR-TV	**Chicago, Ill.**	**8:30 P.M., Thursday**
WCPO-TV	**Cincinnati, O.**	**1:00 P.M., Sunday**
WXEL	**Cleveland, O.**	**9:30 P.M., Monday**
WTVN	**Columbus, O.**	**6:30 P.M., Sunday**
WFAA	**Dallas, Tex.**	**1:30 P.M., Sunday**
WOC-TV	**Davenport, Iowa**	**10:45 P.M., Tuesday**
WHIO-TV	**Dayton, O.**	**4:15 P.M., Saturday**
WFEL-TV	**Denver, Colo.**	**10:15 P.M., Tuesday**
		10:15 P.M., Monday, Nov. 3
WICU	**Erie, Pa.**	**7:00 P.M., Monday**
KPRC-TV	**Houston, Tex.**	**5:30 P.M., Friday**
WJAC-TV	**Johnstown, Pa.**	**6:30 P.M., Friday**
WDAF-TV	**Kansas City, Mo.**	**5:30 P.M., Tuesday**
WGAL-TV	**Lancaster, Pa.**	**1:30 P.M., Saturday, Oct. 18**
		4:00 P.M., Saturday, Oct. 25
KECA-TV	**Los Angeles, Cal.**	**9:00 P.M., Monday**
WHAS-TV	**Louisville, Ky.**	**7:00 P.M., Tuesday**
WTJV	**Miami, Fla.**	**6:15 P.M., Friday, Oct. 31**
WNHC-TV	**New Haven, Conn.**	**12:00 P.M., Sunday**
WABD	**New York, N. Y.**	**8:15 P.M., Thursday**
KMTV	**Omaha, Neb.**	**10:30 P.M., Friday**
WFIL-TV	**Philadelphia, Pa.**	**6:45 P.M., Friday**
WDTV	**Pittsburgh, Pa.**	**8:00 P.M., Tuesday**
WTVR	**Richmond, Va.**	**6:45 P.M., Saturday, Nov. 1**
WHAM-TV	**Rochester, N. Y.**	**6:00 P.M., Wednesday**
KSL-TV	**Salt Lake City, Ut.**	**10:00 P.M., Thursday**
KFMB-TV	**San Diego, Cal.**	**2:45 P.M., Saturday**
KGO-TV	**San Francisco, Cal.**	**6:30 P.M., Monday**
KING-TV	**Seattle, Wash.**	**6:15 P.M., Saturday**
WSYR-TV	**Syracuse, N. Y.**	**2:45 P.M., Sunday**
WKTV	**Utica, N. Y.**	**6:45 P.M., Tuesday**
WTTG	**Washington, D. C.**	**9:30 P.M., Friday**

IUE Raps GE 'Alliance' With Commies

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

MULTI-BILLION dollar General Electric Co. was the target of speeches and resolutions last week, as CIO's Electrical Workers—IUE-CIO—held its third annual convention.

Meeting at Pittsburgh, the union and its president, James B. Carey, lashed out at the biggest corporation in the electrical industry on a triple charge:

1. That GE and its industrial relations vice president, Lemuel Boulware, were ducking out of their responsibilities in failing to bargain fairly with IUE on contract wage demands.

2. That GE, in playing ball with the Communist-led United Electrical Workers, is a "security risk," and that the government should immediately probe the actions of the company—which holds two billion dollars worth of sensitive government defense contracts—in collaborating with a Communist-line organization.

3. That GE, through its actions and its propaganda against the IUE, is inviting the rest of the nation's big manufacturing companies to get behind it in a major anti-labor drive.

To back up its charges, officers of the union and the more than 700 delegates adopted a resolution condemning GE in bitter terms; Pres. Carey and members of the GE Negotiating Committee vowed they would never put their signatures to a contract with GE containing the company's present proposals; and Carey submitted his resignation as a member of three major government advisory committees in protest against the failure of government agencies to act on the matter of GE's tie-up with the Communist-led UE.

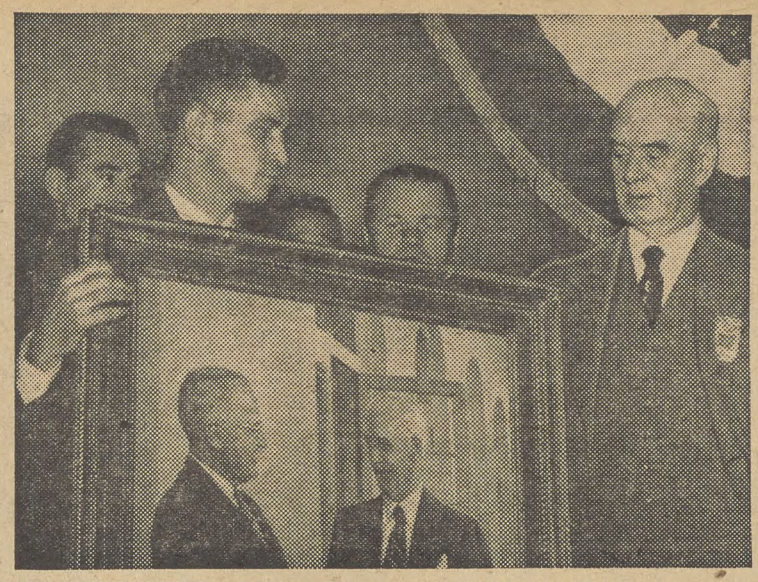
While the disputes with General Electric held major attention during the five-day session on the 17th floor of Pittsburgh's biggest hotel, the union also dealt with important matters of internal administration and of general policy.

After hours of hot debate, the delegates by a close vote turned down an Administration proposal to increase per capita payments to the international union to meet higher operating costs—IUE local dues now range from $2 to $3.50 a month; the proposal would have increased per capita from 75c to $1. The vote was: 1068 yes; 1121 against.

THE OFFICERS' report showed a better than 10% increase in the union's representation. IUE represents 387,000 workers, Pres. Carey and Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett reported. It holds bargaining rights for workers in 294 plants—an increase of 56 in one year. And it has won 77 NLRB elections during the 12-month period.

"Another field of extraordinary accomplishment," the report said, "was in pension and insurance plans. Both in the number of new plans and the number of workers covered, and in the quantity and quality of benefits, the IUE-CIO took larger strides forward in 1952 than during the previous two years."

The report said that two major companies — Westinghouse and Sylvania—had provoked disputes during the year "which were clearly attempts to ascertain whether the union could be broken or crippled before it became powerful. In each instance the employer attempt was beaten back."



OIL PAINTING of Pres. Truman and Philip Murray at recent White House meeting was presented by IUE Pres. James B. Carey (left) to the CIO president.

Westinghouse recently signed with the union—and in a precedent-breaking move, its president, Gwilym Price, accepted an invitation to address the delegates on the final day of the convention.

Just before the convention, the union went on strike against Sylvania, after the company—which employs 8000 workers in six plants — refused pay increases and other benefits comparable to those by Westinghouse. The union rapped Sylvania's program of "running away" to small plants in isolated areas of the country. The union has asked that all future Sylvania plants be covered by the master agreement.

THE RESOLUTION on General Electric charged the company with determination to "smash free unionism" in its plants.

The company's aim, IUE said, "is to show workers it is pointless to belong to a union because GE, in its own words, offers the same to union and non-union alike, it offers it voluntarily, and it makes just one offer—the first, only and last offer."

GE got a number of "weak" craft unions to accept its package, then signed a similar deal with UE, and now berates the IUE for failing to accept standards far below those agreed by Westinghouse.

At issue are such points as minimum hourly wage increases; the number of paid holidays in the coming year; and a reopening of the pension agreement for adjustments in line with changes in the cost of living and the recent $5 a month improvement in federal old age benefit payments.

The broader aspects of GE's attitude toward the union were spelled out by Pres. Carey in his keynote address — a speech in which he attacked the company as "confusionist" and charged that it "represents one of the greatest threats we of America face . . ."

"GE is in alliance with the Communists who head the UE, in spite of the fact that GE holds $2 billion of defense contracts, and in spite of the fact that the Communist UE leaders are puppets of the nation which is the chief threat to our security," the IUE president said.

Carey recalled that months ago the CIO union had rejected an "alliance" with UE on grounds that "we would never join hands with people who were the puppets to a Communist dictatorship which seeks to undermine our freedom and democracy. But while we rejected that UE offer, GE had no such scruples. GE made an alliance with its Communist leaders."

The IUE president noted that Gen. Eisenhower had described as "traitors" those who "help the Communists.'"

"**I ASK YOU,** Eisenhower, what name would you give to this kind of GE-CP conspiracy? And what do you think about the fact that among the chief money raisers and supporters in your anti-Communist crusade are two who are prominent in the ranks of GE officialdom—Sidney Weinberg, a leading member of GE's Board of Directors, and, Charles E. Wilson, ex-president but still important in its councils.

"What will you say, Gen. Eisenhower, about such a huge corporation with vital defense secrets helping Communists on such a vast scale? Will you speak up on that, too?"

The convention voiced a strong resolution of support for Stevenson and Sparkman, after a number of speakers — among them CIO Pres. Murray (see story on Page 3) and Sec. of Labor Tobin had drawn sharp contrast between present prosperity under Democrats and depression under Republicans.

Haywood Says Commies Thrive Under GOP

ALLAN S. HAYWARD, CIO executive vice president, told the IUE-CIO convention that Republicans talk much about communism, but communism made greater headway in the U. S. when Hoover was President than at any other time.

He said communism thrives on special privilege and the denial of opportunity to the people that occurs when the Republicans are in power, and disappears when the people have wider opportunities and a decent standard of living as under the Fair Deal.

Carey Quits 3 U. S. Boards In GE Protest

IUE PRES. James B. Carey resigned last week from three government committees in protest against the awarding of defense contracts to General Electric Co., while permitting that firm to execute most of its defense works in plants where the Communist-dominated UE is the bargaining agent.

Carey resigned from the Public Advisory Board of the Mutual Security Administration, the Atomic Energy Expansion Advisory Panel, and the Committee on Government Contract Compliance.

Carey, in a series of telegrams to the three agencies, said that he considers GE a "questionable security risk" and that in throwing work to GE in this form, "our government is promoting totalitarian practices so obnoxious to all freedom-loving peoples."

Tobin Granted IUE Membership

Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin became an honorary member of the IUE-CIO last week, by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote of the convention delegates.

Hailed by Pres. Carey as the greatest Secretary of Labor in the nation's history, Tobin is the second honorary member of the union. The other is President Truman. Neither has to pay dues.

Acheson Praises IUE For Fight Against Commies

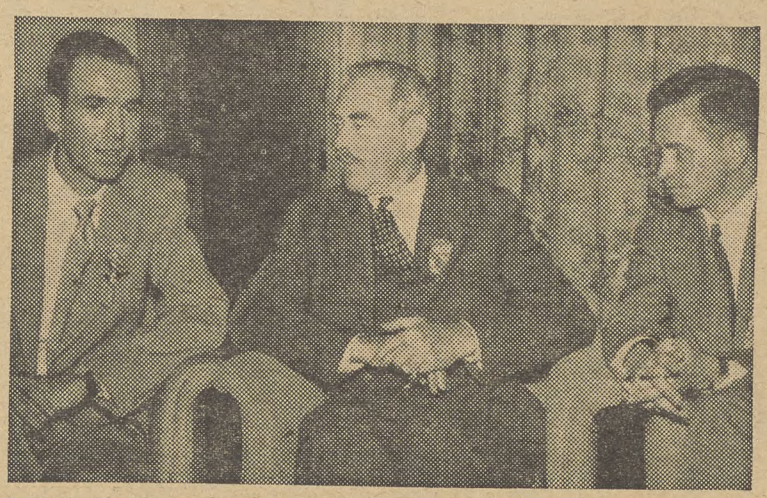
DEAN ACHESON last week praised the CIO Electrical Workers for their effective, courageous and determined fight against Communism "masquerading as a labor union."

In a fighting speech to the IUE-CIO convention in Pittsburgh, the Secretary of State said, "there is a right way and a wrong way to fight Communism. You have been demonstrating to the American people how to go about it the right way, the effective way."

Calling the IUE's battle "part of the great world struggle between freedom and tyranny," Acheson added, "every American has a stake in your fight."

The Secretary of State pointed out that "indiscriminate denunciations and character assassination are not the way to defend democracy from communism. To defend democracy by anti-democratic means—by the big lie, by the smear, by indiscriminate accusations—will destroy democracy."

"You have been fighting the Communists with all your might," he said, "and at the same time, you have been striving vigorously and successfully to improve the conditions of the workers, and in this way taking from the Communists the arguments and claims which form their chief appeal to the unsuspecting."



IUE'S "RIGHT WAY" to fight Communists was praised by Sec. of State Dean Acheson, meeting with IUE Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett (left) and Pres. James B. Carey.

"As Jim Carey has said," Acheson noted, "it isn't enough to be anti-Communist; you have to lick them with a positive program of your own."

"This, in a nutshell, is the basic idea of our foreign policy," he added.

"It is no accident," Acheson continued, "that the man who has done most to stiffen the backbone of the free world against Communism, has also cared more about, and done more about, human needs at home and abroad than anyone else."

As the crowd roared with applause, Acheson added, "That man is the President of the U. S., Harry S. Truman."

Turning to Korea and the peace talks there, Acheson said, "We shall not compromise with the basic principle that no prisoner shall be forced against his will to return to the Communists." This declaration also won ringing applause.

NAM Drafting Super T-H Act!

"EXPERTS" of the Natl. Association of Manufacturers and other big business groups "right now are busy conferring on new anti-labor laws," CIO Pres. Philip Murray revealed last week end.

If the Republicans gain control of Congress and Gen. Eisenhower is elected, Murray warned, **"their blitzkrieg against labor will start—make no mistake about it."**

Murray sharply assailed the Republican congressional record on the Taft-Hartley Act as "clear and ugly."

"When they ask us to 'look ahead,'" he said, "I can see, on the basis of the record, just what they have in store for us . . . a fierce and terrible onslaught on the basic human rights of American workers."

The CIO president, also head of the United Steelworkers, revealed that big industry groups now are drafting a super-T-H Act in an address prepared for delivery to the USA-CIO Dist. 19 convention in Pittsburgh on Oct. 18.

Hear Philip Murray in a vital message to the nation! CIO's president speaks on Tuesday, Oct. 21 at 10:15 p.m. EST on all CBS Radio stations and at 10:30 p.m. EST on basic CBS TV network. (See story, Page 2).

Murray predicted the Stevenson-Sparkman Fair Deal ticket will get *"in overwhelming number the votes of men and women who value the progress of the past, who want a constantly improving America—an America in which every segment of our population will share the benefits of our productive genius and our democratic traditions."*

"Anti-labor experts" of the NAM, U. S. Chamber of Commerce and Natl. Industrial Conference Board, Murray charged, are drawing up the new union-destroying bill which, he predicted, would be couched in the scareword terms of "labor monopoly."

"With the General in the White House, with Taft in control of Congress," the CIO president warned, "the anti-labor bills would move through . . . the Congress with military precision and the speed of jet planes.

"The captive General in the White House, who has shown so little understanding of fundamental civilian problems, would sign those bills to hurt labor—perhaps with a sigh, perhaps with a smile."

Murray assailed Gen. Eisenhower for joining with Taft and congressional Dixiegops in advocating a T-H injunction to break the strike of CIO Steelworkers early last summer. He also condemned the injunction vote of Sen. Nixon, "the subsidized Senator from California," who is Ike's running mate. **(Text, Page 3.)**

WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00 A YEAR

5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 20, 1952 | 82 | No. 42

Remember?

These grim photos of long lines of jobless workers and apple sellers in New York are bleached in the bones of American working men and women.

But they must have been "happy days" for some Republicans, judged by these recent comments. Consider:

- **"Many persons left their jobs for the more profitable one of selling apples."—Ex-Pres. Hoover in his newly-published "Memoirs of The Great Depression."**
- **"Productivity soars when there is a long line of job-seekers at the gate . . . The only way to get a day's work out a man is to threaten his children with starvation."—Barron's Weekly in 1949.**
- **"Corrective recessions are necessary and ought not to be feared."—N. Y. Banker Winthrop Aldrich, one of Gen. Eisenhower's earliest backers, in 1949.**

See 'The Good Old Days,' A 4-Page Picture Story In Center Section

Election Roundup—

Stevenson Gets Big Crowds As The 4th Nears

By AL ZACK

AS THE 1952 ELECTION campaign roared toward the finish line last week, there was no doubt about two points:

- The bright polish had worn off the Eisenhower crusade, exposing the Old Guard Republican reaction it once faintly concealed.

- Adlai Stevenson's determined campaign to "talk sense to the American people" was really clicking.

Stevenson, swinging lightning blows which stung the GOP elephant, was drawing roaring crowds. The candidate, once almost unknown outside his home state of Illinois, had captured the imagination of America.

Voters liked his wit; appreciated his humor; listened to his carefully thought-out, well-phrased statements on every important issue—and got his point.

It was clear Stevenson, who had astounded so-called political experts by treating voters as though they were adults, had been right in that assumption.

Some of the experts candidly admitted the fact. Others, attempting to rationalize their own mistake, were conceding it, though they used journalistic double-talk to hide these admissions.

The Republican high command attempted to ignore the Fair Deal trend.

It Ain't Hay

The country is going to hell in a handbasket because of "false prosperity," according to Gen. Eisenhower and other GOP orators. Last week the Commerce Dept. reported oil industry dividends climbed 16% in the first nine months of this year over the same period of 1951. Other increases: Mining 13%, utilities 8%, railroads 11%. Total nine-month dividend figure: $5.7 billion, up 4%.

But the abrupt change in Eisenhower tactics, implicit in promises made by his advisers that he was finally going to state his views on major issues *(something he hadn't done and hadn't intended to do)* underscored the fact.

The week's most cynical political statement from the General's camp was that it had been necessary for him to compromise his principles to get Taft-McCarthy-Jenner support but he planned to double-cross them when he got in the White House and revert to Dewey Republicanism.

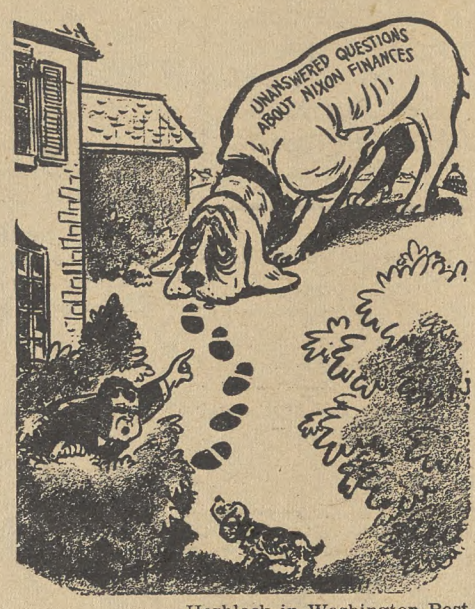
ON THE REPUBLICAN side, it was a week of bitterness, smear, abandoned principles and political demagoguery.

New York's Tom Dewey was smarting over the beating he took when Sen. Taft, the man he defeated in Chicago, captured Dewey's own five-star captive. The New York governor, twice defeated for the presidency, attempted to pin the Ku Klux Klan label on Democrat Vice-Presidential candidate, John Sparkman. His attempts failed, primarily because the Dixiecrat-Klan element in the South was whooping it up for Ike.

Richard Nixon, the GOP's "soap opera specialist," used a half-hour of $60,000 TV time in an attempt to smear Stevenson, Truman and all Democrats. It was a substitute broadcast for one originally purchased for the General and later cancelled when GOP bosses decided Nixon's brand of soap salesmanship was a better substitute for its Lux Theater.

And reporters covering the Eisenhower train reported they found nothing of news value in the General's recital of every worn-out slogan in the GOP political catechism, used in every election since 1932.

Of the "crusade," one columnist wrote,



—Herblock in Washington Post
"Sic 'Im, Checkers"

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
"The Hokum Dept. Is Booming These Days"

"there isn't a single saint left on the train."

WHILE STEVENSON was drawing headlines and huge crowds, as he carried his fighting campaign into the South, then on to the West Coast, another old campaigner was also swinging.

Harry Truman, the man who gave the GOP its most unexpected thrashing in 1948, was fighting just as hard for Stevenson as he had ever fought for himself. After only a few days rest, the President was back aboard his campaign special, "pouring it on" in the manner which had won him fame.

There was no doubt Truman was sore. He had rewarded Eisenhower with honors few men had ever received; had relied heavily upon the General's military judgment; had shouldered the blame for the General's mistakes. Now Eisenhower was charging the Administration with "blunders" for heeding the advice of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In Hartford, Truman took note of published reports, attributed to Eisenhower aides, that "the Republican candidate's compromises are all behind him."

"The plain fact is," Truman said caustically, "the candidate doesn't have much left to compromise."

STEVENSON, CHOPPING away at the weakest link in his opponent's armor, underlined the General's ignorance of civil government. "Does anyone think he would really stand a chance against his team of isolationists and cut-throat reactionaries?" the Democratic candidate icily inquired of an enthusiastic, record-breaking San Franciscan audience.

As he struck hard and often at the Republican Old Guard, Stevenson also continued to spell out his position on major issues, even when that position was called "politically unpopular."

For example, Stevenson went into Southern states most agitated over the so-called tidelands oil quarrel (correctly, only off-shore oil is at stake) to reiterate his backing of the position taken by the Supreme Court and supported by Truman.

In New Orleans, Stevenson said he refused to "go behind" the Court which has repeatedly held that oil beneath the submerged lands is vested in all the people, not just in the states on which it borders.

Stevenson's attitude was in sharp contrast to that of Eisenhower, who has repeatedly said in the North what he refused to mention in the South. The General, who once admitted he didn't even know the Supreme Court had ruled on this oil question, adopted the position held by wealthy Texans.

It was the "state's right" position, demanded by powerful oil lobbyists. Eisenhower tried to drum up votes in normally Democratic Texas, with political double-talk which the oil lobbyists liked.

At least one early Eisenhower backer was sickened. Sen. Morse, liberal Oregon Republican, called Ike's stand "inexcusable" and said the General had been "taken in by the selfish interest of Americans who seek to steal oil belonging to all the people."

Stevenson's "Talk-sense" campaign, also pointed up new Eisenhower double-talk on Korea. "There is no trick" that can bring a quick end to the conflict there, Stevenson said.

Answering the General's "let Asiatics fight Asiatics" crack, Stevenson noted:

"Surely, as our most distinguished soldier, the general must know we have been training South Koreans as rapidly as we could for a long time now." He added, in cutting tones:

"I will not play politics with war and peace."

STEVENSON also struck out at **"character assassins and slanderers"** in a Salt Lake City speech, which drew far bigger crowds than had seen Eisenhower. He hit "peddlers of hate and fear in Congress," who follow "the cult of thought-control and of the big lie."

Biggest "smear headlines" went to Nixon, who chopped away at Stevenson for having sworn to a deposition concerning the character of Alger Hiss, before Hiss was convicted.

Stevenson, responding to a hint of a court subpoena, had said under oath as to what others had thought or said of Hiss before the Whitaker Chambers' testimony was made public. Stevenson had answered Hiss had a "good reputation" in those days, a fact which even Nixon did not deny.

The Nixon smear was promptly pounced upon by a group of New York's most prominent lawyers, many of them Republicans, who said Stevenson did only what any law-abiding citizen must do—tell the truth under oath. Nixon, a lawyer, had ignored this.

Nixon also ignored the record showing that Hiss obtained his high-paying job as president of the Carnegie Foundation for Peace on the recommendation of John Foster Dulles, a top Eisenhower adviser.

EISENHOWER revealed a partial report of his finances. Unlike Stevenson, Eisenhower did not supply photostatic copies of his tax returns.

The report showed Eisenhower had made $888,303 in the last 10 years and paid far less tax on his earnings than the law seemingly required. The General had taken advantage of a little-known capital gains loophole, since plugged up, to reduce his taxes. Nixon refused to answer any questions about his finances.

Another Republican, who had been "sponsored" by wealthy groups, was revealed. It was ex-Sen. Brooks of Illinois, who reluctantly admitted that he had the benefit of a Nixon-type fund of unspecified size when he was in the Senate.

Hear Murray, Reuther On TV, Radio

Two of CIO's top officials will make major television and radio broadcasts shortly on behalf of Gov. Stevenson.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray will make a combined radio-TV broadcast over the nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Oct. 21.

Walter Reuther, CIO vice-president and president of the Auto Workers, will make a series of radio and TV broadcasts.

Murray's radio broadcast will be carried over the 202-station CBS network at 10:15 p.m. EST, on Oct. 21.

His TV broadcast will be on the basic CBS-TV network at 10:30 p.m. EST on the 21st. In some instances, the CIO Publicity Dept. reported, TV stations were unable to clear time at that hour and will carry the program at another hour.

Details of the Reuther broadcasts on 84 CBS radio and 17 CBS TV stations, which will originate in Detroit, are contained in the CIO-TV log on Page 15.

Following is the list of television stations carrying the Murray broadcast. Unless otherwise indicated, the telecast will be on Oct. 21.

CITY:	CHANNEL:	LOCAL TIME:
Atlanta	WAGA-TV	11:00 p.m.
Boston	WNAC	10:30 p.m.
Chicago	WGN-TV	9:30 p.m.
Cincinnati	WKRC-TV	10:30 p.m.
Detroit	WJBK	10:30 p.m.
Los Angeles	KNXT	7:00 p.m.
New York City	WCBS	10:30 p.m.
Salt Lake City	KSL-TV	8:30 p.m.
San Francisco	KPIX	8:00 p.m.
Syracuse	WHEN	10:30 p.m.
Tulsa	KOTV	7:45 p.m. (Oct. 23)
Pittsburgh	WDTV	10:30 p.m.
San Antonio	KEYL	8:00 p.m.
Bloomington	WTTV	11 p.m. (Oct. 22)
Dallas	KRLD-TV	10:30 p.m. (Oct. 22)
Dayton	WHIO	8:00 p.m.
Louisville	WHAS	9:30 p.m.
Cleveland	WEWS	10:30 p.m.
Columbus	WBNS	10:30 p.m.
Johnstown	WSAC	6:00 p.m. (Oct. 22)
Buffalo	WBEN	7:00 p.m. (Oct. 22)
Baltimore	WAAM	9:30 p.m. (Oct. 22)
Birmingham	WBRC	10:15 p.m.
Omaha	KMTV	9:30 p.m.
Philadelphia	WCAU-TV	6:15 p.m.
Charlotte	WBTV	7:00 p.m.
Denver	KBTV	9:00 p.m.
Grand Rapids	WKZO	6:15 p.m. (Oct. 23)
Erie	WICU	7:15 p.m. (Oct. 22)
Miami	WTVJ	6:15 p.m. (Oct. 22)
Washington	WNBW-TV	7:00 p.m.

Murray Reveals—

NAM Plans New War On Labor If Ike Wins

Here is the text in large part of CIO Pres. Philip Murray's address as prepared for the Steelworkers' Dist. 19 convention in Pittsburgh Oct. 18 and for broadcast over Station KDKA:

IT IS NO SURPRISE that many of the same forces which have been aligned against this union and its members during the years of our growth, are now aligned against the working people of America in the political campaign of 1952.

In this political campaign, we face many of the same issues, the same problems, and the same need for unity that we faced in our quest for justifiable economic advances just a few short months ago.

It is completely natural, therefore, that when the Republican campaign strategists urge us to **"look ahead, neighbor,"** we should—for a moment, at least—**"look back, neighbor"** to our experiences of the very recent past.

For instance: The Taft-Hartley Act is an issue in this presidential and congressional election campaign. The Taft-Hartley Act was also a very great issue in the steel dispute of 1952.

Back in 1946, when the CIO held its annual convention, a great military hero came to address us. Then, six years ago, Gen. Eisenhower had nice things to say about labor in America. They won the cheers of trade union members.

But, today, as the candidate of the Republican Party for the highest office in our land, does Gen. Eisenhower still believe the fine sentiments he expressed in 1946? *The answer, sadly, is "No."*

WHERE DID Gen. Eisenhower stand when this Steelworkers union of ours was fighting with all its strength to win a decent wage rate for its members, to win decent conditions in the great and profitable steel mills where are members work?

When we were locked in battle with the great corporations during 1952, Gen. Eisenhower took his position squarely—with the rich corporations.

On June 12, when we were out on strike for fair and equitable wages and security, what did this self-proclaimed friend of labor have to say?

The Washington Post reported what he had to say: "Gen. Eisenhower told a New Jersey delegation that he would have used the Taft-Hartley Law in the steel dispute to put off the strike for another 80 days."

At Gettysburg, where the noble Abraham Lincoln made the most stirring address in American history, General Eisenhower could only say that the Taft-Hartley Law **"give us a better climate than before. . . "**

Is this Army General the man to whom American workers can feel safe in entrusting the destiny of this nation? Is this the man to whom they might look for a square deal in the White House? Is this a man who can honestly advertise himself as a "friend of labor?"

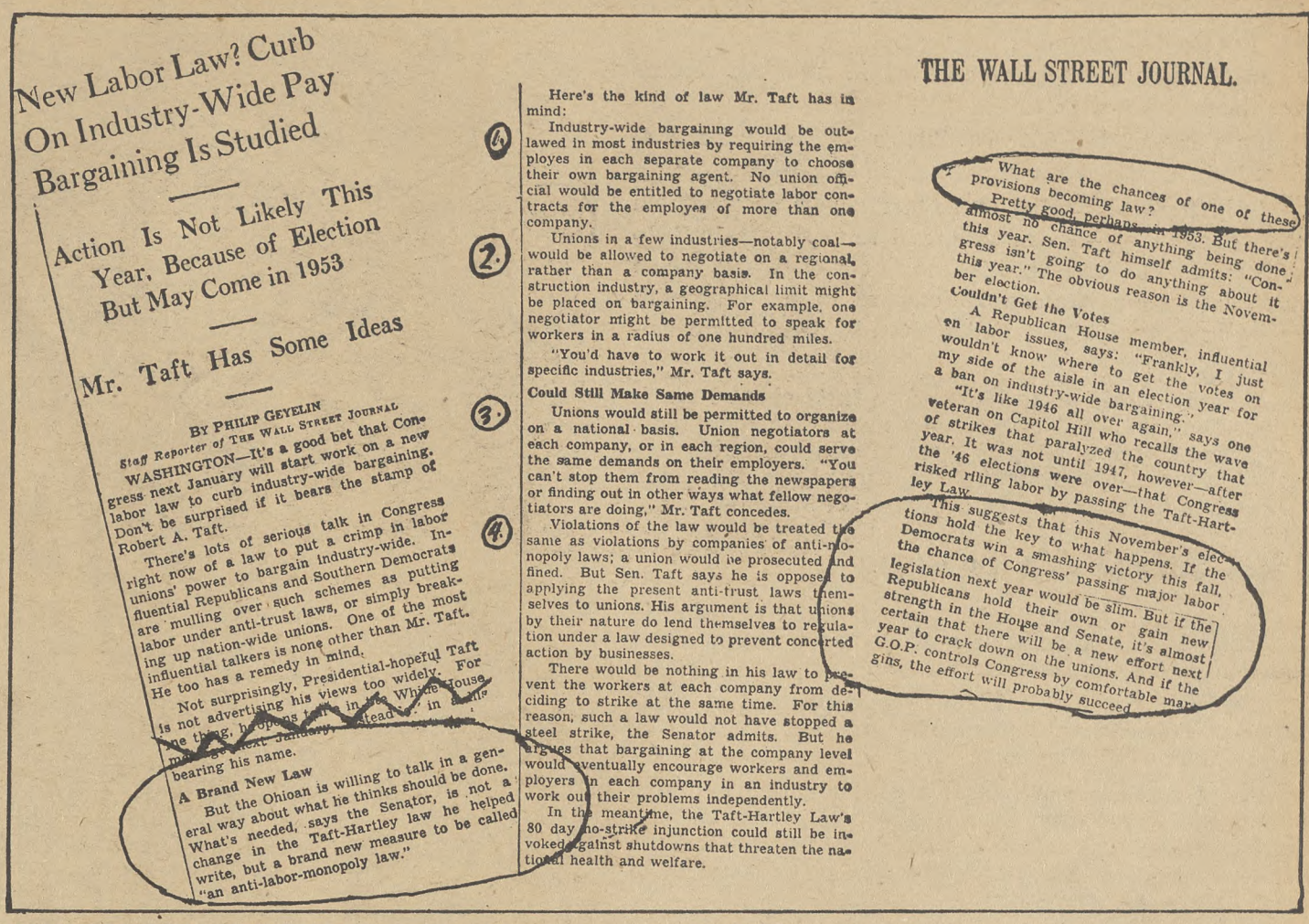
On the record, we in the Steelworkers Union say "No."

When he got the Republican nomination, Gen. Eisenhower claimed he was a "no deal man." But this "no deal man," who sided with our adversaries, has made

Open Country

"We need better housing," Philip Murray said. "The Republican platform is silent on the need for government housing projects. There is nothing strange about that.

"In Washington, I defy you to mark the line where the Republican wing of Congress stops and the real estate lobby begins. There is no such borderline. It is open country. Republican members of Congress vote 'yes' when the real estate lobby says 'yes' and they vote 'no' when the real estate lobby says 'no'."



New Labor Law? Curb On Industry-Wide Pay Bargaining Is Studied

Action Is Not Likely This Year, Because of Election But May Come in 1953

Mr. Taft Has Some Ideas

By Philip Geyelin
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

WASHINGTON—It's a good bet that Congress next January will start work on a new labor law to curb industry-wide bargaining. Don't be surprised if it bears the stamp of Robert A. Taft.

There's lots of serious talk in Congress right now of a law to put a crimp in labor unions' power to bargain industry-wide. Influential Republicans and Southern Democrats are mulling over such schemes as putting labor under anti-trust laws, or simply breaking up nation-wide unions. One of the most influential talkers is none other than Mr. Taft. He too has a remedy in mind.

Not surprisingly, Presidential-hopeful Taft is not advertising his views too widely. For one thing, he opens [illegible] in the White House mail [illegible] next January, instead [illegible] bearing his name.

A Brand New Law

But the Ohioan is willing to talk in a general way about what he thinks should be done. What's needed, says the Senator, is not a change in the Taft-Hartley law he helped write, but a brand new measure to be called "an anti-labor-monopoly law."

Here's the kind of law Mr. Taft has in mind:

Industry-wide bargaining would be outlawed in most industries by requiring the employes in each separate company to choose their own bargaining agent. No union official would be entitled to negotiate labor contracts for the employes of more than one company.

Unions in a few industries—notably coal—would be allowed to negotiate on a regional, rather than a company basis. In the construction industry, a geographical limit might be placed on bargaining. For example, one negotiator might be permitted to speak for workers in a radius of one hundred miles.

"You'd have to work it out in detail for specific industries," Mr. Taft says.

Could Still Make Same Demands

Unions would still be permitted to organize on a national basis. Union negotiators at each company, or in each region, could serve the same demands on their employers. "You can't stop them from reading the newspapers or finding out in other ways what fellow negotiators are doing," Mr. Taft concedes.

Violations of the law would be treated the same as violations by companies of anti-monopoly laws; a union would be prosecuted and fined. But Sen. Taft says he is opposed to applying the present anti-trust laws themselves to unions. His argument is that unions by their nature do lend themselves to regulation under a law designed to prevent concerted action by businesses.

There would be nothing in his law to prevent the workers at each company from deciding to strike at the same time. For this reason, such a law would not have stopped a steel strike, the Senator admits. But he argues that bargaining at the company level would eventually encourage workers and employers in each company in an industry to work out their problems independently.

In the meantime, the Taft-Hartley Law's 80 day no-strike injunction could still be invoked against shutdowns that threaten the national health and welfare.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

What are the chances of one of these provisions becoming law?

Pretty good, perhaps, in 1953. But there's almost no chance of anything being done this year. Sen. Taft himself admits: "Congress isn't going to do anything about it this year." The obvious reason is the November election.

Couldn't Get the Votes

A Republican House member, influential on labor issues, says: "Frankly, I just wouldn't know where to get the votes on my side of the aisle in an election year for a ban on industry-wide bargaining.

"It's like 1946 all over again," says one veteran on Capitol Hill who recalls the wave of strikes that paralyzed the country that year. It was not until 1947, however—after the '46 elections were over—that Congress risked riling labor by passing the Taft-Hartley Law.

This suggests that this November's elections hold the key to what happens. If the Democrats win a smashing victory this fall, the chance of Congress' passing major labor legislation next year would be slim. But if the Republicans hold their own or gain new strength in the House and Senate, it's almost certain that there will be a new effort next year to crack down on the unions. And if the G.O.P. controls Congress by comfortable margins, the effort will probably succeed.

TAFT SPILLED THE BEANS on Republican plans to whack labor in Wall Street Journal story last May.

his deal with Sen. Taft. The deal provides that Eisenhower gets Taft's support. In return, the General supports Taft's ideas.

OLD GUARD Republicans like Taft believe that every vestige of the New Deal and the Fair Deal must be destroyed. So, apparently, does Eisenhower. So do other leading Republicans who hope that through Eisenhower, they can gain complete control of the government of the United States for their reactionary purposes.

On June 10, of this year, the Senate of the U. S. voted to "request" the President to use the Taft-Hartley injunction against this Steelworkers Union.

How did all of the leading Republicans, who now promise us a better life under Eisenhower, vote on this "request"—it was actually a "demand"—that Pres. Truman forget rights and wrongs and use the Taft-Hartley Act to enjoin us, to smash our strike? Here is where they stood:

Mr. Nixon, the subsidized Senator from California, voted for an injunction against our union and for Taft-Hartley strikebreaking. Needless to say, those Southern California millionaires were pleased with Nixon's vote.

Sen. Taft voted for an injunction, of course, and for strikebreaking. Sen. Martin of Pennsylvania, who always votes against the workers of Pennsylvania, voted as usual—for an injunction and for strikebreaking. Sen. Dirksen of Illinois, the darling of the Chicago Tribune, voted for the injunction. Sen. Jenner of Indiana and Sen. McCarthy of Wisconsin, whom the General wants re-elected, voted to smash our strike and our hope for a little better break from life.

The record is clear and ugly. These Republicans cannot hide that record. When they ask us to **"look ahead,"** I can see, on the basis of the record, just what they have in store for us . . . *a fierce and terrible onslaught on the basic human rights of American workers.*

LET US LOOK AHEAD some more to the kind of raw deal that working men and women can expect from a Republican administration.

Sen. Taft is "looking ahead." A few months ago, in the Wall Street Journal, Taft looked ahead to this—**to more vicious, dangerous amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act—not to help labor, but to hurt it.**

If the Taft-Eisenhower forces have their way, we can expect a sustained and bitter attack on unions and on the free collective bargaining process.

So, the big business organizations are "looking ahead" with glee to the prospects of a Republican Administration. It is no secret and no surprise that tremendous contributions from big business

More Of The Same

Prices are too high but the GOP will do nothing to lower them, Philip Murray said, because "the economic groups that dominate the Republican Party, that run its machinery, want higher, higher consumer prices. In Congress, the Republicans have stood solidly against each and every effort to keep prices down."

are pouring into the treasury of the GOP.

THE NATIONAL Ass'n of Manufacturers is "looking ahead;" the Chamber of Commerce is "looking ahead;" the National Industrial Conference Board is "looking ahead," to a Republican Administration.

Their battle strategists are, I am reliably told, already making plans to attack unions and the welfare of workers. Right now, in the offices of the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce and the National Industrial Conference Board, the anti-labor experts are busy conferring on new anti-labor laws. They cannot deny it.

And if the General is elected, if the Republicans gain the Congress, their blitzkrieg against labor will start—make no mistake about it.

WITH THE GENERAL in the White House, with Taft in control of Congress, the anti-labor bills would move through that anti-labor Senate Committee—and the Congress—with military precision and the speed of jet planes.

The captive General in the White House, who has shown so little understanding of fundamental civilian problems, would sign those bills to hurt labor —perhaps with a sigh, perhaps with a smile.

In any case, our unions would be weakened, and your aspirations for better living standards, for greater human dignity, would feel a mortal blow.

If the Republicans win, each and every effort in Congress to improve America will be labeled "creeping socialism" by these conservatives; and the cry of "creeping socialism" will be used to beat down every plan for better homes, for better health, for better security, for better education.

"Creeping Socialism" is a scare phrase. It is a shoddy device to smear the millions of us who believe in the free enterprise system but who also know, in our hearts and minds, that there must be room in America for the principles of the New Deal of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the Fair Deal of Harry S. Truman.

In the 81st Congress and the 82nd Congress the Republicans voted against labor and the Fair Deal, just as they did when they controlled the **"awful 80th"** Congress. Does it surprise you, then, that the Republican platform hails the **"awful 80th"** as its model?

THE DEMOCRATIC platform, on the other hand, is a forward-looking document in our best progressive tradition. It is a platform that calls squarely for the continuation of humanitarian, New Deal, Fair Deal government in America.

Gov. Stevenson and Sen. Sparkman have voiced their faith and their belief in the Democratic platform. They are pledged to carry it out. They have shown themselves to be men of experience, of capability and of truly democratic instincts.

I feel sure they will get, in overwhelming number, the votes of men and women who value the progress of the past, who want a constantly improving America—an America in which every segment of our population will share the benefits of our productive genius and our democratic traditions.

I appeal to you on Election Day to vote in your patriotic interest—for Stevenson and Sparkman and those Democratic candidates for Senate and Congress who are pledged to uphold the principles of the Democratic Platform.

And Then There Was One . .

Adlai E. Stevenson has published his income tax records over the past 10 years.

John Sparkman has published his income tax records over the past 10 years.

Gen. Eisenhower has published income tax records over the past 10 years.

So three of the four candidates for major national office have let the public in on their financial history.

Only Richard Nixon—sometimes known as "the rich man's poor man"—has refused, and refused in a huff, to do likewise. The hodge-podge assortment of figures which Nixon gave the public doesn't compare, in any way, with the far more complete statistics given by the other candidates.

Frankly, we'd like to know more facts about Nixon's curious financial life. Not because we want to "smear him" —as Nixon describes all questions and criticism of his conduct—but because we're just plumb curious about the man who aspires to the second highest position in the land.

The 83rd Congress

It's easy, in the excitement about who'll be living in the White House next January 20, to gloss over the fact that Congress is pretty important, too.

The record of the 82nd Congress—dominated as it was by the Republicans and the Dixiecrats—left much to be desired and much to be done.

A big outpouring of votes; a determination to throw out the Old Guard from their positions of power; and the election of liberal Senators and Congressmen can end the stalemate that has affected all forward-looking social legislation for the past few years.

So, when you cast your ballot, don't forget to vote for the liberal, labor-endorsed candidates for Congress—and for state and city offices. You'll be benefitting yourself.

The IUE-CIO Record

No union has ever had a tougher row to hoe than the CIO's Electrical Workers (IUE-CIO) under the leadership of James B. Carey. Formed in 1949 to provide a home and a refuge for thousands of electrical workers who were fed up with the Communist-line propaganda of the expelled United Electrical Workers, the IUE-CIO had to work itself up the trade union ladder.

Despite fierce opposition from the companies in the industry, despite bitter attacks from the dwindling UE, the IUE-CIO has grown and developed strength and protection for its members.

The third convention of IUE last week showed clearly the extent of the union's gains. It represents 387,000 workers in the industry—a 10% increase in one year. And during the past 12 months it has won 77 Labor Board elections.

The records thus show that IUE-CIO is increasingly meeting the needs of electrical workers for a democratic and a militant trade union.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

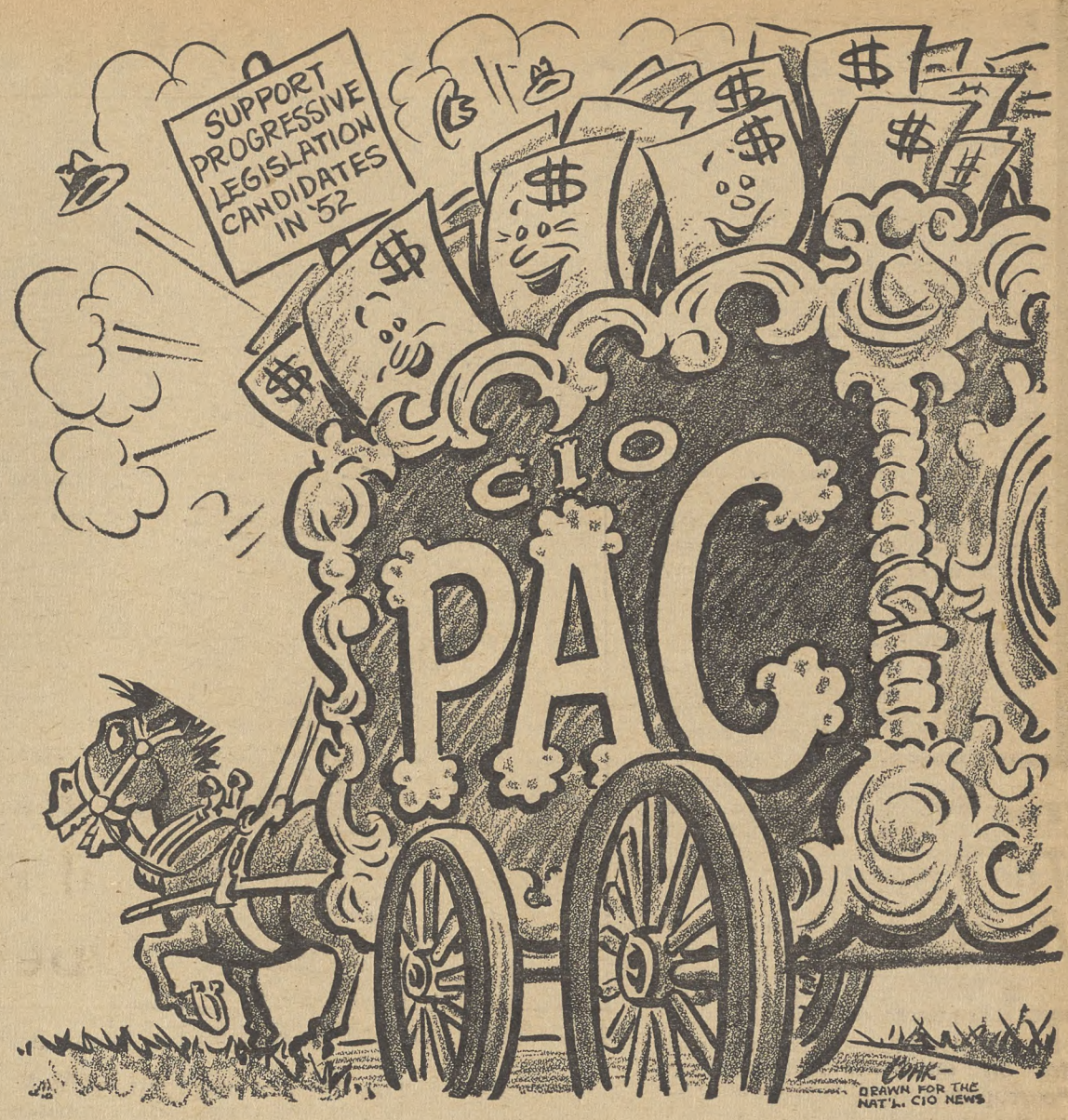
Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925. 5c a copy, $1 a year, $1.50 a year in Canada.

Vol. XV October 20, 1952 No. 42

Get On The Bandwagon



In Other Words—

The Perils Of Creeping Plutocracy

The high cost of running for Congress, and the big business interests willing to put up the dough, are discussed by Lee Shippey, columnist for the Los Angeles Times, in this article digested from The New Republic magazine:

By LEE SHIPPEY

I WAS ONE who followed with fascination the revelation by the major candidates on how their political funds were raised and spent. It was on this issue that my own brief career in politics rattled to an end.

Like another Californian, I was approached by a group of citizens who wanted me to run for office. "As a newspaper columnist with 2 million readers," they argued, "you've got few enemies and many friends. You're always talking about better representation in government. Why don't you practice what you preach?"

There was no obvious answer to that one, so I agreed to consider the race. I went to see a friend of mine, a professional, who had managed several successful campaigns.

"I'm thinking of running for Congress!" I told him.

"Wonderful!" he cried. "You're as good as in!"

"Wait!" I protested. "What will it cost?"

"Cost?" he repeated with surprise. "Why, you must be above all that! You must be able to report that you only spent a $1000 or so.

"Just leave it all to us. We get a good finance chairman, and a committee with plenty of good names, and you won't know anything about what we raise or spend."

That worried me. "No," I said. "I want to know where every dollar comes from and where it goes. What's it going to take?"

"Very little, very little," my friend said comfortably. "You're widely known and well liked. Thirty thousand dollars will see us through."

"Thirty thousand, to get a $12,000 job," I exclaimed. "That's crazy!"

"No," said my friend firmly. "It's politics."

"Don't worry," he added. "A manager who knows his job can get so many items taken care of that they'll never show, and the committee can honestly report that it spent only a few thousand dollars."

"What do you mean, 'taken care of'?" I asked.

"Well," he went on, "there are lots of sources which never wish to appear in politics, but are glad to contribute to the campaign of any broad-minded candidate they think might win. One of them might pick up the tab for a printing bill of a thousand bucks, or send out a couple hundred thousand pieces of literature, saving you the price of stamps. Another might lend you a hundred billboard spaces for a month, saving you $5000 or so. But those sources would just charge those things off to their own advertising accounts, so neither you nor they would be embarrassed by having them appear as campaign contributions."

"What are these sources?" I wanted to know.

"OH, THEY'RE too numerous to mention," he said. "But I might give you a few categories. For example, the race tracks are always scared of crackpot legislation, and take a friendly interest in candidates with sporting blood. Some distillers are writing all their stockholders that they hope the next Congress will see the injustice of taxing them $10 a gallon on whiskey. Naturally, they would be glad to help promising candidates who share their concern for justice.

"The brewers—well, remember that Artie Samish got the California brewers to assess themselves 5c a barrel on beer and so raised nearly $1 million for lobbying purposes. The oil interests are tremendously interested in the tidelands-oil dispute. And there are hundreds of other interests, large or small, who want the right sort of men elected."

Soon I found myself concluding: There is much talk of the nebulous and exaggerated thing called creeping socialism, but is not creeping plutocracy a much more tangible and menacing enemy of true democracy?

The high cost of elections is not only robbing us of true democracy. It is the cause of a great deal of corruption and graft. The most patriotic thing any of us can do is induce every state and national legislator to pledge himself to work for laws limiting election expenditures and requiring the fullest publicity. I wish that everyone who sees a political billboard would stop to wonder what it cost, who paid for it and why.

In Hoover's Era—

GOP Fired U. S. Aide For Telling Jobless Facts

THE COLD, hard facts of history continue to give the lie to Gen. Eisenhower's claim that a Republican administration would be uncorruptible.

It was the history of the last Republican Administration, when Herbert Hoover was President and America was hungry and desperate.

Back in those days, when a do-nothing, know-nothing party was frantically trying to prove to America there was no such thing as a depression, the Hoover Administration dared not let the people know the truth.

One man—who refused to be a party to such censorship and who told the truth—felt the immediate fury of the Hoover administration.

He was Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics and widely recognized as the foremost analyst of labor conditions in the U. S. in those days.

For 45 years, Stewart served the government and was considered one of the nation's most valuable and honest public servants.

But it was this very honesty which caused Hoover to have him fired—"with a tin can tied to the end of my coat tail," as Stewart put it.

Hoover and his Secretary of Labor, W. N. Doak, were busy peddling false claims that unemployment was dwindling and that employment was on the increase.

Newsmen couldn't believe these statements and didn't believe Doak's statement that they came from the Bureau of Labor Statistics experts.

They contacted Stewart, who told them the facts. Unemployment was gaining, not diminishing, he reported.

Doak gave him a public tongue lashing in front of newsmen. Stewart answered him back.

"We haven't changed our figures to suit any Administration for 45 years, and I'm damned if I'll do it now," Stewart told Hoover's lieutenant. For that, he was summarily fired.

Newspapers of that day were irate. The *Baltimore Sun* labeled the **Hoover "perversion of figures on unemployment"** to suit the Administration's "political purposes" as **"one of the most striking intellectual scandals of a period replete with such scandals."**

Noting that Stewart's firing had "the great disadvantage of separating from the federal service one whose familiarity with unemployment figures and integrity in dealing with them is badly needed at this time," the *Baltimore Sun* added:

"It is, none the less, a distinct tribute" to Stewart that his firing came because he refused to be a party to **"hokum"** and was openly **"contemptuous of the practice."**

Four years later, when Stewart died at the age of 79, the *Washington Star* recalled the incident in an editorial which began:

"It's an old bromide that there are lies, damn lies and statistics. Ethelbert Stewart, who has just died, was a statistician who refused to make his figures lie even for a President."

Stewart, the *Star* said, was "the sort of public servant the government is fortunate to have on its payroll. The country needs more like him."

But, it is public servants of Stewart's stature, who have been roundly condemned by Gen. Eisenhower in the current political campaign.

And the record of the last GOP Administration offers little hope for honest, uncorruptible public servants, if another Republican should occupy the White House.

The Woman's Angle—

The Facts On 'Corruption' Point Straight To Business

By ESTHER MURRAY

THE MAGAZINE Fortune, $1.25-a-copy publication for big business, put the "corruption" issue squarely on the line when it admitted in February, 1952:

"There is excellent evidence that the demand for venality in government, and for improper conduct short of venality, exceeds the supply. Shocking numbers of American businessmen are quite prepared to bribe their way through Washington."

Is this because "American businessmen" are forced to be "prepared to bribe their way through Washington?"

Not at all. Government business, generally speaking, is honestly handled business.

The Hoover Commission complained violently, a few years ago, that government business is so "honestly" handled that in order to spend $10 in an order for letterheads an agency is compelled to spend $100 or more in making out vouchers in triplicate.

This is "inefficient," argued the Hoover Commission. The answer is that the public's money is involved and that the public has the right to know that its money is honorably safeguarded.

WOMEN, who have the responsibility of managing their household budgets, naturally are concerned about the "housekeeping" arrangement of the federal government.

Let's get the facts straight. As Fortune admitted, the "demand for venality" among businessmen hungry for government contracts "exceeds the supply."

Let's put it another way, in the terms of Gov. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for President: "Behind every crooked tax collector is a crooked taxpayer."

We don't have venal public officials unless some "honorable" businessman tries to capitalize on the official's human weakness—for the businessman's private profit and benefit.

The Republican plunderers and crooks of 32 years ago did not stop with "deep freezes" and "sweet thing" mink coats. They stole Naval oil reserves, they tried to steal grazing land in the Western reserves, they gave tax rebates to big corporations.

Women can get the point. They know the distinction between fact and fancy.

Women know the difference between campaign oratory about "corruption" and the real article. They are realists—and they can listen to Gov. Stevenson's statements about the truth, and they know how to vote, and how their husbands should vote — for Stevenson.

Rep. Brehm's Appeal Fails On Kickback

THE SUPREME COURT last week upheld the conviction of Rep. Brehm (R., Ohio) for illegally accepting campaign contributions from a woman clerk in his office.

In a brief order, the court rejected the Republican congressman's appeal. Brehm was fined $5000 and drew a suspended jail sentence of 5 to 15 months.

The 60-year-old former dentist, who had represented Ohio's 11th district for the past 10 years, continued to serve in Congress despite his conviction on April 30, 1951.

He is not a candidate for re-election, since the Republican-dominated Ohio Legislature redistricted the state, dividing Brehm's district into adjoining congressional districts.

A federal jury had convicted the GOP lawmaker of five violations of the Corrupt Practices Act, which makes it illegal for a congressman to accept campaign funds from federal workers.

One of his former clerks, Mrs. Emma Craven, testified that she kicked back about half of her salary to Brehm.

Behind The Headlines—

Firm That Blitzes Unions Is Behind 'Soap Opera' Radio Blitz For Ike

By IRVING FAGAN
For Labor Press Associated

IN THESE last weeks of the presidential campaign the country will be saturated, via radio and television, with "spot" messages by Gen. Eisenhower.

The time for these "spots" according to report, will be released by national advertisers—by nature, inclination and pocketbook wedded to the GOP cause.

And to make it all cozy, the idea for these messages, by the leader of a "great moral crusade," came from Fred Rudge, of Fisher, Rudge & Neblett, a management consultant firm known well and unfavorably, by the unions.

In their brochure to clients, they listed as among "Persons Who Know Us," Robert Denham, then general counsel of the National Labor Board, and Lemuel Boulware, vice president of General Electric.

Among their clients then they listed Bristol-Myers, Champion Spark Plug, General Electric, Lever Brothers, Hilton Hotels, Thomas J. Lipton, Sylvania Electric, Thompson Restaurants, and U. S. Tobacco.

They named a score of unions "with whom we believe we stand in good repute." And they claimed that "persons to whom reference might be made in this connection" include Walter Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Workers; H. A. Bradley, president of the AFL Chemical Workers; and Emil Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers.

Definition

"Roorbach: A defamatory falsehood published for political effect." — Webster's dictionary. So watch out for them in the windup of the campaign.

Which was odd, for at that ing the Dan River Mills in Danville, Va., while Fisher & Rudge were advising the Dan River management.

The brochure brought a joint statement from Reuther and Rieve branding the brochure "an outrageous piece of effrontery, with no foundation in fact. The firm of Fisher and Rudge has no reputation whatever with the Auto Workers and a most noxious one with the Textile Workers."

The statement added that at best such "consultants" interfere, and "when, like Fisher & Rudge, their purpose is destruction of trade unionism, they insure ill-will and industrial strife."

THE statement said: "It was Fisher & Rudge who advised the American Enka Corp. in Morristown, Tenn., and produced one of the most violent strikes in recent years. It was Fisher & Rudge who advised the American Thread Co., at whose Tallapoosa, Ga., plant the pro-union workers were terrorized and a union organizer kidnapped. It was Fisher & Rudge who advised Dan River Mills in Danville, Va., and conducted a union-busting campaign of unparalleled viciousness."

The job Fisher & Rudge did for Enka at Morristown, has been called the perfection of the "fine art of psychological strike-breaking. Their streamlined technique of scab recruiting and creating fear among union members provoked violence which rang through the Tennessee hills."

That's the firm whose prospectus says they work toward labor peace, and adds that "even in tense situations in which strikes threaten or actually occur, unions have found our advice and procedures such as to lead to greater mutual understanding and constructive labor peace."

That's Fisher & Rudge, the firm that sold the idea of saturating the country with spot announcements to Gen. Eisenhower, leader of a "great moral crusade."

Potofsky Asks Sales Drive To Save Jobs For Workers

THE MEN'S clothing industry must do a better selling job, if unemployment is to be avoided in the industry.

That was the proposal offered last week by Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers, speaking at the 20th anniversary convention of the Clothing Manufacturers Assn. in New York.

Pointing out that the average American male buys "only one-half a suit or overcoat a year," Potofsky emphasized that he was not suggesting "we sell to the American people something that they do not need."

"The plain fact," he said, "is that the American male today is not adequately dressed . . . The American father is the most neglected member of the family. He gets clothes last, if at all."

If the average male could be induced to buy "a whole suit or overcoat a year, there would be no unemployment in our industry, your plants would be working at full productive capacity and you would show increased profits," Potofsky said.

HE CALLED upon the industry to use all modern advertising techniques to sell its product and noted the ACWA had just voted to spend a million dollars a year to promote the union label and push the sale of men's clothing. But, he continued, it is primarily the responsibility of the industry to sell its own clothing.

It was more than a job of pushing individual brands of clothing, he said. "The job calls for the combined efforts of the industry as a whole," he said, and added, "Other industries are more forward-looking in this respect."

N. Y. Cheers As HST Vows Strong G

Gains Periled By GOP, Warning

ONLY a Fair Deal victory can guarantee continued progress toward full civil rights for all Americans.

That was Pres. Truman's theme as he carried his fighting campaign for Gov. Stevenson into New York's packed Negro community in Harlem.

To the roars of a crowd of 100,000 who heard his address in Dorrence Brook Square, the President pledged himself to carry on the fight for federal fair employment practice legislation with enforcement powers—"come hell or high water."

Truman, for the second year, received the annual Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Brotherhood Award for contributions to human rights. Dr. C. Asapansa-Johnson, president of the Interdenominational Ministers Association, presented the award, expressing the gratitude of his race for the President's "fight in the cause of justice and fair play for all Americans."

In a free-swinging speech, Truman charged the Republican presidential nominee was merely a "front man" for Republican "forces of reaction" which would "turn back the clock" in civil rights.

He labeled the civil rights plank in the GOP platform "the lousiest plank you ever read" and the crowd roared its approval of the President's charge.

Truman also charged Gen. Eisenhower with having been both "morally and militarily wrong" in defending "a certain amount of segregation in the army." Eisenhower had supported segregation in testimony before a congressional committee while still in uniform.

If the Republicans win, the President said, progress in civil rights achieved during Democratic administrations will be "in grave danger." These same Republican policies, he continued, would lead this country back into depression.

The President's speech in Harlem followed a long, triumphant motor trip through New York's crowded streets, with police estimating 1,750,000 persons cheering Truman.

In the Harlem rally, Truman was loudly and frequently cheered. The crowd broke in on his speech with applause 36 times. His gibes at the Republicans provoked frequent laughter.

He began by pledging a continued fight for "the end of racial injustice and unfair discrimination." He then listed in detail the accomplishments of his administration and those steps which were halted by a coalition of Republicans and Dixiecrats.

"The Democratic party had taken the greatest forward steps (in civil rights) since the abolition of slavery," Truman said. "The Democratic platform this year contains the strongest civil rights plank ever adopted by any political party in this country."

He attacked the Republican party as controlled by "greedy interests" who are "not interested in civil rights."

Turning his attention to the GOP nominee, Truman taunted Eisenhower for refusing to "pledge effective action for assuring equal rights for all our citizens" and for "touring the South to woo the Dixiecrats into the Republican fold."

"What do you suppose the Republican candidate and a Dixiecrat governor talk about when they sit down for lunch?" the President asked, in an obvious reference to the General's lunch with Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina.

"Do you think they talk about civil rights?" asked the President.

"No!" roared the crowd.

"Maybe they talk about taking them away," Truman added, and the crowd laughed heartily.

Pledging the Democratic party to continue its fight for civil rights, Truman said:

"Adlai Stevenson has shown by everything he has done and said that he believes deeply in the equality of human beings. He will bring new courage and new energy to the fight for civil rights.

"He has the courage to say the same things about civil rights in New York and in Richmond, Va. He has been a great civil rights governor and he will make a great civil rights President.

"You people know that if there is one thing I have fought for as President of the United States, it has been the protection of the God-given rights of every citizen of this great country. I solemnly pledged myself to this task at this meeting four years ago. Today I have listed some of the things we have accomplished in that great fight.

"And Adlai Stevenson has shown by his record that he will continue the fight (for civil rights) with renewed vigor."

PRES. TRUMAN smiles broadly as he accepts award at Harlem meeting for "consistent fighting for civil rights." In speech, Truman pledged continuing fight for civil rights, lauded Stevenson's record on this subject.

GOV. STEVENSON takes fight for f roared approval of Stevenson's refus cally hot." He repeated support of D

Ike Challenged On Deal With Byrnes

The NAACP last week demanded that Gen. Eisenhowef state whether he had a "secret understanding" with Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina regarding civil rights.

Recalling Byrnes' anti-Negro attitude and his present support of the General, Clarence Mitchell of the NAACP's Washington bureau said Negro voters "have a right to ask Gen. Eisenhower whether the support that Byrnes has promised the Republican presidential nominee was given in exchange for any secret understanding about how civil rights matters will be handled it the General is elected."

Newsweek magazine revealed Byrnes had ghost-written Eisenhower's South Carolina speech. Byrnes recently threatened to abolish public schools in South Carolina "before allowing Negroes and whites to attend the same schools."

IMPROVED living standards and working conditions will help improve interracial relations, Sen. Sparkman, Democratic vice presidential candidate, told 100 Democratic leaders. At right is Rep. Dawson of Chicago.

'Prejudice' Hit In Alien Law

THE McCARRAN immigration law "simply breathes prejudice against the foreign born—alien and naturalized citizen alike," Pres. Truman charged in Erie, Pa.

Lashing at the law, passed over his veto, the President noted it "bears the name of a Democratic senator." "I'm sorry that it does," he said, "but he is not my kind of Democrat."

The President identified the national origin quota system, retained in the bill, as a GOP invention and he recalled the complete Republican support for adopting the McCarran act over his veto.

"The Democratic party is not going to give up on this issue," he pledged, recalling the party's platform insists on outlawing the "unfair and unjust features" of the law.

"But the Republican platform doesn't even have the word immigration in it," he noted scornfully. "The fact is the Republicans are fully satisfied with the unfair immigration law we now have. It could not have been enacted without their almost solid support in Congress."

Senate Filibuster M 'To Secure These R

THE CIO believes that all Americans are first-class citizens . . .

- Whether they live in the North, South, East or West.
- Whether their fathers came over on the Mayflower, a slave ship or in steerage.
- Whether they work in a factory or on a farm.
- Whether they worship in a Catholic or Protestant church, a Jewish synagogue or a Moslem mosque.

CIO believes that first-class citizens make a first-class country and we can afford no less.

This election year, the issue of civil rights is an all-American issue. The rights to which all citizens are entitled are not optional rights nor partisan rights but rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

There is a place for state legislation and state action to guarantee the rights of citizens.

There is a place, also, for national legislation and national action—the place where state laws would be inadequate, or where states refuse to act, and where all the powers of federal statutes are needed.

Following the example of the federal government, a number of states have attacked discrimination in the field of employment, public rights and housing.

Eleven states now have fair employment practice laws. Some 20 cities outside the 11 states have local FEPC ordinances.

Eighteen states have laws prohibiting discrimination in the use of public facilities—hotels, restaurants, theaters. Five states have strengthened these laws in recent years and other states have repealed laws requiring discrimination.

Nine states, all of them in the industrial North and North Central areas, have laws forbidding discrimination on account of race, creed or color in public housing developments.

The civil rights struggle of the past five years was launched with the publication of a memorable document, "To Secure These Rights," by President Truman's special Citizens' Committee on Civil Rights.

This committee of 15 citizens was headed by Charles E. Wilson, then president of General Electric Co., and included CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, clergymen, educators and other prominent citizens.

It determined that four "basic rights" are essential in a democracy and that action was needed to protect them:

- The right of safety and security of the person.
- The right to citizenship and its privileges.

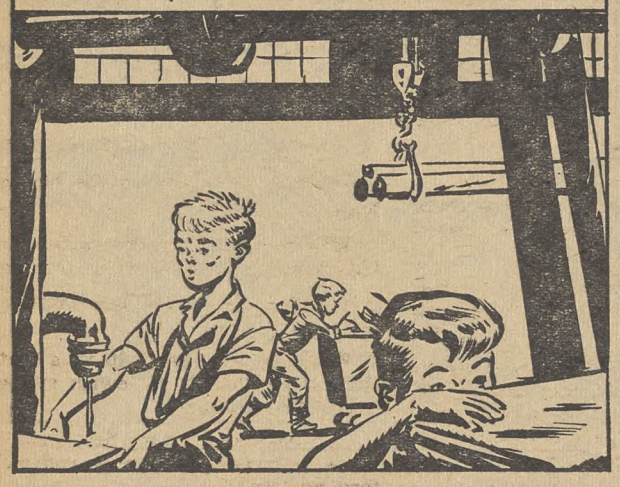
THE GOOD OLD DAYS

BACK IN 1927, WHEN EVERYONE WAS MAKING MILLIONS IN THE STOCK MARKET...

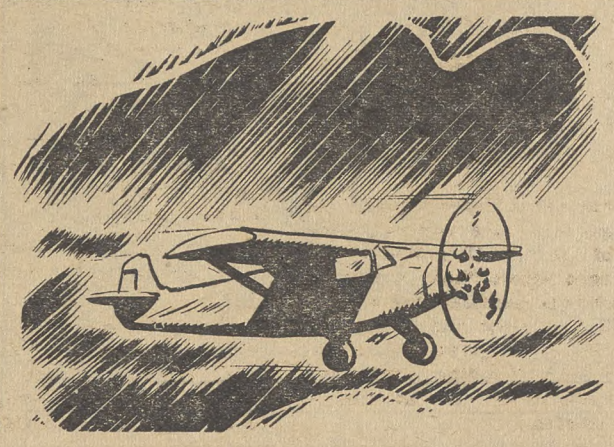
WHEN THE CHARLESTON WAS THE RAGE, AND THE LADIES DRESSED AS IF THEY HAD NO MORE CURVES THAN A SACK OF FLOUR...

WHEN THE UNDERWORLD WAS FIGHTING OVER WHO WOULD SUPPLY THE LIQUOR THAT NO ONE WAS SUPPOSED TO BE DRINKING BECAUSE WE HAD PROHIBITION...

WHEN BUSINESS WAS SO GOOD THAT EVEN CHILDREN (LUCKY KIDS!) HAD JOBS...

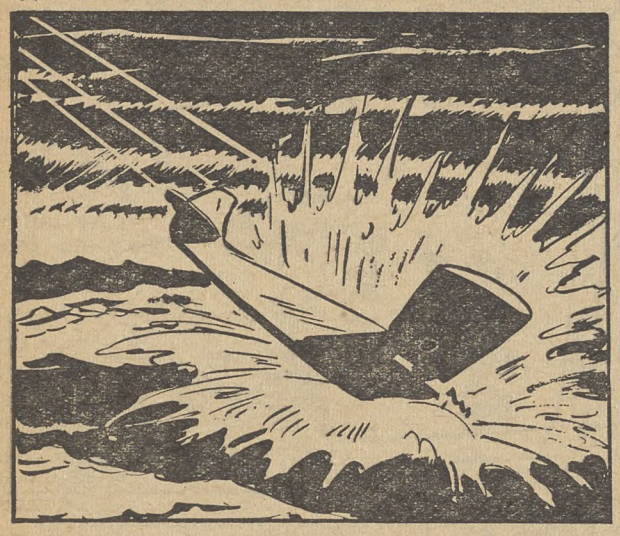


ON A CERTAIN FOGGY DAWN A HEAVILY LOADED MONOPLANE TOOK OFF FROM AN AIRPORT ON LONG ISLAND...



...ON AN UNPRECEDENTED FLIGHT...

...AND THEN DISAPPEARED WITHOUT TRACE...



FIFTEEN YEARS LATER, ANOTHER ROGERS WAS FLYING THE ATLANTIC...

AND ONE DAY IN 1952...

WELL...EVERYTHING COSTS SO MUCH MONEY THESE DAYS, FOR INSTANCE. THINGS YOU'VE GOT TO HAVE, TOO, LIKE FOOD AND CLOTHES...AND TAXES! --WAIT'LL YOU SEE HOW MUCH EVERYBODY HAS TO PAY!

WE PAID TAXES TOO, SON, 25 YEARS AGO...

MAYBE NOT AS MUCH, BUT THE GOVERNMENT DIDN'T NEED AS MUCH MONEY THEN. FROM WHAT YOU'VE TOLD ME ABOUT THE WORLD SITUATION, WE NEED A LOT NOW TO BUILD OUR DEFENSES. THERE'S ONLY TWO WAYS A GOVERNMENT CAN RAISE MONEY...

IT CAN BORROW IT OR RAISE IT BY TAXES. BORROWING IS THE WORST WAY BECAUSE IT INCREASES THE PUBLIC DEBT. FAIR TAXES ARE THE BEST WAY.

MAYBE THAT'S WHAT I MEAN... THEY'RE NOT VERY FAIR NOW.

WELL, IF THOSE FOLKS WHO CAN BEST AFFORD IT AREN'T PAYING THEIR FAIR SHARE, I'LL AGREE WITH YOU. WHAT ELSE IS WRONG?

THERE'S THE RUSSIANS, FOR ONE THING. EVERYBODY'S AFRAID OF WHAT THEY'RE GOING TO DO NEXT!

THAT DOES SOUND SERIOUS... BUT I CAN'T BELIEVE AMERICANS ARE REALLY SCARED..... LOST THEIR NERVE. WE'VE FACED WORSE DANGERS AND LICKED 'EM. NO SIR--I'LL HAVE TO SEE THAT TO BELIEVE IT!

WELL, AMERICANS HAVE LOST SOMETHING. ALMOST EVERY DAY, IT SEEMS, THEY UNCOVER ANOTHER SMALL-TIME CHISELER OR INFLUENCE-PEDDLER DOWN IN WASHINGTON... CHEATING ON TAXES OR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS!

CORRUPTION, EH?...SON, LET ME TELL YOU ABOUT SOME REALLY ***BIG-TIME*** CHISELING...

BACK IN THE TWENTIES--WHEN HARDING WAS PRESIDENT--WE HAD THE BIGGEST CORRUPTION SCANDALS IN OUR HISTORY...CABINET OFFICERS TAKING BRIBES, FOR EXAMPLE. IT TOOK YEARS TO CATCH THE GUILTY ONES...

THE CHISELERS WILL ALWAYS BE WITH US, LOOKING FOR A FAST BUCK. WHEN YOU READ ABOUT THEM BEING CAUGHT, YOU KNOW YOUR GOVERNMENT IS ALERT TO THEM. THE TIME TO WORRY IS WHEN THEY SEEM TO BE GETTING AWAY WITH IT...

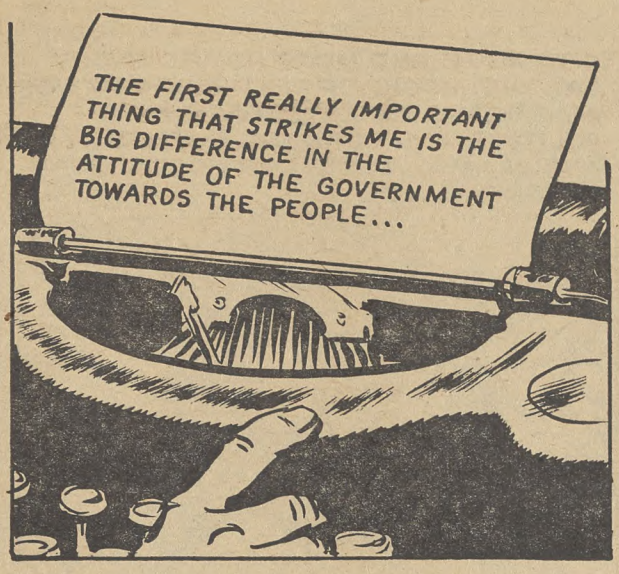
WELL, THAT'S ONE THING THAT HASN'T CHANGED, ANYWAY! SHE'S STILL THE MOST WELCOME SIGHT IN THE WORLD!

WE'LL BE LANDING SOON, DAD. WHAT DO YOU PLAN TO DO?

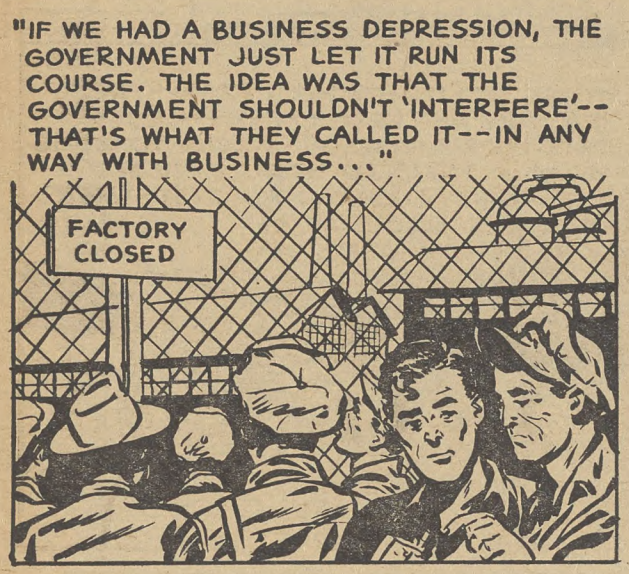
I'M GOING TO TAKE A LONG LOOK AT THIS COUNTRY OF OURS...JUST FEAST MY EYES FOR AWHILE. THEN I'LL LET YOU KNOW HOW THINGS COMPARE TO WHAT YOU CALLED THE "GOOD OLD DAYS"!

FOR THREE MONTHS, ROGERS, SENIOR, WALKED, DROVE AND RODE AROUND THE COUNTRY... ASKING QUESTIONS AND LISTENING...CATCHING UP ON 25 YEARS OF AMERICAN HISTORY...

AND THEN HE PUT DOWN FOR HIS SON THE WAYS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES TODAY WAS DIFFERENT FROM THE COUNTRY HE LAST SAW 25 YEARS AGO...


THE FIRST REALLY IMPORTANT THING THAT STRIKES ME IS THE BIG DIFFERENCE IN THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARDS THE PEOPLE...

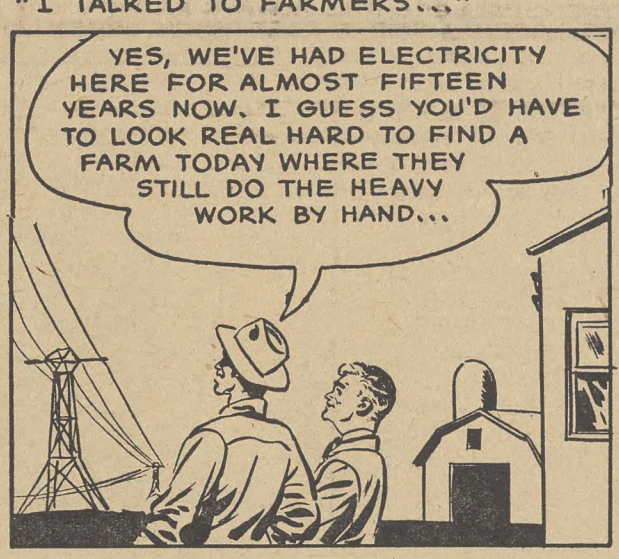
"...BACK IN MY DAY, WHEN PEOPLE WERE HUNGRY OR UNEMPLOYED, THE GOVERNMENT FELT NO RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS THEM. IT WAS LEFT TO CHARITY..."

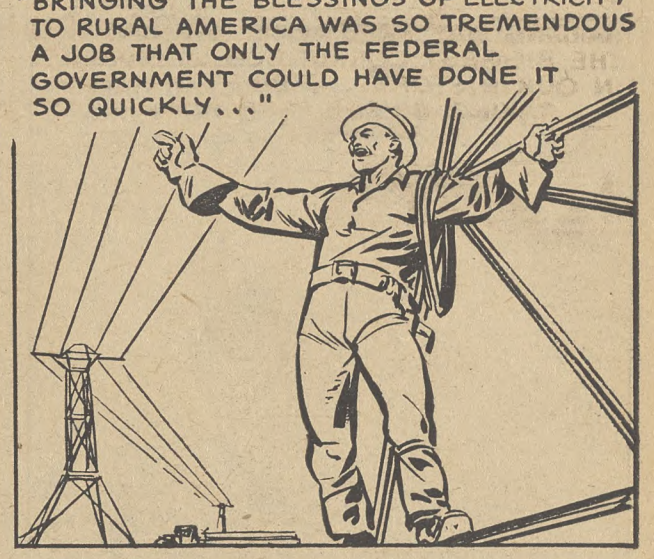

"IF WE HAD A BUSINESS DEPRESSION, THE GOVERNMENT JUST LET IT RUN ITS COURSE. THE IDEA WAS THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULDN'T 'INTERFERE'--THAT'S WHAT THEY CALLED IT--IN ANY WAY WITH BUSINESS..."
FACTORY CLOSED

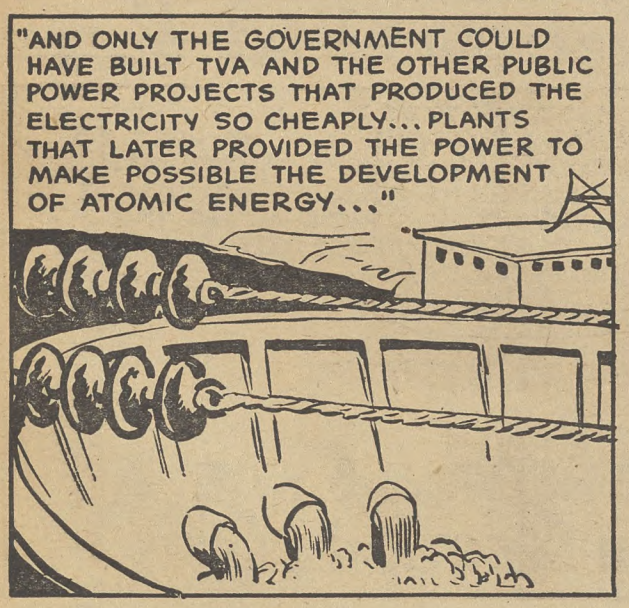
"WHAT A CHANGE TODAY! YOU HAVE DIRECT GOVERNMENT RELIEF IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR WORKING PEOPLE..."

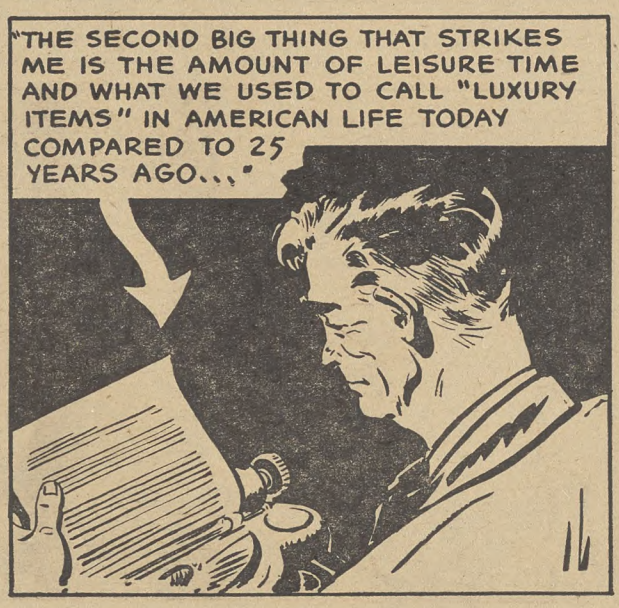
"THE GOVERNMENT EVEN HELPS PEOPLE FIND JOBS WHEN THEY NEED THEM..."
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE

"IN MY DAY, WE NEVER EVEN HEARD OF SOCIAL SECURITY FOR THE OLD FOLKS... OR MINIMUM WAGES AND MAXIMUM HOURS OF WORK... AND MANY OTHER ADVANTAGES YOU TAKE FOR GRANTED TODAY..."


"I TALKED TO FARMERS..."
YES, WE'VE HAD ELECTRICITY HERE FOR ALMOST FIFTEEN YEARS NOW. I GUESS YOU'D HAVE TO LOOK REAL HARD TO FIND A FARM TODAY WHERE THEY STILL DO THE HEAVY WORK BY HAND...


"BRINGING THE BLESSINGS OF ELECTRICITY TO RURAL AMERICA WAS SO TREMENDOUS A JOB THAT ONLY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COULD HAVE DONE IT SO QUICKLY..."

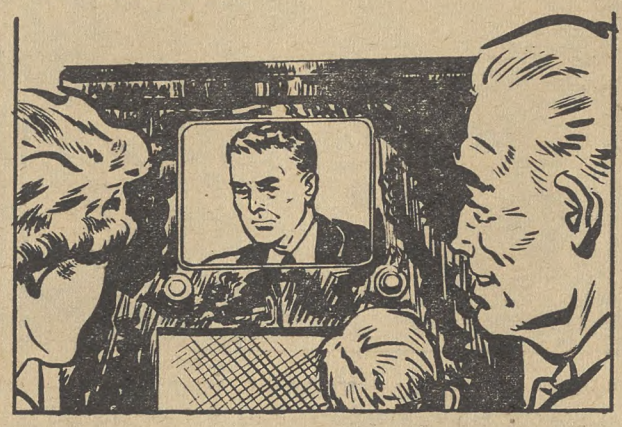

"AND ONLY THE GOVERNMENT COULD HAVE BUILT TVA AND THE OTHER PUBLIC POWER PROJECTS THAT PRODUCED THE ELECTRICITY SO CHEAPLY... PLANTS THAT LATER PROVIDED THE POWER TO MAKE POSSIBLE THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY..."


"THE SECOND BIG THING THAT STRIKES ME IS THE AMOUNT OF LEISURE TIME AND WHAT WE USED TO CALL "LUXURY ITEMS" IN AMERICAN LIFE TODAY COMPARED TO 25 YEARS AGO..."

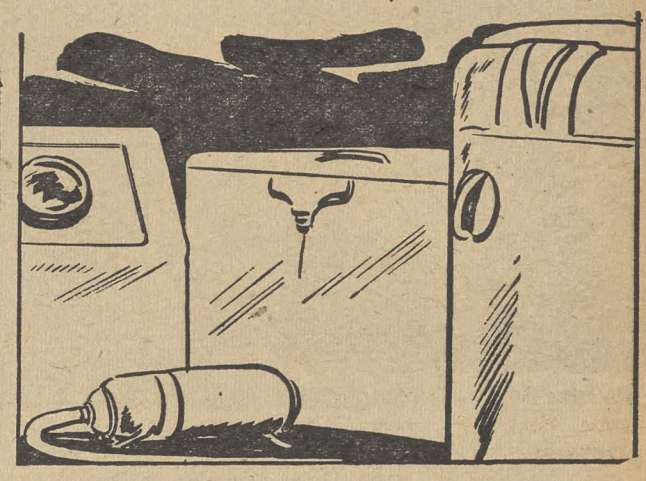
"TODAY THERE'S HARDLY A FAMILY THAT DOESN'T OWN OR HAVE ACCESS TO A CAR... TO TRAVEL, OR JUST TO GO PLACES FOR FUN AND RELAXATION..."

"TODAY THERE'S HARDLY A HOME THAT DOESN'T HAVE AT LEAST ONE RADIO WHICH OFFERS A WIDE RANGE OF FINE ENTERTAINMENT CONTINUOUSLY... FREE FOR THE FLIP OF A SWITCH..."

"INTO MORE AND MORE HOMES EVERY DAY, THE MAGIC OF TELEVISION BRINGS AMERICANS FACE-TO-FACE WITH POLITICS AND CURRENT EVENTS... AND DRAMA, MUSIC AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS..."



"THESE AND OTHER ITEMS LIKE WASHING MACHINES AND HOME FREEZERS--HAVE RAISED LIVING STANDARDS AND LIGHTENED HOUSEHOLD BURDENS FOR MILLIONS..."



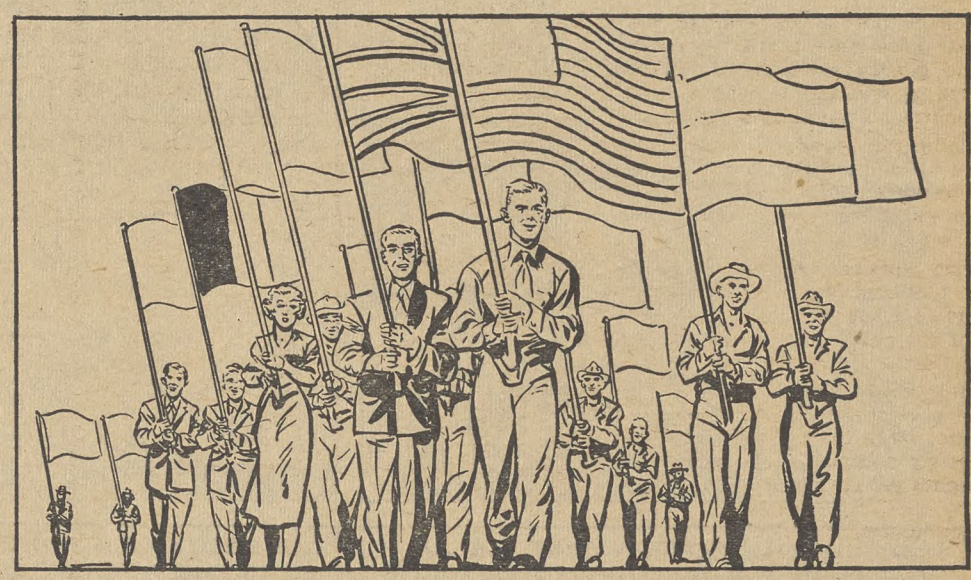
"TWO THINGS HAVE MADE POSSIBLE THIS MIRACLE OF MASS PRODUCTION WHICH BRINGS THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE WITHIN REACH OF ALL. FIRST IS THE VIGOR OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY..."

"AND SECOND IS THE GREAT GROWTH, IN THE PAST 20 YEARS, OF FREE TRADE UNIONS---A GROWTH WISELY ENCOURAGED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO INSURE THE WELFARE OF WORKING PEOPLE THROUGH FAIR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING..."

"THESE TWO MIGHTY PARTNERS--- FREE INDUSTRY AND FREE LABOR --- OUT-PRODUCED THE WHOLE WORLD TO BRING VICTORY IN WORLD WAR II, AND STAND TODAY AS A BULWARK AGAINST FUTURE AGGRESSION..."

"IN ADDITION TO THESE MATERIAL GAINS, THE U.S. TODAY COMMANDS THE MORAL LEADERSHIP OF THE WHOLE FREE WORLD..."

"BECAUSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY, INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES ARE BEING SETTLED. WITH OUR CONTINUED SUPPORT, THE U.N. IS THE BEST HOPE OF KEEPING THE PEACE..."



NO, SON, NO AMERICAN WANTS TO TURN BACK THE CLOCK TO THE SO-CALLED "GOOD OLD DAYS." WE DON'T EVEN WANT TO STAND STILL. WE'VE GOT TO GO FORWARD...

AND THE BEST WAY TO DO THAT IS TO CONTINUE WHAT AMERICANS HAVE DONE FOR THE PAST 20 YEARS--ELECT AS OUR LEADERS THOSE MEN WHO WILL CONTINUE THE POLICIES WHICH HAVE ALREADY BROUGHT US SO FAR ALONG THE WAY TO PEACE, PROSPERITY AND SECURITY!

"REGISTER AND VOTE ON ELECTION DAY"

Published by the C.I.O. Political Action Committee, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

vil Rights Battle

vil rights into South. Miami crowd duck issue, because it was "politi-ratic platform.

st Be Cracked hts' For All

The right to freedom of conscience and pression.

The right to freedom of opportunity.

The states can do much to protect the hts and the human dignities of citizens abolishing local discrimination in hotels, taurants, theaters and transportation.

The states can take the lead in abolish- the fraud of "separate but equal" ool systems based on the segregation the Negro.

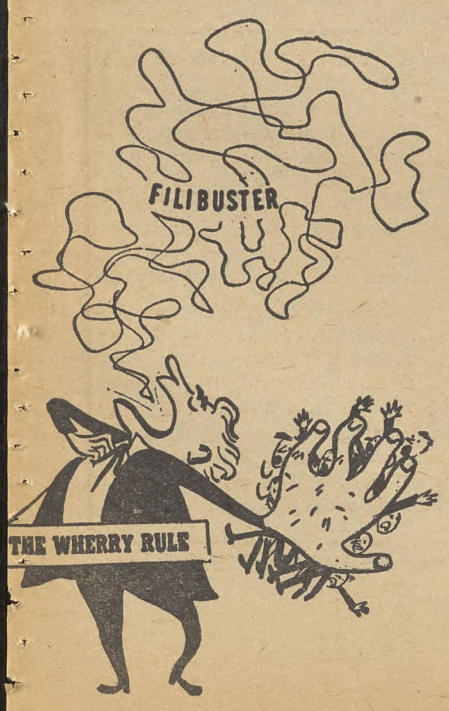
But in the field of employment discrim-tion, where interstate commerce is in-ved and there the conscience of the ole nation is touched, federal action is ential.

The nation cannot be expected to wait the next three generations before the olute and guaranteed right of the mi-ity groups to vote and to participate in other political activities is secured.

The fundamental necessity in approach- the field of civil rights today is to kill Senate filibuster—to destroy the power the minority of Senators to thwart the of the majority by a talkathon.

The Wherry Rule can be changed, as the mocratic platform promises, if a deter-ed effort is made to change it at the inning of the next Congress that meets January, 1953.

Reasonable debate" is desirable for the ate. But a rule allowing a minority to strate the majority, to "talk" bills to th, to let sly politicians pretend to sup-t civil rights yet still tolerate filibusters t destroy civil rights—this is neither irable nor honorable.



Adlai Doesn't Dodge In South

GOV. STEVENSON continued to shatter political ground rules last week as he went into the Deep South to repeat his pledge for full civil rights legislation.

To the cheers of a New Orleans crowd at an unsegregated meeting, Stevenson said:

"As you know, I stand on the Democratic party platform with respect to minority rights. I have only one observation to make on this subject; one that must sadden you as it saddens me. It is that, after 2,000 years of Christianity, we need discuss it at all."

In Nashville, Tenn., he repeated his campaign theme—"we must talk sense to the American people."

"In the South," he said, "this means talking frankly and to the point on the issue of minority rights."

Lashing out at his opponent, who has campaigned in the South without mentioning civil rights in plain words, Stevenson said:

"When you gaze upon the five stars of Eisenhower, you must listen to the voice of Robert A. Taft."

Stevenson's repeated reference to the Democratic party's civil rights plank, sharpened the contrast between it and the GOP plank on that subject.

The Democratic platform promises federal action, under the Constitution, to achieve full civil rights. After pledging continued support of non-segregation in the armed forces and greater activity by the Dept. of Justice, the platform says:

"At the same time we favor federal legislation effectively to secure these rights for everyone:

"1. The right to equal opportunity toward employment.

"2. The right to security of persons.

"3. The right to full and equal participation in the nation's political life, free from arbitrary restraints. We also favor legislation to perfect existing federal civil rights statutes and to strengthen the administrative machinery for the protection of civil rights."

On the other hand, the Republican platform specifically proclaims the doctrine of States' Rights.

Experts in the field of civil rights unanimously agree no civil rights measures will pass the Congress, until the filibuster is outlawed.

The Democratic platform is specific on this point. It says: "In order that the will of the American people may be expressed upon all legislative proposals we urge that action be taken at the beginning of the 83rd Congress to improve congressional procedures so that majority rule prevails."

The Republican platform says nothing about outlawing the filibuster.

Thus, say the experts, their other promises on civil rights mean absolutely nothing.

Jersey CIO Gets Auto Bias Curb

Prodded by the New Jersey CIO Civil Rights Committee, State authorities have agreed to crack down on firms selling auto insurance at higher rates to Negro drivers than to whites.

Some firms have been charging Negroes 20 to 40% more for insurance, according to Arthur Chapin, committee director. The State Banking and Insurance Commissioner has agreed to order auto insurance companies to strike out questions on "color" from insurance application and accident report forms, Chapin reported.

Stevenson Says—

'We Can Make America The Land We Want For All Of Us'

A forecast of an America as "the land we want it to be for each of us" was made by Governor Stevenson in his recent St. Louis address giving a comprehensive summary of his campaign proposals. Here is the text in large part:

I WOULD SPEAK to you tonight about our opportunities. I would speak to you of America's new frontier.

Before exploring this frontier, however, before suggesting what lies ahead in the next 25 years, let us for a moment glance backward 25 years. America in 1927 was living in a fool's paradise. It ended rudely. America came to a stop in 1930.

The whole mighty engine flew apart. Numerous thoughtful men actually questioned whether the system of American capitalism could survive.

Well, it is one of history's odd ironies that today the Republicans are accusing us Democrats of being enemies of free capitalistic enterprise—when the plain truth is that it was the Democratic Party that saved the American capitalistic system under the leadership of Franklin Roosevelt.

Today, America is more prosperous than any other nation in history. Of course, the Old Guard orators are going around the country these days broadcasting gloomy warnings that our prosperity is a fake, that it is based on war, that a depression will come with peace. This is nonsense.

The truth is that our tremendous defense effort is holding us back, gobbling up the goods our people need at home; and when we have at last won through to peace, we shall be able to work at a hundred and one tasks that need doing.

Today not everyone in this country is sharing fairly in our national prosperity. School teachers, pensioners, old people living on savings, widows living on the proceeds of life insurance—these people often cannot make ends meet today because prices have outrun their incomes.

We must stop the price rise—and we know how to do it if only the Old Guard of the Republican Party in Congress will give us a chance.

Others among us are in a still more serious plight. How can we talk about prosperity to the sick who cannot afford proper medical care, to the mentally ill for whom there is no room in our overcrowded institutions?

How can we talk about prosperity to the hundreds of thousands who can find no decent place to live at prices they can afford? And how can we talk prosperity to a sharecropper living on worn-out land, or to city dwellers packed six to a room in an unlit tenement with a garbage-strewn alley for their children's playground?

To these people, national prosperity is a mockery—to the 11 million families in this Nation with incomes of less than $2000 a year.

Do these facts shock you? They shock me. What can we do to improve this situation? There will always be the foolish and improvident. But we are concerned here with much more than that. And what is the proper role of Government?

It seems to me that the answer is this: Government has three duties.

First, Government is an umpire, denying special privilege, insuring equal rights, restraining monopoly and greed and bigotry, making sure that the game is played according to the rules. On this point, the Republicans agree—so long as they write the rules.

Second, Government has the duty of creating an economic climate in which creative men can take risks and reap rewards, so that our economic life will have a continuous flow of fresh ideas and fresh leadership; and, of course, it means the building of solid defenses against the greatest threat to that flow—depression.

—Seaman for LPA
"Into The Wild Blue Yonder"

Third, Government has the duty of helping the people develop their country. By this I mean that there are many undertakings of advantage to the people at large which only the Government can finance.

We can make America the land for all of us which we want it to be for each of us.

Let me remind you of these Democratic policies:

1. To repeal and replace the Taft-Hartley law with a new law which promotes the private settlement of disputes, and to work in other ways for an orderly and fair balancing of the interests between labor and management.

2. Price supports for agriculture at 90 per cent of parity: continuing search for practicable methods of supporting the prices of perishables; continuation and improvement of such other programs as rural electrification and soil conservation.

3. To widen the coverage and exercise the benefits available under our social security system and to honor our obligations to the veteran.

4. To continue our efforts through private, local, State, and Federal action to eradicate discrimination based on race, religion, or national origin.

5. To move ahead on our well-established housing programs.

6. To meet our most pressing educational needs.

7. To combat relentlessly the inflation which strikes so heavily at family budgets.

8. To review our tax policy with an eye to the effect of taxes on incentives to produce and invest, on the ability to consume the full output of the economy, and on the need for a balanced budget.

9. To encourage small business and enforced our anti-monopoly laws.

10. To continue the progressive development and sound conservation of the Nation's land and water resources.

That is our program. We take our stand upon the fundamental principle that the role of Government is, to sum up, just this: to remove the roadblocks put in the way of the people by nature and by greedy men; to release the energies of the people, so that free men may work the miracles of the future as they have worked the miracles of the past.

Jersey CIO Works To Turn Out Big Vote

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

GETTING union members out to register and then to vote in national elections is one of the hardest jobs the labor movement has to tackle.

For, along with the rest of eligible Americans, unionists up to now have failed to vote in anything like the high percentages they do in other democracies.

In past elections, a union did pretty well if even half its members took the trouble to make themselves eligible to vote by registering. Many had a much lower percentage — and not all those who registered voted.

In the coming election, however, there is good reason to expect a record vote will be forthcoming, thanks to the intensive efforts of unions and other groups to get American citizens out to the polls.

All over the country, the CIO's state, county and local Political Action Committees are busy with plans for the Nov. 4 election—holding meetings and rallies, rounding up speakers, mailing out literature, publicizing candidates' records, in a joint drive to induce more union members to take their right to vote seriously.

ONE OF the East's most intensive campaigns is being conducted by the New Jersey PAC among the more than 200,000 CIO members of some 400 locals affiliated to various international unions in this small but heavily industrialized state.

New Jersey PAC is working hard in support of Gov. Stevenson and Sen. Sparkman, the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, and has unanimously endorsed Archibald Alexander, liberal Democrat, for U. S. Senator. Alexander, former undersecretary of the Army, is opposing Sen. Smith (R.).

A CIO-endorsed bipartisan ticket of seven Democratic and two Republican candidates from nine of the state's 14 Congressional districts includes incumbent Democratic Reps. Howell (4th Dist.), Rodino (10th), Addonizio (11th), Zieminski (13th), Hart (14th), Republican incumbents Case (6th) and Canfield (8th); and two first-time Democratic candidates. Alfred R. Pierce (1st) and Martin Fox (12th).

To mobilize its political forces more effectively in behalf of candidates pledged to support legislative measures in the interests of labor and American citizens as a whole, the New Jersey PAC has worked out a new system to tackle at the roots the problem of bringing out a big union vote.

(Newark News Photo)

"VERY GOOD, ADLAI," shouted James Coates (right foreground with cigar) of CIO Auto Workers Local 669 as Gov. Stevenson made a point at Neptune, N. J., Democratic rally. Stevenson laughed and said "I'd like to take you back to Illinois with me." CIO unionists were out in force at rally, which gave a push to state campaign.

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER
Has strong CIO backing in New Jersey senatorial contest.

The experiment has created much interest among political observers and its results will be studied closely. Carl Holderman, hard-working president of the New Jersey CIO Council and State PAC director, is enthusiastic about the new system and is sure that its effectiveness will be clearly demonstrated when the votes are counted in November.

He is convinced that some of the credit for the all-time high record of registration can be given to the intensive work done by the State PAC under its new system, particularly in industrial areas where there is a heavy concentration of CIO membership. Holderman also praised the activity of other state-wide organizations which joined the State CIO in pressing the nonpartisan registration drive.

A SURVEY showed a record registration in the state of some 2,700,000. That was nearly 320,000 over the previous all-time high of 2,380,295 persons registered for the 1948 presidential election, Holderman said. A lot of this increase came in districts where many CIO members live. In Essex county alone (Newark) more than 33,700 new registrations were recorded. Bergen county was up 83,300.

In explaining the Jersey PAC's system for mobilizing to the utmost labor's political effectiveness, Holderman said that elections aren't won in the long run by political rallies and speakers alone. They help, of course, particularly in building up the morale of your own people, he said, for it's largely those who are already sold on the candidate or political party holding the rally who come to these affairs.

But what it really takes to get people out, first to register and later to vote, Holderman believes, "is a well-coordinated over-all plan," plus a lot of steady, hard work, speeded up by such machines and gadgets as have been devised to lighten the work of big mailings.

And that's what the New Jersey PAC has developed. Its new system is based on the belief that individuals respond more readily to a personalized appeal, and that they should be contacted frequently to keep them constantly aware of important issues on the political scene and how these affect their personal welfare. Jersey CIO leaders believe their system puts PAC work on a practical, instead of a haphazard, basis.

Remember?

Back in 1932, the last year of Republican rule, 13 million Americans were totally without work. Today, with 62 million Americans working, we have practically full employment.

To show how the system works, Joel Jacobson, executive secretary of the Essex-West Hudson CIO and PAC director of the Newark area, recently took a group of visitors on tour of State CIO headquarters at 722 High St., Newark, where PAC activities were in high gear.

Key machine in the plan is the sorter, a long narrow black contraption with a series of small trays fastened underneath it. A sorter looks something like those strange musical instruments vaudeville actors sometimes play on. If you remember that narrow card punched with small holes that came with your last income tax blank, you'll get a rough notion of how the sorter works.

An individual card for each CIO member is punched with a series of holes which give in code vital information about him useful in political activity. (The holes are punched in the cards by the Remington-Rand Co. from which the machine is rented.) In addition to his name and address, the punched card indicates the city, ward and precinct in which the CIO member lives; the local and international union he belongs to and tells whether or not he is registered.

ANY number of breakdowns either by international or local union or by community, ward and district can be made in a few minutes on the sorting machine.

Main advantages of the use of the sorter in PAC work are the coordination and flexibility it makes possible in a campaign, Jacobson explained. He illustrated this by taking as one example, the case of a big local found to have a high percentage of nonregistered citizens.

By a simple adjustment of the sorting machine, the cards of members of this particular local can be selected from the names of all CIO members in the state, at the rate of 600 a minute, and a special personalized appeal to register can then be sent to them.

Or suppose, Jacobson said, that CIO-PAC is concentrating heavily upon a particular ward and district in a community and wishes to inform all CIO members of an issue which is of vital importance. Again it is a simple matter for the sorting machine to provide the PAC director with the names and addresses of every CIO member in that particular area.

New Jersey PAC hopes ultimately to get the names of all the more than 200,000 CIO members affiliated to some 400 locals in the state recorded on punch cards and is rapidly reaching that goal. It is a tremendous job to get in touch with this number of people, but through the punch card sorter and auxiliary machines, the task is lightened considerably.

THE system will really get its big test as Nov. 4 approaches. A few days before the election, Jacobson said, the entire registered CIO membership will be sorted into wards and districts. Names and addresses will then be transferred to individual index cards, and sets of these cards assembled by wards and districts will be distributed to district PAC workers.

With the name of every registered CIO member in the district at hand, the final job will be to get the CIO worker as well as other eligible voters in his family out to the polls. The record increase in registration in New Jersey this year indicates a record vote on Election Day, and CIO leaders in the state believe that a big vote will mean victory for the candidates backed by labor and other liberal groups.

Harry Kranz, the New Jersey Council's legislative director, stated that more than 80% of the 3,354,598 adults in the state will be eligible to vote in the Nov. 4 election. That compares with only 71.5% eligible to vote in the April primaries and 70.5% eligible to vote last November.

Urging an all-out effort by every civic organization to bring out a record vote in the coming election, Kranz said, "our target should be that every one of the 2,700,000 registered citizens in New Jersey casts a ballot come Nov. 4."

NEW COUNCIL CHIEFS.—Charles Schultz (right), of the Steelworkers and Ross Baum of the Auto Workers talk over state political action drive after their election as president and secretary, respectively, of the Wisconsin CIO Council at recent convention in Oskosh. Both had served as local union presidents.

OIL WORKERS in Hammond, Ind., helped in registration drive that set new record in highly-industrialized Lake County, near Chicago. With OWIU Local 210 Sec. A. D. Herring (first from right), the oil workers joined in recent "register and vote" parade.

PAC Workers On Job In Mountain States

CIO HAS only a few thousand members in the Rocky Mountain states—but in that sparsely-populated area a few thousand men can be of considerable influence.

And in the wide open spaces of the Rocky Mountain West, CIO members are doing their part this year in the campaign to send good men to Washington.

Though few in number, these members realize that their states each send two senators to Washington—just as many as are sent by the heavily-populated Eastern states. They realize that the election of good men from the Mountain States mean good votes for all the nation.

When you think of politics in the Mountain States, bear in mind that most of these states usually have a close balance between Democrats and Republicans and races are always nip-in-tuck. With that in mind, take a look at this year's politics in the Rocky Mountain area:

UTAH—In Utah, CIO members are working hard for the election of Rep. Granger (D.), who has an almost perfect voting record, to the seat now held by Sen. Watkins (R.), who according to The CIO News Voting Record has voted 100% wrong. The fight is a tough one.

CIO members also are striving to reelect Mrs. Reva Beck Bosone (D.), who is being subjected to a typical Utah Republican smear attack.

In the Utah governor's race, labor supports Mayor Slade of Salt Lake City against the incumbent Gov. Bracken Lee. Slade appears to have the edge.

WYOMING — Sen. O'Mahoney (D.), who has for many years been a good friend of working people, is opposed for reelection this year by Gov. Frank A. Barrett (R.). Barrett has never been particularly friendly to labor, so all unions are working for O'Mahoney. This is a tough race.

There's a good chance of replacing unfriendly Rep. Harrison (R.) this year with Dave Rose (D.), present mayor of Casper. Casper is an oil town, and the CIO Oil Workers members there can tell of many occasions in which Rose has proven true friendship. (Wyoming only has one congressman.)

MONTANA — CIO members are supporting Rep. Mansfield (D.) in his race to unseat Sen. Ecton (R.), who has a bad record from labor's viewpoint. Mansfield is a go-getter who has dared fight the Anaconda Copper machine which has for so long dominated Montana. There's a good chance that Supreme Court Justice Metcalf, with labor support, will get Mansfield's congressional post.

COLORADO — CIO members in Colorado are placing primary emphasis this year on the presidential race, since congressional races are not very hot, with one exception.

In the third district, the big Steelworker membership and other CIO groups are supporting John Marsalis (D.), former friendly congressman, in his effort to regain his post from Rep. Chenoweth (R.), who has voted 100% wrong according to CIO standards. The race is close. Two incumbent congressmen, Rodgers (D.), with a fairly good record, and Aspinall (D.) with an excellent record, appear to be safe bets for reelection. Both are getting CIO support.

NEW MEXICO — Labor supports Sen. Chavez (D.) for reelection. He is opposed by Gen. Pat Hurley (R.), and it looks close. CWA is the only CIO union in New Mexico with significant membership.

IDAHO — Interest in Idaho centers on the race of Gracie Post (D.) for Congress, opposing incumbent Rep. Wood (R.), whose voting record is all wrong.

Getting the voters registered and getting the vote out on election day are the major goals of CIO people in the Mountain States. They are working with very little money — since their small locals and city and state councils have very limited resources. They are working against mighty big money stacked up on the reactionary side.

CIOers Working Hard—

Texans Love Politics And Fight's Hot And Heavy

By RAY DAVIDSON
Special Correspondent

CIO MEMBERS in Texas have been working patiently for a good many years on this problem of politics—and they calculate it'll take a good many more years of hard work before Texas can be safely counted in the liberal column.

But progress is being made.

Progress is being made, for example, in the tough fight to recover the Democratic party from its Dixiecrat captors. A little progress is being made toward electing better men to office.

One sample of this progress may be found in the fact that a CIO member has won the Democratic nomination for Congress and is considered almost certainly in.

JACK B. Brooks, CIO Newspaper Guild member from Beaumont, Tex., won the Democratic nomination for Congress in Martin Dies' old district. He is the only Democratic congressional nominee facing Republican opposition this year, but it is considered unlikely that Brooks can lose.

Brooks' district includes Texas' fabulous Jefferson County, a rich oil refining area, and a string of "piney woods" farming counties. In Jefferson County, refining of oil is the major business and nearly every refinery employe carries a CIO Oil Workers card. It was the Oil Workers who put Brooks in. Brooks previously served two terms in the Texas Legislature.

THIS congressman replaces J. M. Combs, who had a moderately good voting record and is voluntarily retiring. Combs was elected a few years back when these same Oil Workers persuaded Martin Dies that it would be best that he retire.

The OWIU also takes credit for another congressional victory in the Democratic primaries. Rep. Thompson, a man with a passable record from labor's standpoint, was opposed in the primaries by Sheriff Buckshot Lane of Wharton County. Lane received his financial backing from the fabulously wealthy and fantastically reactionary H. R. Cullen of Houston. Thompson barely squeezed through the first primary and went into the runoff primary with only a prayer of victory.

The Oil Workers went to Thompson's rescue, delivered an 18-1 vote in his favor in heavily populated precincts in Texas City, plus some votes in other areas. Thompson can thank CIO for the fact that he is going back to Washington. Maybe he will remember this in future votes.

CIO members helped save Rep. Patman's seat in Congress. An avowed Dixiecrat had tried to beat this veteran legislator.

Elsewhere, there was little change in the nature of the Texas congressional delegation. As a whole, the delegation remains rather bad, from labor's standpoint.

CIO members in Texas are much more concerned with another phase of the fight for good government—the fight to liberate the Democratic party from its Dixiecrat captors. It is tough to accomplish this job. It means getting people to attend precinct party conventions, get elected to county conventions and then to state conventions.

How interested are the CIO members in precinct party conventions? Well, they're interested by the thousands. They turn out in scores at each precinct convention. Of course the Dixiecrats do likewise, with the result that in Texas there are probably more people attending party conventions than anywhere else in the nation. Ten thousand people participated in precinct conventions in Dallas county recently, for example.

THUS far, the Dixiecrats retain control of the Democratic party in Texas. But this game of attending precinct conventions and fighting the Dixiecrats gets to be a sport as well as a crusade. More and more CIO members turn out each year. It's a safe bet that not many more years will pass until the Dixiecrats are driven out of the party.

In the presidential election coming up, CIO members in Texas are nervous. They breathed a bit easier when the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket got on the ballot. Then when a phony "Texas Democratic" party tried to put Eisenhower on the ticket under that name, liberals got a court injunction against it.

Meanwhile, CIO members are quietly mobilizing the votes they have to be sure that CIO-endorsed Stevenson gets at least the votes of CIO members and their families.

Tremendous progress has been made in recent years in political action by CIO members in Texas. Harmonious PAC committees work in every area where there is substantial membership. Intensive work has been done in studying the issues, getting poll taxes paid, and encouraging participation in party conventions.

Politics are always hot in Texas. Texans love politics like Brooklynites love baseball. Liberal and reactionary forces both put a lot of effort into the battle. Whoever wins in Texas, you can know for doggone sure they worked for the win.

Tweedledum, Tweedledee Get Togther

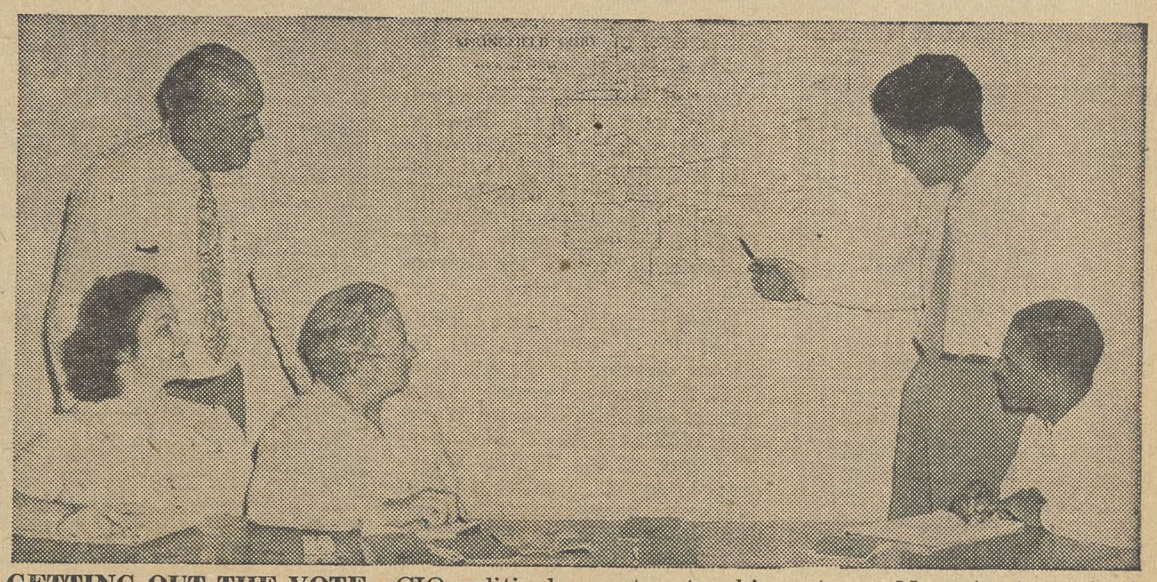
PECULIAR twists in Texas political life are not a novelty, but the New Newspaper Service, has just exposed the newest and worst twist.

The agency, which serves dailies published by the AFL Typographical Union, reports big business groups backing Eisenhower have formed a political holding company through which they control both parties from one law office.

Separated by only 15 feet are the state chairmen of the Republican and Democratic parties, both backing Eisenhower. The chairmen are law partners in the firm of Lane & Savage in Dallas.

The senior partner is the Republican boss, the junior partner the Democratic boss. Both represent oil, manufacturing and banking interests, all plugging for Eisenhower.

Both lawyers are campaigning for the general though they ostensibly represent opposing political parties.



GETTING OUT THE VOTE—CIO political action workers in Springfield, O., like in many U. S. cities, are breaking down registration lists for calls by blockworkers to get out a big vote on Nov. 4. At right is Ray Ross, CIO Auto Workers Region 2A director, outlining tasks to a group of UAW PAC workers.

IUE Ups Per Capita To Aid Organizing

THE WINDUP of the CIO Electrical Workers fourth convention saw Pres. James B. Carey and Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett re-elected by acclamation and approval, in modified form, of an increased per capita to the international union.

Carey is also CIO secretary-treasurer. Hartnett is a member of Local 113 at the Philadelphia Exide Battery plant. They were returned to their second two-year terms.

The hotly-debated per capita issue, which dominated sessions of the Pittsburgh convention, was settled by a 2 to 1 roll call vote which increased international per capita by 15c, from 75c to 90c monthly. A proposal for an increase to $1 had been turned down by a close vote earlier in the convention.

Increased cost of operation and long-range organization and bargaining drives were cited as reasons for the increase. A spokesman for the opposition said he and his colleagues would back the plan as adopted.

The last day of the convention brought one of the longest floor demonstrations, as IUE delegates voted 100% endorsement of the Stevenson-Sparkman Fair Deal ticket.

In comment, Carey warned that American Communists, working through the self-styled Progressive Party, were seeking to defeat Stevenson by trying to throw a few closely-contested states to the GOP.

In 1948, he recalled, the Progressive vote was just enough to give the GOP the electoral votes of such states as New York, Michigan and Maryland.

"We cannot afford," Carey warned, "for one second to take it for granted that the Progressive Party and its Communist masters cannot once again throw such states into the Republican camp."

Citing Henry Wallace's admission of CP-control of the third party, Carey declared that "anyone who votes for the Progressive Party is voting with his eyes wide open knowing that his ballot is being cast for a Communist organization and a Communist purpose."

COMMON PROBLEMS of American and German unionists were discussed by CIO officials in Washington with two representatives of DGB, German trade union federation. In session (front row, from left), Heinrich Deist, a union member on Bochum steel company management board; Michael Ross, CIO Intl. Affairs Dept. director; Erich Potthoff, DGB research director; (back row), Meyer Bernstein, USA-CIO staff; John Brophy, and Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO Education and Research Dept.

Dixiecrats Condemned—

'Race-Baiting' Flayed By Georgia CIO Meet

"RACE-BAITING is anti-Christian, anti-American, and contrary to the best traditions of our state," delegates to the Georgia CIO Council's 13th annual convention declared.

Their ire had been aroused by scurrilous racial literature, being circulated in Georgia under the signature of Gov. Herman Talmadge, a Dixiecrat who has refused to work for the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket and who introduced Gen. Eisenhower in Atlanta.

The delegates, demanding a "clean deal" in Georgia politics, called this type of literature "the last desperate scheme of politicians anxious to keep the public ignorant of their real backers by laying down a smoke screen of confusion. It is the last resort of politicians without convictions and with no real issues."

David J. McDonald, CIO Steelworkers secretary-treasurer, lashed at Gen. Eisenhower, Republican presidential nominee, at a banquet attended by over 500 delegates and friends. "The General," McDonald said, "is unacquainted with the facts of domestic politics. Either by design or ignorance, he has sold out to Taft and the Old Guard."

The delegates endorsed unreservedly the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket, and urged Talmadge and his cohorts to get off the fence. "The Republican party," said the resolution, "offers little to the southern worker at this time. It is the party of dissident Democrats and outright Dixiecrats . . . It is the party of big business and special privilege."

The delegates also opposed a Talmadge-conceived plan for altering the state's constitution to put control of all election in the hands of the governor.

Council Pres. W. H. Crawford, Steelworkers regional director, said the proposal "would write the iniquitous county unit system into the state constitution." Defeating it in the election, he said, was second only in importance to victory for Stevenson.

Other convention speakers were: R. J. Thomas, CIO assistant director of organization; G. R. Hathaway, secretary-treasurer of the Packinghouse Workers; William Pollock, secretary-treasurer of the Textile Workers; Leonard Woodcock, Auto Workers regional director; and Dir. John V. Riffe of the CIO Organizing Committee in the South.

Crawford was reelected council president and David S. Burgess was reappointed executive secretary.

W. H. CRAWFORD (left), reelected president of Georgia CIO Council, greets Secy.-Treas. William Pollock, Textile Workers.

CIO Joins In Free World Celebration Of UN Day, Festival Of Brotherhood

By MILTON PLUMB

NEXT FRIDAY, Oct. 24, the people of the free world will unite in a festival of brotherhood.

The occasion celebrated in at least 20 countries will be United Nations Day, the seventh anniversary of the entry into force of the UN Charter. It is the first truly world-wide celebration held by people of all nations, races and creeds.

In this country, under the sponsorship of the National Citizens Committee for UN Day, this year's observance calls for participation by community groups, school groups, labor groups, including CIO, and farm groups in a nationwide program of "Parties-with-a-purpose." Highlighting each party will be the sending of special UN Day gift packages and greetings to people in other countries.

Last year more than 4400 communities participated in some form of activity marking this day and reaffirming the purposes of peace and international goodwill for which the UN was founded. The goal this year is to send 100,000 practical gifts and over a million greeting cards overseas.

In this way, the people of the United States are giving their answer to attacks upon the UN in recent months by such reactionaries in Congress as Sen. Bricker (R. O.) and other isolationists, as well as by irresponsible and misguided "patriotic" groups.

Although some Legionnaires have been in the forefront of recent attacks on the UN and its agencies, the American Legion itself is one of the more than 100 organizations which are sponsors of the National Citizens Committee for UN Day. Oddly enough, so are the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, both of which have opposed adequate appropriations to carry out UN goals.

The participation of these groups is an indication of the strength and vitality of the UN ideal—the belief that there is an underlying moral unity of mankind that can bind nations together in a common effort for peace, freedom and universal human welfare. This concept has been the basis of all CIO activities in the field of international affairs.

Labor's solid support of the UN Day program is indicated by the fact that, besides the CIO, the committee's sponsoring groups include the AFL, the International Association of Machinists, American Federation of Teachers and the Railway Labor Executives Association, spokesman for the Railroad Brotherhoods. CIO Pres. Philip Murray is a member of the committee's executive board.

"Every CIO State, City and County Industrial Union Council should urge participation in this community activity," CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood wrote to each council head.

His Platform Is Peace

Aircraft Pay Goals Set By UAW Meet

A COMPLETE economic collective bargaining program for aircraft workers was adopted by 200 delegates to the UAW-CIO fourth annual National Aircraft Conference in Chicago recently.

The delegates represented 200,000 aircraft workers from all over the United States and Canada.

The program is aimed primarily at the wage differential suffered by aircraft workers in comparison to auto workers doing aircraft work and the insecurity of employment resulting from the "boom-or-bust" nature of the industry.

John W. Livingston, UAW vice-president and director of the Aircraft Dept., said the conference received a full report of the award of the presidential arbitration panel in the recent North American case. The panel established record wage levels for West Coast airframe workers and endorsed the UAW argument that a wage inequity exists.

The program calls for wage equity and a severance pay program, based upon benefits of $150 for each one year's service at the time of separation from employment. The plan calls for full company payment with added provisions in cases of death or disability.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE PRESIDENTIAL campaign is roaring on and growing in intensity. The General comes out for the oil interests in stating that he would take the tidelands from the Nation, where they belong, and turn them back to the special interests in the states, whose only concern is their own selfish desire to exploit these reserves for personal profit.

Poor boy Richard Nixon continues to rave about his fight against communism. Why is it that up to this time he fails to mention the association of his fellow Republican expert, John F. Dulles, with Alger Hiss? We challenge Mr. Nixon to explain and bring to light this association. It will also be interesting when poor little Richard makes available to the public the report on his income.

Organized Labor will measure those seeking top office in our country by their voting record. Mr. Nixon has a 100% record against Labor. Don't be fooled by his soap opera speeches, his voting record speaks loudly enough for him.

★

ORGANIZED LABOR is very much aware that Communism made its greatest headway during the Hoover Administration directed by the special interests. Communism in the U. S. gained its strength under the shortsighted policies that led to mass unemployment and starvation, things upon which the ugly body of Communism thrives. Since the New Deal and the Fair Deal, the Communist strength has diminished tremendously. The CIO has stood in the forefront in the battle against Communism. Where were the Nixons and McCarthys when the real battle was on?

Let us keep our eyes on the economic issues and decide what is in the best interest of the people, your family, fellow workers and friends. The Republican party does not stand for the betterment of the American people; their concern are the special interests.

In the interest of yourself, your family and your union, make sure you vote—let your voice be heard. Activize your fellow-worker, your neighbor, your community. This is your fight and come Nov. 4 we must win equal opportunity for all the people regardless of race, color, or creed; development and protection of our resources in the national interest, not special interest; and the foresight to establish international policies that will reflect our democracy to all the world that will bring about a sound, lasting peace.

THE WRITER had the pleasure of attending and addressing the convention of the CIO Electrical Workers in Pittsburgh. The IUE is doing a real job in the electrical industry, fighting such tough management as General Electric, and removing the hard core of Communist-controlled groups in the industry. The delegates were a fine group and enthusiastically supported the CIO program in political action and general policies.

I also attended and spoke at the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers convention in Cleveland. I presented some of the issues facing each and every one of us on election day. The delegates were aware of the inept and corrupt government we had during the twenties through 1932. I reminded them to keep the economic issues squarely in view, to judge the parties on their economic stand. The delegates voted full support of the CIO and its program.

This Union has fully recovered from its trials of several years ago, Pres. Grogan and his associate officers are to be congratulated on a job well done. The union has been advocating a shipbuilding program that will be in the interest and welfare of the nation in peace and war, one that help us meet any crisis.

★

SEC.-TREAS. John Lawson, of the CIO Stone Workers, reports that in a representation election at Attapulgus Clay Co., Bainbridge, Ga., the workers favored the USAPWA-CIO by a vote of 149 to 51 against, 12 challenged. Intl. Rep. Edward Anders was in full charge of this campaign.

Pres. Morris Pizer, CIO Furniture Workers, reports the following representation election victories: New Haven Casket Co., New Haven, Conn., UFWA-CIO 14, no union 13; Burton Dixie, Brooklyn, N. Y., UFWA-CIO 127, no union 47; Atlantic Furniture Products, Baltimore, Md., UFWA-CIO 32, no union 22; Washington Cabinet Corp., Milton, Pa., UFWA-CIO 68, C&J-AFL 4; Henderson Quality Shops, Henderson, Ky., UFWA-CIO 34, no union 10; Hexton Furniture, Grand Rapids, Mich., UFWA-CIO 39, no union 11; O'Cedar-American Marietta Co., Chicago, Ill., UFWA-CIO 79, no union 74.

Cavalier Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn., UFWA-CIO 263, Ind. Un. 166, no union 41; Oklahoma Furniture, Guthrie, Okla., UFWA-CIO 261, no union 72; Glen of California, Los Angeles, Calif., UFWA-CIO 19, no union 9, AFL 8; Royal Metal Furniture, Los Angeles, UFWA-CIO 28, no union 6.

The UFWA-CIO achieved recognition in the following plants without elections: Hodor Furniture, Newark, N. J., 52 workers; Phoenix Closet, Newark, 95 workers; American Radio & TV, Little Rock, Ark., 125 workers; California Couch Co., 19 workers, and Merit Furniture, 26 workers, both in Los Angeles.

Dist. Dir. Al Whitehouse, CIO Steelworkers Dist. 25, reports a representation victory at New Idea Div., Avco Corp., Coldwater O., by this vote: eligible 1315, USA-CIO 838, AFL 275, Independent 8. USA Rep. Ray Sanders and CIO Rep. Frank Lasick handled the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Joe Walsh reports a 64 to 0 representation election victory for the USA-CIO at the Sterling Engineering Co. plant, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. USA Reps. Thomas J. Cann and Patrick Shovlin directed the drive.

Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports that the CIO Auto Workers won a representation election at the Standard Engineering Co. plant, Fort Dodge, Ia., by a vote of 26 to 24 no union. UAW Rep. Bob Roberts conducted the campaign.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that the AFL's Pulp and Sulphite Workers ran into a snag when they tried to raid the Cleveland Container Plant, Memphis, Tenn., where the CIO Paperworkers have a contract. When the NLRB election votes were counted, UPA-CIO had 242 and the raiding AFL union only 20, a shellacking of 12 to 1.

Reg. Dir. Ed McCrone reports that workers of the Ross and Roberts Co., Bridgeport, Conn., favored the CIO Electrical Workers by a vote of 26 to 23 no union. IUE Field Rep. Tom Williams handled the campaign.

Pres. Al Viller, West Virginia CIO Council, reports that the CIO Glassworkers won a representation election at the Penn Sand Glass Corp., Berkely Springs, W. Va., by the following vote: eligible 217, CIO Glassworkers 129, no union 86, challenged none. Glassworkers Rep. Enoch Rush directed the drive.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports a tremendous representation election victory for the CIO Shoeworkers at the International Shoe Co., Batesville, Ark. The vote: eligible 471, USWA-CIO 285, no union 154, challenged 1, void 1; USWA Reps. John Spikes and John Wiggs and Dir. Tucker handled the campaign.

Shoe Unions Deadlocked On Big Pact

PACESETTING negotiations of the CIO Shoe Workers with the big International Shoe Co. were deadlocked last week, 10 days before expiration of contracts covering 20,000 workers.

The company, largest under contract with the USWA-CIO, has offered nothing in a series of bargaining sessions in St. Louis, reported Russell Taylor, union president.

The shoe workers are asking a 20c hourly wage increase, a $1 hourly minimum wage, three weeks vacations after 15 years and other contract improvements.

International Shoe also is deadlocked in talks with the AFL Boot & Shoe Workers, and negotiators for both the CIO and AFL unions held a joint session. They pledged full support to whatever action is necessary to get satisfactory contract settlements. Negotiations were continuing.

The CIO union's contract expires on Oct. 25, while the AFL agreement runs out five days later. The USWA-CIO represents 13,000 of the workers in 31 plants and the AFL 7,000 in 16 plants.

Bargaining with International Shoe sets the pace for the CIO union's contracts with other big shoe manufacturers. The International Shoe contract covers 31 plants in Missouri, Illinois, Alabama and New Hampshire.

A 37-member USWA-CIO committee, representing all locals, was conducting the negotiations, with Pres. Taylor and several other international union officials participating.

Gas, Coke Signs At Cement Firm

Determination and militancy paid off for Local 314, CIO Chemical Workers, which last week reported reaching agreement with the Huron Portland Cement Co. of Detroit.

The new contract calls for a 5-cent-an-hour raise, continuation of the cost-of-living escalator clause for another year, six paid holidays and paid vacations ranging from one week for one year's work to three weeks after 15 years.

Tune In On CIO-TV

PEOPLE'S POLITICAL POLL

Station	*City and State*	*Time*
WSB-TV	Atlanta, Ga.	10:30 P.M., Thursday
WAAM	Baltimore, Md.	7:15 P.M., Tuesday
WAFM-TV	Birmingham, Ala.	10:15 P.M., Friday
WTTV	Bloomington, Ind.	6:15 P.M., Saturday
WNAC-TV	Boston, Mass.	6:45 P.M., Saturday, Oct. 25
WENR-TV	Chicago, Ill.	8:30 P.M., Thursday
WCPO-TV	Cincinnati, O.	1:00 P.M., Sunday
WXEL	Cleveland, O.	9:30 P.M., Monday
WTVN	Columbus, O.	6:30 P.M., Sunday
WFAA	Dallas, Tex.	1:30 P.M., Sunday
WOC-TV	Davenport, Iowa	10:45 P.M., Tuesday
WHIO-TV	Dayton, O.	4:15 P.M., Saturday
WFEL-TV	Denver, Colo.	10:15 P.M., Tuesday
		10:15 P.M., Monday, Nov. 3
WICU	Erie, Pa.	7:00 P.M., Monday
KPRC-TV	Houston, Tex.	5:30 P.M., Friday
WJAC-TV	Johnstown, Pa.	6:30 P.M., Friday
WDAF-TV	Kansas City, Mo.	5:30 P.M., Tuesday
WGAL-TV	Lancaster, Pa.	4:00 P.M., Saturday, Oct. 25
KECA-TV	Los Angeles, Cal.	9:00 P.M., Monday
WHAS-TV	Louisville, Ky.	7:00 P.M., Tuesday
WTJV	Miami, Fla.	6:15 P.M., Friday, Oct. 31
WNHC-TV	New Haven, Conn.	12:00 P.M., Sunday
WABD	New York, N. Y.	8:15 P.M., Thursday
KMTV	Omaha, Neb.	10:30 P.M., Friday
WFIL-TV	Philadelphia, Pa.	6:45 P.M., Friday
WDTV	Pittsburgh, Pa.	8:00 P.M., Tuesday
WTVR	Richmond, Va.	6:45 P.M., Saturday, Nov. 1
WHAM-TV	Rochester, N. Y.	6:00 P.M., Wednesday
KSL-TV	Salt Lake City, Ut.	10:00 P.M., Thursday
KFMB-TV	San Diego, Cal.	2:45 P.M., Saturday
KGO-TV	San Francisco, Cal.	6:30 P.M., Monday
KING-TV	Seattle, Wash.	6:15 P.M., Saturday
WSYR-TV	Syracuse, N. Y.	2:45 P.M., Sunday
WKTV	Utica, N. Y.	6:45 P.M., Tuesday
WTTG	Washington, D. C.	9:30 P.M., Friday

ISSUES OF THE DAY

City	*Station*	*Day*	*Hour*
Ames	WOI-TV	Tuesday	10:30 p.m.
Birmingham	WBRC-TV	Mon. and Thur.	10:15 p.m.
Boston	WBZ-TV	Saturday	check papers
Chicago	WBKB-TV	Tuesday	10:45 p.m.
Cincinnati	WCPO-TV	Sunday	1:15 p.m.
Columbus	WTVN-TV	Wednesday	6:30 p.m.
Davenport	WOC-TV	Tuesday	10:00 p.m.
Dayton	WHIO-TV	Tuesday	6:15 p.m.
Erie	WICU	Friday	7:00 p.m.
Huntington	WSAZ-TV	Sunday	1:30 p.m.
Minneapolis	WCCO-TV	Sunday	1:00 p.m.
Omaha	WOW-TV	Friday	6:15 p.m.
	KMTV	Saturdays	4:45 p.m.
Philadelphia	WFIL-TV	Thursday	6:45 p.m.

UAW-CIO PROGRAMS

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther will make two radio and two television broadcasts before Election Day. The TV broadcasts are slated for the basic CBS-TV network, on the two Sundays prior to Election Day, Oct. 26 and Nov. 2. Both broadcasts will be at 5:30 p. m. EST. The radio broadcasts over CBS-Radio are scheduled for 8:30 p. m. EST on Thursdays, Oct. 23 and Oct. 30.

10c Hike At Atomic Plant

CIO CHEMICAL Workers at the world's largest atomic plant in Oak Ridge, Tenn., won a 10c-an-hour, across-the-board wage increase last week, two hours before the 3200 workers were to take a strike vote.

GCCW Pres. Elwood Swisher said the wage increase, the union won three wage-reopening clauses in the three-year contract, improvements in job bidding, a dues checkoff and other gains.

Swisher and Dist. 9 Dir. Elwood D. Hain joined with Local Pres. Jerry A. George in the negotiations. The dispute has been pending since June. The union members voted later to ratify the contract with the United Carbide Corp., which operates the plant.

ICFTU Protests To Uruguay

THE INTL. Confederation of Free Trade Unions had vigorously protested the violation of trade union rights by the Uruguayan government.

A sharp note of protest from Gen. Secy. J. H. Oldenbroek of the ICFTU was handed to the Uruguayan minister in Brussels.

More than 500 Uruguayan trade unions are now jailed, the ICFTU declares, while many more have been "forced underground" by restrictive governmental measures. The right of assembly has been suspended as well, the ICFTU charged, in a series of steps taken to counter a general movement for support of Montevideo tramwaymen, on strike for implementation of wage increases agreed to in 1951.

Story Of Ship, The Union That Came Back

By FRED ROSS

THIS IS the story of a union that wouldn't be counted out.

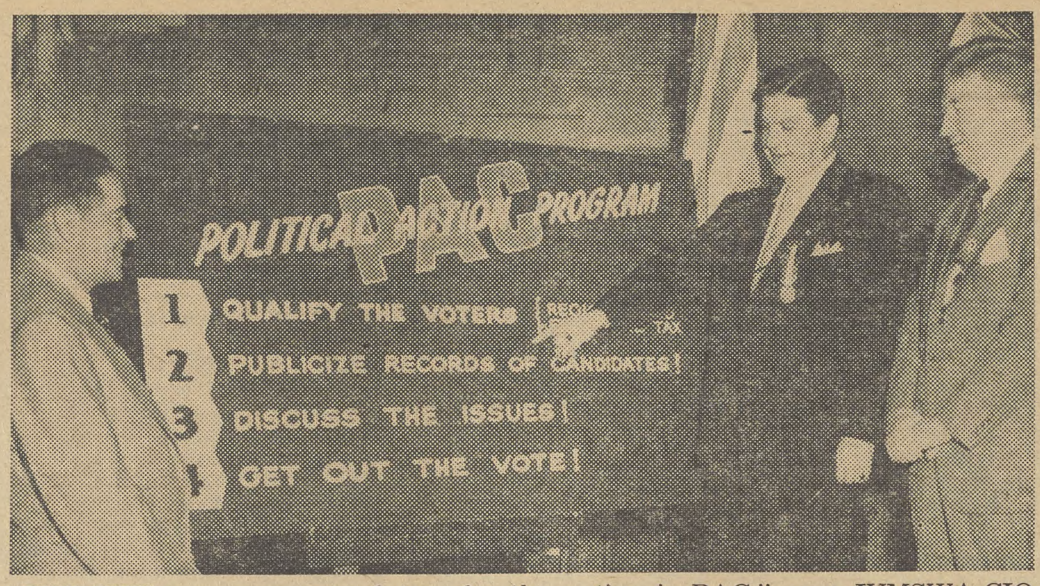
"We were down, but not out at our 1951 Boston convention," said a delegate to the 16th convention of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers at Cleveland last week.

But since that 1951 convention when John J. Grogan, former vice president, was elected president, the membership has increased from 50,000 to 78,000, and the union's deficit has been reduced from $91,000 in July 1951 to $36,000.

Grogan and the other officers chosen at Boston — Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood and Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis—work as a team, and were expected to be re-elected at the closing session of the Cleveland convention.

Nobody made any bones about IUMSWA-CIO being down—and almost out—almost two years ago.

"That Boston convention saw the fortunes of this union at their lowest point," the committee on the officers' report told the Cleveland convention.



"THE KEY to a prosperous future for the nation is PAC," says IUMSWA-CIO Pres. John J. Grogan as he points to a poster at the union's 16th convention. Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood (left) and Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis smile agreement. Note the four points on the poster, which was displayed on the Cleveland convention hall platform where all delegates could see it.

NORTH AND SOUTH agree election of Gov. Stevenson will benefit the nation as delegates Benjamin Maiatico, Camden, and Ray Radovich, New Orleans, shake hands.

The end of World War II had seen the collapse of the shipbuilding industry. There had been a costly showdown strike at the East Coast yards of Bethlehem Steel in 1947.

Since the Boston meeting, IUMSWA has raised the wage pattern for standard skilled mechanics in East Coast yards from $1.60 to $2 an hour, and other rates correspondingly. In new ship construction about half of the workers are skilled mechanics, and in ship repairing more than half are skilled mechanics.

Not only that, but IUMSWA also boosted the number of paid holidays to six or more in a number of contracts, won 11 plant-wide representation elections and five unit representation elections and rang up a perfect score of 13 victories in 13 union shop elections.

"We told our incoming officers and the general executive board that it was their job to save the union," said the committee on the officers' report. "The officers and the board members accepted that staggering challenge. We can be proud of the way they have discharged this responsibility."

Grogan, however, told the convention that the successful comeback was due to the militancy of the members on strike six months at Todd-Johnson Dry Dock, New Orleans, and the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Corp., Mobile, Ala., in 1951—plus the financial support given them by other locals.

The strike won an increase in standard mechanics rates from $1.60 to $1.87 an hour, and corresponding pay hikes all along the line.

The Gulf Coast walkout, Grogan said, saw the strikers "sacrifice their homes, washing machines and cars" and broke the treasuries of Local 18 (Mobile) and 29 (New Orleans).

"We won," he continued, "because the other locals dug down in their pockets to keep the wheels turning. We salute these strikers and the women back of them; they were responsible for the victory in the recent negotiations."

The victory was the $2 hourly rate for standard mechanics and other increases won from five firms including Bethlehem, Todd and Maryland Dry Dock on the East Coast.

IUMSWA girded itself to gain Wage Stabilization Board approval for these increases.

The union also charted its course for even greater accomplishments for the next two years. Its program calls for:

- Greater political activity.
- Elimination of more wage inequities under direction of the executive board.
- Extending the union shop already won in 84 contracts.
- Organizing the unorganized shops.

And to assure the success of IUMSWA's program, the delegates voted 150 to 43 to up the monthly per capita from $1 to $1.25 and to set the minimum local dues at $3 monthly with further dues increase subject to the approval of the international executive board.

Prospects for the continued prosperity of the shipbuilding industry and IUMSWA are bright. Although a large number of ships will be built in Navy yards where the union holds no contracts, Undersec. of the Navy Francis P. Whitehair brought cheers from the delegates when he said:

"The Navy's shipbuilding program for the current year includes three destroyers, two ocean escorts, 30 mine sweepers and 350 landing crafts. These awards to private yards point the way to a healthy shipbuilding industry."

The convention also adopted resolutions containing a 10-point program for making jobs on U. S. Merchant Marine ships more attractive, asking for the curtailment of the Military Sea Transportation Service, urging Congress to stop transfer of American flag ships to foreign registry, condemning the Navy Dept. for expanding its facilities, and calling for strengthening the U. S. shipbuilding industry.

Shoe Workers Support Adlai

The eight-man executive committee of the CIO Shoe Workers, representing 75,000 members, last week voted unanimously to endorse the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket. The committee's action, taken at a meeting in St. Louis, was based on the record of the candidates and the parties.

'Workers In Louisiana Back Adlai'

DESPITE Louisiana Gov. Kennon's declaration for Gen. Eisenhower, workers in the Pelican State will vote for Gov. Stevenson.

Not only will the IUMSWA members cast their ballots for the Illinois governor but also the members of other CIO unions and AFL unions, according to Ray Radovich, delegate to the shipyard union's convention from New Orleans.

And Radovich is in a position to know the Louisiana politicai scene, for this year he defeated six other Democratic candidates to become the first labor representative to serve in the Louisiana House.

Radovich campaigned at night because his daylight hours were taken up helping to conduct the six-month strike at the Todd-Johnson Dry Dock which ended victoriously for IUMSWA.

He said most tenant farmers of the northern, non-industrialized area of Louisiana also are for Stevenson and tidelands oil is an issue only for Gov. Kennon, the oil companies that supported him—and Gen. Eisenhower.

Radovich is only one of many IUMSWA members who have followed the pattern of intense political activity set by their president, John L. Grogan, who is a Hoboken, N. J., councilman, and who served 12 years in the New Jersey Legislature.

Haywood Slashes Ike As Shipbuilders Support Adlai

THE CIO Shipbuilding Workers last week endorsed Gov. Stevenson for President and gave Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, a rousing reception when he attacked the records of Gen. Eisenhower and Sen. Nixon.

He said Eisenhower has reversed his stand on social security since he said in 1948 that Americans "can go to prison" if they want security.

Haywood asked whether Eisenhower's new stand can be "trusted." "As a matter of fact," he continued, "Gen. Eisenhower had plenty of social security when as active president of Columbia Univ. he received lifetime Army pay of $19,540 a year, plus other benefits such as free hospitalization and medical care."

He asked where Sens. Nixon and McCarthy were when the CIO was fighting the Communists. "We licked more Communists that Nixon ever will lick and we're the bulwark against communism," he added.

Former Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle, who is the Democratic candidate opposing Sen. Bricker (R. O.), said the Taft-Hartley Act "has not solved the problems" of labor-management relationship.

The delegates unanimously endorsed Stevenson with a standing vote, reaffirmed support of PAC and called for "voluntary PAC contributions of at least $1 a year from each IUMSWA member."

CIO Issues Call For 14th Convention

THE OFFICIAL CALL for CIO's 14th Constitutional Convention, signed by Pres. Philip Murray and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, was issued last week.

The convention will be held Nov. 17-21 at the Hotel Statler, Los Angeles.

Pointing out that the CIO is "dedicated to the furtherance of greater economic opportunity, human rights and political participation for all our citizens," the call adds:

"The programs of the Congress of Industrial Organizations are designed to benefit each individual in our society regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin. The workers of our nation know full well that national security depends entirely upon the security of the individual citizen. Security means freedom from fear or oppression, of want and of fear itself.

"The American people realize that they have been summoned by destiny to give leadership to all the oppressed peoples of the earth. They have demonstrated their willingness to share their prosperity with their fellow workers of other lands so that they too can better their conditions and life in the freedom that is the birthright of every human being. The American people have confidence in themselves and in our democratic philosophy.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations will continue to play its full part in striving for these mighty objectives."

The CIO Executive Board will meet in preconvention session on Nov. 12 at the Statler. Other preliminary meetings will be held that week.

Names of convention speakers will be announced later.

pass the good word

"See you at the polls!"

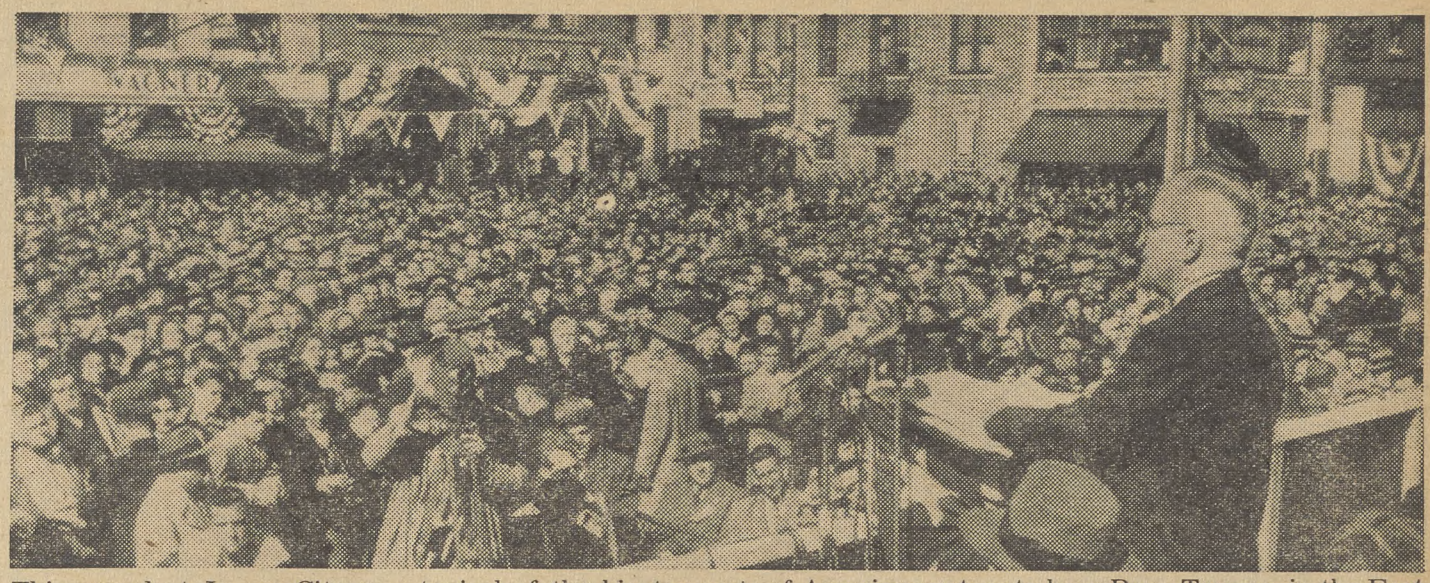
The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 27, 1952 No. 43

Harry Pours It On And The Crowds Love It

In exclusive labor press coverage of the campaign windup, The CIO News last week sent Assistant Editor Al Zack on the Truman and Stevenson trains. This dispatch covers Truman's tour across New Jersey and Pennsylvania; next week Zack will report on Stevenson's swing from Ohio to Boston.

By AL ZACK



This crowd at Jersey City was typical of the big turnouts of American voters to hear Pres. Truman in the East.

ENROUTE WITH TRUMAN—Harry Truman, the man they couldn't beat in 1948, was back last week at his favorite game—proving the Republicans dead wrong.

The GOP had convinced itself—and editorial writers—that the name of Truman was political poison.

But they had misjudged the people once again. And last week, the people were proving how far wrong they were.

They were doing it with crowds which literally brought gasps of amazement from sophisticated White House reporters. In city after city, as the President whistle stopped through industrial New Jersey and Pennsylvania, he was drawing crowds that topped anything ever seen in political campaigns.

In one city—Newark—Truman drew four times as many spectators as Gen. Eisenhower had in the entire state.

They were loud and happy crowds, eager to cheer the fighting President whose guts they admired and the party which had fought for their welfare.

Their cheers were loudest for Adlai Stevenson, the man Truman was backing, and for Margaret Truman, whose charm won their hearts. Said her proud beaming "Daddy," "She's one of my greatest assets." But it was Harry Truman who brought out the crowds in the steel and coal towns and the fabricating centers, crowds liberally sprinkled with CIO signs.

Friendly Crowds

And they were crowds that obviously warmed his heart—noisy, demonstrative and armed with placards, many of them crudely handlettered. **"God Bless Harry,"** they read, and **"Don't Let Them Take It Away."**

In Camden, an elderly Negro carried a sign reading, **"I Was Evicted in 1932—Today I Own A Good Car."** In Elizabeth, it was **"Did You Forget the Hoover Administration?"** and **"CIO Likes Harry—And Adlai Too."**

"We Want Jobs—Not Apple Stands," said a sign in Jersey City, and everywhere Harry went, he found placards recalling Republican depressions, breadlines, soup kitchens and Hoovervilles.

From early morning to late at night, the President was hard at work, **"fighting because I know America needs a President who believes in the great democratic principles we have always fought for."** And, he assured his listeners in confident tones, *"We are going to elect that kind of man as President on Nov. 4—Adlai Stevenson."*

The crowds always roared approval. And newsmen, who had covered the 1948 campaign agreed, "He never fought as hard for his own election."

When it came time to talk about the Republican candidate for President, Truman was blunt and devastating. The General, he recalled, had never voted before 1948 "at the tender age of 58 years." He has a "lot to learn about civil government, which is a constructive rather than a destructive art."

But even that lack of knowledge was no excuse for the General's "compromises," the President said. "He talks like Bricker in Ohio, like McCarthy in Wisconsin, and like Dewey in New York. By this time, the candidate has met himself coming back so many times that you can compare him with himself on almost every subject," said Harry—and he did.

In contrast, he cited Stevenson's "talk sense" program—one policy on every issue no matter where he spoke, not "48 policies in 48 states on each issue."

"Stevenson," the President assured his listeners, "will give you some of the finest leadership that has ever come from any President of the U. S., the finest new leader since Franklin Roosevelt.

"He will give you a change in government, but it will be a change that will build on all the constructive measures we have taken in the last 20 years."

Truman climaxed his day of whistle-stopping in Pennsylvania and a whirlwind tour through Pittsburgh at an enthusiastic rally with an overflow crowd in the Steel City's mosque. There he offered this explanation for the huge crowds which greeted him on his tour for Stevenson:

1. The GOP and its one-party press have flopped in their efforts to portray him as "a sort of horrible monster with horse and a tail."

2. The people know he has been "standing up for their interests of the common man, and for the security and safety of this country, no matter what it costs."

3. Most important, he said, the crowd proved **"our people have common sense and that you can't sell a Presidential candidate the way you sell toothpaste"**—a jibe at the smooth-talking ad agencies behind the GOP.

Truman said he felt it his duty to set the record straight—he went at it with vigor and evident pleasure, and told them of Stevenson, whom he praised at length.

Second, he didn't want to see voters **"tricked into giving up"** what they had won under 20 years of the New Deal and Fair Deal.

Third, "and it weighs most heavily on my mind" was the battle for world peace. That issue, he said, was too important for partisan politics, but the GOP had made it a political issue, and he scathingly attacked the Republicans and the General.

When he recited New Deal-Fair Deal gains, Truman noted:

"Labor has been guaranteed the right to organize. The working man no longer lives in fear of the private detectives and strike breakers that once were hired to keep him in his place."

Reading, Pa., was a typical Truman whistle stop.

Under the searchlights near the station, thousands of faces peered toward the flood-lit platform. The band played "We're Just Wild About Harry" and then a more dignified, slightly off-key "Hail To The Chief."

"Twelve to 15,000 here," the police chief told reporters. He couldn't remember another such crowd.

Reads GOP Record

Candidates for Congress, state offices and the Legislature were introduced, took a quick round of applause and sat down smiling, knowing the President was going to urge their election.

Then it was Truman's turn. The big, black note book opened and he began reading the record of the Republican Party; taunting the General who had compromised his principles, and lauding Stevenson, who didn't.

The crowd loved it. "He's a great guy," a youthful Democrat, whose wheelchair was shoved right up to the ropes in front of the stand, wistfully told the older man who had guided it.

"Give 'em Hell, Harry," a deep voice boomed, and Harry and the crowd laughed heartily.

Off to the right, a group of youngsters (the bubble-gum and "pablum set," newsmen call them) chanted, "We Want Ike."

"You won't get him," the President said as the crowd roared. Then he tabulated the Generals in the Republican Party—Gens. Eisenhower and MacArthur, General Motors and General Electric.

Civilian control over the military was a good thing, he said. "It was necessary for me to remove one five-star General who got too big for his britches."

"The only General in the Democratic Party is general welfare," he added, "but I'm satisfied the privates and the corporals will beat the Generals in November."

Throughout last week's trip, Truman kept pounding away at one theme: Think and then vote for what's best for you and the country.

If you do that, he confidently told his listeners, **"You will elect Adlai Stevenson President of the United States and we will continue to have four more years of prosperity and free government."**

Not Just Cheers

Tremendous, enthusiastic crowds cheered Pres. Truman as he rode through Pittsburgh.

Philip Murray, CIO and Steelworkers' president, was at his side on the tour of the steel capital.

"I want not only that you cheer me," Truman said, "but show you like me by voting the Democratic ticket on Nov. 4."

Reminder

The "evil old Taft-Hartley Act" was condemned time and again by Pres. Truman in his trip across Pennsylvania. At Wilkes-Barre, he told a crowd of 25,000 that T-H "holds the laboring man down by injunction, which I wouldn't use, as the steel workers know."

In This Issue

	Page
Whistle-stopping with HST	2
Philip Murray's broadcast	3
Election Roundup	4
New York PAC picture story	5
Anarchists on the Right	6
Michigan PAC picture story	8-9
Stevenson on Korea	9
Gary PAC picture story	10
Sparkman vs. Nixon	11
California PAC picture story	12
Pacific Northwest campaign	13
ACWA fights strike-breakers	14
Allan Haywood's column	15
Picture Page	16

Stevenson's 10-Point Program...

"We can make America the land for all of us which we want it to be for each of us," Gov. Stevenson said in a recent campaign address in which he gave the Fair Deal program in 10 points and his dream of a nation "born to greatness." Stevenson said in part:

LET ME REMIND you of these Democratic policies:

1. To repeal and replace the Taft-Hartley law with a new law which promotes the private settlement of disputes, and to work in other ways for an orderly and fair balancing of the interests between labor and management.

2. Price supports for agriculture at 90% of parity: continuing search for practicable methods of supporting the prices of perishables; continuation and improvement of such other programs as rural electrification and soil conservation.

3. To widen the coverage and exercise the benefits available under our social security system and to honor our obligations to the veteran.

4. To continue our efforts through private, local, State and Federal action to eradicate discrimination based on race, religion or national origin.

5. To move ahead on our well-established housing programs.

6. To meet our most pressing educational needs.

7. To combat relentlessly the inflation which strikes so heavily at family budgets.

8. To review our tax policy with an eye to the effect of taxes on incentives to produce and invest, on the ability to consume the full output of the economy, and on the need for a balanced budget.

9. To encourage small business and enforce our antimonoply laws.

10. To continue the progressive development and sound conservation of the Nation's land and water resources.

I want to add one word about the matter of a balanced budget. It will be easy to balance the budget in a strong advancing economy. It will be hopeless to try to balance it in a depression.

'Creeping Capitalism'—

Murray Calls Ike Prisoner Of Hooverism, Supports Adlai For 'Greater Tomorrows'

CIO PRES. PHILIP MURRAY last week urged voters to elect Gov. Adlai Stevenson as President to achieve "a 'galloping capitalism' of abundance, buttressed by wise and time-tested government policies to help and protect the people."

If the Republicans win control of Congress and the White House, he predicted, America faces the danger of a period of *"creeping capitalism."*

Murray's speech, broadcast over the 202-station CBS radio network and a 31-station TV network, was his first major statement of the campaign.

"What we in labor want," he said, "what every citizen wants, is a free enterprise system that truly serves the needs of the people. The General and the men who tell him about civilian life talk about 'creeping socialism.' But their policies, their program, their platform would lead us directly back to 'creeping capitalism,' with low incomes and mass unemployment."

CIO Impartial

The text of Murray's speech, in great part, follows:

WE, AS AN organization, are tied to neither party. The endorsements of CIO unions are not the exclusive property of either major party. Union members have endorsed and voted for great Republicans like Norris and Morse, as well as for great Democrats like Roosevelt and Wagner.

The recommendations of the CIO on political candidates are made only after all the facts are in. This year, our recommendations were drafted after we had studied the platforms of both the Republican and Democratic parties—after we had examined the record and the experience and the viewpoint of the candidates.

So, it was only after careful study of these facts and these issues, **in the light of what is best for America as a whole, that we urge you to vote for Adlai Stevenson for President, and for John Sparkman for Vice-President.**

On the basis of reports coming to me from every section of the nation, I am confident that an overwhelming majority of our citizens will agree, by casting their votes for Stevenson and Sparkman, and for a program that will benefit every citizen.

"We must look forward to great tomorrows."—Adlai Stevenson

Out Of Tune

"The General," commented Gov. Stevenson, "sings 'God Bless America.' But his barber shop quartet of McCarthy, Nixon, Jenner and Taft insists on singing 'Just A Song at Twilight,' especially that line about 'once in the dear, dead days beyond recall'."

Most of you who are 30 years of age or over can remember the great depression. Factories closed; men slept in the streets; farmers were driven from their land; families were broken up; homeless boys and girls wandered through America in search of work and food.

The Republican Party had no program for America then, because it had no understanding of our country and its problems. It has no understanding of them even now.

HERBERT HOOVER, the elder statesman of the Republican Party, has not changed his ideas in 20 years, nor has the party which once he led.

Do you know what Herbert Hoover thinks, in this year 1952, about the 1932 depression? On Page 195 of his Memoirs, published recently, Herbert Hoover gave us the benefit of 20 years of reflection on the disastrous collapse of our national economy. He wrote, of the situation in 1932: *"Many persons left their jobs for the more profitable one of selling apples."*

What a lack of understanding of America, what an absence of feeling for his less-privileged fellow men!

Can we afford to ignore, in 1952, that the party of Herbert Hoover is also the party of Robert Taft.

And the General who tours the country as the Republican presidential candidate proclaims that he agrees completely on all domestic affairs with Sen. Taft. **Hooverism, Taftism, Generalism—they are all the same; and there is no decent choice among them for the people of America.**

GOP Blind To Change

The 1952 GOP platform simply refuses to recognize the changes which 20 years of constructive government have brought to America.

Few people in our land can deny they are better off today than in 1932—or even 1945 or 1948.

Of course, we have still far to go. Millions of our fellow citizens must receive a better share of this nation's prosperity. For them, there is no future in a Republican Administration which believes, with Hoover, that "It's more profitable to sell apples on the street corner." *For them, as for all of us, the hope for a better future must lie in the enlightened policies of an Administration, headed by a statesman like Adlai Stevenson, who has in clear focus the vision of a steadily rising standard of living for all Americans.*

WHAT WE in labor want, what every citizen wants, is a free enterprise system that truly serves the needs of the people. The General and the men who tell him about civilian life talk about "creeping socialism."

But their policies, their program, their platform, would *lead us directly back to "creeping capitalism," with low incomes and mass unemployment.*

What we need, what the Democratic platform and candidates will help us achieve, is *a "galloping capitalism," of abundance, buttressed by wise and time-tested government policies to help and protect the people.*

In 1947 and 1948, the Republicans controlled the Congress. You know the record of the 80th Congress.

It cut down social security. It weakened our national program for decent housing. It gave great tax benefits to the wealthy, who did not need them, and little if any tax relief to the lower income groups. It passed the Taft-Hartley Act, in order to weaken labor's ability to bargain collectively for wages and security. It weakened our anti-trust laws.

Four years have passed since the 80th Congress was repudiated in 1948. But the Republicans in Congress—and sometimes their ultra-conservative Dixiecrat partners—have kept right on attacking social security. *They've kept right on ranging themselves with the special interests against the people. The record is there.*

The Republicans in Congress have fought decent price controls to help the consumer. They've fought sound economic measures to help the farmers. They've fought with a frenzy of interest to protect the loopholes through which the wealthy and the big corporations evade their tax responsibility. And they have opposed each and every bill to supplant the Taft-Hartley Act with a labor-management law that will promote industrial peace and good will.

That's the record on which the General is running. *No wonder the Republican Party doesn't want to talk issues.*

Since July, Gov. Stevenson has discussed these day-by-day issues openly and honestly.

He makes sense, and wins respect, because he talks about the America of 1952 and the challenge of the years ahead.

Adlai Stevenson is a man of faith and integrity. He is not a captive of any group nor party clique. As Governor of Illinois, he has shown outstanding executive ability. *As a candidate for President, Adlai Stevenson has pledged his honor to translate from word to deed the liberal, forward-looking platform of the Democratic Party.*

That platform will insure for Americans a continuation of the economic advances and the social welfare legislation which have made our nation, during the past 20 years, a model for the entire world.

On the basis of the record; on the basis of the platform; on the basis of the candidate, I urge you, the voters of America, to cast your ballot on Nov. 4 for Stevenson and Sparkman, and all those candidates for Senate and House who look with Stevenson and Sparkman toward greater tomorrows.

...For America Of Our Dreams

THAT IS OUR program. We take our stand upon the fundamental principle that the role of Government is, to sum up, just this: to remove the roadblocks put in the way of the people by nature and by greedy men; to release the energies of the people, so that free men may work the miracles of the future as they have worked the miracles of the past.

No man could travel across our country, as I have done, without being deeply stirred. No man then—his heart touched and his mind stirred—could but reflect upon his country's destiny, his love for it the greater as perils encompass it. As we walk through a troubled time, let us remember that the United States was born to greatness.

Let us remember that when men had few rights anywhere, the Declaration of Independence proclaimed the earth-shaking doctrine of the Rights of Man everywhere.

As its words went winging around the world, those whose eyes were cast down and those whose backs were bent, cupped their ears to listen. They raised their eyes and by ever so little straightened their backs bit by bit. And as, two centuries ago, we were the hope of the world's oppressed, we remain their hope today.

Let us remember that our bigness springs from our fields, forests, mines and factories; but our greatness springs from the charters of our freedoms, and from countless men and women who believed, and believing, wrought.

If some catastrophe destroyed the things that we have built, we could rebuild them. But, if through some catastrophe we lost faith in the principles by which we came to birth and by which we live, we could never return to greatness.

A new day is dawning. I do not say all problems are solved. Far from it. But we have dared to try to solve them. We have courage to dare the new, the compassion to help the wretched, and the vision to see what men can really be in the society of our dreams.

Time Off To Vote

The Wage Stabilization Board ruled last week that workers can get time off to vote on Nov. 4, without loss of pay, if their employers agree.

New Dignity In Place Of Fear

This tribute to the accomplishments of America's free trade unions has been voiced by Gov. Stevenson:

"To remember the loneliness, the fear and insecurity of men who once had to walk alone in huge factories, beside huge machines—to realize that labor unions have meant new dignity and pride to millions of our countrymen, human companionship on the job, and music in the home—to be able to see what larger pay checks mean, not to a man as an employe, but as a husband and as a father—to know these things is to understand what American Labor means . . ."

Adlai, Ike Battle For States With Big Vote

WITH A WHOOP and a holler, the nation last week reeled around the final turn in the bitter campaign sweepstakes—with Election Day on Nov. 4 dead ahead.

Victory predictions were a dime a dozen on both sides, but CIO-PAC workers all over the nation were taking nothing for granted, were organizing to help get out the biggest vote posible.

Of the 96 million Americans potentially eligible to vote, it was estimated, some 74 million actually are qualified and registered. But the actual vote, it was predicted, will be around 55 million.

As the whistle-stop trains of Gov. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee, and Pres. Truman crossed the key Midwest and East Coast states, they were attracting large crowds of industrial workers. *And CIO political action blockworkers had the immense task of translating that enthusiasm into votes cast in the ballot box and rung up on voting machines on Election Day.*

For the Fair Deal candidate and for the GOP's Gen. Eisenhower, the weeks in the West and the South were past. Now the final campaigning was focused on the big population, big electoral vote states east of the Mississippi and north of the Mason-Dixon line.

The stakes were big: The Presidency, control of Congress with 35 Senate seats and all House districts contested, plus state legislative, gubernatorial and local offices and issues.

The basic question was bigger: Whether to "go forward to great tomorrows" with Stevenson, building on the New Deal-Fair Deal record, or to turn the nation over to the big business Taft gang with Eisenhower as their front man.

STEVENSON SET himself a tough campaign schedule in the decisive final 10 days, embarking on a 4000-mile 12-state tour with 91 speeches scheduled.

In the face of "the great smear" of the GOP and wild promises on Korea, Stevenson kept "talking sense"—and tough facts—to the people. He said under "the humane revolution" of the past two decades:

"We have already come so far that we can never return to the time when in the presence of mountains of wheat there was little bread; when warehouses burst with cotton, but there were few sheets, towels, shirts and dresses; when we had architects, carpenters and the materials to build houses, decent houses, but millions lived in hovels; when the splendid American dream seemed at a shabby end, and the splendid promises of American life were ashes in the mouths of the people.

"A miracle has been wrought in America. We have had a humane revolution. The many have been benefited. The few have not been hurt. The many have more bread. The few do not have less cake.

"We have come far in the 20 years past, and we shall go farther."

In contrast, Stevenson charged Eisenhower with a campaign of expediency, with "no policy, no program and no real faith in the future of America." And he warned that "the Old Guard around him know exactly what they want and what they propose to do if they take over in Washington."

"SOCIAL JUSTICE" for all people—at home and abroad—is what Stevenson called "the better idea" that will block communism. And he said the Republican "opposition to the programs of social justice in America is opposition to the building of our strongest defenses against communism."

Another whistle-stopper, Pres. Truman, campaigning across New Jersey and Pennsylvania, said a Republican victory would "drive labor back to slavery." He was drawing big crowds—250,000 at Newark, 15,000 at Scranton, 17,000 in Wilkes-Barre—as his train moved through the industrial cities. *(For a CIO News exclusive report from the Truman train, see Page 2.)*

Truman had the kid gloves off on Eisenhower. He said the GOP candidate approves a **"reign of terror by slander"** as a campaign technique. He charged him with taking **"extreme liberties with the truth"** in claiming GOP support for social security—when their roll calls in Congress are to the contrary. He was bitter over GOP promises to let "Asiatics fight Asiatics" in Korea, charging it gave "aid and comfort" to the Communists.

Eisenhower, the President said scornfully, is the candidate **"who put the promise in compromise. He talks like Bricker in Ohio, like McCarthy in Wisconsin and like Dewey in New York."**

EISENHOWER, in New York and other East Coast states, was talking like Dewey.

Repeatedly he tried to bury the record of his Morningside Heights conference with Taft—and his surrender to Taft's policies. Eisenhower (in Newark) even voiced the praise for Gen. Marshall which he had deleted from his Milwaukee address while Joe McCarthy was on the platform. And at the time that the General was reasserting his independence, Sen. Taft was saying: *"Gen. Eisenhower and I agree with each other on so many issues."*

The Eisenhower candidacy was repudiated by one of his original supporters—Wayne Morse, Oregon's maverick Republican. Morse announced his support for Stevenson, charging Eisenhower with "unconscionable compromises with the reactionaries in the Republican Party" and said he "is not telling the truth" by denying it.

"The Eisenhower I supported for the nomination," said Morse, "is not the Eisenhower who is dangling and dancing from campaign platforms at the end of the political puppet strings being jerked by some of the most evil and reactionary forces in American politics."

Morse's stand was hailed by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) as a fair trade for Dixiecrat Govs. Byrnes, Shivers and Kennon and Sen. Byrd. The three Southern governors are backing Eisenhower, with Byrnes saying a GOP victory would be "our emancipation day"—which punctured Ike's Northern oratory about civil rights. And Byrd walked out on the Democratic campaign.

The rhyme and reason of Dixiecrat backing for Eisenhower was revealed in a report from Dallas by Columnist Joseph Alson, who said "in Texas the Eisenhower movement derives its real force and motive power from the oligarchy of oil men and bankers, industrialists, large ranchers and big real estate operators who rule this state's amazingly expanding economy."

ALMOST UNNOTICED a month ago, in the furor over the $18,000 Nixon "trust fund," was an endorsement which Gen. Eisenhower last week had cause to regret.

When the General spoke at Wheeling, W. Va., he stepped in where Tom Dewey feared to tread back in '48. In that year, Dewey refused to back Sen. Revercomb, who had written anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish clauses into a displaced persons bill. Revercomb was defeated. This year he is running again, and he got a pat on the back from Eisenhower—as have such other members of the Republican "team" as Sens. Jenner, McCarthy and Cain.

Last week Pres. Truman charged Eisenhower with "moral blindness" for endorsing such senators who had helped enact the new McCarran immigration law over a White House veto. In a message to a Jewish welfare group, Truman cited discriminatory provisions of the McCarran law and said:

"When we look behind the mask of the great majority of Republicans in Congress, this is what we see:

"The National Origins Quota System, based on 'Nordic' superiority.

"Discriminatory provisions in the displaced persons bill, directed against Catholics and Jews.

"Second class citizenship, imposed by the McCarran immigration bill.

"What do these add up to? They add up to the philosophy of racial superiority developed by the Nazis, which we thought we had destroyed when we defeated Nazi Germany and liberated Europe . . .

"The Republican candidate for the President cannot escape responsibility for his endorsements. He has had an attack of moral blindness, for today, he is willing to accept the very practices that identify the so-called 'master race' although he took a leading part in liberating Europe from their domination."

That touched off days of angry denials from Eisenhower, Dewey, Bernard Baruch, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, and others. Truman was charged by Dewey with "dirty lying" in injecting race and religion into the campaign and throwing "rotten eggs, dead cats and tomatoes."

Among the most indignant was Sen. Nixon, the General's running mate, who had voted for the McCarran act. Nixon screamed slander and "gutter politics" and went right on calling Gov. Stevenson such things as "soft toward the Communist conspiracy at home" and a "dupe" of Alger Hiss.

The actual situation was different from what the GOP daily press made it out to be.

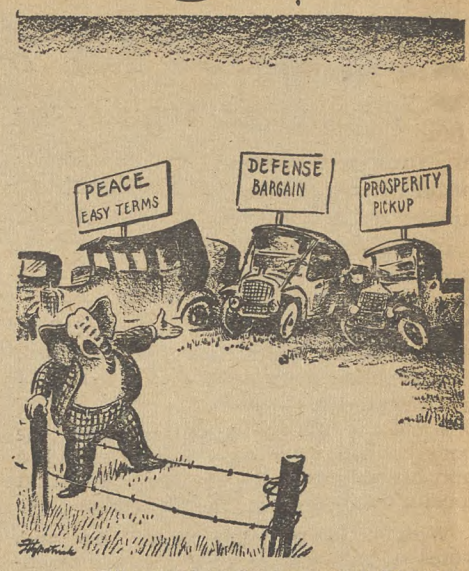
Eisenhower himself has condemned the McCarran immigration act in language similar to Truman's. The President didn't question Eisenhower's own personal views. What he challenged was the General's backing of "well-known supporters of discriminatory legislation."

"The practices of those senators—the practices of the big lie and character assassination—are identified with the so-called 'master race' theory and no amount of distortion can change that fact," Truman said in a second statement.

"I know that the Republican candidate for President is neither anti-Jewish nor anti-Catholic, but why does he give his endorsement to such men? That is what I condemned last Friday and that is what I condemn today."

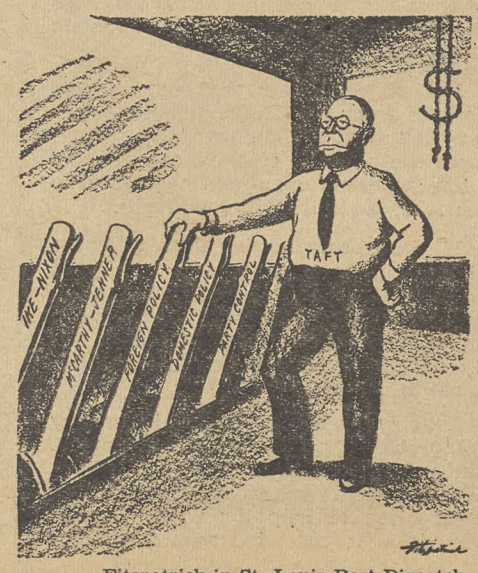
—Herblock in Washington Post

"Those Darn Train Whistles Again!"



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Cornfield Auto Salesman



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Who's Who

Wrong Address

The Chicago "Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon" Committee last week mailed Gov. Stevenson a booklet called "Here's What Ike Means To You" and a form letter asking him to contribute from $2 to $25 to the GOP campaign.

Tune In

Important radio and television addresses have been scheduled by Fair Deal candidates in the final week of the campaign. Here are their national broadcasts:

GOV. STEVENSON: 10:30 p. m. EST Oct. 28 on nationwide CBS Radio and Dumont TV; 8:30 p. m. EST Nov. 1 on nationwide CBS Radio and Dumont TV; 8:30 p. m. EST Nov. 3 and combined nationwide radio-TV networks.

SEN. SPARKMAN: Daily talks on ABC Radio, 9:30 p. m. EST and MST and 8:30 p. m. CST and PST, on Oct. 27, 28, 29 and 30.

(CIO TV log is on Page 13.)

Honest Injun

An outfit in Washington calling itself the Committee for Young Men in Government announced it's backing Sen. Nixon for "the high moral and intellectual qualities" which it said he has demonstrated.

It Ain't Hay

Here's another report on how tough it is for big business: General Foods Corp. reported a 28% jump in net profits after taxes for the six months through September, compared with the same period of '51. Net income for duPont in the '52 third quarter was almost doubled. And Douglas Aircraft reported a 60% profit boost, voted two extra dividends.

PAC Workers Roll Up Sleeves In N. Y.

By BERNARD RASKIN

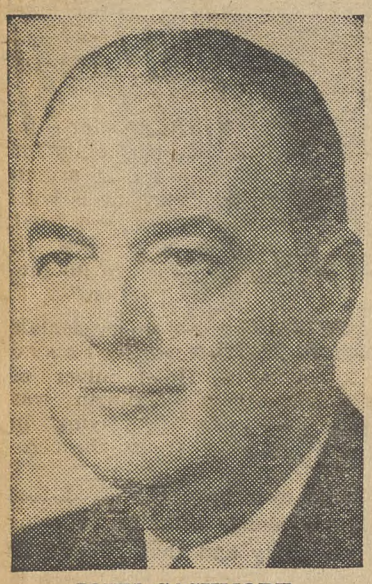
CIO MEMBERS in New York State are keeping their sleeves rolled up after an unprecedented drive to build up registration in their areas.

Between now and Nov. 4, PAC workers will be out in force in support of the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket, John Cashmore and other endorsed candidates.

In addition to the presidential and senatorial races, New York will elect a full delegation of 43 congressmen, a full State Senate and Assembly and various minor local officials.

With 45 presidential electoral votes at stake in the State, no effort will be spared to bring out the vote for Fair Deal candidates. The State CIO-PAC is co-ordinating the campaign which will include use of television, radio, mass-meetings, street rallies, sound trucks and, of course, door-to-door canvassing.

Recent history gives reason for enthusiasm and confidence—



JOHN CASHMORE

but not over confidence. Franklin D. Roosevelt carried the state in 1940 and 1944. It fell to the Republicans in 1948 when 500,000 votes were cast for Henry Wallace on the Progressive slate. Dewey's plurality over Truman in that contest was 61,000. This year, the Progressives are not expected to count for as much.

In the contest for U. S. Senator, the CIO has endorsed Cashmore, the Democratic nominee, against the incumbent, Irving M. Ives (R.). Cashmore has been Borough President of Brooklyn since 1940 and was New York City Council President before that.

He has a consistently liberal and pro-labor record.

The State CIO endorsement on Cashmore declared his election will "aid the attainment of a majority in the Senate ready, willing and able to work for the policies enunciated in the Democratic platform to which we fully subscribe."

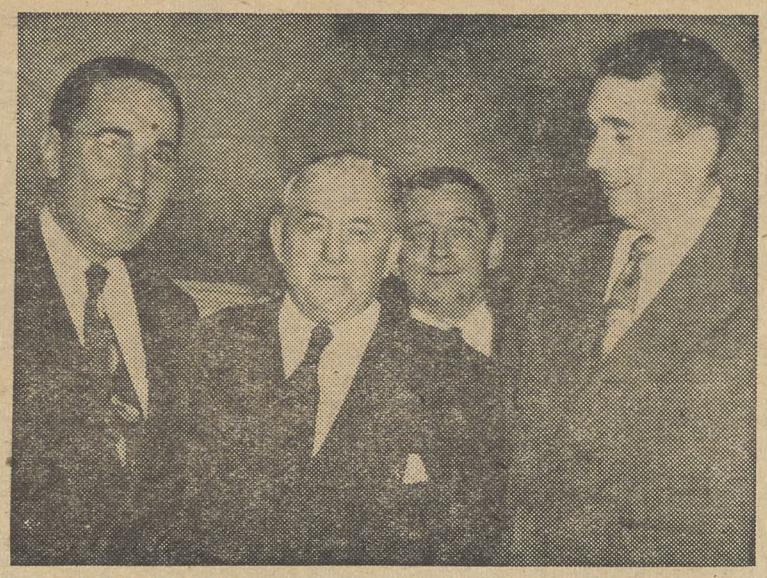
The resolution noted the Republican candidate's support of Taft-Hartley and his opposition to vital parts of the Fair Deal program.

In the case of congressmen, New York will have an uphill fight to maintain even the present proportion of good and bad representatives because of reapportionment after 1950 census.

THE STATE'S congressional delegation is cut from 45 to 43. The reapportionment, drafted by the Republican-dominated Legislature, was designed to give the Republicans an excellent chance to add four or five seats to the 22 they hold in the present Congress that means that the Democrats might drop from their present 23 congressmen to 16 or 17.

Much the same policy directed the reapportionment throughout the rest of the state. The industrial area of Rochester has been cut in half, and each half has been wedded to large, rural areas.

The re-drawing of the lines so as to strengthen reactionary candidates in most areas is going to make the job a lot tougher for forward-minded groups in the state. But, up to now, it has been compensated in large measure by the added energy and effort which they are putting into the campaign.



A TOUGH FIGHT—George A. Brenner, Democrat candidate in 27th CD, got pledge of strong CIO backing at Westchester rally from Allan S. Haywood (center), CIO executive vice president, and Charles T. Kerrigan (right), UAW regional director. Brenner opposes Rep. Gwinn (R.).

UPSTATE—PAC chairman from central New York area meet in Syracuse to plan get-out-the-vote drive. On platform are CIO Reg. Dir. John Marillo, Dist. Dir. Frank Fiorelli of the CIO Electrical Workers, and Sec-Treas. James Miller of the Buffalo CIO Council.

'$100 Million Worth Of Lies'

Louis Hollander, New York State CIO Council president, last week charged the Republicans are trying to "buy the election with $100 million worth of lies, slanders and treacherous appeals to the emotions."

He spoke to 400 upstate CIO-PAC workers and local union officials at a campaign rally in Syracuse.

Hollander condemned GOP campaigners for trying to "raise false hopes in mothers with the cry, 'bring back our boys from Korea,' in concert with the Communists and their stooges who are using the same line."

Jobless Aid Bill Is Big Issue

THERE'S a direct bread-and-butter issue for workers in the New York State election, and that's the fight to end crippling of the unemployment insurance program.

With a full State Legislature to be elected on Nov. 4, New York CIO reports the key state issue is the destructive Hughes-Brees unemployment insurance amendments enacted by the Dewey-GOP dominated Legislature last year.

The CIO charges that the Hughes-Brees amendments represent a fundamental re-writing of the unemployment insurance program under specifications laid down by the largest corporate interests. They mean a temporary tax saving to these industrial and financial giants and a kick in the teeth to the rest of the State.

The amendments drastically weaken New York's unemployment insurance program both as protection for the individual worker and as a bulwark against future depression.

Ives' 'Liberalism' Fades In Hurry When Roll's Called

A FAST change of pace may be a good thing on the ball field—but it is far from a good thing on the floor of the United States Senate.

That's one of the reasons that the New York State CIO is supporting Democrat John Cashmore for U. S. Senator against incumbent Republican Irving M. Ives. An outstanding characteristic of Ives' six years in the Senate has been his ability to speak and vote on both sides of vital issues.

The best example of Ives ability to vary his shots so as to appear all things to all people is his record on Taft-Hartley. To this day many liberal-minded citizens appear willing to forgive and forget his double-barreled vote for Taft-Hartley, insisting that Ives performed a valuable function as the "voice of moderation" among Republicans during consideration of the bill.

The fact is that Ives' voice changed several times in that period and, in the final analysis, was sounding "aye" to all of the Taft proposals. Even more significant was his influence on wavering Republicans in swinging the votes necessary to over-ride Pres. Truman's veto.

A national magazine in a late 1947 issue declared that conservative Republicans were singing: "Ives is our boy—camouflaged a bit perhaps—but our boy."

The same article attributes to a liberal Republican senator, the comment that "Ives is the kind of liberal who is with us just BEFORE the final roll call."

Here are a few other examples of how Ives lived up with Taft:

PRICE CONTROLS: As a member of Senate Banking and Currency Committee Ives helped to preserve and expand the Capehart and Herlong "built-in inflation" amendments in the 1952 act. More than that, he introduced an amendment to end all controls at the end of this year; after being defeated on that he voted with the majority to end them in March, 1953.

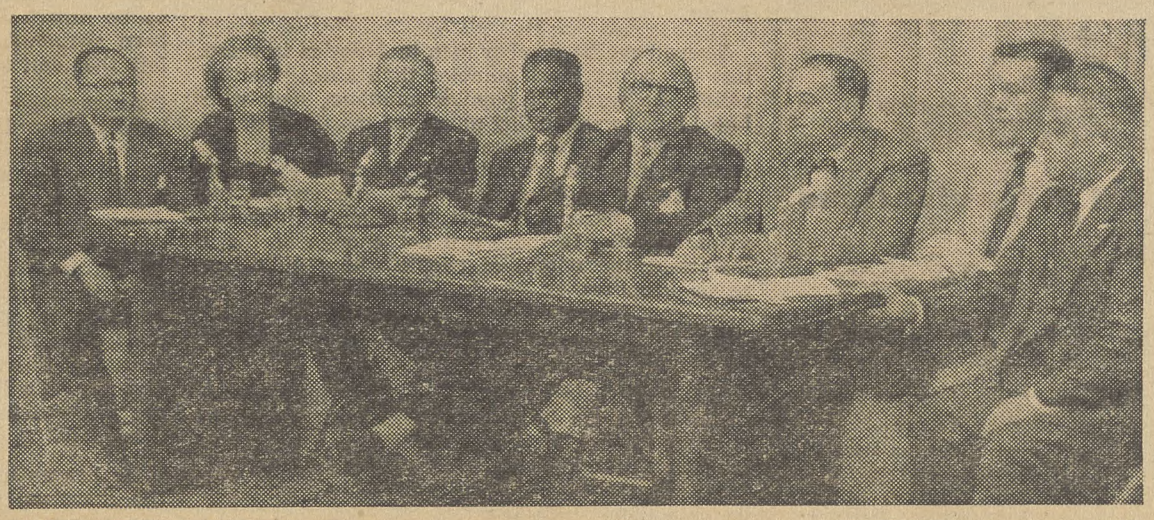
SOCIAL SECURITY: In 1950, he voted against extending social security protection to the totally disabled. He also voted for the Knowland amendment which makes it possible for states to refuse unemployment insurance benefits to workers who refuse to accept a job at wages under union scales.

MINIMUM WAGES: In 1947, Ives helped to defeat an effort to establish a 60c-per-hour minimum in place of the 40c then in effect, by throwing his support to a Taft motion to pigeon-hole the proposal. In 1949 he voted for raising the minimum to 75c but at the same time voted to exclude hundreds of thousands of workers previously protected under the act.

Murray Plans N.Y. Telecast

A special television address to New York State voters will be made this week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, under arrangements of the State CIO Council.

The seven-station telecast will be on WCBS-TV in New York from 7:10 to 7:25 p.m. on Wednesday, Oct. 29. It also will be aired the same evening on Buffalo, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Utica and Binghamton TV stations. Check your local paper for the exact time.



"YOU—THE VOTER"—That was topic of this New York City CIO Council registration and vote telecast during recent registration campaign. Council and CIO local officers joined in WJZ-TV program, with Pres. Michael Quill of the IUC and of CIO Transport Workers at the microphone and IUC Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz at right.

A Summing Up

Now that the long campaign is almost over, and the ultimate decision soon will be in the voters' hands, it's time for a summing up.

It's but two months since CIO analyzed the candidates, their records, the platforms and the issues — and each subsequent campaign week has given additional backing to CIO's recommendation for Adlai Stevenson.

CIO said back in August that the "entrenched old guard, the ancient enemies of the people" own the GOP body, boots and britches, that they plan a "crusade to turn Fair Deal prosperity into Republican bankruptcy." Gen. Eisenhower's trail—all the way from Morningside Heights to McCarthyland—bears that out.

CIO said back in August that the Democratic program is part of "the Roosevelt-Truman tradition of banishing fear and looking to the future with confidence and boldness." And Adlai Stevenson, the CIO said, would provide "resourceful, imaginative, humanitarian leadership." That is just what he has done in "talking sense" to the people on the hard facts of our times.

Ike Gets Tripped Up

But for the Republicans, the campaign windup apparently is to be composed of equal parts of "the great smear" and "promising anything to anybody to get elected." Here's what happened last week:

The General was doing a lot of wailing about high prices and inflation—*but he wasn't saying anything about the Republican record in Congress to send prices higher, including the three House GOP votes last June to kill all price controls.*

The General was saying vaguely in the North that he was for the principles of civil rights—*and Gov. Jimmie Byrnes of South Carolina was gloating that a GOP victory would be "our emancipation day" for the Dixiecrats.*

The General was newly discovering his independence—*and then Bob Taft went and gave the show away by saying Eisenhower's views "are fundamentally the same as mine."*

Hooverism, Deweyism, Taftism and Generalities, they're all cut from the same cloth, as CIO Pres. Philip Murray said last week. They offer only a "creeping capitalism" of depression, unemployment and fear. What we need is a "galloping capitalism" of abundance, social justice at home and abroad, a sturdy defense of democracy, a humane policy in the world, and faith in the people anywhere.

The Blitz That's Planned

The "fat cats" who have put up the millions for the Eisenhower-Nixon blitz against the American people have made no secret of the fact they expect to be paid off soon and handsomely by the GOP in a blitz against free trade unions.

The story of Water Valley, Miss. (see page 14), is a foretaste of what the GOP has in store. And it's right out of Taft-Hartley: The town builds a plant for a runaway shop; the plant is organized, by the CIO Clothing Workers; the company refuses to bargain, forcing a strike; the city attorney, who also is the company attorney, gets anti-picketing injunctions; and then the National Guard is called in.

It's a plain and simple denial of civil rights, and the Federal government, as CIO demanded, should step in and stop it now.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925. 5c a copy, $1 a year, $1.50 a year in Canada. Mail subscriptions: Old and new addresses and three weeks' notice are required for change of address.

Vol. XV October 27, 1952 No. 43

Wanna Play Paper Dolls?

In Other Words—

Anarchists On The Right

By their "agin everything" campaign, the Republicans have become "the anarchists of the Right," says Editor Max Ascoli of The Reporter. The magazine recently switched from Gen. Eisenhower to Gov. Stevenson. His article follows in part:

By MAX ASCOLI

IN THIS CAMPAIGN, what meets the eye hides a momentous fact. What meets the eye is a tough presidential contest rolling along on schedule. The momentous fact is the great "anti" movement now on the rampage. It has completely engulfed the Republican party and its leaders; it is as blind and as carried along by its own weight as a force of nature.

This "anti" thing has been building up for quite a while. Several times, since our postwar conflict with communism began, the country has been swept by waves of restlessness, That was the case, for instance when MacArthur returned. But MacArthur's hard, unmalleable ego did not lend itself to the friendly public relations manipulators.

There have been other men in America in these last few years much nimbler than MacArthur in riding the waves of popular emotions, men who know how to set rolling more and more emotional waves. Their technique is simplicity itself: It consists in making symbols fraught with infinite uncheckable implications out of the proven instances of betrayal or corruption among government officials. If there are not enough of these instances, the names of people whose guilt has never been proved—or in some cases, unthinkable—can be made into symbols of universal, unlimited wrongdoing. This can be done even to George Marshall.

The anarchists of the Right, the past masters of the technique, had mouthpieces but not leadership up to the time when the campaign for the presidential nomination started in the Republican party. It turned out a bitter, ruthless struggle, for all the "anti" factions—anti-Adminstration, anti-foreign involvement—had found a man, Sen. Taft, who willingly accepted their backing.

The things that have happened since Eisenhower's victory in Chicago are still somewhat incredible. Who could ever have conceived that Eisenhower would go along, actually believing that it was still his party and that he was its leader?

It is hard indeed to find precedents for something as tragic as what is taking place today before our own eyes, as Eisenhower campaigns: the unwinding of a leadership in which the nation had put so much trust. The General has already proven that far from being able to control the factions in his party, he can only echo, one after another, their conflicting rancors.

The great "anti" movement is aimed particularly at anything that has to do with reason or the mind. The General himself, it is said, has come to realize that the more "visceral" he makes his appeal to the voters, the better he gets across. The more "visceral" the Republican campaign becomes, the lower its level sinks.

THE SITUATION IS UGLY and the remedy must be found without delay. One of the first conclusions to be drawn is that our two-party system has been shaken badly, for there is only one party left that can administer the country and lead it.

Among the many unforeseeable things that have happened during this campaign, the emergence of Stevenson as the man fit to lead the nation is certainly one of the most astonishing, While the opposite camp is swept away by its demogogy, Stevenson shows an extraordinary courage simply by insisting on talking sense. In all his speeches his learning and experience are couched in terms of human wisdom. This infuriates his opponents who have come to consider plain, sensible language highbrow intellectualism. Actually, Stevenson shows his mettle and his capacity as a leader by standing his own ground, absolutely determined not to be swept away by demagogy.

He has an unshakable belief in the decency of the American people, in their capacity to recognize what is right and what is wrong. He proves his statesmanship now by campaigning as a statesman, and he asks for the confidence of the American people by showing his confidence in them.

The Gains Of 20 Years—

Any Way You Figure, We're Way Ahead

TWENTY YEARS of New Deal and Fair Deal leadership have brought concrete economic progress for America.

That is a hard fact which no reactionary political oratory can suppress. It is clearly defined in the statisticians' charts and in the pocketbooks of Mr. and Mrs. Average American.

Here are the figures for the average man, woman and child in the United States, all translated into the same kind of 1951 dollars. In other words, these figures are based on the 1951 purchasing power of the dollar, AFTER TAXES.

In 1929, at the height of the false boom that preceded the Hoover depression, the average per capita income was $1030.35. Today it is up to $1457.35, or an increase of 40.8%.

Where the average American had $100 of real spending money in 1929, today he had $140, or $40 more.

The nation as a whole went ahead far more—77.8% more than in 1929 in real money after taxes. It was the growing population which cut the average down to 40.8%.

Still talking in terms of the purchasing power of 1951 dollars, the average working man was receiving $37.98 for a 44-hour week in 1929.

In 1951, he got an average of $64.93 for a 40-hour week.

After deducting all federal income taxes and his share of consumer taxes in 1951, his average pay, for spending purposes, was $59.70 a week.

Thus he was a clear 57% better off than in 1929, and that's assuming he didn't pay any taxes of any kind in 1929.

And that spells real economic progress. Add to that these points:

- In 1929 we were sitting on the edge of the greatest depression in history. Those who had been able to save were doomed to lose the savings in bank failures. Today, our country's well being is built on a solid foundation. Our savings are insured by the government so that we can't be wiped out by bank failures.
- We have more savings now than before the war and are saving more each year. In 1951 we had annual savings of $17.2 billion, according to the Commerce Dept., compared to $6.8 billion in 1940—that's a jump of 151%. In 1929, savings amounted to $5.6 billion or a 206% increase. (All these figures are in 1951 dollars.)
- We have built up the greatest industrial plant in the world, able to produce more things for more people. American free enterprise had been saved, despite the continued opposition of those politicians who claim themselves to be the friends of free enterprise.

From out of taxes, we have gotten all these things:

- More and better schools for our children and far better opportunities than we had.
- Old age pensions and a life of decency for elderly citizens.
- Unemployment compensation when a plant closes down and improved workmen's compensation for injured workers.
- Fair prices for our farmers.
- Great development of natural resources, with the people benefitting, instead of special interest groups.
- Government housing programs so that families will have shelter, which have encouraged the greatest boom of private home building and home ownership in history.
- One of the strongest armed forces in the world to be used to defend us from aggression.

Those all add up to real, concrete progress.

Each of us is 40% better off than in 1929—without figuring all the social services our taxes are buying.

If we figure all these things that we buy with our taxes, we are at least twice as well off now, as we were when the Republican Old Guard last ran America.

It is this well-being that is at stake in this election.

The Great Aginners—

The NAM's Big Open House Helped Convince The Missus

By JIMMY HIGGINS
(From Wisconsin CIO News)

THE MISSUS and I decided to accept the generous invitation of the National Association of Manufacturers. They had invited us to their open house at Marquette Univ. the other day.

So we went. They sure put on a fine show. First off we were welcomed by a well-dressed delegation of Milwaukee businessmen and some eager Marquette administration students. Then they showed us a series of illustrated talks on the American free enterprise system. They told us these talks had been given in factories all over the country. It sure was purty—awful, that is.

Next they showed us some movies the manufacturers association had made. They warned us about "creeping socialism." I went to sleep a couple of times but the Missus kept nudging me.

When the lights came on again they took us downstairs to see all their literature. Boy! If you live on a farm you don't need a Sears catalogue any more — there's more pages in this NAM stuff than any catalogue will ever have.

THEY HAD different leaflets and pamphlets for women's clubs, school teachers, employers, ministers and so on.

I looked through some of this literature. It was all about "creeping socialism." They said that if the government wants to give financial aid to schools —why, that's creeping socialism. Another booklet I picked up started out pretty good—about how prices are and how bad inflation is. But then, along about the middle, they said that price controls is "creeping socialism." So I put that one back on the table.

One little leaflet was real pretty — all different colors. That's what my face must have looked like when I read it, because it said that minimum wage and social security was bad old "creeping socialism."

The Missus wouldn't understand what I was getting so sore about until she picked up one that said health insurance was "creeping socialism." She'd just paid last month's doctor bills for the kids. I guess she was pretty sore. "Just let me have some of that health insurance," she said. "I'll give them 'creeping socialism' all right!"

About then we were invited to sit down and "talk it over" with Milwaukee businessmen over some hot coffee and doughnuts. But I was pretty sore, and so was the Missus. So we just said, "No, thank you," and left.

Wisht they were for something—instead of against all the time.

Joint Labor Group Supports Fair Dealers In Maryland

A **MARYLAND** Labor Unity Political Rally has been organized by CIO, AFL and railroad unions and now is actively campaigning for the Stevenson-Sparkman-Fair Deal ticket.

A warning that a Taft-Eisenhower GOP victory would precipitate a depression and bring a full-scale attack on labor was voiced at a recent joint labor rally in Cumberland, Md., by Charles C. Webber, Virginia CIO Council president and CIO Textile Workers PAC director in the Upper South.

Webber praised Gov. Stevenson as a President who would be fair to labor, farmers and business.

Other rally speakers included Sec.-Treas. Charles Della of the Maryland State CIO Council; Harry Castle, Maryland CIO vice president; and Roy T. Craze, TWUA Local 1874 of Cumberland.

One of the major Maryland congressional campaigns is in the 6th Dist., extending from Washington through Hagerstown (where the CIO Auto Workers have a big aircraft local) and Cumberland (a textile center) to the mining counties in the western part of the state.

Mrs. Stella Werner, the Democratic candidate, has CIO-PAC support. In a statement last week, she condemned the Taft-Hartley Act as "discriminatory" and "inflammatory."

"We need a fresh start," she said, "on sober consideration of legislation which will establish clearly that the public interest is primary, and that it can best be served by fair treatment of both labor and management."

'Cafeteria Education'

'Blue Chip' Firms Bombarding Workers With Pro-GOP Leaflets

THE POISON with the froth on top is still being whipped up in oversize containers at hundreds of U. S. plants and business firms and poured out to thousands of workers.

Industry's system of "cafeteria education" — which General Motors gives the high sounding title of "Information Rack Service"—is doing right well by its promoters as the presidential election approaches.

To the general public, the GOP-Eisenhower "crusade" has given some eye-opening examples of the political technique of high-powered advertising and publicity outfits who, in Pres. Truman's words, employ much the same scare propaganda devices as do Communist and Nazi dictatorships.

But to workers in 1500 U. S. firms, the attempt to employ in politics the hucksters' methods for selling Rinso soap or quack patent medicines are an old, old story.

"CAFETERIA EDUCATION" has been operating for years, gaining ground steadily. It's the technique of bombarding workers with the NAM-GOP party line in slightly disguised or naked form. "Cafeteria education" is what "the trade" calls the wall racks by factory gates or time clocks—racks filled with pamphlets on everything from "What Makes People Successful?" to "Free Men vs. The Union Closed Shop."

More than 30 million copies of "cafeteria education" pamphlets are being passed out each year, it has been estimated, with General Motors alone distributing a million pieces a month.

The latest report on GM's operations comes from Bernard J. Schuck, editor of the Lampmaker, local paper of CIO Auto Workers Local 663, Anderson, Ind.

GM STILL FEATURES the "come-ons"—for it has said "any over doing of the economics material would be a quick way to kill off interest." Among the latest "come-ons" are a craft pattern folder No. 617 and a mechanical handbook on "Electricity and Wheels" which has gone through 13 printings.

Then come the "clinchers." One is a reprint with four-color photos of a Collier's article by David E. Lilienthal titled "Big Business for a Big Country." The general theme: end any and all restraint on monopolies.

Another GM number is a colored comic book titled "Alice in Blunderland" about—yep, you guessed it. But all the high crimes and misdemeanors it finds in government "bureaucracy" could be duplicated without half-trying in the parallel "bureaucracy" of GM, itself, or any other big business firm.

Are they pouring it on too heavy? There are signs that "cafeteria education" is proving a pale, thin diet. In the steel towns of Ohio, Timken Roller Bearing Co.—one of the toughest firms with which the CIO Steelworkers bargain — has been ladling out GOP campaign propaganda. Each new batch, it is reported, produces a new bloc of PAC workers.

Storekeepers Reminded Of Depression

THE "POCKETBOOK nerve" of small town merchants and businessmen has been touched by Stevenson campaigners in Bloomfield, N. J.

With General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors employing thousands of Bloomfield's 50,000 residents, the Fair Deal leaflet reminded local businessmen:

"Bloomfield is an industrial town. Thousands of her citizens, your customers, are employed in the industrial plants located in our town. When they slack off you are in diffculty."

Then the leaflet spelled out depression conditions under the Hoover GOP administration — many million unemployed evictions, bank failures, soup kitchens, bankruptcies. They were contrasted with recovery and progress under the New Deal, and Fair Deal, with a warning to storekeepers to "don't jeopardize your investment.

Michigan CIO Sparks Tough Fight Ag

Auto Tycoons Face Challenge

By GERVASE N. LOVE

THE CIO in Michigan is out to break a few traditions this election year.

One of them is that the State is safely in the bag for the Republican presidential nominee. Another is that no Democrat can be elected Governor for his third successive term. Still another is that pine stumps count the same as people.

The fight—and it's a tough one—for election victories that will lead to benefits for all the people of Michigan, instead of merely the wealthy few who run the State's industries, is spearheaded by the State CIO Council and the international office of the CIO Auto Workers in Detroit.

It is a fight that finds every local CIO council and practically every CIO local union on the same side.

The enemy is the reactionary industrial machine, sparked by the auto industry, that owns the State Republican Party lock, stock and barrel, and has grown fat on victories for three quarters of a century.

Michigan always was Republican until 1932. That year its voters, like those in so many traditionally Republican states, registered their bitter resentment at Hoover Republicanism by swinging to Franklin D. Roosevelt. FDR captured the State again in 1936 and in 1944. In 1940 he lost to Wendell Willkie by 7000 votes, but the state elected the late Prentiss Brown, a Democrat, to the Senate.

Prospects Good

In 1948 Michigan was one of the states that Henry Wallace and his Progressive Party pushed into the Republican column. Pres. Truman lost to Gov. Dewey by 35,000 votes—but he would have won by a slim margin had he polled the 46,000 votes cast for Wallace.

This year, a lot of Michigan Democrats claim, the voters are going to line up on their side of the electoral fence again.

"We believe Gov. Stevenson is going to carry Michigan," UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared flatly on a recent television program.

Not all CIO leaders are as confident as Reuther—but none have abandoned hope in spite of the Republicans' extravagant claims.

"We have a good chance to carry Michigan for Stevenson—a very good chance," says August Scholle, president of the State CIO Council and also CIO regional director.

An interesting sidelight is provided by a statistician who lives in Canada and who has no emotional interest in the result. He dopes U. S. elections for the fun of it—he forecast Truman's 1948 victory—and has come up with some enlightening possibilities this year:

Since 1932, whenever the Democrats have polled 60% of the Wayne county votes, Michigan went Democratic for president or governor, he found. Then he took the percentage of Democratic votes cast in Detroit in each primary election and compared them with the votes in the final elections, which were always higher.

He struck an average percentage increase, added it to the Democratic vote in the recent Detroit primary and came up with a prediction that the final figure will be 62%. If this forecast is borne out and past elections are any guide to the present, Michigan should go in 1952 for Stevenson and Gov. G. Mennen Williams, Democrat running for a tradition-breaking third term at Lansing.

In Detroit and nearby areas, with their great Democratic strength, Stevenson, Sen. Sparkman for vice president, Williams and Sen. Moody are expected to roll up impressive totals.

Heavy Vote Seen

The registration figures augur a heavy vote. They reached a record-breaking estimated three million in the State as the result of an intensive campaign by many civic, business and other groups, including the CIO and the Auto Workers.

In Detroit and Wayne county 1.2 million are registered. Similar increases have been chalked up in other cities, especially in industrial communities where CIO membership is substantial.

Stevenson's stock soared sharply after his visit to Michigan early in October. He had a capacity audience at a rally in Detroit's Cadillac Square and enthusiastic receptions at a series of whistle stop speeches that topped those given Gen. Eisenhower, the Republican nominee, a couple of weeks before.

He met hundreds of people, including many party workers at the lower levels, and succeeded in sparking them as nothing else had. The improvement in his prospects was so noticeable that it was recorded by the political reporters of many daily newspapers supporting Eisenhower.

The average Michigan voter appears to think that the popular "Soapy" Williams is already in for his third term as Governor. However, the politically wise realize that while he has been running ahead, he is up against one of the best Republican vote-getters in the State, Sec. of State Fred M. Alger, Jr.

Fighter For People

In his two terms as Governor, Williams has been handicapped by the fact that the rest of the State administration and the Legislature have been controlled by the Republicans.

He pushed through a "Build Michigan" program that included new hospitals, public buildings, roads, schools and other things important to a growing population.

Old age assistance, unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation payments have been boosted, and aid to dependent children increased. Racketeers have been combatted, a civil defense program organized, unemployment licked, and new industries brought into the State.

All this was accomplished with the support of people of many political beliefs, but over the opposition of the diehard Republicans. Now the GOP is charging Williams with running the State into debt.

One of the reasons the deficit has mounted is that the tory industrialists who control the GOP have succeeded in blocking his efforts to push a corporation tax through the Legislature.

The Legislature instead sought to pass additional taxes—mostly of the sales variety—that would put even more of the burden of paying the State's expenses on the backs of the people. Williams succeeded in blocking such levies, hence the charge

As to the pine stumps and the people. No matter how the votes goes for national and State candidates, the Democrats just CAN'T carry the Legislature. It's stacked against them, and the Republicans want it kept that way.

It works just as it does in many industrial states where urban populations have increased sharply: the cities are short-changed on representation.

In Michigan, a state senator or representative from the northern counties where "there are more pine stumps than people," represents far fewer voters than a legislator from Wayne and nearby counties. A senator from one old logging district represents 61,000 people at present while one from a Detroit district represents 545,000. A representative from one section acts for 26,000, while one from another area speaks for 92,000 persons.

Two propositions are before the people. One, called Proposition 2, has the support of the CIO, Williams, Moody, the rest of organized labor, everybody interested in good government, liberals and civic groups. It is being pushed by such organizations through the jointly-sponsored Michigan Committee for Representative Government.

Proposition 2 would restore the balance the Legislature lacks by giving the cities adequate representation. It requires the secretary of state to do all future redistricting; as an individual, he can be taken into court if he fails to carry out the constitution, whereas the Legislature cannot.

The vested interests have come up with an alternative known as Proposition 3.

2 CIOers Running For Legislature

Two vice presidents of the Michigan CIO Council are Democratic candidates for the State Legislature, a body that has an unbroken record of Republican control.

Vice Pres. Richard Kendziorski, who also is president of the Alpena Joint Labor Council, is running for the State Senate from the 29th Dist.

Vice Pres. Don Stevens, the council's education director, is seeking election to the lower house from the 1st Dist. of Kent county, in the Grand Rapids area.

STEEL: A thunderous welcome was given Gov. Stevenson (speaking) when he appeared at Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Hall of CIO Steelworkers Local 1299, Detroit, on his second visit to Michigan. Gov. Williams of Michigan and Sen. Moody (D.) are at his right.

AUTO: Another son when he sp whipped up a s

REPUBLICANS in Michigan apparently have no financial worries. At meeting of UAW local stewards and committeemen in Detroit, Roy Reuther (left), union's PAC director, and UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey show blown-up photo of auto industry dinner to raise funds for GOP. It shows (left to right) Pres. C. E. Wilson and Executive Vice Pres. Harlowe Curtice of General Motors, and Vice. Pres. B. E. Hutchinson of Chrysler.

POLITICAL ACTION and explana union's television program, Meet t Guy Nunn, (left), union's TV and deus Machrowicz, Democrat seeki trict, in Detroit. Machrowicz, who an outstanding record as a freshm

inst GOP Fat Cats

usiastic audience, this one of the CIO Auto Workers, greeted Gov. Steven-
t the gate of the Gar Wood, Inc., plant in Detroit. His trip through State
of enthusiasm which unbiased observers described as extremely impressive.

Auto Industry Shells Out Plenty In Fight Against Sen. Moody

BIG BUSINESS in Michigan is gang-
ng up on Sen. Moody, liberal Demo-
rat who is fighting one of the coun-
ry's biggest GOP war chests.

FROM ONE END of Michigan to the other, CIO members and other liberals are saying the same thing:

"Blair Moody is a cinch to beat Rep. Potter for the U. S. Senate, but he's having a tough time licking all the dough the auto industry is raising to fight him."

Moody is the Democratic former Washington correspondent of the Detroit News who was appointed Senator from Michigan when the late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenburg died. He quickly established himself in the front ranks of congressional liberals.

Rep. Charles Potter is his Republican opponent. A former social worker and a legless veteran of World War II, he lives in Cheboygan and has represented the 11th congressional district in the last two Congresses and part of the 80th.

How much money Moody has to overcome is anybody's guess, but it's plenty. Not all of it comes from the auto industry; there is plenty of money in all Michigan industry.

The size of the anti-Moody bankroll is reflected in the thousands of billboards throughout the state plugging for Potter, the number of radio and television programs boosting him, the posters and banners extolling a man who has voted right only nine times on the 64 issues listed in the CIO News Voting Record since 1948.

Effective Campaign

But nobody is counting Moody out. He has been waging an extremely effective campaign, concentrating on the issues and refusing to indulge in personalities.

He has made hundreds of speeches, stressing the things he and the Democratic administration have stood for and emphasizing his record in the Senate. The CIO News Voting Record shows that he voted right on every one of the 15 issues that came up since his appointment.

Not all of his outstanding work is reflected in votes. When Michigan's auto industry faced serious curtailment because of lack of materials which had been channelled into defense production, Moody went to bat and won the release of enough critical metals to tide it over.

The CIO Auto Workers, the state's largest union, and the rest of organized labor are solidly behind Moody on the strength of his voting record and the additional work he did as a Senator.

Potter was little known outside his own district until the GOP nomination was handed him. The Republicans tried to build him up by finagling a hearing of the House Un-American Activities Committee, of which he is a member, in Detroit.

ssence, it would freeze inequalities in the
egislature, deprive urban residents of
heir right to adequate representation and
ontinue to vote pine stumps instead of
eople. It has the support of such groups
s the Michigan Manufacturers Associa-
ion, the Real Estate Association and the
ailroad Association.

f issues have occupied much of auto
AW-CIO, during recent weeks. Here
broadcaster, interviews Rep. Thad-
ection from the 1st Michigan dis-
ust completed his first term, made
ngressman.

Stevenson Says—

'Let's Talk Sense: America Can't Afford To Be Weak'

Gov. Stevenson has deliberately and carefully outlined his views on the Korean war and foreign policy in recent campaign speeches, while refusing "to play politics with war and peace." Following are excerpts from two of these speeches:

IN JUNE OF 1950 the hopes of the world were lifted by the United Nations' decision to meet force with force in Korea, to fight to halt the ruthless, cynical Communist aggression.

President Truman's prompt decision to meet the test and his courageous leadership were saluted by all Americans, whatever their party and whatever their station in life, and by free men everywhere.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said from his post in Japan that the President's action had lighted into a flame a lamp of hope throughout Asia that was burning dimly toward extinction.

It marked, he said, for the Far East the focal and turning point in this area of struggling for freedom.

We knew in 1950 that the Communist attack on Korea was not an isolated event. We knew that it was part and parcel of a vast drive for world domination that began long before that Sunday morning when the North Koreans crossed the 38th Parallel.

There is no other problem on which we Americans need to think so clearly as the problem created by this Soviet drive for world domination.

A MISSTEP, an unwise action, a failure of reason or of will could touch off world tragedy. But it is equally true that this is a situation where cool heads and straight thinking and unwavering determination are the guides, the only guides, which can lead us safely to world peace.

It is up to us, in America, to supply this guidance, accepting the responsibility of leadership, which, whether we like it or not, has sought us out and from which we cannot avert our faces.

We did not choose this struggle in Korea and in the world. We don't want it, but we can't avoid it. And our future depends on its outcome.

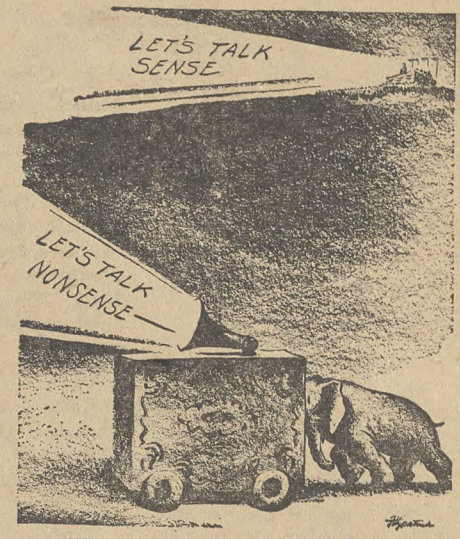
I see three stern, menacing realities. One is the harsh, ugly fact that the Communist monsters of Russia seek the mastery of the world. That fact will not end with a settlement in Korea.

The second stern reality is the fact that Korea is still a battlefield and that our boys, our sons, are dying there. No confidence in our growing strength at home can give us any real satisfaction until that day when they come home.

The third stern reality is that the building of our military might at home and the strengthening of the whole free world is placing terrific demands upon our resources. It is costing us an awful lot of money to build these defenses so that we can be sure that the malevolent lords of communism will not plunge us into a war in which the atom would destroy us all.

We dare not stop because of the price tag when what we are buying is the preservation of civilization. But we must take every precaution against weakening ourselves in the process of building our strength. We must practice the most extreme of housewifely economics in our spending. We must, too, be sure that those nations which are our friends and allies realize that there are limits to our strength. And that if we overstrain or overtax ourselves they will, with us, suffer the consequences.

TOUGH TALK about Communism will not deter the Soviet Union from new adventures. The thing which will save the world from war is American strength, and real strength need not



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
With America's Future At Stake

be loud or belligerent. Nor is it just a matter of our national strength alone. It is equally the strength of the free world — the strength of the nations which stand between us and the Soviet Union.

Strength is the road to peace. Weakness is the road to war. This is the simple truth of peace and war in our times.

The Democratic Party has been consistently the party of strength — and thus the party of peace.

Let's talk sense to the American people. Peace is far more important than who wins this election.

AND LET'S TALK SENSE about what we have gained by our determination, our expenditures, and our valor in Korea.

We have not merely said, we have proven that communism can go no further unless it is willing to risk world war.

We have proven to all the peoples of the Far East that communism is not the wave of the future, that it can be stopped.

We have helped to save the peoples of Indo-China from Communist conquest.

We have smashed the threat to Japan through Korea and so have strengthened this friend and ally.

We have mightily strengthened our defenses and all our defensive positions around the world.

We have blocked the road to Communist domination of the Far East and frustrated the creation of a position of power which would have threatened the whole world.

I would say one thing more about the great debate over our foreign policy.

My opponents say the threat to our liberty comes from within.

I say that the threat comes from without—and I offer the fate of the enslaved peoples of the world as my evidence.

My opponents say America cannot afford to be strong.

I say that America cannot afford to be weak.

I promise no easy solutions, no relief from burdens and anxieties, for to do this would be not only dishonest; it would be to attack the foundations of our greatness.

I can offer something infinitely better: an opportunity to work and sacrifice that freedom may flourish.

I call upon America to reject the new isolationism and to surpass her own glorious achievements. Then we may, with God's help, deserve to call ourselves the sons of our fathers.

Steel, Oil Locals Plugging In Gary Area

By GERVASE N. LOVE

WHEN THE wind blows from the right direction—or from the wrong, if you feel that way about it—the people of Lake County, Ind., can't forget that they live in one of the country's most tightly-knit industrial sections.

The fumes from the oil refineries and the smoke from steel mills stain its cities and its flat countryside — or, perhaps, drift north over Lake Michigan or west into next-door Chicago.

Industry is booming in this northwest corner of Indiana, and with it, jobs. Some 30,000 of those jobs are filled by CIO members, most of whom belong to the Steelworkers or Oil Workers.

During the past few years they have played a potent role in politics. This campaign is no exception, and they are working hard as ever to give CIO-recommended candidates—there are no formal endorsements—thumping majorities on Nov. 4.

The political action campaign is under the direction of the Lake County CIO Council. The council president, John Truchan, who also is the Steelworkers' sub-district director, is PAC chairman. The fight is being waged from three focal points—council headquarters in East Chicago, the Oil Workers' Hall in Hammond, and Philip Murray Hall, the Steelworkers sub-district office in Gary, largest community in the county with about 135,000 residents.

Lake County makes up the 1st Indiana congressional district. Since 1942 it has been represented in Congress by Rep. Ray J. Madden.

Madden has one of the best voting records in the House. In sessions from the beginning of 1947 through 1952, comprising the 80th, 81st and 82d Congresses, The CIO News Voting Record shows he has not cast a single wrong vote.

MORE THAN THAT: He was present and voted right on each of the important issues listed in the Voting Records except for one absence back in 1947. To the workers in Lake County, this means he has the courage of his convictions and isn't afraid to put himself on the record, a trait lacking in some of his House colleagues.

"We just have to re-elect Ray Madden," said Truchan, "and I'm pretty sure we can do it. We can't afford to lose a man with a record in Congress like his.

"We hope to give good majorities, too, to Gov. Stevenson and Sen. Sparkman for President and Vice President, and we're getting out every vote we can for Gov. Henry F. Schricker so he can take the place of an isolationist, reactionary Republican like William Jenner in the Senate."

Jenner has one of the worst records in the upper chamber. Although he has opposed most of the things Gen. Eisenhower stood for in the early stages of his campaign, the Republican presidential candidate publicly bestowed his blessing. The Indiana Senator was the sponsor of the notorious Jenner Amendment to the Social Security Act.

Schricker is one of the few Democrats ever elected to a major office in traditionally Republican Indiana. He enjoys immense personal popularity and has the united support of labor and liberal groups.

The CIO in Lake County has given out thousands of pieces of literature in and around the plants. Special buttons plugging the Stevenson and Sparkman candidacies were distributed by the thousands.

The autos of hundreds of workers display stickers and bumper cards passed out by the CIO-PAC.

THE CIO-PAC had to step up its work sharply when Madden was stricken by appendicitis early in October. He was forced to undergo an operation in a Gary hospital when his campaign was at its hottest.

Madden recovered quickly and after the first couple of days was able to direct operations from the hospital.

But he was still unable to carry on with his previous vigor when CIO Pres. Philip Murray, speaking at a Steelworkers' district convention in Gary, gave a detailed analysis of the election issues and told of the high regard in which the CIO holds Madden.

Murray also urged the candidacies of Stevenson, Sparkman, Schricker and the other Democratic nominees recommended by the CIO.

Lake County has 370,000 residents. About 200,000, a record high, have registered to vote in the more than 300 precincts. In 1948, when about 180,000 men and women were registered, only about half that number voted.

"We're going to do better than that this time," Truchen predicted. "There is a lot of interest in this campaign. We're getting out the best vote we possibly can—and those votes are going to be marked for our CIO-endorsed candidates."

APPENDICITIS failed to halt campaigning of Rep. Ray J. Madden, liberal Indiana Democrat seeking reelection from Lake County area. Here he is in Gary hospital, making plans to be carried out on return to the hustings. Meantime, CIO-PAC stepped up its activity to make sure he can continue his good work in Congress.

WIDE VARIETY of election literature, stickers and buttons is displayed by Lake County (Ind.) CIO-PAC officers in Philip Murray Hall, headquarters of Steelworkers in Gary. Left to right are Vice Chairman John L. Howard, Financial Sec. John F. Milasich, Recording Sec. Ted Vaughn, Pres. John Truchan and Trustee Frank C. Gordon.

PAC Blocks Workers Rarin' To Go In South Chicago District

THE 3RD ILLINOIS congressional district, in the southwest section of Chicago, offers a classic example of what happens when the workers really do a job in an election.

In 1944 and 1948, when the CIO Political Action Committee was able to do a thorough-going job of registering the voters and getting them to the polls, Democrats were elected to Congress.

Much of the work was under the general direction of Dist. Dir. Joseph Germano, of the CIO Steelworkers.

In 1942, 1946 and 1950, when a lot of the workers unfortunately let their interest lag, the district picked Rep. Fred E. Busbey (R.), a broker and financial counsellor by professional and a rampant reactionary by inclination and practice.

IN THE LAST four years he has served in Congress—the 80th and 82d Congresses—Busbey has cast a grand total of two "right" votes, according to The CIO News Voting Record. One came in 1947 and one the following year; both were on the same issue, the Anti-Polltax Bill.

"When we have the emotional impact of a presidential campaign to get our members interested," ruefully said Anthony Graczyk, CIO-PAC chairman in the district and sub-regional director of the CIO Steelworkers, "we get a good man in Congress. "In the off years we get Busbey."

Busbey's Democrat opponent is Neil J. Linehan, personable young electrical contractor with a record of long membership in the AFL Electrical Workers Union and a wide acquaintance among veterans. He has the official CIO endorsement.

It was Linehan who defeated Busbey in 1948, when Pres. Truman was re-elected. In refreshing contrast to Busbey's, his voting record for the 81st Congress does not show a single "wrong" vote in The CIO News Voting Record.

The district is almost a cross-section of America. It includes three full wards and parts of three others. Five thousand CIO members are among its 325,000 or so residents.

In its factories and mills members of many CIO unions, but principally the Steelworkers and Auto Workers, earn their livings.

The job of breaking down the membership lists of CIO unions for all of Illinois was done by the Illinois State CIO Council and the State PAC, which also checked the individual names against the rolls of registered voters.

The Steelworkers' sub-district PAC, composed of two elected officers and two additional delegates from each local, separated the "sheep," or those who were registered, from those who were not.

To all of the latter went postcards, reminding them they had not qualified themselves for voting and telling them where and when they could do so.

This was followed up in the plants. Shop stewards and committeemen received lists of the unregistered from their local presidents and prodded the recalcitrant until practically all of them—and their families—got themselves on the rolls.

WHILE THIS was going on, a political action office was opened down on S. Racine ave., in the heart of the congressional district. In charge are Graczyk, Assistant Chairman Matthew Mrozinski and Mrs. Zoe Mikva.

With approximately 200,000 registered voters scattered in 421 precincts, the job of getting out enough votes to insure proper representation in Congress for all the people is obviously not an easy one.

Graczyk and Mrozinski get a lot of comfort from the registration, an all-time high. But they are realists enough not to give credit for all of it to CIO-PAC efforts, for other civic groups and both major political parties also campaigned vigorously to get the voters on the rolls.

"But we can't lose sight of the fact," Graczyk pointed out, "that every time we've had a high registration in the past, the district went Democratic."

The CIO-PAC and the Democrats in the district work together closely. They consult frequently, distribute each other's literature and advise each other of progress made.

"They sometimes forget," Graczyk sighed, "that we're not part and parcel of the Democratic Party.

"Things are a lot different than they used to be in our district, though. When we first started our political action work, a lot of Democratic precinct leaders would tell us, 'You don't have to bother coming into my precinct—I've got it sewed up.'

"We went in anyway, and we did a job. Now these same fellows call us on the telephone and asks us when we're going to lend them a hand. Sometimes they even ask to have the same people we sent in last time go in again."

BY THE TIME Nov. 4 rolls around, every CIO member living in the district will have been visited by a CIO-PAC worker. He will be given campaign literature, the issues will be explained to him, he will receive a sample ballot and a list of CIO-endorsed candidates, and he will be told the location of his polling place and the hours the polls will be open.

The block workers, for the most part, are also to be poll watchers on Nov. 4.

The CIO-PAC expects to cover at least 80% of the 421 precincts with poll watchers. In actual fact, it probably will be a lot closer to 100%, with only a few precincts where no CIO members live remaining uncovered.

Regardless of the outcome of the election, the CIO-PAC will not fold up. The office will be closed a few days after Nov. 4. But the PAC will continue to meet once a month with its eyes on next year and on 1954, when another congressional election comes.

UWUA Supports Stevenson

The CIO Utility Workers' executive board last week announced its support of Gov. Stevenson and Sen. Sparkman, Democratic candidates for President and Vice President. The board said:

"The Democratic performance over the past 20 years earns beyond the shadow of a doubt the vote of each and every person who depends on his skill and his brains for the necessities of life.

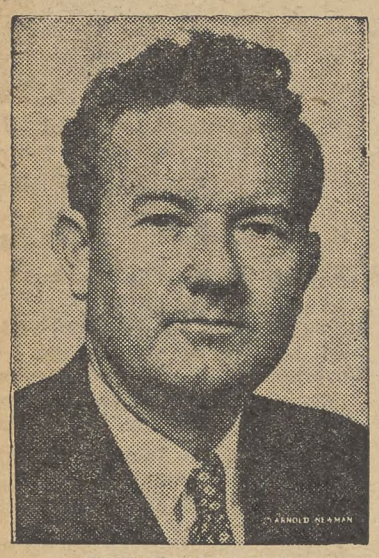
"It is true that the Republican performance over the last 20 years and especially since the regimes of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover demonstrates conclusively that it is the party of special privilege and of the wealthy people of the country."

Bread And Butter Facts—

Sparkman vs. Nixon—Study In Contrast

By MILTON PLUMB

THE DECISION of top GOP strategists to substitute Sen. Nixon (R. Calif.) for Gen. Eisenhower on several scheduled television broadcasts just before the election means much more than just another "build-up" for the Republicans' "wonder boy" of the Senate.



SEN. SPARKMAN

SEN. NIXON

It is another indication of the steady replacement, in the governing councils of the Republican Party, of earlier intentions to campaign on Eisenhower's supposedly "progressive" principles—which Ike himself helped shelve as he embraced Old Guard reaction.

The clinching proof of reactionary control, however, is the selection of Nixon to pinch-hit for the GOP Presidential nominee in the crucial pre-election talks. Nixon's political philosophy is clearly documented in his votes during his six years in Congress.

Sen. Sparkman (Ala.), the Democratic nominee for Vice President, also has a specific voting record on crucial issues. It runs back 10 years longer, but throughout it contrasts sharply with Nixon's by being on the side of the people and against the special interests.

A COMPARISON of the recorded votes of the two men indicates clearly the fundamental difference between the two parties which nominated them for the second highest office in the land. Their records offer voters the rare chance to make up their minds on performance, not promises.

Nixon, now designated top spokesman for Republican ideals, has been consistently anti-labor. In addition he has opposed the interests of the majority of the people on minimum wages, social security, low income housing, rent control, price control, taxes, anti-trust laws, and such farm measures as soil conservation, rural electrification and loans to tenant farmers.

Sparkman's record on these "bread and butter" issues is almost the exact opposite. He has been consistently on the side of the average citizen and opposed to monoply interests. He has been a friend of labor and the champion of small business and consumers. The son of a tenant farmer, he has worked for a sound agricultural program, leading the fights for rural electrification and farm housing.

The crucial years ahead will decide whether workers' incomes will go up or down, whether food and clothing prices and rents will be held in line, whether taxes now paid by big business will be shifted to the people. What Nixon and Sparkman propose on each of these questions is shown by their records.

One of them will be the next Vice President — possibly even the future head of the nation. As President of the Senate, the one elected will exercise enormous influence on the decision Congress must give on these questions affecting each voter's welfare.

The voting records of these men reveal clearly which one would work for the special interests and which one would work for YOU.

Nixon	Issues	Sparkman
Helped draft Taft-Hartley; voted to override veto and against repeal. Voted to use T-H injunction against steel strikers.	**TAFT-HARTLEY ACT:** This "sweat labor" law which favors management over labor and brings back the previously outlawed use of injunctions to break strikes was passed by the Republican-controlled 80th Congress over President Truman's veto. Congress called for its use against CIO Steelworkers in the recent steel strike.	Voted against anti-union amendments in Senate and against overriding veto. Voted for repeal in 1949 and against use in steel dispute.
Voted for Portal-to-Portal Act, for denying WSB power to settle emergency disputes, and to relieve employers from penalties for violating minimum wage laws. Also voted in 1951 to deprive one million workers of minimum wage protection.	**WAGE ISSUES:** The Portal-to-Portal Act relieved employers from liabilities and penalties when they were caught violating the Fair Labor Standards and Walsh-Healy Acts; following steel strike, Congress stripped the WSB of power to handle non-wage disputes and made realistic wage stabilization impossible; in 1949 an effort was made to weaken minimum wage laws by lifting penalties against violators.	Voted against Portal-to-Portal Act, for continuing WSB dispute powers and against lifting penalties on employers for minimum wage violations.
Voted for cut in OPA funds that killed price controls in 1947, and in 82nd Congress voted to prohibit slaughter quotas, for pre-Korean price markups and decontrol of agricultural items. Supported local rent decontrol provisions and voted to end rent control in 1949 and against extensions since.	**PRICE AND RENT CONTROL:** In the 80th Congress, war time price controls were killed prematurely and inflation followed; after Korea, Congress wrote a weak law reestablishing price controls but in 1951 and 1952 enacted crippling amendments. Moves were made in Congress to weaken and kill rent controls. The weakening amendments to the price and rent control provisions have cost consumers many billions of dollars in higher prices and have worked severe hardships on persons with fixed incomes.	Voted to continue OPA in 1947 and opposed ban on slaughter quotas, pre-Korean markups and exemption of agricultural items. Has opposed all weakening rent decontrol provisions and voted for all legislation continuing rent controls.
Voted in 1947 for bigger slices in tax for upper income brackets and against an excess profits tax in 1948. Last year voted to save corporations $500 million in excess profits taxes.	**TAXES:** No better test of a Congressman's sympathies is available than his votes on tax legislation. Throughout the last decade, reactionaries have sought to shift more and more of the cost of government to low and middle income taxpayers by special tax loopholes for corporations and individuals with high incomes. Every cut in taxes for the latter means an added tax burden for families with small incomes.	Voted against 1947 cuts in upper brackets but has voted consistently for larger tax exemption for each person and voted for the 1948 excess profits measure. Opposed tax gift to corporations last year and all special concessions for wealthy.
Voted to kill public housing in 1949, and in 1951 and 1952 to cut program to 5000 units; voted against new hospitals, cancer research and aid to medical education; voted against use of tidelands revenues for education and opposed increase in school lunch program appropriations.	**HOUSING, HEALTH AND EDUCATION:** The real estate and medical lobbies have vigorously opposed public housing and all federal efforts to insure adequate medical care. The oil lobby likewise vigorously opposed a measure in the last Congress to earmark federal income from tidelands oil leases for the nation's schools. Funds for the school lunch program are greatly under the need and many children are suffering from inadequate diets as a result.	Leads Senate in sponsorship of public housing and farm housing measures and voted against all efforts to cut the housing program; voted for new hospitals, more funds for cancer research and for aid to medical education; voted for use of tidelands revenues for education and for increase in school lunch appropriations.

PAC Spurred In Wisconsin

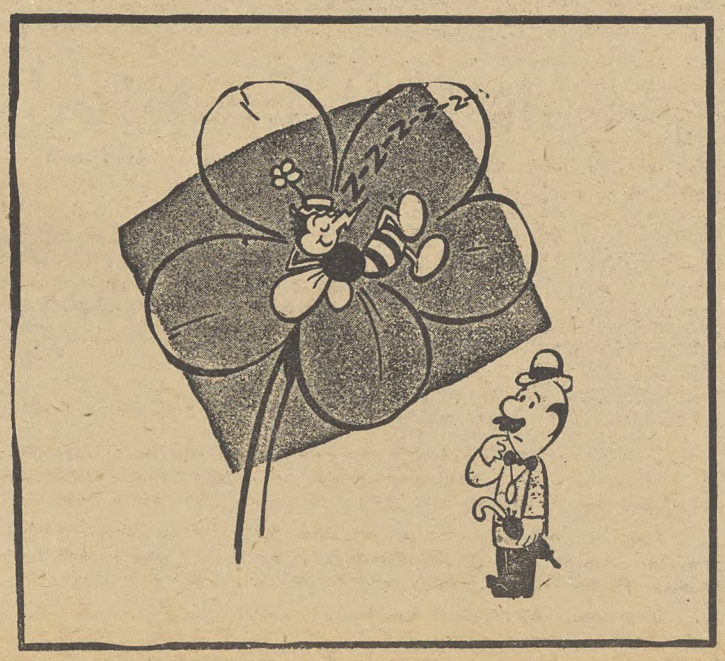
WISCONSIN registration hit an all-time high as the books were closed last week and the Wisconsin CIO-PAC moved immediately into final phases of an all-out election campaign.

The newly-elected officers of the State CIO Council, Pres. Charles Schultz and Secy.-Treas. Ross Baum, opened a "saturation" state-wide speaking tour, designed to whip local union PAC machinery into full effort for election day.

The State PAC steering committee named five regional coordinators covering all key districts. It also announced the following endorsements: U. S. Senator, Tom Fairchild (D); Governor, William Proxmire (D); Lieut.-Governor, Sverre Roang (D); and Attorney-General, Eliot Walstead (D).

The state organization concurred in the following Congressional endorsements made by CIO county councils:

Arne Agrew (D. 1st), Horace Wilke (D. 2d), Gardner Withrow (R. 3d), Clement Zablocki (D. 4th), Andrews Biemiller (D. 5th); Ralph Norem (D. 6th) and Robert Schultz (D. 8th).



FACT AND FANCY—It's a popular notion that the bee is busy. The fact is that the bee is a gold brick, lazy and hates to work.

THE TRUTH is that price controls do keep prices down. After Korea without controls, prizes zoomed up 8%. With controls, increase was held to just 3%.

Stakes Are Big, Fight Close In California

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN
Special Correspondent

CIO MEMBERS and leaders in California have eased up on "business as usual" to "tool up" for an all-out political action drive.

A key state in past elections, California this time apparently will play as decisive a role as it did in 1916, when it tipped the scales and sent Woodrow Wilson back to the White House.

Only this time, California is not a small state finding itself by political accident holding a trump card; in 1952, the Golden State holds a pivotal 32 electoral votes.

Political observers are saying that now its "as California goes, so goes the nation," and they may be right.

That's why up and down California, CIO-PAC is stretching an action program designed to reach millions of homes and hundreds of plants. It's an action program aimed at the twin-pronged purpose of bringing the issues before the voters, and getting out a huge vote.

To do that, the PAC program is weaving together activity that stems from National CIO-PAC and headquarters of CIO internationals, wraps in the Western Region CIO-PAC, the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, city and county councils, and reaches right on through to local unions and shop units.

It's a gigantic blue-print; and the blue-print is being lifted from paper and translated into precinct workers, campaign coordinators, literature distributors, envelope stuffers, typists, door-bell ringers, etc.

CIOers in California are on the move to elect Gov. Stevenson and Sen. Sparkman, and candidates for Congress and the State Legislature, as well as push some propositions important to labor, particularly No. 13 to repeal cross-filing.

PAC activity is centered in the heavily-populated Los Angeles county and the San Francisco Bay Area, with San Diego and Orange counties also getting needed attention.

Some idea of the magnitude of the job is revealed in the report by John A. Despol, State CIO Council secretary-treasurer, that his headquarters, alone, is getting out well over 1,250,000 pieces of literature up and down the state.

DISTRICT and area headquarters of the various internationals in California have assigned staff personnel, ranging up to 10 or 12, to work full-time in political action work. On top of that, various locals are placing a large number of their members into the field for campaign work.

CIO also has taken to the television screens to tell its story to the public. Joining in with the national CIO-TV program, the State CIO Council has arranged several telecasts for "The Peoples Political Poll" in Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego.

With those tempting 32 electoral votes, both Democrats and Republicans are anxiously aware of this state's importance in 1952. Gov. Stevenson and Gen. Eisenhower both placed two trips through California into their campaign itineraries. Pres. Truman has visited San Francisco, and whistle-stopped through part of the state.

Sen. Kefauver, who showed himself a great vote getter in California, will be here to campaign for Stevenson. Another vote-getter, Gov. Warren, is now campaigning for Eisenhower, though some whisper it is being done with reluctance.

This state defies analysis along strict party designations; actually, party labels mean little.

Cross-filing, a system which allows candidates to file for any political ticket and results generally in the reelection of incumbents in the primary elections, has served to almost obliterate party designations.

The system was introduced in 1913 at the time when the late Hiram Johnson, then a liberal governor, was out to break the party machines dominated by the Southern Pacific Railroad. By one of those twists of politics, today's liberals in California are out to kill cross-filing, which they charge is "one of the greatest barriers to party responsibility yet devised."

As the result of cross-filing, 14 incumbent Congressmen were reelected in the June primaries. The Republicans and Democrats split eight to six, with the edge going to the former. Of the 16 remaining contests, four can be tabbed "pretty certain" for Republicans, two for the Democrats.

The other 10 contests are marginal, and it appears likely they will be decided by the direction taken by the presidential race. About five of those 10, the more bold observers will predict, are "leaning" toward the Republicans, three toward the Democrats, with the remaining two a complete toss-up at this writing.

It adds up to one thing: the Democrats are in a tough battle and must really pour on the heat in the presidential race to pull through in fairly good shape as far as the congressional races are concerned.

What, then, is the presidential race situation in California?

Democrats have won each time since 1932—but Republicans admittedly have been climbing. And in 1948, the story of California paralleled that of the nation. Truman won, but only by the thin edge of 17,865 votes. Latest registration figures show Democrats still leading in the state, but, again, Republicans are coming up.

OTHER FOREBODING factors for Democrats: They are handicapped by lack of strong party organization, and carry the burdens of internal factionalism. They have no candidate for Senator—Republican William Knowland won that in the primaries, and there are no contests in 14 of the 30 congressional districts.

There are mounting indications—particularly the big turnout for Stevenson on his last visit—that the vote will be tremendous, a factor that usually aids the Democrats.

Democrats, despite inner dissension, give evidence of genuine enthusiasm and working unity for the top of the ticket. There is this year considerable more activity, more interest and a broaded involvement of people throughout the state.

And—a factor of key importance—in 1952, organized labor in California is far better organized for political action, considerably more vigorous in its campaigning, and united in its strong support for Stevenson and Sparkman.

Lastly, there is no denying that a Democratic drift—which may rapidly become a real trend—is evident in the state.

CIO AND AFL clothing workers in Los Angeles whooped it up for Adlai Stevenson.

Big Stakes In Golden State

The sunkist statistics from "California boosters" are more than just hullaballoo in this presidential battle.

Because of its population growth the past 10 years, California is among the top states in electoral votes. It has 32, tied with Pennsylvania. Only New York with 45 is higher.

And California's congressional delegation is stepped up by seven new members, to a total 30—many of them from gerrymandered districts.

Home State Dubious On Dick As Soap Opera Furor Fades

Twice the Republicans have picked a Californian for their vice presidential candidate.

In 1948, they named Gov. Warren—and then Truman narrowly carried California.

This year the Vice President post went to "the subsidized Senator from California," Richard Nixon, and the unanswered questions about his $18,000 "trust fund" from big Los Angeles interests is weakening the GOP ticket.

While Nixon's political backers are putting up a brave front that "it's all over, so let's not talk about it anymore," ordinary citizens are asking "where did he get $40,000 to buy that house, anyway"?

The Nixon ad agency soap opera style went over at first; now Californians are thinking and skeptical.

Apart from the national furor, the Nixon affair strained the relations of Old Guard Republicans and the smoother-talking Warren followers in the GOP.

Managers of the Nixon fund revealed their distrust of the "social minded" Warren... Anti-Nixon Republicans leaked the slush fund story. And Warren backers privately are furious at Nixon for knifing the Governor's own presidential dreams. Now the Governor is talking for the General—but his heart isn't in it.

Nixon's Realty Pals Get Swatted

THE DOUBLE-barreled plan of the Los Angeles real estate boys to kill public housing there, and cash in on a $13 million city investment has been slapped down by the United States Supreme Court.

The high court has refused to hear an appeal from the ruling of the California Supreme Court that Los Angeles must proceed with a 10,000-unit public housing project.

Not that Sen. Nixon didn't do his best to help the boys out. For, by coincidence, the Los Angeles real estate boys were among the contributors to Nixon's $18,000 "private expense fund." And as the treasurer of the fund explained when it was exposed, "Dick did what we wanted him to do."

When the landlords' lobby failed in the California Supreme Court it turned to "Our Boy Dick." Nixon and Sen. Knowland, also GOP from California, introduced in the Senate an amendment to the Defense Production Act which in effect have cancelled federal participation in the Los Angeles public housing project.

The Nixon-Knowland amendment had nothing to do with the Defense Production Act, so Vice Pres. Barkley ruled it out of order. Nixon-Knowland appealed. They lost, 44 to 32. All 32 votes were GOP.

And the $13 million investment the realty boys might have cashed in on? The Housing Authority, appointed by City Council, mapped the housing project. The Council authorized the Authority to go ahead. The federal government advanced $12,679,952 for land acquisition, site clearing and other expenses. So, if the landlords' lobby had won in the United States Supreme Court, they could have cashed in on the $13 million worth already done.

After the Authority had invested the $13 million in preliminary work, the landlords lobby put on the heat, and got a new City Council to reverse the work authorization. The Authority went to court, and won in the State Supreme Court.

That's when Nixon came to the aid of his party—the realty boys. When Nixon's Senate move failed, the realty boys went to the United States Supreme Court. There they lost. **(LPA)**

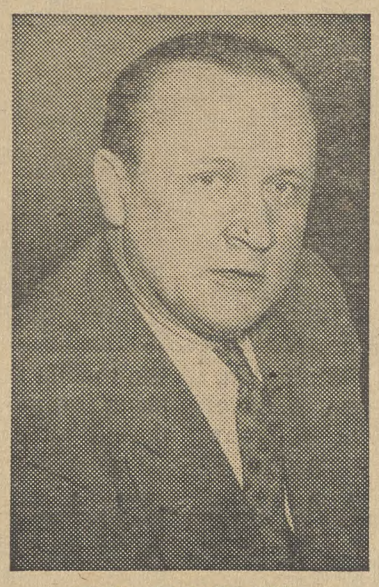
"You got the wrong idea, Duffy, when I said our Union representative just needs a second to settle grievances with the management!"

"There's a man out here who says your falsehoods are giving organized labor a black eye, and he wants to return the uncompliment!"

'One-Party State'—

Californians Fight Cross-Filing Gimmick

GOV. WARREN



SEN. KNOWLAND

They've won in primaries thanks to cross-filing hocus-pocus.

CALIFORNIANS are trying to get rid of their "one-party state" and get back into the Union.

Once again they're gunning for the state's peculiar and almost exclusive cross-filing system.

That's the system which allows politicians for state or congressional office to file as candidates on any and all parties, apart from their own, in primary elections: Hidebound Republicans as Democrats . . . Commie-line third partyites as Republicans . . . and Fair Deal liberals on the GOP line.

The end result in the Golden State is much like the decisive one-party primaries of Maine or Mississippi.

California political races—in 80% of all contests for the State Legislature, frequently for Congress, often for top-ranking state offices, and occasionally for Senator or Governor—are decided to all intents and purposes in the June primary.

THAT'S WHEN the vote is lighter, and a few thousand dollars of campaign funds from big Sacremento lobbyists will put a no-good lawmaker back in office. So he gets both the Democratic and GOP nominations—and when the November general election rolls around, there's nothing the individual voter can do about it.

The nation as a whole gets a glimpse of the California system only occasionally, as with the cross-filing victory of Sen. Knowland (R.) last spring. He won both nominations; hence he is as good as in. Gov. Warren did the same thing back in 1946 against Robert W. Kenny, Democrat and then state attorney general.

A few other states—Maine, Vermont and Texas—authorize cross-filing in limited form. Others—New York, Maryland and Massachusetts—have tried it and turned it down, the Bay State just last year.

Now a Committee to Abolish Cross-Filing is campaigning to do the same job in California.

It is sponsoring Prop. 13, an initiative titled after CIO unionists lent a hand on petitions. And it has the support of the state CIO and AFL, of a number of Democratic leaders (who have seen their registration lead nullified by the cross-filing hocus-pocus), and by several conservative Republicans. Their common purpose is to restore "political responsibility" under a two-party system in the state.

State CIO support of the repealer measure was voted with a warning that "the evil practice of cross-filing in California has resulted in the blurring of party lines and party responsibility and has in effect abolished the diverse parties system in our state politics."

Biggest opponents of the cross-filing repealer are the Sacramento lobbyists, because approval of Prop. 13 would wipe out "victories-in-the-primary" and lessen their control over state lawmakers.

The biggest Sacramento lobbyist is Artie Samish, whose $1 million brewers' lobbying fund is just a beginning. Every so often he's exposed as "the secret boss of California" and gets investigated, with no consequential results.

Last year the California Legislature, with the lobbyists' approval, put on the ballot a diversionary measure to confuse the voters: it would add party designations to candidates' names, but it would keep cross-filing on the books.

That's just a "partial measure," the State CIO Council said, and it urges "the full measure of the popular initiative" by adoption of Prop. 13 to repeal cross-filing.

Cain, Darling Of Lobbies, Under Fire In Northwest

By GEORGE HOLCOMB
Special Correspondent

THERE'S just one Senate seat up for contest in the Pacific Northwest states—but on its outcome may depend the chance for decent housing legislation and real rent control for all of the nation.

That contest is in Washington State, where liberal Rep. Henry M. Jackson (D.) appears to have a chance to defeat Sen. Cain (R.), the arch reactionary incumbent and darling of the real estate lobbyists (among others).

Cain is one of the Senate's meat-ax "Class of '46" who have been so warmly embraced by Gen. Eisenhower. By his record in the housing field, Cain is a good example of CIO Pres. Philip Murray's recent comment that "there's no dividing line" between the real estate lobby in the nation's capital and the GOP lineup in Congress.

CIO-PAC forces in Washington State are putting heavy emphasis to the campaign of Jackson. The 40-year-old Congressman has an excellent voting record and has shown real leadership in the battle to conserve and develop natural resources—which is all important in the Pacific Northwest.

NEITHER OREGON nor Idaho has senatorial contests, but there are a number of important House of Representatives contests.

In the race for Oregon's four seats in the House, one Republican, from the 2nd Dist., has retired. The Democrats have a fair chance of replacing him with a CIO-backed liberal, John Jones. His opponent, Sam Coon, is an all-out anti-laborite.

From the 3rd Dist., Homer Angell, GOP incumbent with a fair record, is opposed by Alf Corbett, who the CIO-PAC believes would have a better record. He may win. Two incumbent conservatives, GOP Reps. Norblad and Ellsworth, apparently will win in the 1st and 4th Districts.

In Washington, the CIO is backing Stimpson Bullitt (D.), to fill the seat formerly held by Rep. Hugh Mitchell (D.), now a candidate for governor. Bullitt is running against Thomas Pelly, former Seattle Chamber of Commerce president and buddy of the National Association of Manufacturers. So Pelly has plenty of money for his campaign.

Harry Hensen, chairman of the state Democratic central committee, has CIO-PAC support to fill the seat vacated by Henry Jackson. He is opposing Jack Westland, who openly admits he has plenty of financial backing from big business interests.

Gordon Quarnstrom, liberal ex-newspaperman with CIO backing, again opposes R. V. Mack, GOP incumbent with a bad voting record, in the 3rd District. He came within 6000 votes of beating Mack in 1950.

For the new at-large seat in Washington, a young CIO Newspaper Guildsman, Don Magnuson, is carrying on a nigh-moneyless campaign against Republican Albert Canwell. The latter headed the "Dies Committee" of the Washington State Senate a couple years ago and is well known. But Magnuson has a popular name, based on the appeal of Sen. W. G. Magnuson (D.). If labor turns out, young Magnuson has a good chance.

In Idaho, Mrs. Gracie Pfost, liberal Democrat who came within 772 votes of defeating anti-laborite John Wood in 1950, is rated a good chance to oust him this year.

THE SUCCESS of CIO political action depends on two things in the Northwest, as elsewhere: the strength of Stevenson and the activities of PAC.

Union leadership seems to be thoroughly aroused over the possibilities that the Republicans might win nationally.

Officers of the CIO Woodworkers, with headquarters in Portland, Ore., have sent out several personal messages to locals urging registration, voting and political action campaigns. State and regional CIO leaders are "beating the hustings."

State CIO-PAC political recommendations are being widely circulated to members. In Spokane, Wash., AFL and CIO unions have united on endorsements. Mimeographed material is being circulated to local unions urging members to back endorsed candidates.

Speaking personally as a PAC district chairman myself, I know there's much more that needs doing. Individualism is a strong tradition in the Northwest when it comes to politics, and union members have to be "sold" on candidates just like on anything else. If CIO-PAC is going to ring up definite accomplishments, it will need "organizers" just as CIO unions need organizers to win NLRB elections.

Townsend Hits Ike On Segregation

WILLARD TOWNSEND, president of the CIO Transport Service Employees, last week condemned Gen. Eisenhower for opposing fair practices legislation and supporting segregation in the armed services.

The UTSE president repudiated as "false statements" by GOP "stooges" the claim that he was backing the General.

"This is just another attempt to confuse the voters," Townsend said. "CIO's endorsement of Gov. Stevenson for President is likewise my personal endorsement."

Townsend said, "I don't see how any intelligent Negro could support the candidacy of Gen. Eisenhower, who is declared flatly against a Federal FEPC law." He also condemned Eisenhower's past testimony in favor of segregation in the military services.

AMA Front Urges Doctors To Turn On Heat For GOP

A **NATION-WIDE** campaign to have doctors pressure patients into voting Republican was begun last week by a GOP front organization.

Known as the National Professional Committee for Eisenhower and Nixon, the pressure group is a cover-up for the American Medical Association, which is not supposed to be political.

The committee urged doctors to write personal notes to all patients on their mailing lists. If you are too busy to write personal letters, the committee said to the doctors, send printed cards.

Signing the letter sent to the doctors were three past presidents of the AMA, plus past presidents of five other professional organizations: law, dentistry, accounting, engineering, and pharmaceutical manufacturing.

Directing the campaign is the publicity firm of Whitaker and Baxter, which handled the AMA's multi-million dollar campaign against national health insurance.

Tune In On CIO-TV

PEOPLE'S POLITICAL POLL

Station	*City and State*	*Time*
WSB-TV	Atlanta, Ga.	10:30 P.M., Thursday
WAAM	Baltimore, Md.	7:15 P.M., Tuesday
WAFM-TV	Birmingham, Ala.	10:15 P.M., Friday
WTTV	Bloomington, Ind.	6:15 P.M., Saturday
WENR-TV	Chicago, Ill.	8:30 P.M., Thursday
WCPO-TV	Cincinnati, O.	1:00 P.M., Sunday
WXEL	Cleveland, O.	9:30 P.M., Monday
WTVN	Columbus, O.	6:30 P.M., Sunday
WFAA	Dallas, Tex.	1:30 P.M., Sunday
WOC-TV	Davenport, Iowa	10:45 P.M., Tuesday
WHIO-TV	Dayton, O.	4:15 P.M., Saturday
WFEL-TV	Denver, Colo.	10:15 P.M., Tuesday
		10:15 P.M., Monday, Nov. 3
WICU	Erie, Pa.	7:00 P.M., Monday
KPRC-TV	Houston, Tex.	5:30 P.M., Friday
WJAC-TV	Johnstown, Pa.	6:30 P.M., Friday
WDAF-TV	Kansas City, Mo.	5:30 P.M., Tuesday
KECA-TV	Los Angeles, Cal.	9:00 P.M., Monday
WHAS-TV	Louisville, Ky.	7:00 P.M., Tuesday
WTJV	Miami, Fla.	6:15 P.M., Friday, Oct. 31
WNHC-TV	New Haven, Conn.	12:00 P.M., Sunday
WABD	New York, N. Y.	8:15 P.M., Thursday
KMTV	Omaha, Neb.	10:30 P.M., Friday
WFIL-TV	Philadelphia, Pa.	6:45 P.M., Friday
WDTV	Pittsburgh, Pa.	8:00 P.M., Tuesday
WTVR	Richmond, Va.	6:45 P.M., Saturday, Nov. 1
WHAM-TV	Rochester, N. Y.	6:00 P.M., Wednesday
KSL-TV	Salt Lake City, Ut.	10:00 P.M., Thursday
KFMB-TV	San Diego, Cal.	2:45 P.M., Saturday
KGO-TV	San Francisco, Cal.	6:30 P.M., Monday
KING-TV	Seattle, Wash.	6:15 P.M., Saturday
WSYR-TV	Syracuse, N. Y.	2:45 P.M., Sunday
WKTV	Utica, N. Y.	6:45 P.M., Tuesday
WTTG	Washington, D. C.	9:30 P.M., Friday

UAW-CIO PROGRAMS

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther will make two more radio and television broadcasts before Election Day. The TV broadcast is slated for the basic CBS-TV network on Sunday, Nov. 2 at 5:30 p. m. EST. The radio broadcast over CBS-Radio is scheduled for 8:30 p. m. EST on Thursday, Oct. 30.

THESE ARMED National Guardsmen failed to dampen the spirits of the ACWA-CIO strikers at the Water Valley, Miss., plant of Rice-Stix Co.

ACWA-CIO pickets at the Farmington, Mo., plant of Rice-Stix Co. pause to have picture taken and to get sandwiches from the mobile strike headquarters. Note their signs summing up the issues in strike for a decent initial contract.

T-H 'Works' Tossed At ACWA Strikers

THE RICE-STIX Co. has followed every twist and turn of the Taft-Hartley pattern in trying to break strikes of the CIO Clothing Workers at two of its garment plants in Mississippi and Missouri, but has run into a brick wall of union solidarity.

The firm has thrown all the tricks in the T-H book at the 550 ACWA strikers at Water Valley, Miss., and Farmington, Mo., who are seeking first contracts after winning National Labor Relations Board elections.

The situation at Water Valley has grown so bad that last week the CIO charged violations of the criminal provisions of the Civil Rights Act.

Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, formally asked U. S. Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery for an investigation to determine if the company has conspired with State, county and local officials to deprive the strikers and other ACWA members and officers of their constitutional rights to strike and picket.

The union won the Water Valley election last Aug. 26. After fruitlessly attempting to negotiate an agreement, it called the walkout on Oct. 8, when the company refused to meet its negotiators in St. Louis, the firm's headquarters.

GOLDBERG wrote McGranery that picketing was peaceful, with two strikers at each of the plant's three entrances. But on Oct. 9, he continued, company representatives and persons not employed by the firm, "pushed a number of non-striking employes through the picket line despite the fact that it was plain to everyone that ingress was not being hindered or prevented by the picketing."

Two days later, he went on, the firm obtained an injunction "restraining certain employes of the company, representatives of the ACWA and all members of the ACWA in the Water Valley area from engaging in all picketing activities."

On Oct. 12 the Mississippi National Guard arrived, complete with armored vehicles, and enforced the injunction beyond its union-busting limit.

Goldberg pointed out that the militia appeared "at the request of the Mayor of Water Valley, represented by the City Attorney, who, it is significant to note, also was the attorney for the company in the injunction proceedings."

"In this connection," he added, "your attention is called to the fact that the town's grant of the factory premises to the company approximately six years ago was conditioned upon the plant remaining non-union."

On Oct. 13, National Guard officers told the union two pickets would be allowed at each entrance. The company protested, and the permission was rescinded. The following day the firm started contempt proceedings against some employes and all ACWA members and officers in the area.

GOLDBERG described the citations as "putting several hundred ACWA members and officers "in imminent and immediate danger of being convicted of contempt and receiving jail sentences and/or heavy fines."

The pattern was somewhat similar at Farmington, where the walkout began Oct. 10. Police charged through the picket line at the request of company officials, but only seven out of more than 200 employes went back the first day. Since then the plant has closed completely.

The Farmington strikers sent delegations to St. Louis to picket the firm's central distribution headquarters in St. Louis. The AFL Teamsters and Ladies Garment Workers are respecting the lines. A number of additional workers there have joined the ACWA, which is now seeking bargaining rights for them.

The company has a long record of anti-union activity. It manufacturers cotton garments in the two struck plants. The union is trying to boost wages above average earnings of 75c an hour—the Wage-Hour Act minimum—to obtain union security and to gain standards generally prevailing in the cotton garment industry.

Truman Will Get Civil Rights Award

Pres. Truman will receive an award from the American Council on Human Rights for "distinguished and immeasurable contributions to the cause of civil rights." Presentation will be at the council's convention in Cleveland on Dec. 28.

WSB Labor Men Protest Coal Ruling

CIO and other labor members of the Wage Stabilization Board last week jointly protested the board's majority decision cutting wage increases negotiated by the United Mine Workers for some 400,000 soft coal miners.

Industry and public members of the WSB, over-ruling the labor members, voted to cut the UMW contract settlement of a $1.90 daily wage increase to $1.40. Subsequently some 375,000 miners quit work in protest.

By this action, WSB labor members said, the board "created a dispute where none existed."

The CIO and AFL members declared the UMW mine settlement was fully allowable within the terms of previously-decided wage board cases and conditions peculiar to the mine industry.

They pointed out that part of the mine wage settlement was in substitution for "fringe benefits"—particularly no paid holidays, under-scale vacation pay, and under-scale differentials. Mine operators had refused such "fringe" improvements.

CIO members of the WSB who joined in the statement were Joseph W. Childs, Benjamin C. Sigal and John Brophy. AFL members were Elmer E. Walker, Harry C. Bates and Wilbur C. Birthright.

Mass Firings Force Shoe Local To Strike

IT TOOK more than a year, but the Wolverine Shoe Co., at Rockford, Mich., has finally forced 119 members of the CIO Shoe Workers out on strike.

The strike followed months of plotting, twisting and turning on the part of the company, which began when USWA-CIO Local 75's contract expired in August, 1951.

The company rejected the union's proposals for a new contract and challenged its claims of representation, although 80% of the workers were union members.

MANAGEMENT refused to consent to an NLRB election and participated only after a board order. Despite company propaganda, the union won. Once again the company refused to bargain but later promised to negotiate in good faith if the union dropped unfair labor charges and relinquished representation in the company's tannery.

The union agreed reluctantly, but management continued to stall, refusing to meet with two separate union representatives, in clear violation even of the Taft-Hartley Law.

In mid-September, the company provoked the strike by transferring an anti-union employe into a department where tempers were heated. Union members refused to work with this employe, despite pleas of union officials.

In an attempt to ease the situation, the union proposed the employe take time off, at the union's expense, until the situation could be ironed out. The employe agreed and the company okayed the suggestion, setting the following day for negotiations.

That evening, it summarily fired the union president, after 26 years of service; 10 other members of the bargaining committee (some with 36 years service) and two other employes.

Two days later, the strike started.

"We won't go back to work," the shoe union members said, "until our fellow workers are reinstated and an honorable contract is signed."

GCEOC Set To Step Up Organization

RAPID MEMBERSHIP growth of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee during the past year was reviewed and a more intensified organizing campaign was mapped at a committee meeting last week at Washington.

Greatest membership growth was in the New England states, New York, Alabama and Michigan. Reports from the latter State were particularly gratifying.

More locals were set up in the Wolverine State than in any other state. Michigan membership includes state, city and county workers and includes Detroit municipal street railway employes, street cleaners in several cities, and the deputies and other employes in several county sheriffs' offices.

New committee members were named to represent the areas of greatest GCEOC growth. Named by CIO Pres. Philip Murray to the committee were Hilda Siff, New York City; Joseph Bogan, Detroit; Frank Feloney, Boston; Ewald Sandner, New Jersey CIO regional director, and Carey Haigler, Alabama CIO regional director.

ORGANIZING gains of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee are hailed by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president. Left to right, GCEOC Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray, Haywood, Chairman Anthony J. Federoff, Bonnie Jean Linger, GCEOC headquarters office manager.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

PRES. PHILIP MURRAY spoke over the radio and television channels to the people of the nation last week, presenting the issues facing each of us during this torrid presidential campaign. He vividly depicted the poverty, despair and dejection that were part of our lives during the Republican administration of 23 or 24 years ago.

Pres. Murray contrasted the way of life then with the way of life today. The Democratic Party, under the leadership of the late, great Franklin D. Roosevelt, is responsible for the tremendous gains made since the black days of the late 20's and early 30's. The stark reality of unemployment is still with many of us, some 16 million who could not live on former Pres. Hoover's forecast of prosperity just around the corner.

It was during the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover regimes that communism made its greatest inroads into the United States. We of the labor movement know first hand the battles that took place against communism wherever it reared its ugly head. We were in the thick of the battle when the going was tough; where were the "Johnnies come lately then" Nixon and McCarthy?

★

AS PRES. MURRAY pointed out in his speech, it was the New Deal that restored the hope and confidence of the workers and business, yes, business which was pleading for some guidance out of the morass of depression. The New Deal provided the kind of help that enable all of us to recover and become the soundest, greatest producing nation in the world.

We have proof of the Democratic program; we have higher wages, and greater security than ever before, and I don't think we will trade this proof for the promises of the Republican Party. We have had their kind of proof. The people of America will continue to move forward under the leadership of the Democratic Party through the election of Gov. Stevenson and Sen. Sparkman this November.

Remember—vote in the interest of your country, your union, your family and your community. Guard carefully your social gains and security.

★

CIO STATE DIR. Ernest Pugh reports that in a decertification election at three plants of the Stillwater Worsted Mills, at Augusta Springs, Craigsville and Goshen, Va., the workers favored the CIO Textile Workers by a vote of 97 to 81 against. About 250 were eligible.

Dist. Dir. Lou Koletka, CIO Chemical Workers, reports that in a representation election at the Imperial Ice Cream Co., Huntington, W. Va., he assisted the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union in bringing the workers into the CIO by the following vote: RWDSU-CIO 22, against 7, void 1.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports that in a representation election at Nash Motors of Yonkers, Yonkers, N. Y., the workers favored the CIO Auto Workers by a vote of 9 to 0 for no union among 15 eligible voters.

Reg. Dir. Charles Cowl reports that the CIO Brewery Workers were victorious in a representation election at the Security Feed Mills, Inc., Tampa, Fla., by a vote of 20 to 3 against. Full credit for this win goes to Brothers Waddings of the CIO Organizing Committee and Bennett of the Brewery Workers staff.

★

REG. DIR. ROBERT STARNES reports that in a representation election at the Intracoastal Terminal Warehouse Co., Harvey, La., the workers favored the CIO Retail, Wholesale Union by a vote of 28 to 12 for no union, among 43 eligible voters. The campaign was handled by RDWSU Rep. Paul Fourcade and CIO Rep. John Ritter.

Vice Pres. Martin Grayson of the Amalgamated Lithographers, CIO, reports a representation election victory at the Bruce Burgess Co., St. Louis, Mo., by a unanimous vote in the lithographic unit. The drive was under the direction of Calvin Jack, president of the St. Louis local.

Dist. Dir. William Donovan of Dist. 28, CIO Steelworkers, reports representation elections at the National Tool Co., Cleveland, O., and the office workers group at the Thew Shovel Co., Lorain, O. In the National Tool election the Steelworkers defeated the United Electrical Workers by a vote of 2 to 1 among over 400 people. In the office workers group, among 325 eligible employees the Steelworkers won by another 2 to 1 vote.

State Dir. Carl Holderman, CIO Textile Workers, reports that for the second time within a month the CIO Textile Workers beat back raiding efforts of the AFL United Textile Workers in New Jersey. TWUA-CIO's latest victory was at the Celanese Corp. plant in Newark, where it defeated the AFL 305 to 207 to retain bargaining rights.

6 Borg-Warner Pacts Settled

Strikes of the CIO Auto Workers at six Borg-Warner Corp. plants ended last week when the members approved settlements, worked out at each plant, providing wage increases from 12 to 24c an hour.

Stevenson Speeches, Biography Issued

A paper-bound "Speeches of Adlai Stevenson," including a 2500-word biography, was published last week by Random House. It contains a foreword by John Steinbeck, novelist.

25,000 In UFWA Gain 12c Pay Hike

WAGE increases averaging from 12 to 13c an hour, plus insurance and other fringe benefits, were won by 25,000 CIO Furniture Workers during the past month.

Pres. Morris Pizer last week said workers covered by the new contracts represent about half the UFWA-CIO membership. Traditionally, a large number of furniture contracts come due immediately after Labor Day.

"Particularly significant gains were made," Pizer said, "in New York City, where about 6000 furniture and bedding workers won wage increases, better pension protection and improved minimum rates; in Massachusetts, where the 1400-man Heywood-Wakefield plant obtained substantial gains; in Illinois, where wage increases and insurance gains were won both in Chicago and Rockford;

"In Michigan, where the 1000-man Ionia shop negotiated increases; in Arkansas, where the Port Smith manufacturers' association paid holidays for the first time, as well as a wage increase; in California, where the Los Angeles association had to make wage and insurance concessions; in Oregon, where about 600 workers at the Doernbecher Co. obtained increases; and in New Jersey, Indiana, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana and many other places."

TWUA Wins 2 In Row In Jersey Shops

FOR THE second time in a month, the CIO Textile Workers last week beat back raiding efforts of the AFL United Textile Workers in big plants in New Jersey.

TWUA-CIO's latest victory was at the Celanese Corp. plant in Newark, where it defeated the AFL outfit by a vote of 305 to 207 in a NLRB representation election.

The earlier TWUA-CIO win was at A&M Karagheusian Carpet Co. plants at Freehold and Roselle Park, where the CIO union has 1800 members.

Carl Holderman, New Jersey CIO Council president and TWUA-CIO acting state director, who led the campaign, said the two victories just about wiped out AFL sentiment among the 26,000 TWUA members in New Jersey.

5000 Strike At Detroit Edison

Five thousand CIO Utility Workers went on strike last week when the Detroit Edison Co. refused to abide by the recommendation of a state arbitration commission.

The company refused to grant a 10c hourly increase recommended by the commission and offered a 6c increase. UWUA-CIO Pres. Joseph A. Fisher, who participated in the negotiations, said the company also refused to be governed by the other recommendations of the state group.

Place Your Order Now!

Big Annual Convention Issue Of The CIO NEWS

The CIO News will print another big special CIO Convention Issue on Nov. 24.

This special issue of The CIO News will give the complete story—in news reports, pictures, features and important texts—of the 14th Constitutional CIO Convention, to be held in Los Angeles, Nov. 17-21.

What the convention does will be big news and important news for every CIO union and every CIO member. International and local unions, CIO Councils and political action committees will need extra copies of this enlarged convention issue.

The CIO News Convention Issue will go to press Nov. 24. So get your order in immediately, and you can be sure your members will get the full CIO Convention story.

Special Rates

• BUNDLE ORDERS: Rates for bundle orders are 2c per copy for any quantity up to 1000; 1¾c per copy for quantities between 1000 and 2000; and 1½c per copy for quantities of more than 2000. Special rates for large orders.

In sending lists of addresses for bundle orders, please indicate the quantity to be sent to each address. To facilitate bookkeeping, please send checks with smaller quantity orders.

• INDIVIDUALLY MAILED ORDERS: Rates for individually mailed copies are 2¼c per copy for quantities up to 1000; 2c per copy for quantities between 1000 and 2000; and 1¾c per copy for quantities of more than 2000. Special rates for very large orders upon application.

If individual mailing is desired, this may be arranged by sending us mailing strips not more than 2½ inches wide.

Regular Rates

Apart from the special rates for the Convention Issue, unions which wish to take this opportunity to begin subscribing regularly to The CIO News may begin their bundle order or group subscription order with the Nov. 24 issue at the regular rates, which will be provided on request.

Just Clip and Mail!

The CIO NEWS
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

We desire to place an order for the special 1952 Convention Issue of The CIO NEWS.

Please ship.....in bundle lots to the enclosed address.

Please have the 1952 Convention Issue individually mailed to membership lists for which we will furnish mailing strips. The total number of names to which we desire the paper sent is.....

☐ Check Inclosed ☐ Bill Us Later

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... **Zone** ..... **State** .....

Organization .....

Remember 1932? America Wants No More Of This

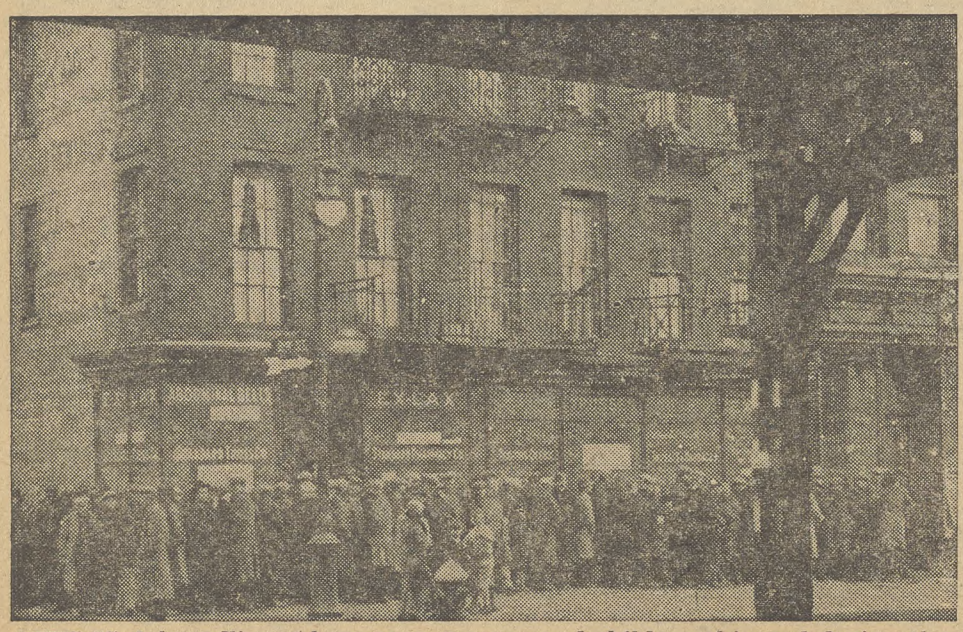
THIS IS A "Hooverville" where men lived in shacks made from junk. Is this the GOP solution to housing problems?

THIS IS AN apple seller outside a Pa. Hoover club. Hoover says this paid more than jobs. Do you want a change to this?

10-27

THIS IS A deserted, worn-out farm in the dust bowl.

THIS IS A soupline, where hungry men and women stood for hours waiting a free bowl of thin soup . . . proud workers forced to accept charity. The New Deal substituted jobs, and dignity. Is this the "change" the GOP advocates?



THIS IS A breadline, where men, women and children shivered during the coldest days, waiting a "handout", instead of a job.

THIS IS THE bonus army—hungry vets of World War I, who sought their rights but were driven home at the point of bayonets by Mac and Ike.

On The Stevenson Train . . .

. . . An Exclusive Labor Press Report, Page 3.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 3, 1952 82 No. 44

Your vote is the one that counts

VOTE!

Election Roundup—

Fair Deal Victory Is Predicted By Kroll

PAC DIR. JACK KROLL, who accurately predicted Truman's upset victory in 1948, last week forecast a Fair Deal Democratic sweep on Nov. 4.

Besides predicting victory for the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket, Kroll also foresaw Democrats carrying both Houses of Congress, with a total of 56 million votes, a new record.

Kroll based his prediction on:

- **Reports from state and local PACs.**
- **Registration figures, particularly in industrial centers.**
- **Unprecedented activity in the ranks of organized labor.**

"The central issue in the campaign," he said, "has been the retention of the social and economic gains of the past 20 years and the prospect of continued advances in the next four years."

The Republicans, Kroll said, had failed in their **"unparalleled deluge of progaganda. The people of the country have been able to sift the truth from the falsehoods and they have responded, in great numbers, to the candidate (Stevenson) who prefers to talk sense."**

"They know," he continued, "we are on the right road in the battle against Communism and the battle for greater social, economic and political freedom. The combined efforts of the advertising industry, Republican oratory, military glitter, and gutter characters will not sell the American people on a detour."

Stevenson's "clean, logical, sensible thinking" had inspired the people, Kroll said, while Eisenhower's compromises with principles had helped the Democratic cause.

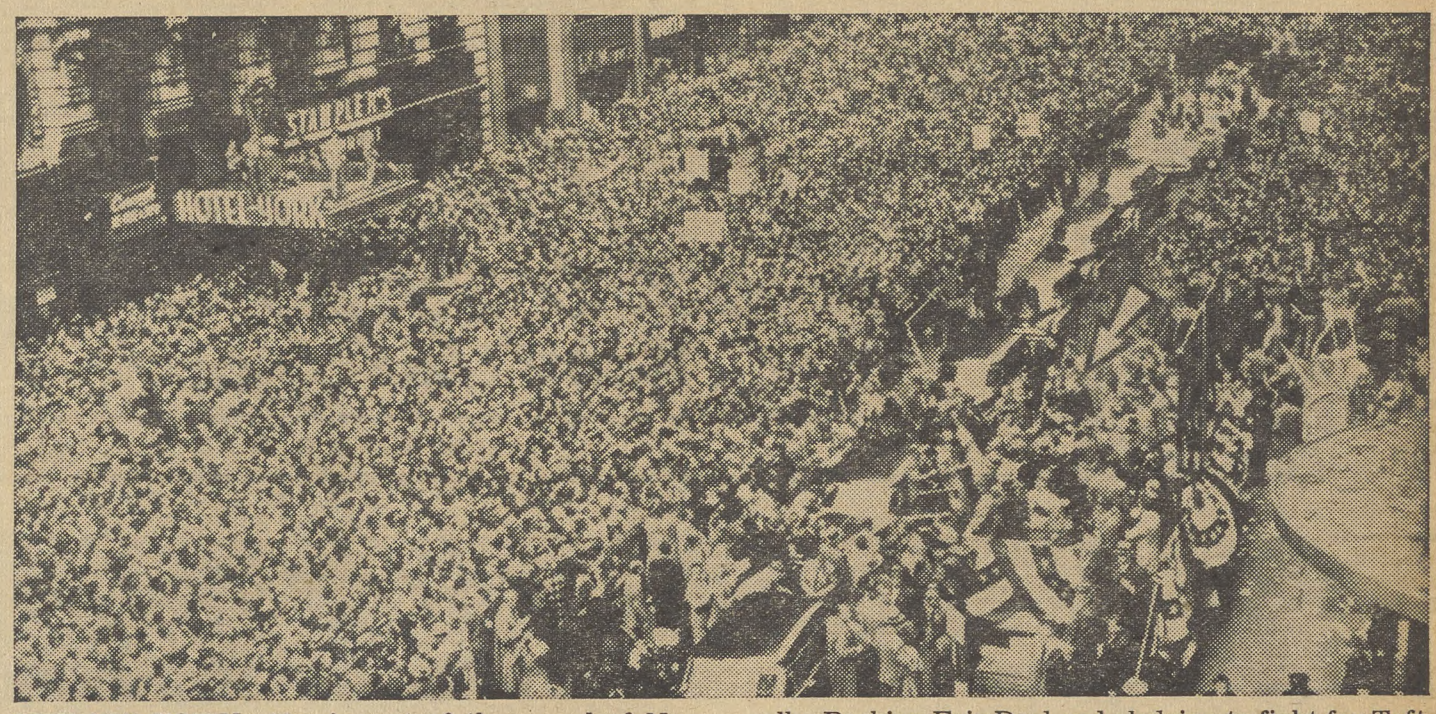
Triumphant Tour

As the campaign went into the home stretch, Stevenson made a triumphant tour of New York City, receiving a greeting paralleled only by those given Franklin Roosevelt at the height of his popularity.

More than 250,000 workers jammed New York's garment district for six solid blocks to hear Stevenson promise one of the first goals of his administration would be to replace Taft-Hartley. He said the act "could be used to smash unions" as it now stands.

In Harlem, where another 250,000 cheered at almost every sentence, Stevenson repeated his pledge on civil rights, pointing out it was exactly what he had said in Richmond, Va., and throughout the South, when he had violated political tradition by telling Southern audiences just what he told minority groups in the North.

On Tuesday night, Stevenson received a standing ovation from more than 18,000 persons who jammed into Madison Square Garden more than two hours before the governor was scheduled to speak. Police said another 10,000 tried in vain to gain admittance.



THE BIG TOWN—Here's part of the crowd of New York garment workers, estimated by police at 250,000, who jammed Seventh Ave. for six blocks to hear Gov. Adlai Stevenson (arrow) speak at noontime outdoor rally. Backing Fair Deal and pledging to fight for Taft-Hartley Act repeal, Stevenson drew big crowds last week as he toured New York area and then headed west to Chicago campaign windup.

No Fooling

The swing to Stevenson is "evidence that for the sixth time in 20 years the American people refuse to be fooled."

That was the prediction of CIO Pres. Philip Murray, speaking on a New York state radio network.

"There will never be a day in America when civilized mankind will feel 'it's time for a change' from our present decent living standards to the primitive levels to which our economy fell during the last Republican administration," said Murray.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt introduced Stevenson, saying there was **"a new voice of democracy heard in the land—a voice that says the same thing in Virginia as it does in Harlem."**

"We will support him with our prayers," she said, "with our work and, with God's help, he will lead us well."

Earlier in the evening, Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers, had told the Madison Square Garden rally that American labor remembers vividly the conditions under the last Republican administration and would fight against a return to the Hoover depression.

"For us who lived through it," Potofsky said, "the great depression of 1932 is a living memory. Bread lines, soup kitchens, Hoovervilles and hunger marches are still vivid.

"Men slept in New York's subway stations, and the homeless lived in an empty reservoir in Central Park. Sixteen million Americans were unemployed, and veterans of the 'bonus army' were teargassed in the streets of the nation's capital." (In charge of that attack on the veterans of World War I was Gen. Douglas MacArthur, assisted by Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, the present GOP candidate.)

"We must not, we will not, forget those years," said Potofsky. "We will not, we must now, forget the party and policies that brought them on."

In his speech, Stevenson openly predicted he would win on Nov. 2. He said the Republicans have *"everything on their side but the people."*

Gen. Eisenhower is "blissfully ignorant" of the major issues facing the nation, CIO Pres. Philip Murray told 1100 CIO officers and shop stewards at a Philadelphia PAC rally.

"He may be a good man. But if he is an ignorant man, then he's a dangerous man," Murray said.

Truman Slugs

Pres. Truman took his campaign special on another whistle-stop tour, fighting hard for victory for Stevenson. He continued to draw tremendous crowds and continued to hit hard at the record of the opposition.

In the corn belt, Truman measured the solid prosperity of the Democratic administration alongside the *"against"* policies of the GOP. Prosperity, he said, would not automatically continue and he cited Republican policies certain to undercut it.

The Republicans, he said, were reverting to "me-tooism" in the closing days of the campaign, but had added to it the "smear and fear" campaign tactics of McCarthy.

He was referring to Sen. McCarthy's widely advertised speech on television and radio early in the week, a speech which even Eisenhower-supporters called low and evil.

McCarthy had attempted to smear Stevenson, dragging out what he called "documentary evidence" which impartial checks showed to be clear lies and deliberate distortions.

Eisenhower remained completely silent on the McCarthy smear attack, despite demands from newspapers like the Washington Post that he repudiate the Wisconsin senator.

Typical of the McCarthy lies was the statement that the Communist Daily Worker of Oct. 19 had endorsed Stevenson. The fact was the Daily Worker of that date had endorsed the Progressive Party candidates and had damned the Democrats more vigorously than the Republicans.

Highlight of the week from the Eisenhower camp was grandstand play on Korea. The General, whose military advise had been responsible for pre-Korea strategy, was now condemning the administration for having followed that advice.

When Truman and Stevenson dared Eisenhower to state his program for ending the Korean war, the only Eisenhower answer was, **"I shall go to Korea."**

Sen. Taft said *"I don't think Eisenhower or anyone else expected his presence in Korea would make the North Koreans fall over backwards."*

Truman ridiculed Eisenhower's last-minute Korean promise as a **"superman"** pose that will solve nothing. **"No superman is going to solve our difficulties for us," he said, "and anybody who poses and talks like a superman is a fraud."**

"We are fighting in Korea so we will not have to fight in Wichita, or San Francisco or Grand Rapids," Truman said in Grand Rapids.

Stevenson denounced Eisenhower's Korea talk as a deliberate move to **"play politics with peace"** in a **"cynical bid for votes"** which **"will neither solve our problems nor win the election."**

He called it a complete reversal of the GOP candidate's stand of last June and Stevenson added *"he is gambling that the American people will not remember what he said four months ago."*

Times' Troubles

The New York Times, which endorsed Eisenhower long before it knew where he stood or who would be his opponent, was having family troubles just before Election Day.

The editorial writer, who had been pounding out "we-like-Ike" comments, finally begged off, seems his stomach didn't like Ike.

The Times checked its editorial writing force, found no one willing to write pro-Eisenhower editorials. To its credit, the Times didn't try force and for days carried no election editorial.

Biggest secret in the Times building is who wrote a lengthy editorial reiterating the paper's support of the General. It wasn't done by any editorial writer, and doesn't reflect the opinion of most Times employes, who are for Stevenson.

IT WAS A COLD DAY but not a chilly reception that Pres. Truman got recently from tremendous, enthusiastic crowds in Pittsburgh. Riding with him in the steel city were CIO Pres. Philip Murray (center) and Mayor David L. Lawrence (right).

Exclusive—

Adlai 'Talks Sense'—Makes Sense To Voters

By AL ZACK

EN ROUTE WITH STEVENSON—Adlai Stevenson entered the 1952 presidential campaign with the firm conviction that American voters are adults, who want to hear "sense—not nonsense."

Three months, hundreds of speeches and thousands of miles later, his opinion hadn't changed. What had changed was the attitude of political experts who once considered the Stevenson attitude "immature."

It was obvious the experts had underestimated the intelligence of the voters and that Stevenson had been a far better judge.

For the crowds were quite evidently fascinated and charmed with this modest, unassuming, stocky little man, who had come unexpectedly upon the political horizon in a time of great peril. And they liked his "talk sense" campaign.

He offered no "patent medicine" cure for critical problems. He rejected the time-tested political device of promising only pleasant things for the future. He brought humor back to the political scene.

Confidence In U. S.

But above all he had a deep-seated, quiet confidence in America and her ability to meet and beat tough problems. It was a confidence, too, which he transmitted to his audiences. They responded with generous applause, evident appreciation and signs like those displayed by Smith College girls in Springfield, Mass.:

"Madly for Adlai," "Gladly for Adlai," and "I like Ike but I'm voting for Stevenson."

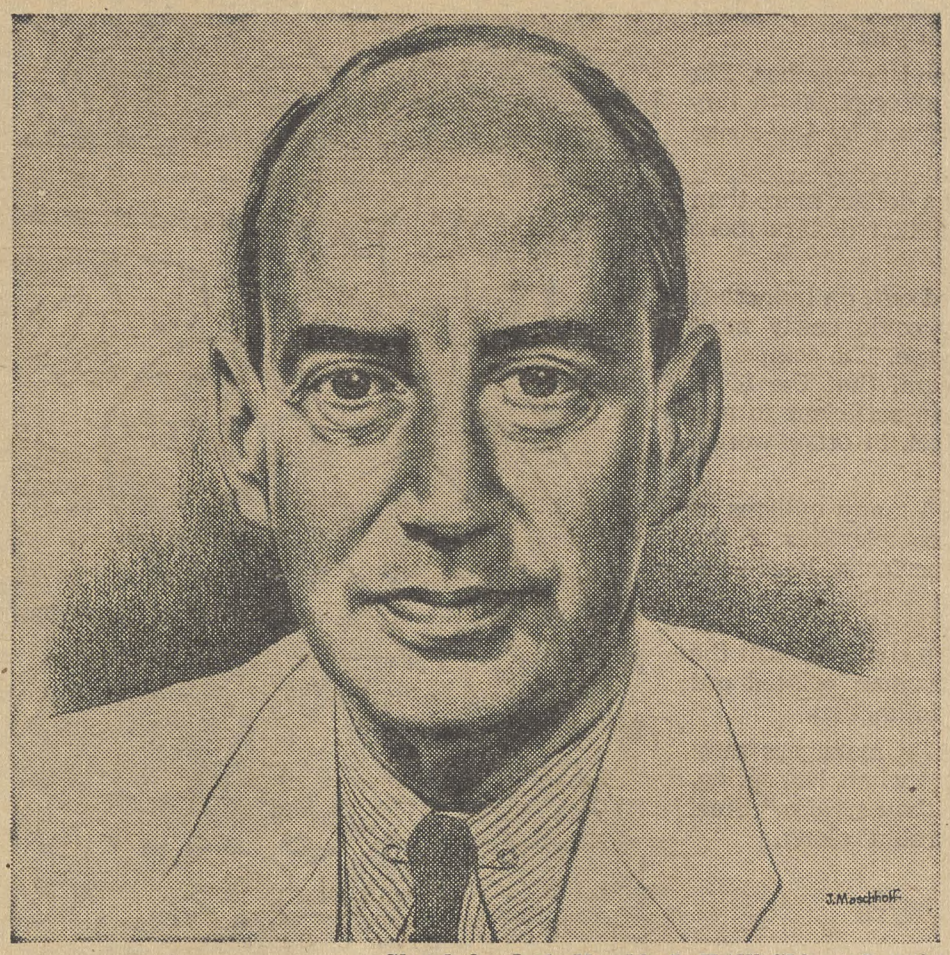
Stevenson summed up his campaign this way: **"I have not talked soft talk nor made false promises nor raised false fears. Nor have I changed my views to suit my itinerary. I have said what I meant and I have meant what I said. I have tried to do my part toward making this campaign an orderly discussion between the opposing parties so that the American people can understand and judge the major issues of the day."**

It was evident that Stevenson was personally horrified by the twisting, turning campaign of his opponent. Instead of the "educational and elevating national discussion" in which he had expected to be involved, Stevenson had found his opponent indulging in one of the worst mud-throwing campaigns in history.

The pressures on the Governor to change his tactics had been strong. The temptation to engage in mud-throwing of his own must have been tremendous.

Instead, Stevenson remained true to his principles. Even in whistle-stop speeches, where candidates normally "let themselves go," Stevenson talked carefully and thoughtfully of the issues, outlined his convictions, described his plans and programs.

His speeches were full of humor—good-natured humor. He had a fund of stories, all funny, which fitted perfectly into what he wanted to say.



—Sketch by Jock Moschhoff, UAW-CIO staff artist

GOV. ADLAI E. STEVENSON

Nor was he soft with his opponents. His answer to the smear campaign launched by Sen. Nixon, concerning the Stevenson deposition in the Hiss case, was a classic.

Stevenson reviewed what he had known of Hiss and detailed his testimony, under oath. He was, as the record showed, a witness, who told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

He noted that **"Thou shalt not bear false witness"** was one of the Ten Commandments **"in case Senator Nixon has not read them lately."**

Warns Of 'Tough Talk'

Stevenson was by all odds the most modest candidate to run for the presidency in the memory of political reporters. He was obviously uncomfortable at glowing introductions like those delivered by Sen. Lehman (D-N.Y.) in whistle stops across upper New York State. "I don't suppose a little flattery hurts as long as you don't inhale," he observed in Utica, and several times commented on his own blushes, apparent to those in his audience.

But no one had to blush at what he said. In Utica, for example, he noted his opponent's campaign of **"tough talk,"** backed up with no strength.

"They hold out false promises of quick, easy and painless solutions," he said scornfully. "This sort of fakery is not only dishonest—it is also very dangerous," for a "policy of weakness and of tough talk invites aggression."

He would make no such promises, he said. **"We Democrats believe the American people want the truth. Sometimes the truth is hard and unpleasant, but we want to know it all the same."**

In Rochester, N. Y., Stevenson arrived only 18 hours after his opponent had left. The crowds were about the same size, with maybe a slight edge for the General.

"Big difference I see," a police captain told reporters, "is the kids. Two-thirds of the Eisenhower crowd was kids. That's not the case here."

For Stevenson, the crowd was mostly composed of adults. They were friendly and enthusiastic, clearly enjoying the campaign, the candidate and the bright friendly sunshine.

Reporters noted the deep attention with which they listened to Stevenson. They laughed at the jokes, nodded carefully at points with which they agreed, nudged their neighbors in the crowd to make sure others had gotten the points.

And they liked Stevenson's quote of Woodrow Wilson's famous remark: *"I would rather fail in a cause which will ultimately triumph, than triumph in a cause which will ultimately fail."* It was the key to his campaign, and reporters were betting it would prove to be the successful key.

Throughout New York and Massachusetts, Stevenson was talking about the war in Korea. It is not, he said, **"Mr. Truman's war. It is mankind's war. It is the stand of the free world against wanton aggression and cynical despotism."**

He had hard, uncompromising words for his opponent's wavering, partisan speeches on Korea. **"If we were to follow the General's policy,"** Stevenson said in clipped and measured tones, **"we would risk a Munich in the Far East, with the possibility of a third World War not far behind."**

Turning to the domestic scene, Stevenson crisply remarked, "The times are too grave to experiment with a Republican leadership which has proved its inability to keep us strong economically and in which Old Guard isolationists still call the tune of Republican foreign policy."

Occasionally, Stevenson talked to the crowds about his own record as Governor of Illinois, where he won a reputation as a "tight man with a dollar."

"I would like you to know," he told 5000 in the sun-drenched city square of Canandaigua, where no other presidential candidate had ever spoken, "that Illinois is third from the bottom of all the states in the number of employes in relation to the population; second from the lowest in the cost of state government in relation to the income of its citizens."

He spoke scornfully of the **"great American folklore"** that Republicans are "cautious and thrifty" and Democrats "wasteful and extravagant."

"Weakness," he said, "invites aggression, and there is nothing in this world so expensive as war."

He was careful to point out his belief that legislation must not benefit special groups, but rather the whole economy; that government must never "do things that free enterprise can do."

"But," he insisted, "when there is a job that needs doing and that free enterprise is unable or unwilling to do," then government must step in "as soon as we can afford it."

Apostles Of Inaction

Candidly, Stevenson would point out, "I don't pretend that the Democratic party has all of the answers to all of our infinite problems," But, he added, "the point is that our party believes in action when trouble strikes us and our opponents have shown time and again that they are apostles of inaction."

Throughout all of Stevenson's speeches, whether they were major speeches before huge crowds and carried on TV and radio, or just short talks to small groups gathered in the town square, there was one strong, clear theme: Confidence in America.

We are beset by grave problems, he said. We live in a critical generation. "This is the richest, strongest, happiest land on earth, and, therefore, it befits us not only to protect ourselves but to insure the survival of a civilization which has made all of this possible.

"It is a great responsibility, a great adventure, a great opportunity."

The crowds nodded approval. They applauded and cheered as he finished.

And as the police captain in Rochester put it:

"The biggest difference between the Eisenhower and Stevenson crowds is that they cheer the General before he talks, but they cheer Stevenson after they have heard what he says."

Adlai Stevenson had brought a new atmosphere to American politics. He was "talking sense" and the public loved it.

Ouch!

When the Stevenson special pulled into Auburn, N. Y., the Democratic candidate recalled one of his opponent's statements.

"There's where the General says you should go," Stevenson told the crowd, "if you want security." He pointed across the street, to the Auburn state prison.

Free-Wheeling GOP Spending Told

SECRET REPUBLICAN slush funds—bigger than any ever used in any previous election—made their appearance during the last week of the campaign.

Two "citizens" committees for Eisenhower and Nixon reported collecting almost a million dollars during the last seven weeks. They listed a total of $998,968, which was exclusive of the regular GOP funds.

The Republicans' total collections, with more yet to come, came to $2,976,049. This did not include special funds like the $75,000 fund for the McCarthy smear broadcast or the $75,000 fund for Eisenhower's Detroit broadcast.

The latter was raised through a crackdown on Michigan auto dealers. The dealers were reminded that Arthur Summerfield, GOP national chairman and a big shot in the auto industry, had "spent hours of his time in Washington and Lansing arguing with OPS regarding dealer discounts."

"This has made each of us many thousands of dollars," the auto dealers were reminded, as the bite was put on them for contributions.

Pres. Truman told campaign crowds "millions and millions of dollars" were flowing into Republican coffers from special interest groups. While some contributions were being made openly, others were being made in secret, as had been GOP practice in the past.

In contrast with GOP heavy spending, the Democratic National Committee said it was in the red, financially. It said it took in $889,315 and spent $943,260, and had another $300,000 in debts to pay off.

My, How They Suffer

The third-quarter financial report of the U. S. Steel Corp. fails, rather spectacularly, to bear out the wailing-wall predictions of the company's executives when the union was asking for wage increases earlier this year.

For the months of July, August and September, Big Steel's profits after taxes amounted to $30,400,000—a tidy sum, considering that its plants were closed by the strike from June 2 to July 26.

In fact, the profits were eight million dollars more than in the preceding quarter, and three million dollars more than in the third quarter of 1951.

The CIO Steelworkers union pointed out, on numerous occasions, that the big steel company could easily meet its wage proposals without a price increase. The company's own figures now indicate, as a minimum, that the $5.60 price increase it received was more than sufficient to pay for the additional wage costs. U. S. Steel, in other words, made money on the strike.

Furthermore, the company received many millions of dollars in tax credits, thanks to the complexities of the excess profits tax provisions. This is perfectly legal—yet we see no great metropolitan daily papers rushing to criticize the government for "favoring" or "coddling" the steel industry. The editorial silence is in sharp contrast with the clamor of the press when President Truman pointed out there was no basis for a Taft-Hartley injunction.

So, U. S. Steel is sitting pretty. Its managers may have known what they were talking about when, last spring, they said that "there are things worse than strikes." Steel profits—strike or no strike—just keep rollin' along.

The McCarthy Speech

Considering the advance rumors, the McCarthy radio-television performance was very much an anti-climax. The Wisconsin Senator's smears were pale and unconvincing.

Walter Lippmann, the columnist, offers a sound explanation why McCarthy—the man with the sly tongue and the vivid imagination—did so unconvincing a smear job against Adlai Stevenson.

Lippmann points out that the Big Lie needs the protection of Senatorial immunity. On the Senate floor, Joe McCarthy can depart as far as he wishes from the truth—without fear of consequence, except the faint murmurs of his own inner conscience.

Off the Senate floor, the laws of libel still operate. So, even the Senator from Wisconsin must be careful—and the Chicago Tribune-America First crowd had to be content with a very thin diet indeed. Under the circumstances, the truth was, of course, not nearly as strange as McCarthy's Senate-floor fiction.

Saving America

Richard Nixon, the subsidized Senator from California, went on the air Oct. 29 to remind the voters they had "only six more days to save America."

Republican orators have been whining that America must be saved ever since Franklin Roosevelt moved into the White House in 1933 and really saved America.

Since then—if our hasty arithmetic is correct—7,191 days have rolled into history. And each day the country needs "saving" by the Republicans.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912. and Feb. 28, 1925. 5c a copy, $1 a year. $1.50 a year in Canada. Mail subscriptions: Old and new addresses and three weeks' notice are required for change of address.

Vol. XV November 3, 1952 No. 44

It's Over

In Other Words—

More Interested In Arson

Here are excerpts from a speech given by Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.) at a Detroit rally at which the Jewish Labor Committee presented him with a scroll for his work in the field of immigration, civil rights and labor.

By HERBERT H. LEHMAN

I AM CONCERNED, as I know you must be concerned, over the question of freedom as well as the question of peace. I am concerned, as you must be concerned, with the preservation of our liberties while we protect our security against our savage and scheming enemies.

I do not think I need to convince you here that the hysterics of McCarthyism do not provide the prescription for either peace or freedom—for either progress at home or successful struggle against communism abroad.

McCarthyism breeds fear, suspicion and unrest. It turns neighbor against neighbor, and makes every American a suspected traitor until and unless he can prove his innocence by McCarthyite standards.

The end and objective of the McCarthyites is to drive the incumbent political party out of office by making unsupported charges of disloyalty against individuals either directly or indirectly connected with the government.

That is the cheap and easy way to political power. In that way the whole fabric of public confidence is torn down. It is really burning the barn down on the pretext of chasing rats. But I suspect that the McCarthyites are more interested in arson than in treason. For our part, my friends, we must sound the alarm and keep the flames from spreading.

The very conditions stimulated and provoked by the McCarthyites are those in which communism thrives and prospers.

J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI, has testified that the number of card-carrying Communists in America has declined under the New Deal and Fair Deal to the miniscule total of 31,000 in all of the United States today—one-fiftieth of 1% of our population, a smaller percentage of Communists than in any other country in the entire world today.

The high point of the Communist Party in the United States was reached in the dark days of the depression under Pres. Herbert Hoover. According to the best estimates now available in the files of the House Un-American Activities Committee, that number, in 1932, was no less than one million. Today that number is 31,000. Draw your own conclusions as to which regime in this country has done the most to deflate the Communist movement here.

You of the labor movement have shown the way. Organized labor has done more than a thousand McCarthys to expose and defeat communism in this country.

There has been much talk of bipartisanship in foreign policy. I am entirely in favor of that, as I always have been.

But there is another kind of bipartisanship which is much more prevalent and more effective—it is the bipartisanship of reaction. The bipartisan coalition of reactionaries has too often been in control. It has required every power inherent in the Presidency to neutralize that kind of bipartisanship.

ONE OF THE PROUD PRODUCTS of this reactionary coalition was the McCarran Immigration Act of 1952, the most bigoted, un-American piece of legislation ever inscribed on our statute books.

The reactionary coalition steamrollered the McCarran Immigration Act through the Congress this year, using every trick and device to beat down the opposition.

The proponents of the McCarran Act did their best to identify as pro-Communist those who opposed this measure. Sen. McCarran and his supporters broadly hinted that anybody who opposed Sen. McCarran was ipso facto a Communist.

But those who shout the loudest, as usual, are willing to do the least. We could have contributed to the liberation of some of these victims of persecution by liberalizing our immigration law.

Instead, Congress passed the McCarran Act, which will cut our already inadequate immigration down to a trickle and will serve notice to all escapees and potential escapees from behind the Iron Curtain that America has no use for them and, indeed, considers them inferior people.

That is what the reactionaries forced this country to say to the enslaved peoples in eastern Europe.

PAC Puts Final Spurt In Turning Out Big Vote

By GERVASE N. LOVE

LIFE WAS a trifle less hectic last week in the Washington headquarters of the CIO Political Action Committee—only a trifle.

The accent, in the final week of the presidential election campaign, had changed.

Ended were the days of frantic mailing out of literature, the compilation of leaflets and pamphlets, the race against time of researchers digging out facts from towering stacks of records.

The accent, last week, was on getting out the vote.

The actual work was being done in the field, but a visitor to the CIO-PAC office would never suspect it. From all parts of the country came requests for guidance in establishing such things as auto squads to take voters to the polls, last minute house calls, how to organize poll watchers so they can do the most effective work, etc.

The national headquarters, out of its long experience in political action, made one suggestion here, another there, all aimed at the climax of the long and at times arduous campaign—to get the voters to the polls so they could mark their ballots for Gov. Stevenson, Sen. Sparkman and the other candidates supported by CIO.

The whole atmosphere was one of waiting. There was no relaxing of effort or vigilance. National Dir. Jack Kroll saw to that.

The operations of the National CIO-PAC have been completely decentralized in the last six years. At one time the PAC consisted of a large central office, with about 135 employes, and a series of regional offices.

But experience showed that votes are actually won in the precincts, not in offices, and the whole operation was changed. The emphasis now is entirely on local activity.

In the current campaign, nevertheless, a comparative handful of people in the national office have done an impressive lot of work. The office's primary function has been to tie together the work in the field, to coordinate scattered efforts so as to reap the greatest benefit, and to act as a clearing house.

It furnished, on a national scale, those services which could be used throughout the country to induce the voters to register and to cast their ballots for candidates who will serve all the people instead of special interests, and who are devoted to the principles of progress rather than reaction.

IT DID NOTHING that could be done better locally, although it was ready to lend a hand. It prepared literature which could help a voter in California, Kansas or Connecticut.

It did a fantastic amount of research into the records of congressional candidates and prepared countless reports on how aspirants for reelection voted and what they said.

The dossiers recorded not only their votes, but what they said in speeches, interviews and statements.

In addition, the national office printed and distributed about 15 million pieces of literature (see illustration). These included the seven booklets in the "'52 Facts" series; a fact booklet on Stevenson; 10 leaflets, six posters, the Speaker's Book of Facts, comic books, auto stickers, seven clip sheets with mats and a wide variety of cartoons for labor papers, a calendar showing registration and voting data by states, a weekly news letter and a special letter for Negro voters.

The PAC joined the National CIO in sponsoring the television program, Issues Of The Day, a series of 13 which was shown from 15 stations. It sponsored the People's Political Poll, which was shown from 35 TV stations for six weeks.

When CIO Pres. Philip Murray asked votes for Stevenson, Sparkman and other CIO-endorsed candidates in a radio and television appearance on the Columbia Broadcasting System on Oct. 21, it was under PAC auspices.

The National PAC just didn't sit around its Washington office and wait for things to happen out in the field. It helped set up organizations in communities ranging in size from city wards to states, got them off to a good start, and assisted whenever help was sought.

It helped unions on PAC work, assisted in recruiting personnel when it was needed, and in general brought the national experience to bear in the local areas. It served as the transmission belt by which the tried and tested techniques that worked in one area were made available in others.

MUCH OF THIS work was done by field representatives. Henry Murray worked in New England, Dan Powell in the South, Darrell Smith in the Middle West and George Roberts on the Pacific Coast. In addition, Esther Murray, Philip Weightman and Mrs. Charlotte Hubbard worked among special groups.

But this did not mean that during the campaign Kroll and Assistant Dir. Tilford Dudley stuck to their desks in Washington and masterminded by long distance telephone. Kroll estimates that he travelled about 83,000 miles in the last few months. Dudley's mileage was only slightly less. Both made scores of speeches, attended hundreds of conferences.

Nov. 4, of course, does not mean that the National PAC will go to sleep until another election day rolls around. For the CIO-PAC is a year-round, permanent organization. When the ballots are counted—win or lose—it will promptly begin to evaluate the results and the techniques used to get out the vote.

The lessons it learns will be set down beside the lessons of earlier campaigns, and the whole constantly expanding field of experience will be immediately geared for use in next year's state and municipal elections and the congressional contests shaping up for 1954.

For campaigns may start and end, but the CIO-PAC goes on working.

'Ike Sold His Friends Down The River,' Kroll Declares

JACK KROLL, CIO-PAC national director, charged at the recent Kentucky CIO Council convention that Gen. Eisenhower's military career had ill equipped him to be President.

"Every man to his trade," Kroll said at Louisville. "You wouldn't want Gov. Stevenson in charge of the Army, and I don't think you want Ike Eisenhower in charge of the country."

Kroll said Eisenhower "signed articles of surrender to Sen. Taft at Morningside Heights in New York City. The men who fought with Ike to lick Taft were the men whom Ike sold down the river. It was the greatest political betrayal in American history."

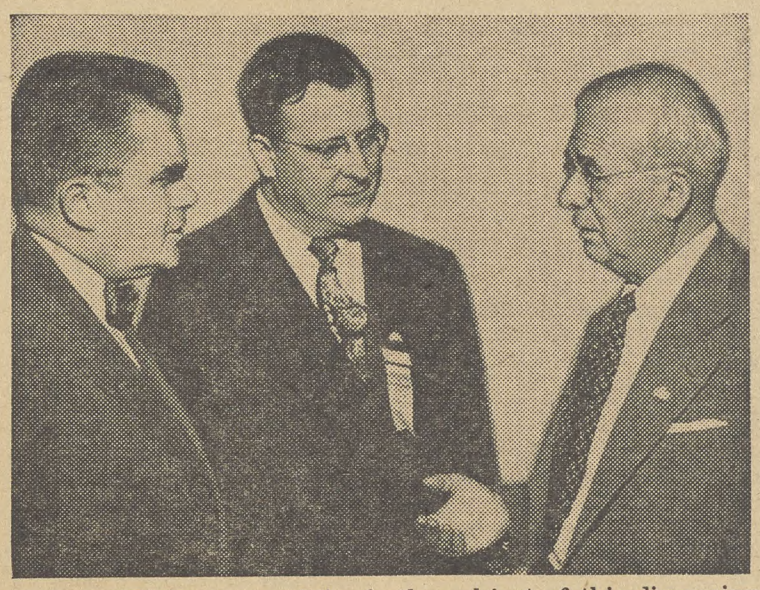
Kroll lambasted Sen. Nixon because of his expense fund.

"Suppose millionaire clubs got up funds for each and every congressman and senator," the PAC director declared. "What kind of legislation would you have then?"

"I shake in my boots when I think that if Ike is elected, Nixon is within a heart beat of the presidency."

Kroll lauded Gov. Stevenson, saying: "I never saw a presidential candidate who complimented you as much as Gov. Stevenson. He doesn't talk down to you; he thinks you know. He has talked good common horse sense to you."

The Kentucky CIO delegates re-elected Al Whitehouse, CIO Steelworkers, and Henry Seibert, CIO Clothing Workers, as council president and vice president, respectively.



IT'S A CINCH that politics is the subject of this discussion at the 13th annual convention of the Kentucky CIO Council at Louisville. Left to right, William B. Taylor, CIO regional director; Henry Seibert, council vice president, and National PAC Dir. Jack Kroll.

IUE Denounces GE On Contract Terms

THE CIO ELECTRICAL Workers reluctantly decided last week to accept the same short-change contract offer that the General Electric Co. was able to foist on the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers more than a month ago.

The decision was made by the IUE-CIO General Electric Conference Board at a meeting in New York. Its announcement was accompanied by a searing attack on the company and a warning that the union will continue its fight against "this reactionary and shortsighted management until it deals with its workers and their unions on a basis of justice, good faith and real Americanism."

The settlement covers 70,000 GE employes represented in bargaining by the IUE-CIO. It includes a wage increase equal to the percentage increase in the cost of living between Sept. 15, 1951, and Nov. 15, 1952. The CIO affiliate won one improvement over the UE pact—the latter settled on the basis of the Sept. 15, 1952 Bureau of Labor Statistics index, which showed a drop of .6%.

THE AGREEMENT also provided an additional 25% pay boost with a 3.5c an hour minimum, a one-year contract with a wage reopening on Mar. 15, 1953, a provision for reopening pensions by mutual agreement any time before expiration of the present pension agreement on Sept. 1, 1955, and improvements in insurance and other contractual provisions.

The union's GE conference board said the decision to sign was reached in part because of "the national interest which GE refuses to recognize."

The board expressed confidence that IUE members in GE shops will feel "justified" bitterness at the company's refusal to grant retroactivity to Sept. 15, "the time when it secured a collusive agreement with the UE."

"We will not forget those dollars which GE filched from the pay envelopes of the IUE-CIO workers on this issue, and we intend to recover every dollar of it," it added.

"We will not forget the cheap chiseling by GE to take away from the most needy of our old folks the few dollars increase granted by Congress in Social Security.

"WE WILL NOT forget the stealing of two holidays that the GE workers paid for in 1947 . . .

"We will not forget the cowardly attack upon the patriotism and integrity of the IUE-CIO membership by (GE vice president in charge of employes relations) Lemuel Boulware's press statement of Oct. 9, when he declared that we were more of a menace to national security than the Communist-controlled UE.

"We will not forget that in order to attack us, GE did not hesitate to make a collusive deal with a so-called union leadership that Boulware himself admits is Communist-controlled and therefore enemies of our nation."

Miners End Protest On WSB Action

FOUR HUNDRED thousand members of the United Mine Workers last week returned to work after the Wage Stabilization Board decided to review its decision chopping 40c a day after their wage settlement with the soft coal mine operators.

The industry and the public members joined in the original decision which lopped 40c from the negotiated $1.90 hourly wage increase over the protest of the CIO and other labor members of WSB.

The miners returned to the pits after UMWA Pres. John L. Lewis requested that work be resumed.

The WSB began reconsidering the decision after receiving a joint appeal from Lewis and Pres. Harry M. Moses of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association. At a White House conference, Lewis promised Pres. Truman he would do what he could to get the miners back to work.

TAKES OVER—First woman president of a State CIO Council is Audrey Smith, of Baltimore Local 2120 of the Communications Workers. She became president of the Maryland Council after Steve Moran was shifted by the UAW to Detroit.

"Took Her Appendix Out Last Week—Hope The Stitches Hold."

'Use Oil Revenue For Schools,' Outlook Says

"THERE is enough wealth in the 'tidelands' oil lands to pay for a kindergarten-to-college education for an entire generation of boys and girls."

So declares the current issue of the Economic Outlook, monthly publication of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, which says that America's schools are suffering from "the most severe crisis in history."

THE OUTLOOK referring to Gen. Eisenhower's endorsement of the proposal to give the U. S. off-shore oil rights to the states, says:

"It's a $50 billion treasure at stake, and now the oil men are gambling on a spin of the political wheel to take the golden pot from them. They put their hope in the Republicans, and are not perturbed by the GOP presidential candidate's backing and filling in his his series of statements on the subject.

"Gov. Stevenson has been courageously forthright," the Outlook continues, in opposing the surrender of Federal rights, knowing that it could cost him support in the oil states of California, Texas and Louisiana."

Enactment of the proposal by Sen. Hill (D., Ala.) to use Federal revenues from the submerged oil lands for improvement of public schools in the 48 states "would continue an American tradition dating back as far as 1618," according to the Outlook.

In that year, Virginia set aside revenue from public lands for public education.

"Today our schools and colleges stand in even greater need of government assistance," the CIO publication says. "The crisis is compounded from these elements—a sharply rising birthrate, aging school buildings, and an attack on the status of the teaching profession."

Rents Zoom Where Controls Killed

TENANTS last week were "hopping mad" in many of the 900 cities and towns where rents zoomed as much as 200% after rent controls were killed.

The controls lapsed Sept. 30 in those communities when no local action was taken to extend them.

Rent increases as high as 200% were reported in New Orleans. In Detroit the boosts zoomed as far as 140%, and in some Cleveland suburbs hikes as much as 125% were reported. At Nashville, Tenn., a woman was told her rent had been raised from $57.50 to $75 a month as a "first" installment.

These gouging increases made rent control an election issue in many cities—an issue favoring Fair Deal candidates since Republican lawmakers had weakened rent controls.

Another development in the rent situation was reported by Leo Goodman, director and secretary of the CIO National Housing Committee, whose chairman is Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers. (The committee aided CIO councils in spearheading the fight to retain controls. Some 1500 communities have decided to keep the curbs.)

GOODMAN reported that where controls were killed, "grudge-bearing" landlords were evicting tenants who fought for continued curbs or who protested to the local rent stabilization office.

Still another rent development was at Akron, O., where the National Association of Real Estate Boards encouraged the city council to attempt to end rent ceilings by deciding there was no shortage after federal authorities placed the community on the critical list in a move to assure continuance of controls.

The Akron CIO Council moved quickly by circulating a petition for a referundum on rent lids. In a similar referendum, Akron residents voted for controls by a 10,000 majority. Pending the outcome of the referendum, ceilings continue in effect.

As a result of federal action, rent curbs will be imposed on all housing in the Milwaukee area this week, when rent ceilings will be pushed back to the Nov. 1, 1951, levels. The Office of Rent Stabilization has held hearings in a number of other cities as part of the move to reinstitute controls after federal authorities declared the situation critical.

UPWA Gains Pension Pact At Armour's

AFTER MONTHS of negotiations, the CIO Packinghouse Workers last week reached a pension and wage increase agreement with Armour & Co.—the first of the Big Four packers to sign a new contract with the union.

The pact provides the first negotiated pension plan in the industry and covers 30,000 employes in 28 Armour plants.

Under the pension plan, which is financed by the company, a worker with 25 years' service will be able to retire at 65 with an income of $105 a month, excluding Social Security benefits.

THE AGREEMENT also provides a 4c hourly pay increase, an additional 4c an hour for women to bring their rate within 5c of that of the men workers, and was hailed by UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein as a "big step forward" for meat packing workers. UPWA said that the average wages were raised to $1.72 an hour.

UPWA also won time and half for Saturday work, effective Jan. 1; company-paid sick leave and life insurance policies of $2200 for men and $1900 for women, additional hourly pay raises ranging from 1½c to 3½c for plants in Atlanta and Tifton, Ga.; Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, Tex. and Birmingham, Ala., and an additional increase of 2c for night work.

The new Armour contract will run for two years and may be opened every six months for wage negotiations. It is expected to set the pattern for contracts with the other major packers — Swift, Wilson and Cudahy—and the major independent plants.

Speakers For CIO Meet On Coast Named

A HALF-DOZEN labor, government and political figures have accepted invitations to address CIO's 14th Constitutional Convention, it was announced.

The convention will be held at the Hotel Statler, Los Angeles, from Nov. 17-21.

Among speakers listed on the preliminary convention program are Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, Pres. A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Congress of Labor, Thurgood Marshall, counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mutual Security Administrator W. Averill Harriman, David Cole, recently-named director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and J. J. Wadsworth, deputy civilian defense administrator.

Also, Gov. Earl Warren of California, Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles, and Archbishop J. Francis A. McIntyre of Los Angeles.

One highlight of convention week will be a human rights banquet honoring CIO Pres. Philip Murray. It will be sponsored by the NAACP's West Coast office, Southern California Council and Los Angeles Chapter Labor Committee. The dinner will be held Nov. 18 at the Alexandria Hotel.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE EYES OF VOTERS throughout the country are on Tuesday, Nov. 4, when the most important decision of the people will be made. The course of our country for the next four years will be decided by the people. I feel confident they will make the right choice.

The Republican Party, the party of wealth and special privilege, has poured tremendous sums into radio, newspapers, television to have the General elected. It has done everything it can to influence the voter, stooping to the vilest attacks by Sen. McCarthy and the "soap opera" productions of poor boy Richard Nixon. Platitudes and generalities by Gen. Eisenhower seem to be the order of the day. The General has adjusted himself to geographical location on most every issue.

Gen. Eisenhower has embraced the vile, mud-slinging, personal attacks of McCarthy and Nixon. The General has joined hands with the most vicious, reactionary Republican congressmen who will propose anti-labor legislation at the first opportunity.

★

IN TRAVELING throughout the country I am pleased to note that our people are not being taken in by the slanders, half-truths and generalities of the Republicans. We all too well remember the Republican orgies of graft and corruption of the Twenties that resulted in the suffering and privation that prevailed among the people until Franklin Roosevelt became President. These facts will be well in mind when the workers, farmers, and small business groups go to the polls and cast their all-important vote.

A Republican victory would mean a victory of all the anti-labor, reactionary forces of the nation and make the task of Labor very difficult. The wealth and special interests behind the Republican Party will demand their "pound of flesh" from their representatives.

Labor could then expect the most vicious attacks, and enforcement of the Taft-Hartley Act and similar laws to the maximum degree. We could expect the same kind of treatment experienced under Harding and Hoover.

A victory for Gov. Stevenson and Sen. Sparkman and Democratic congressmen throughout the country will mean a continuation of our progress and prosperity and would be hailed by liberty-loving people throughout the world. It is the bounden duty of each of us to vote, to encourage our families and friends to vote. To vote on the side of humanism and elect Gov. Stevenson for the next four years.

★

DIST. DIR. KOLETKA, CIO Chemical Workers, reports that in a representation election at the Coca Cola Co., Ashland, W. Va., the workers favored the UGC&CWA-CIO by a majority of two to one. Dir. Koletka, assisted by Reps. Derengoski and Clarence Rude, directed the campaign.

Reg. Dir. August Scholle reports that employes of General Motors Fisher Body Plant No. 2, Grand Rapids, Mich., voted in favor of the CIO Auto Workers by a vote of 858 to 119 for no union, void 3, challenged 10.

Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone reports that the CIO Auto Workers were victorious in a representation election at Pratt Whitney Aircraft Co., North Haven, Conn., by a vote of 935 to 873 for the IAM-AFL, 20 void, 17 challenged.

Reg. Dir. Nicholas Dragon reports that in a representation election at Federal Cotton Compress, Yuma, Ariz., the workers favored the CIO Packinghouse Workers by a unanimous vote of 31 to 0. UPWA Rep. Floyd Harris deserves full credit for this victory.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports the following representation election victories for CIO, LIU 78: DeMare Brothers, Newman, Calif., CIO 63, no union 6; Berberbor, Inc., Tracy, Calif., CIO 44, no union 14. CIO Field Rep. James Spangler was in charge assisted by Local Reps. McGraw and Parker.

Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland reports that the AFL took a 10 to 1 beating from the CIO in a representation election at the Southern States Iron Roofing Co., Memphis, Tenn. The vote was: CIO Steelworkers 254, AFL Machinists 24, no union 65. CIO Field Rep. Ray Allen and USA Rep. Earl Crowder directed the campaign.

State Dir. Ernest Pugh reports that in a representation election at the Barnes Lumber Co., Norfolk, Va., the workers favored the CIO by a vote of 107 to 9 against, 13 challenged. CIO Rep. Earl Davis conducted the drive.

Steel Local Wins Long Tieup

A NINE-WEEK strike of 2500 members of the CIO Steelworkers that started when the employer balked at the presence of a worker from another of its plants on the union negotiating committee was over last week.

The walkout tied up operations of the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., and forced the company to furlough about 500 office workers. The firm makes textile machinery.

It started Aug. 18 when the company refused to continue negotiations because on the union side of the table was an employe of its plant at Charlotte, N. C. The settlement, approved at a union meeting on Oct. 23, provided for a wage increase of 7c an hour in both hourly and incentive rates, equivalent to 10c an hour; 5c an hour retroactive for all time worked since June 1, and a pension plan reopenable for discussion and negotiation on Dec. 31, 1954.

Tax Gimmicks Up Earnings Of Big Steel

THANKS to corporation tax gimmicks and price increases, profits of U. S. Steel Corp. increased some 50% on a per share basis in in the latest quarter.

But you would have a hard time figuring that out from reports on the financial pages last week.

The higher earnings came in the third quarter, including part of the period of the CIO Steelworkers' strike, and after the industry forced a price increase averaging $5.60-a-ton out of the government.

The third quarter earnings, after taxes, of Big Steel were $30,405,472, equal to 92c a share. This compared with $22,218,922 or 61c a share in the second quarter of this year.

The earnings increase came while sales dropped from $867 million in the '51 third quarter to $679 million in the latest period, because of the strike.

Big Steel voted its usual 75c quarterly dividend.

General Motors reported that despite the steel strike, its net income for the third quarter equaled $1.31 a common share, after preferred dividends. This compared with $1.01 a common share for the same period last year. For the nine months ending Sept. 30, earnings were $4.32 a share, compared to $4.14 in the same period a year ago.

Court Test OKs Time Off For Voting

CIO AUTO Workers last week won an important legal victory, with a decision requiring Illinois employers to give workers two hours off to vote without loss of pay.

The ruling, first ever made in a test of a 1933 law, resulted from a suit filed by UAW Local 788 against Illinois Malleable Iron Co. of Chicago.

Reg. Dir. Pat Greathouse hailed the ruling as "a great victory for democracy" and called it "doubly important since both presidential candidates have called on all employers to grant time off to vote on Election Day."

Attys. Abraham Brussell, Illinois CIO Council, and Harold A. Katz, UAW-CIO, handled the case.

UAW Pres. Walter Reuther reported the union was formally requesting time off for voting without loss of pay for its membership throughout the country.

In identical telegrams to management of all firms under UAW contract, the union said:

"One of the basic freedoms which must be protected is not only the right but also the opportunity of all American citizens to vote. Both presidential candidates, Gov. Stevenson and Gen. Eisenhower, have publicly stated that employers should allow their workers an opportunity to exercise their franchise."

Place Your Order Now!

Big Annual Convention Issue Of The CIO NEWS

The CIO News will print another big special CIO Convention Issue on Nov. 24.

This special issue of The CIO News will give the complete story—in news reports, pictures, features and important texts—of the 14th Constitutional CIO Convention, to be held in Los Angeles, Nov. 17-21.

What the convention does will be big news and important news for every CIO union and every CIO member. International and local unions, CIO Councils and political action committees will need extra copies of this enlarged convention issue.

The CIO News Convention Issue will go to press Nov. 24. So get your order in immediately, and you can be sure your members will get the full CIO Convention story.

Special Rates

• BUNDLE ORDERS: Rates for bundle orders are 2c per copy for any quantity up to 1000; 1¾c per copy for quantities between 1000 and 2000; and 1½c per copy for quantities of more than 2000. Special rates for large orders.

In sending lists of addresses for bundle orders, please indicate the quantity to be sent to each address. To facilitate bookkeeping, please send checks with smaller quantity orders.

• INDIVIDUALLY MAILED ORDERS: Rates for individually mailed copies are 2¼c per copy for quantities up to 1000; 2c per copy for quantities between 1000 and 2000; and 1¾c per copy for quantities of more than 2000. Special rates for very large orders upon application.

If individual mailing is desired, this may be arranged by sending us mailing strips not more than 2½ inches wide.

Regular Rates

Apart from the special rates for the Convention Issue, unions which wish to take this opportunity to begin subscribing regularly to The CIO News may begin their bundle order or group subscription order with the Nov. 24 issue at the regular rates, which will be provided on request.

Just Clip and Mail!

The CIO NEWS
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

We desire to place an order for the special 1952 Convention Issue of The CIO NEWS.

Please ship.....in bundle lots to the enclosed address.

Please have the 1952 Convention Issue individually mailed to membership lists for which we will furnish mailing strips. The total number of names to which we desire the paper sent is.....

☐ Check Inclosed ☐ Bill Us Later

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... **Zone** ..... **State** .....

Organization .....

Murray Asks Reversal Of Anti-Immigration Law

THE CIO called for a reversal of the "virulently isolationist and anti-foreign" trend in U. S. immigration and naturalization laws in testimony before the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization at hearings in Washington last week.

The CIO stand was given by Pres. Philip Murray in a statement read on his behalf by CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood.

Murray was one of more than a score of persons, individuals and spokesmen for organizations, who appeared before the board in person or who filed statements. They were virtually unanimous in condemning the philosophy behind present laws and the McCarran Immigration Act, which becomes effective—ironically—on Christmas Eve.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers labeled the act "un-American" and suggested: "Let us, as the law does presently, give preference to relatives of residents of the United States in entry and as for the remainder—let it be first come first served."

The CIO, Murray said, is urging a liberal immigration policy which would admit to this country every year "a generous number of immigrants, and . . . in their selection there should be no discrimination based on color, religion or racial origin."

In addition, he continued, the CIO favors recognition of "the immediate need for special relief for persons displaced by World War II who still, more than seven years after the wars' end, have not found permanent homes." It also wants this country to offer "special refuge to the streams of refugees who continue to find their way through the Iron Curtain," he added.

"Our immigration policy is part of our over-all national policy," he concluded.

"For us, at the very time when we are striving to build a mutual security system in cooperation with our allies abroad, to make our immigration and naturalization laws ever more virulently isolationist and anti-foreign, not only makes very little sense; it embarrasses us in the pursuit of the wider objectives of our foreign policy.

"Both our national interest and the deep humanitarianism which has always characterized America as a nation require that we reverse this trend of the last two years, and establish a new policy which will be consistent with 20th century conditions and ideals."

Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, spokesman for the National Council of Churches of Christ, denounced the McCarran Act as "an affront to the conscience of the American people." In some respects, he said, it is not compatible with principles of "Christian justice and love of country."

Rev. Thaddeus F. Gullixson, a member of the commission and also chairman of the Minnesota State Displaced Persons Commission, said the President's panel had been "jolted" by testimony on the reaction to the provision on Asiatics.

Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin testified that "it is time we disregard" the concept that immigrants from eastern and southern Europe are not as suitable for assimilation as those from England, Ireland or Germany. Considerations of race, color, creed and national origin are "invidious," he said.

HE ALSO called for return of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the Dept. of Labor, where it was until transferred to the Dept. of Justice in 1940, in order to facilitate the integration of immigrants into American life.

The McCarran Act reflects a reckless and isolationist attitude "inconsistent with our democratic ideals and a positive hindrance in our efforts to give moral leadership to the free world," Mutual Security Director Averell Harriman said.

Statistician Louis H. Bean of the Dept. of Commerce said if it were not for "legal and economic barriers to immigration in the past 25 years—

"We would today have 16 to 17 million more people in this country . . . producing at least $35 billion more of national output, $15 billion more in wages, and $3 billion more in cash farm income."

Improves Wages

The U.S. labor movement formerly feared that unrestricted immigration would undermine union wage standards, CIO Pres, Philip Murray said in his testimony before the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization. He expressed doubt that it was well-founded.

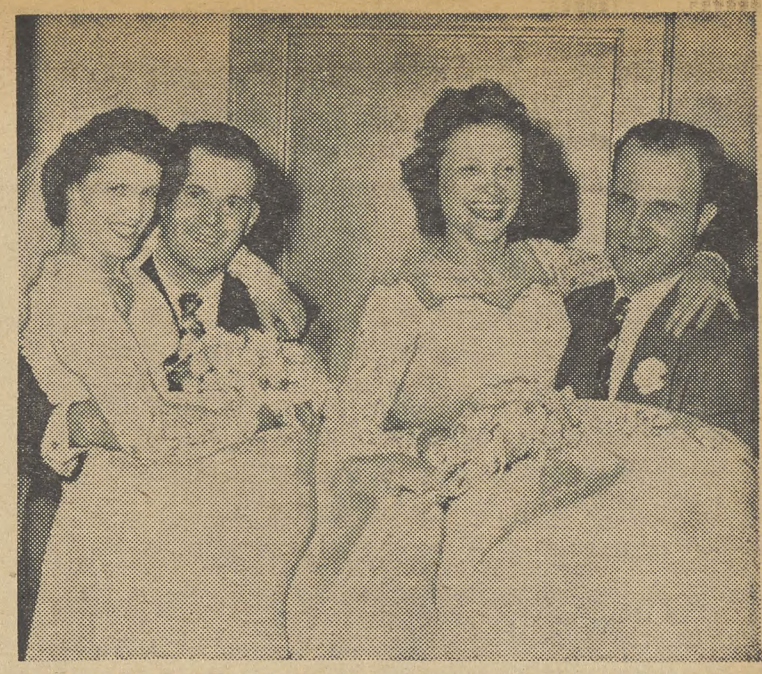
"In 1940-41," he recalled, "the five states with the largest number of immigrants had an average annual per capita income of $891, or about twice the $435 per capita income of the five states with the smallest number of immigrants. It may be that large scale immigration stimulates production and rising wages."

Warning Issued On Commie Front

The Negro Labor Committee-U. S. A. last week warned the labor movement to beware of a convention called by the National Negro Labor Council.

Frank R. Crosswaith, a NLC founder, said the council is the latest Communist attempt to infiltrate into the trade union movement.

The non-Communist Negro Labor Committee-U.S.A has CIO support in its program to combat racial discrimination and to secure civil rights for workers in minority groups.



ONE BIG UNION FAMILY—It was all in the family of the CIO Rubber Workers at this recent Akron double wedding. Two brothers, William Glen Phillips (left) and Harry Leon Phillips, married two sisters, Ardith Davis (left) and Reba Davis. And they're all members of URW-CIO Goodyear Local 2.

UAW Chrysler Locals Ask Pact Reopening

MORE THAN 100 delegates to the CIO Auto Workers Chrysler Conference at Detroit have given further support to the UAW-CIO efforts to reopen the five-year contracts with the industry's Big Three to bring them closer in line with present high living costs.

The delegates, who represented 25 local unions with some 95,000 members in Chrysler plants and offices, unanimously passed several resolutions demanding economic improvements in the Chrysler agreement.

"Our Chrysler members feel that we must do something about incorporating at least 21c of the 26c per hour cost-of-living spread now in the Chrysler agreement in the hourly base rates of the Chrysler workers," declared Norman Mathews, director of the UAW-CIO Chrysler Dept.

"They also feel that the lost purchasing power of our pensioned workers must be restored by increased pension benefits.

"Another issue of paramount importance to the Chrysler workers is that of the speed-up. The Chrysler Corp. must be made to realize that the Chrysler workers strongly resent company attempts to speed up various jobs beyond the normal productive capacity of the employes."

Proposals for reopening of contracts also have been made to General Motors and Ford. All proposals also include increasing the annual 4c hourly productivity raise to 5c. The UAW's long-term contracts, like other agreements, can be opened on consent of both parties. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther has headed UAW negotiators in several sessions with GM.

Rubber Raises Get WSB Okeh

The CIO Rubber Workers reported that the Wage Stabilization Board has approved increases of 10c hourly for 150,000 URW members negotiated in recent contract settlements with the "Big Four" and smaller rubber firms. The hourly scale in the big plants now is $2.03.

Living Costs Stick On Same Old High Price Plateau

LIVING COSTS are riding high, sticking close to the all-time record.

The latest consumer price indexes of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics report fractional drops after climbing steadily for the past nine months.

But in both cases, the BLS figures are within a shade of records set last summer. *And the monthly average of BLS figures this year is 190.4—up five from 1951 and up 19 from two years ago.*

The BLS mid-September figures showed that the "old" index was at 191.4, a drop from 192.3 in mid-August. For the so-called "new" index, the drop was from 191.5 to 190.8.

End-of-summer decline in some food prices caused the decline. Rents and prices for clothing, house furnishings, fuel, electricity, and services all increased.

The high price plateau took some of the steam out of the latest report on factory earnings. Reflecting overtime pay for average work weeks of 41.1 hours, plus recent contract settlements, the BLS reported average weekly factory wages climbed to $69.58. The increase in the month ending in mid-September was $1.78 a week.

But the new record wage figure of $69.58 is still far short of the earnings which BLS has said is necessary for a modest budget. Last May the U. S. agency said a family of four needs $4167 a year just to get by. That's equivalent to $80.13 a week—or $10.55 more than present factory earnings.

While workers and consumers were trying to keep their heads above water, the business press reported "flurry of extra dividends" for many big firms after "significantly higher" sales and profits (after taxes) in the third quarter of 1952.

Among firms voting extra dividends, as cited by Labor Press Associated, were United Air Lines, Liggett & Myers, Fairbanks Morse, and Arkansas-Missouri Power Co. General Foods boosted its profits 28% in the first six months of the year, while Best Foods, Allis Chalmers, Parke, Davis and Republic Aviation all showed nine month profit increases.

A recent study by the Federal Trade Commission showed that manufacturing firms are doing better than ever. The study covered 83 biggest firms in 23 industries, compared their earnings—after tax increases—in 1951 with 1940. Figuring earnings after taxes on capital invested, FTC reported 55 of the firms did better, with many of them doubling their profit rate and some tripling it.

Here are the cumulative figures for the "old" BLS Index:

Period	Index		Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950: June 15		170.2
1943 monthly average	123.6	1951: June 15		185.5
1944 monthly average	125.5	1952: Jan. 15		190.2
1945 monthly average	128.4	Feb. 15		188.3
1946 monthly average	139.3	Mar. 15		188.4
1947 monthly average	159.2	Apr. 15		189.6
1948 monthly average	171.2	May 15		190.4
1949 monthly average	169.1	June 15		191.1
1950 monthly average	171.2	July 15		192.4
1951 monthly average	185.9	Aug. 15		192.3
1952 monthly average	190.4	Sept. 15		191.4

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 10, 1952 | 82 | No. 45

Here's The Outcome . . .

The President

Dwight Eisenhower

The Next Senate

Republican 48

Democratic 47

Independent 1

The Next House

Republican 221

Democratic 212

Independent 1

The States

GOP governors elected 19

Dem. governors elected 9

Undecided 2

GOP Gains Knife-Edge Margin In New Congress

By MILTON PLUMB

THE 83RD CONGRESS, which convenes next Jan. 4, will be Republican controlled. Even the Senate, which had generally been considered "safely" Democratic before last Tuesday's election, was captured in the Eisenhower sweep.

This gives the GOP control over both houses of Congress along with the Presidency for the first time in 20 years.

The Republican hold on Congress, however, will be much less secure than the party's clear title to the White House. Despite Gen. Eisenhower's overwhelming triumph, the voters did not give his party anywhere near the same margin of victory in Congress. GOP control will be much weaker, for example, than it was in the 80th Congress.

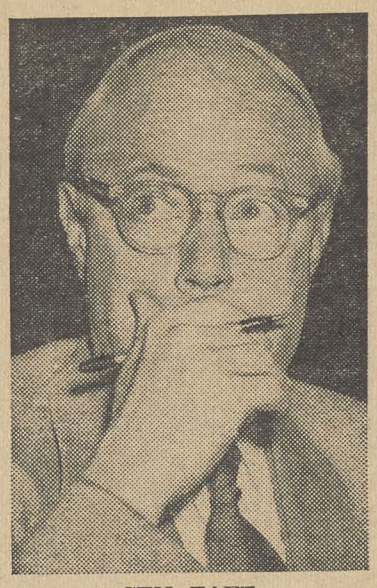
In the Senate the Republicans will hold 48 seats to 47 held by the Democrats and the one new Independent seat created when Sen. Morse, former Republican from Oregon, resigned from the party. Even if Morse votes with the Democrats on the motion to organize the new Congress, however, the tie can be broken in the GOP favor by the Republican Vice President, former Sen. Nixon.

CONTROL OF the House also will rest upon a margin of only a handful. Normal turnover of seats is sufficient to make it fully possible for the GOP to lose its control of either or both houses before the end of the Congress.

The outlook for sound social legislation in the new Congress, considered in the light of past records, is dim. Under GOP control, 11 of the 19 standing committees of the House and six of the 16 in the Senate are in line to be headed by the same Republican chairmen as in the "awful 80th" Congress.

The House and Senate also will have the same Republican leaders as in 1946 and 1947. Rep. Martin (Mass.) is again in line for the job of Speaker and Rep. Halleck (Ind.) is probable House Majority Leader. Sen. Taft (O.) is expected to be chairman of the GOP Senate Policy Committee.

All of these key figures in shaping Congressional policy are credited with casting just one "right" vote each in The CIO News Voting Guide to the 82nd Congress.



SEN. TAFT

"Mr. Republican" will have a lot to say in the GOP administration.

Nine incumbent Senators were defeated for re-election. These included three of the Senate's leading liberals, Sens. Benton (D. Conn.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.), and Moody (D. Mich.) as well as Democratic Leader McFarland (Ariz.) and Sen. Underwood (D. Ky.).

The liberal losses were partially offset, however, in the defeat of Senators Lodge (Mass.), Kem (Mo.), Ecton (Mont.) and Cain (Wash.). The last three, who had run up some of the most reactionary records in the Senate, will be replaced in the new Congress by Stuart Symington, Rep. Mansfield and Henry M. Jackson, all regarded as liberals.

LODGE'S DEFEAT by another liberal, Rep. Kennedy indicated the split in the Presidential and Congressional vote, since Lodge had been a key figure in the move to gain Eisenhower the Republican nomination. Kennedy, who has a much better voting record, also is expected to add to the liberal strength.

Labor-supported Senators who won re-election included Chavez (D. N.M.), Langer (R. N.D.), Pastore (D. R.I.) and Kilgore (D. W.Va.). Rep. Gore (D. Tenn.), who had defeated Sen. McKellar in the primary, also won over his Republican opponent.

On the other side, the Eisenhower sweep helped carry back into office such senators as Jenner (Ind.) and McCarthy (Wis.), as well as a number of others strongly opposed by organized labor. Both ran considerably behind the General, McCarthy trailing him by 200,000 votes and Jenner by 300,000.

There were a number of upsets in the House, and many capable Democratic representatives were defeated by less qualified Republicans riding Eisenhower's coattails. Among those whose loss will be felt are Reps. Havenner (Calif.), Irving (Me.), Denton (Ind.), Flood (Pa.), O'Toole, Clemente and Murphy (N.Y.), and Lind (Pa.).

The probable line-up of committee chairmen in the Senate and House in the next Congress follows:

SENATE

Agriculture and Forestry—Sen. Aiken (Vt.).
Appropriations — Sen. Bridges* (N.H.) or Sen. Ferguson (Mich.).
Armed Services—Sen. Saltonstall (Mass.) or Bridges (N.H.).
Banking and Currency—Sen. Capehart (Ind.).
District of Columbia—Sen. Case (S.D.).
Finance—Sen. Millikin* (Colo.).
Foreign Relations — Sen. Wiley (Wis.) or Sen. H. A. Smith (N.J.).
Government Operations — Sen. McCarthy (Wis.).
Interior and Insular Affairs—Sen. Hugh Butler* (Neb.).
Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Sen. Tobey (N.H.).
Judiciary — Sen. Langer (N.D.) or Wiley* or Ferguson.
Labor and Public Welfare—Sen. Taft* (O.).
Post Office and Civil Service—Sen. Carlson (Kan.) or Langer*.
Public Works — Sen. Martin (Pa.).
Rules and Administration — Sen. Jenner (Ind.) or Sen. Hendrickson (N.J.).
Small Business — Sen. Thye (Minn.) or Tobey or Saltonstall.

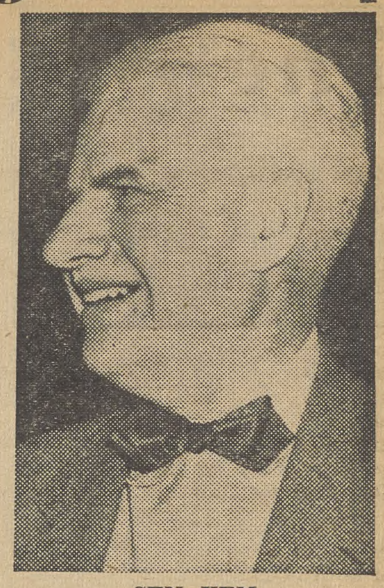
HOUSE

Agriculture—Rep. Hope* (Kan.) or Rep. Andersen (Minn.).
Appropriations — Rep. Tabor* (N.Y.).
Armed Services — Rep. Short (Mo.).
Banking and Currency—Rep. Wolcott* (Mich.).
District of Columbia—Rep. Simpson (Ill.).
Education and Labor—Rep. McConnell (Pa.).
Foreign Affairs — Rep. Chiperfield (Ill.).
Government Operations — Rep. Hoffman* (Mich.).
House Administration—Rep. LeCompte* (Ia.).
Interior and Insular Affairs—Rep. Taylor (N.Y.).
Interstate and Foreign Commerce — Rep. Wolverton* (N.Y.).
Judiciary—Rep. Reed (Ill.).
Merchant Marine and Fisheries —Rep. Weichel* (O.).
Post Office and Civil Service—Rep. Rees* (Kan.).
Public Works — Rep. Dondero* (Mich.).
Rules—Rep. Allen* (Ill.).
Un-American Activities — Rep. Kearney (N.Y.).
Veterans' Affairs—Rep. Rogers* (Mass.).
Ways and Means — Rep. Reed (N.Y.).

(—Designates chairmen during 80th Congress.)*

The Key Races

STUART SYMINGTON



SEN. KEM

Former RFC chief defeated GOP Old Guard isolationist.

HENRY JACKSON

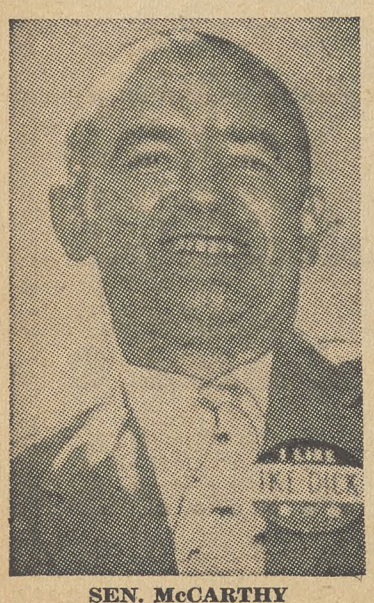
SEN. CAIN

Young congressman whipped the darling of the lobbyists.

REP. JOHN KENNEDY

SEN. LODGE

He won expected victory over an Eisenhower campaign chief.



SEN. McCARTHY

SEN. JENNER

Gen. Eisenhower's coat-tails proved a good place to ride.

SEN. BRICKER

MICHAEL DiSALLE

Ohio Republican stalwart sailed past former price controller.

Election Roundup—

The People Speak—It's Gen. Eisenhower

By AL ZACK

GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, 62-year-old lifetime soldier, last Tuesday was elected President of the United States.

It was the climax to 40 years of public service, all in the army, and 10 eventful years in the spotlight of public attention. Ironically, the President-elect had achieved prominence through appointments of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt and Pres. Harry S. Truman. *His election victory ended the 20 years of the New Deal and the Fair Deal.*

Tuesday's Eisenhower landslide also gave the Republican party slim control of both houses of Congress, on the basis of complete but unofficial returns.

In the presidential balloting, it was:

	popular votes	electoral votes
Eisenhower	**32,927,505**	**442**
Stevenson	**26,484,529**	**89**

It was the biggest popular vote ever received by any presidential candidate in an election which broke all previous voting records.

THE CLIMAX came quickly on election night. Despite predictions by pollsters that the election would be close and despite elaborate election coverage plans of TV and radio networks, which included gigantic mechanical brains, the results were early and appallingly apparent to all Stevenson supporters.

Except for part of the traditionally "solid South" and some of the border states, the Eisenhower landslide was complete. He cracked the Southland, taking four states—Virginia, Tennessee, Texas and Florida—and rolled up impressive votes in other states south of the Mason-Dixon Line.

The Democratic candidate, Adlai E. Stevenson, had waged a fighting, stirring campaign. It had been an up-hill fight all the way, with the little-known governor of Illinois battling against the tremendous personal popularity of "Ike," whose name had been a familiar and friendly household word for a decade.

Kroll Said

Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee, released the following statement after Gov. Stevenson had conceded to Gen. Eisenhower:

"We are obviously not able to make an analysis of the election at this time. I assume that at some later date there will be a detailed discussion of all phases of the campaign.

"What is clear is that Gen. Eisenhower has been selected as the President of all the American people. He is entitled to their support in carrying out the duties and obligations of that office. We hope his administration will achieve the goals of world peace and domestic prosperity to which he has pledged himself."

In defeat, Stevenson was as eloquent as he had been in the campaign. "The people have rendered their verdict and I gladly accept it," he said in the early hours of Nov. 5.

His backers, many of them weeping openly, yelled, "No, no," and the governor, with a tired smile, continued:

"Gen. Eisenhower has been a great leader in war. He has been a vigorous and valiant opponent in the campaign. These qualities will now be dedicated to leading us all through the next four years."

As newsreel cameras ground away and the television cameras recorded the event for viewers throughout the nation, Stevenson added:

"That which unites us as American citizens is far greater than that which divides us as political partisans. I urge you to give to Gen. Eisenhower the support he will need to carry out the great tasks that lie before him.

"I pledge him mine."

Gov. Stevenson is sober as he concedes defeat while Gen. Eisenhower and the new First Lady smile in victory.

Stevenson concluded his concession speech in a Springfield (Ill.) hotel with these words:

"We vote as many, but we pray as one. With a united people, with faith in democracy, with common concern for others less fortunate around the globe, we shall move forward with God's guidance toward the time when his children shall grow in freedom and dignity in a world at peace."

Even in defeat, Stevenson had the wide but timid smile and the fund of good humor that had so marked his campaign. He felt, he said, like the little boy who stubbed his toe in the dark and whose plight had been described by Abraham Lincoln. *"He was too old to cry but it hurt too much to laugh."*

ONLY MINUTES LATER Eisenhower was before the television cameras, flanked by the Secret Service men who will be his constant companions until his successor is sworn in as President.

Victory Grin

The candidate who had won was as happy as his opponent had been sad. His wide grin, the Eisenhower trademark, flashed repeatedly. As he started to speak, however, the President-elect was as sober in victory as Stevenson had been in defeat.

"It is trite to say that this is a day of dedication rather than of triumph," he said. "But I am indeed as humble as I am proud of the decision that the American people have made. And I recognize clearly the weight of the responsibility you have placed upon me, and I assure you that I shall never in my service in Washington give short weight to those responsibilities."

He had generous thanks for all who had supported him and he was obviously tired, ready for a vacation after the strain of the campaign. But he had one closing thought. It was:

"We cannot now do all the job ahead of us except as united people. Let us unite for the better future of America, for our children and for our grandchildren."

THERE WAS NO DOUBT that it was an Eisenhower landslide—not a Republican landslide. While the party had won eyelash control of both houses of Congress—unless expected recounts change the picture—it had won on the Eisenhower popularity.

He had led the ticket all the way, in most cases running far ahead of the so-called "strong" GOP candidates. Even his personal popularity hadn't been enough to win victory for some of the most reactionary senators and congressmen.

Three Republican senators of the "Class of '46" went down to defeat. They were Kem of Missouri, who lost to Stuart Symington, long-time Democratic trouble shooter; Cain of Washington, who tasted defeat at the hands of liberal Rep. Henry M. Jackson; and Ecton of Montana, whose Senate seat was won by fighting Mike Mansfield, long-time congressman. In the House, other reactionary faces would be missing. Prominent among these was Rep. Vail of Illinois.

Old Guard Back

But most of the GOP reactionaries will be back in power: Taft, of course; Bricker, McCarthy, Jenner, Capehart, to name only a few. Jenner rode in on Eisenhower's coattails while McCarthy had run at the bottom of the Republican ticket, although he won by a safe majority.

In the congressional races, there were no clear-cut explanations for the assorted victories or defeats. Some of the reactionary Republicans won; some lost. Henry Cabot Lodge, the Massachusetts senator who had steered Eisenhower's convention victory and who was considered a "liberal" Republican, lost to energetic young Democratic Rep. Jack Kennedy.

All together, the Senate shaped up this way: 23 Republicans were elected while 12 Democrats also won. Added to those held-over senators whose seats were not at stake, these returns gave the Republicans 48, or exactly half, and the Democrats 47.

The remaining seat is occupied by Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon, elected as a Republican, who resigned from the party during the campaign as a protest at Eisenhower campaign tactics. He now refuses to say how he will vote on organizing the Senate.

Another question was Sen.-elect Price Daniel of Texas, elected as a Democrat but who supported Eisenhower's candidacy. He indicated that he may throw his support to the GOP.

If Morse votes Democratic and Daniel stays with the party, the Republicans could organize the Senate anyway, with Vice President-elect Richard Nixon voting to break the tie.

Adlai Said

In conceding defeat, Gov. Stevenson sent the following telegram to President-elect Eisenhower:

"The people have made their choice and I congratulate you. That you may be the servant and guardian of peace and make the vale of trouble a door of hope is my earnest prayer. Best wishes."

President-elect Eisenhower replied:

"I thank you for your courteous and generous message. Recognizing the intensity of the difficulties that lie ahead, it is clearly necessary that men and women of good will of both parties forget the political strife through which we have passed and devote themselves to the single purpose of a better future. This I believe they will do."

In the House, where 218 seats are necessary for a majority, the Republicans won 221. The Democrats had 213 seats but this total was already cut by the death of Rep. Adolph Sabath of Illinois, dean of the House, who died shortly after re-election.

Republicans also broadened their control of state governments, winning five more governorships. Added to the 25 they already held, this meant there were GOP governors in 30 states, Democratic governors in 18 states.

BY ALL ODDS it had been a strange campaign. Eisenhower was the amateur candidate; the self-styled non-politician. Stevenson, with a one-election victory under his belt in Illinois, was the politician.

But it was Eisenhower who made use of the familiar political handshake with men he reportedly despised. "I should have punched him in the nose," he said after clasping the hand of Sen. Jenner, the Hoosier who had called Eisenhower's army mentor and best friend, Gen. George C. Marshall, a "front man for traitors."

No Compromise

On the other hand, it was Stevenson who refused to support all Democrats just because they were Democrats. He specifically turned his back on Sen. Pat McCarran, the Nevada Democrat whose record matched that of most Republican reactionaries.

THROUGHOUT the campaign, the heaviest GOP fire had been directed against Pres. Truman, the man who didn't choose to run again.

Truman had campaigned hard and vigorously for Stevenson, fighting "harder than he had ever fought for himself." Shortly after his campaign special arrived in Washington, the President read a statement of congratulations to President-elect Eisenhower.

"I accept the decision," he said, **"and I shall give my support"** to the new administration; support which he urged his fellow citizens also to give.

Soberly, the President noted the complex problems facing the General and added, "there is no quick or easy solution to these problems."

"I am inviting the General," he added, "to meet with me here in the White House at an early date to discuss these problems, in order that it may be plain to the whole world that our people are united in the struggle for freedom and peace." The General accepted.

Truman gave a touching tribute to Gov. Stevenson, whom he called **"a great new leader who will contribute much to our national life in the years ahead."**

Noting there will be other elections and other debates between the two parties, the President said: *"It will be in the best interest of all of us to close ranks and work together for our mutual welfare as citizens of this great republic."*

November Fourth

A free people, using its sacred right to the secret ballot, has elected Gen. Eisenhower by what amounts to a landslide vote. There can be no question that the choice of Dwight Eisenhower was clear-cut and decisive over an equally fine American, Adlai E. Stevenson.

The CIO, like the rest of organized labor in this country, recommended the election of Stevenson. It would be folly not to admit that we were defeated; and it would be unsportsmanlike not to offer our congratulations, as Americans, to Gen. Eisenhower upon his great victory.

The CIO has no alibis about this election. It does not intend to whine or whimper because the man we endorsed was defeated.

It should be noted that Eisenhower ran well ahead of the Republican ticket in practically every state. While the Republicans have gained narrow control of the 83rd Congress, it is also worth noting that a substantial number of Democratic liberals will be sitting in the next Senate.

We will judge the incoming Eisenhower Administration on its merits and its record, rather than on preconceived notions or snap judgments. Ike has indicated he hopes to be a President serving all the people; if he fulfills those hopes, he will indeed win the support of all the people.

The new administration, taking office on Jan. 20, will find tremendous problems on the doorstep of the White House. These problems will not be limited to those about which Republican candidates—including the next President—talked about during the recent election campaign. Many of them will be inside the Republican Party, and the American people will watch with interest to see how they are solved.

On that record, the Eisenhower administration will be judged for its service not only to the United States but indeed to the entire free world.

As trade unionists, we will of course watch with particular interest the policies and actions of the Republican Party in the field of labor and labor-management relations.

The party of Abraham Lincoln has not always been anti-labor, and it need not be so. On the other hand, we cannot ignore the harassing-labor record of many of the Senators and Congressmen who were reelected.

Labor was not an issue in the 1952 election. Both party platforms recognized the inherent right of unions to organize and to engage in collective bargaining. If Pres. Eisenhower and the GOP leaders in Congress are faithful to the concept expounded in their platform, relations between labor and management can be harmonious and constructive. If, on the other hand, the hate-labor bloc is given free rein, workers will suffer—and so will the entire nation.

We can hope that the Republican Party, now that it has been returned to power after 20 years, will regard these problems—and such other problems as housing, social security, civil rights and health—with responsibility and a sense of practicality.

There is nothing in the election returns to show that the people want the great gains of the New Deal and Fair Deal taken off the statute books. On the contrary, they have been assured by the GOP that those great social experiments are here to stay and to be strengthened.

Only on such a course will the new administration retain the great vote of confidence it received on Nov. 4.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912 and Feb. 28, 1925. 5c a copy, $1 a year, $1.50 a year in Canada. Mail subscriptions: Old and new addresses and three weeks' notice are required for change of address.

Vol. XV November 10, 1952 No. 45

Early Winter

In Other Words—

Let's Not Kid Ourselves

The following article by Pres. O. A. Knight of OWIU-CIO is condensed from the International Oil Worker, the union's official organ. While its message is addressed primarily to Oil Workers, it could apply equally as well to members of many other CIO unions.

By O. A. KNIGHT

BILL JONES, the average Oil Worker, puts in 40 hours or so every week working for an oil company. He draws an hourly rate, which is fairly high as hourly wages go. He gets some fairly good fringe benefits from his company—sick leave, pension, holidays and other indirect benefits.

He's a member of the union, pays his dues, attends meetings now and then and when the chips are down he's willing to stand up and fight for his union.

He's raising a family and he's probably trying to buy a home and save some money. His wages have about kept up with the cost of living—but they haven't gained much. He's had regular employment for a good many years—but he still worries sometimes about layoffs, sickness, and how he's going to get along when he's old.

He's got a good job but he'd like a better one. He figures the union has served him fairly well, but sometimes he wishes that wages could increase faster than the cost of living and that he could have more security.

Bill Jones and all the other Oil Workers have joined this union because they think the union can help them obtain better wages, better fringe benefits and more security. The fact that most of the people belonging to this union have remained members, without compulsion, proves that the members are, by and large, well satisfied with the job the union is doing.

The thing that Bill Jones and some other members perhaps forget sometimes is that the amount of good this union can do is limited by its size.

OWIU-CIO has only about one-third of the basic oil industry organized. Because it is a good organization, OWIU-CIO has been able to do a good job of collective bargaining even though small in size. How much better a job could OWIU-CIO do if it had all the industry organized—or even three-fourths?

Now we are bargaining with one-third of the strength we should have. We are battling with one-third of the men against all the industry. There can be no denying that the industry is fully united; when the industry takes a position on wages or any other question, every single company takes that position. But when our union takes a position, only a third of the workers in the industry are lined up together.

Let's not kid ourselves. Bill Jones' plant may be 100% organized, but when his committee goes in to negotiate, that committee is negotiating with the entire oil industry—and it is a rich and powerful industry.

I believe that every member of OWIU-CIO will agree with me that he personally and individually would be better off if this union represented a greater portion of the wage earners in oil and allied industries.

Only when we have a substantial portion of the industry organized can we make fundamental changes and improvements in pension plans, for instance. There are many improvements which have been suggested by our members which are out of the question as long as we are a minority among the employes of the industry.

I SINCERELY believe that when this union represents three-fourths or more of the workers in the oil industry, strikes will be few and far between.

When this union represents a substantial portion of the industry, the companies will adopt an entirely different attitude toward us. The companies will recognize our strength, realize that we are a force to contend with, realize that our resources are great. And therefore the companies will readily grant many improvements across the bargaining table instead of holding out until a strike is forced.

That's why Bill Jones, the individual member, has a great stake in our organizing campaign. It's Bill Jones, the individual, who will benefit from gains we make. It's Bill Jones, the individual member, who carries the burden when strikes are forced upon us and who will benefit most if strikes are made less necessary.

Our program of organizing the remainder of the industry can move with whirlwind speed if each and every member will lend a helping hand now and then.

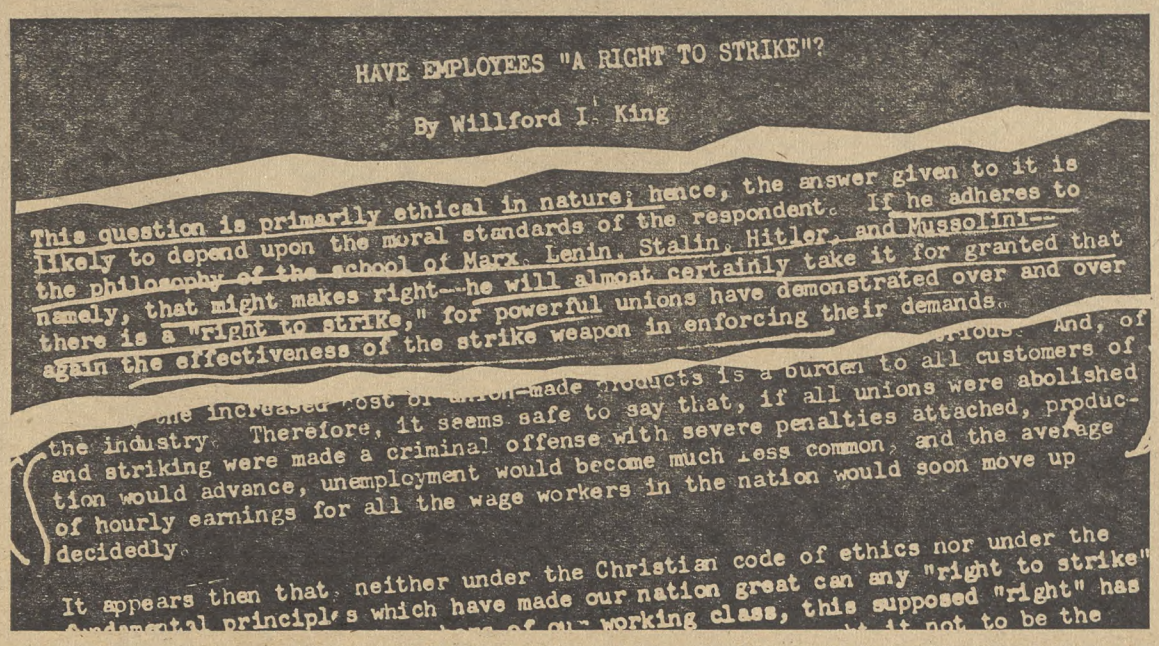
Back To Stone Age—

GE Tells Workers All Unions Should Be Outlawed

THE GENERAL Electric Co., which piously proclaimed before the Senate Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee that it "accepts" unions, is spreading anti-union, fascist-type propaganda among its employes.

The employes work in GE's small motors plant at DeKalb, Ill., where they are represented by the CIO Electrical Workers. *(GE doesn't like IUE-CIO; it prefers the Communist-dominated United Electrical Workers because it's a pushover for management.)*

The propaganda comes from the facile pen of Dr. Willford I. King, chairman of the Committee for Constitutional Government. This is the big business-financed outfit that carries the ball for the Republican reactionaries who would grab control of the country by controlling Congress, and would turn back the economic and social clock to the days of the McKinley administration.



HAVE EMPLOYEES "A RIGHT TO STRIKE"?

By Willford I. King

This question is primarily ethical in nature; hence, the answer given to it is likely to depend upon the moral standards of the respondent. If he adheres to the philosophy of the school of Marx, Lenin, Stalin, Hitler, and Mussolini—namely, that might makes right—he will almost certainly take it for granted that there is a "right to strike," for powerful unions have demonstrated over and over again the effectiveness of the strike weapon in enforcing their demands.

...the increased cost of union-made products is a burden to all customers of the industry. Therefore, it seems safe to say that, if all unions were abolished and striking were made a criminal offense with severe penalties attached, production would advance, unemployment would become much less common, and the average of hourly earnings for all the wage workers in the nation would soon move up decidedly.

It appears then that, neither under the Christian code of ethics nor under the fundamental principles which have made our nation great can any "right to strike" ... working class, this supposed "right" has ... it not to be the

King's opus is entitled *"Have Employes 'A Right To Strike?'"* It was distributed in leaflet form to foremen at the GE plant in DeKalb. Later, excerpts were picked up in the plant paper, which the company distributes to all employes.

Here's the heart of the King leaflet:

"This question is primarily ethical in nature; hence, the answer given to it is likely to depend upon the moral standards of the respondent. If he adheres to the philosophy of the school of Marx, Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini — namely, that might makes right—he will almost certainly take it for granted that there is a 'right to strike,' for powerful unions have demonstrated over and over again the effectiveness of the strike weapon in enforcing their demands."

It then argues that there should be no right to strike. With that bit of whimsy as a springboard, it goes on to proclaim that *"all unions should be abolished,"* and that striking should be *"made a criminal offense with severe penalties attached."*

King's CCG is actually run by Edward A. Rumely as director. Rep. Patman (D. Tex.), who described the CCG as "neo-fascist" in a House speech, at the same time branded Rumley as a **"plain and unadulterated Fascist."**

Rumley was jailed for violating the Trading With the Enemy Act during World War I, and has been indicted for contempt of Congress by refusal to disclose the names of contributors to the CCG lobbying fund.

King's views on unions are nothing new. Another CCG publication is "Labor Monopolies or Freedom," in which the author, John W. Scoville, declares:

"What we should do is to repeal all federal labor laws on wages, hours of labor, collective bargaining, minimum wages, etc., and abolish all boards, bureaus and commissions that result from these laws."

The CCG regularly publishes tory GOP-big business viewings with alarum it calls "Paul Revere Letters." In No. 75 of the series, which rivals The Married Life of Helen and Warren for continued fiction, it says:

"It is now time for Americans to stop talking about the right to strike, and to recognize the truth that . . . strikes are unjustifiable in a civilized society."

He might have something there, if he could only figure out some way to civilize employers like GE.

Press And Politics—

Adlai Was 99.44% Right On One-Party Newspapers

WHEN GOV. STEVENSON referred to the "one-party press," the nation's editorialists were upset. "It wasn't sporting," they protested, adding in surprised tones, "Why some papers are supporting Stevenson."

Last week, Editor & Publisher, the publishers' bible, spilled the beans, revealing Stevenson had been 99.44% right when he called it a "one-party press."

Here's the results of the Editor & Publisher poll:

Eisenhower was supported by newspapers with 80.24% of the total daily circulation, or 40,129,-237.

Stevenson was supported by newspapers with 14.52% of the daily circulation, or 5,466,781.

This was a GOP increase from 1948 when it had 78.38% of the total daily circulation behind its candidate.

(These figures do not, of course, reflect those papers which distorted news of the Stevenson campaign or sometimes suppressed it, or which made use of slanted headlines, unfair news treatment or any other device common to the trade. They reflect only editorial page support.)

More meaningful than the bare statistics of daily circulation in the Eisenhower corner were these facts:

Stevenson had not a single bit of editorial support in the following states: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah and Vermont.

Eisenhower had newspaper support in every state.

Stevenson had no newspaper support in the following major cities: Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Birmingham, San Francisco and Baltimore, to cite only a few.

Eisenhower had no newspaper support in only one major city: Atlanta.

While Eisenhower had the support of most of the daily newspapers with mammoth circulation, at least two of his supporting papers, the New York Times and the Washington Post, found this support costing them the regard of thousands of readers.

BOTH PAPERS reported tremendous volumes of mail from readers—the Post said it ran 4 to 1—condemning them for their action. Both papers also ran into trouble with editorial writers who could not stomach the paper's policy and both felt called upon to explain repeatedly, in rather lame language, that they weren't going to switch from Ike.

Among the few major metropolitan dailies supporting Stevenson were: the New York Post, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Milwaukee Journal, Los Angeles News, Portland (Ore.) Journal, Atlanta Constitution and papers in smaller-sized cities like Sacramento and Fresno (Cal.) Bees, and the Springfield (Mass.) Daily News.

In upstate New York, traditionally Republican, the Auburn Citizen-Advertiser switched from Eisenhower to Stevenson in the middle of the campaign, explaining their action in a page one editorial, "Stop the Bandwagon—We Want Off."

Book Review—

Herblock Packs A Punch—Too Much, It Seems, For His Publisher

IN VOTELESS Washington, where the citizens watch the political scene with perhaps more concern than their brethren who can but sometimes fail to vote, the customary morning question is:

"Did you see Herblock this morning?"

Herblock is not a missing person, nor is he the gremlin which makes Washington's crowded buses run late when you've tarried too long over a second cup of coffee.

Rather, he is the most powerful and effective political cartoonist in America. One is tempted to say "political commentator" for Herblock can and does do more with a single cartoon panel than most commentators can do in a 1000-word column or a 15-minute broadcast.

His cartoons appear daily in the Washington Post, except, that is, for a period just before the recent election. At that time, the Post failed to carry its regular Herblock cartoons and one answer lies in the adjoining column. *(That cartoon is one of the Post did NOT carry, although other papers purchasing this syndicated feature did.)*

—Herblock in New York Post

"Naughty, Naughty!"

(One the Washington Post wouldn't publish.)

For the record, let it be added that the Post supported Gen. Eisenhower, long before it knew whom his opponent would be, and spent the campaign period lamely explaining to its readers why this support for a candidate who took positions the Post had opposed for years.

All of this extravagant praise —and much more that is rightly due but could not be expressed— results from publication of "The Herblock Book," a collection of about 150 of his best cartoons.

INCLUDED is a rambling text in which Herbert Block (Herblock is a trade name) explains his cartoons and comments on the passing parade. He displays a typewriter as sharp as his drawing pen—a knack for words which matches his knack for devastating drawings.

He ridicules those pompous inhabitants of Capitol Hill whose sole contribution to America has been to attack the dignity of fellow humans. *(In case anyone needs reassurance, let us hastily add we mean McCarthy, McCarran, Nixon and Co.)*

He strips the mantle of undeserved self-righteousness from the Tafts and the DAR—pictures the self-styled repentent ex-Communists for what they are—and acts as a much-needed conscience for official Washington.

His book is a pleasant visit with one of the most gifted commentators of our time and, next to that buck you gave to PAC, it's certainly the best investment we can advise for all interested in the Washington scene. —**A. Z.**

"The Herblock Book" by Herbert Block; The Beacon Press, Boston, Mass.; $2.75.

TWENTY-FIVE CIO unionists from the shops, first U. S. rank and filers to go abroad under union auspices, are shown here landing at Copenhagen, Denmark, to start three-week "life-seeing" tour of Scandinavia.

FIRST WEEK was spent at Danish fo of U. S. workers talks with Pres. Eil

'Life-seeing' Trip Ope

TWENTY-FIVE enthusiastic good will ambassadors from the Scandinavian countries are back on the job on this side of the Atlantic, spreading among their fellow-workers a message of friendship for—and from—the people of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

They are the pioneers from industries and service trades, rank and file members of CIO unions, who were the first American workers to visit their fellow-workers abroad under the auspices of their unions and the CIO itself.

They went to school for a week in Denmark and spent another week touring the country. A third week they divided between Norway and Sweden. Some of them, as guests of the Mutual Security Administration, visited Germany and Italy on their way home. Still another group briefly visited in France.

THEY WERE not sightseeing. They were "life-seeing." That is the Danish way of describing a trip to meet people and see how they live, rather than the usual sort of trip that concentrates on national monuments, scenery and art galleries.

The 25 pioneers are members of nine CIO unions from 13 states and one Canadian province. The idea that took them abroad originated in a casual talk between George Guernsey, associate director of the Dept. of CIO Education and Research, and Erik Hauerslev, executive director of the Danish Workers' Education Service, during a CIO leadership training school 1951. The Danish Society, a scholarshi foundation, and the Danish Federation o Trade Unions were brought in. To the CI Depts. of Education and Research and In ternational Affairs went the job of shapin things up.

The plan was developed and offered t CIO international unions and industria union councils with requests to submi nominations. The cost, for approximatel four weeks including travel time and th stay abroad was $300 per person, plus ex penses between the home community an New York and return, lost time pay, an incidental items such as passport fees.

THE RECEPTION was enthusiastic—es pecially among the prospects. Several can didates volunteered to pay part of thei own expenses for the privilege of makin the trip.

The first week was spent at the Ros kilde Workers High School, taking th same courses offered a group of Danish union members attending at the same time. Each American had a Danish worke as a roommate. The lecturers include Danish leaders in the labor, political an cooperative movements and American from the U.S. Embassy including Sven Godfredsen, former CIO Newspaper Guil member now U.S. labor attache at Copen hagen. Victor G. Reuther, CIO representa tive in Europe, flew up from Paris to speak at one session.

The Americans made many friends

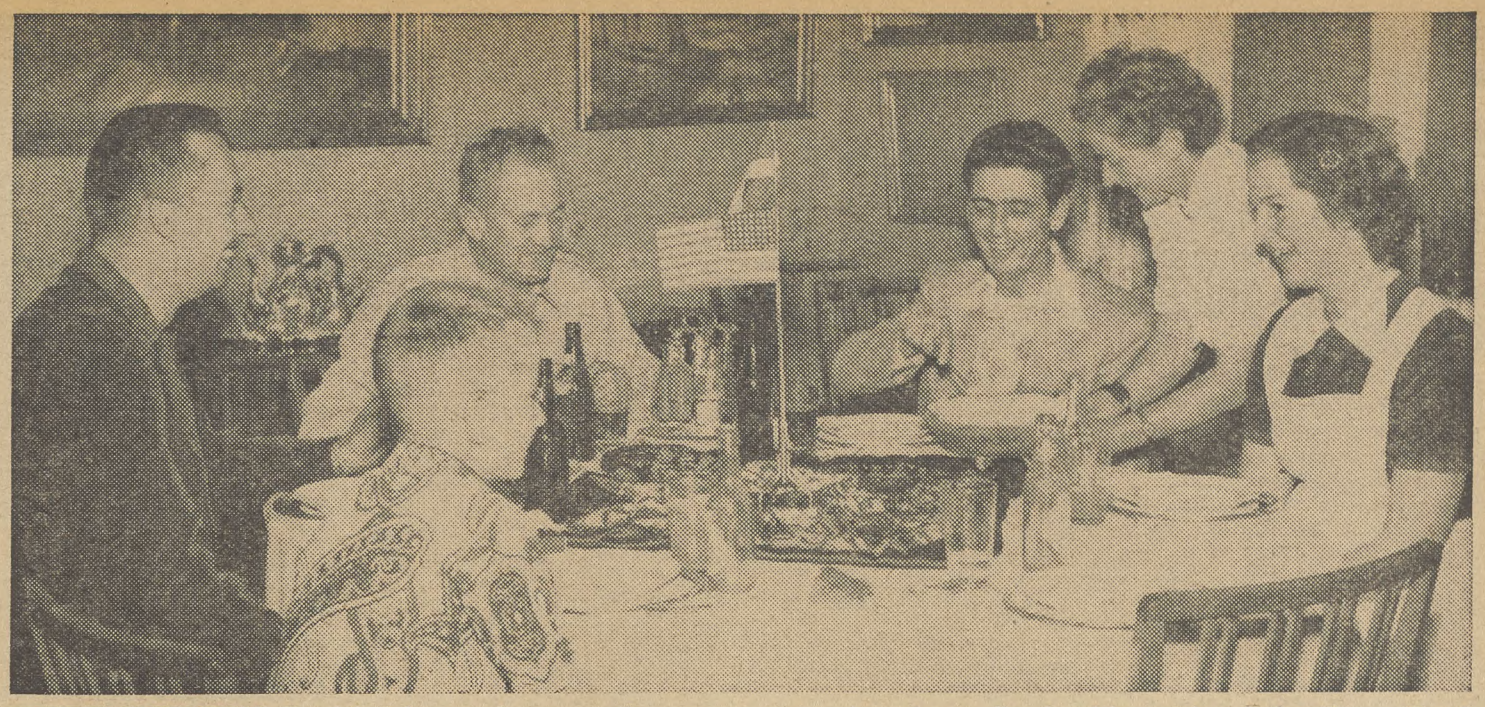
FLIGHT OVER GLOBE to Denmark is traced for Danish workers by Cecil Patrick, member of Transport Service Employes Union from Chicago.

QUICK PEEK was taken at France by five U. S. unionists on way back home. Housing project for 6000 workers at Chateney-Malabry was one spot visited.

INDIVIDUAL heating plant is examined by Ed Kohleim, a Steelworker.

KITCHEN of one Chateney-Malabry and Arthur Valenti (left) and Fran

h school at Rungsted. Here a group
son, Danish Labor Federation.



WHILE STUDYING Danish labor and cooperative movements, Americans lived with workers' families. Frank Parker, of Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, Birmingham, Ala., smiles in anticipation of Danish food.

s CIO Unionists' Eyes

y envied their Danish hosts for the sure they get out of little things, like wers on the dining room table, books, nily musical evenings. The Danes learned t they often had an exaggerated idea the American worker's prosperity. A of misconceptions on both sides were ared up.

RING THEIR second week in Denmark Americans visited social and cultural titutions and spent the nights in the nes of Danish workers. Old folks living their lives in comfort provided by the nish social security system, playgrounds children, cooperatives, factories, folk ools, libraries and town halls were all the schedule.

ost of the trip to Norway was spent Oslo, the capital. The U.S. group met h Norwegian metal workers attending orkers' education institute under the ction of Haakon Lie. The building kers gave a party for the Americans heir big hall, and a lot of information exchanged over food and drink.

n Sweden, the extent of workers' edu- on and the development of cooperatives le the greatest impression on the Amer- ns. But as in Denmark and Sweden, emphasis was on direct man-to-man hanges—hours of questioning and an- ring in union halls, hotel rooms, and r places that gave the Swedes a more listic version of Americans than the ies have done, and the Americans new erstanding of and respect for the great advances made by unions in the land of their hosts.

Now the visitors are back home. They are writing articles about what they saw and learned for their union and other labor papers. They are speaking before their own and other locals, before councils and community and church groups, spreading the gospel of understanding and trying to give those who stayed behind a share in their experience.

Was it worth while? Here are two views:

"I feel it has been a great experience for Danes and Americans both," said Pres. Eiler Jensen of the Danish Federation of Trade Unions. "For the Americans it must in many ways have been a new and undiscovered world they met, which as open minded and interested trade unionists they have benefited by visiting. This school is the first of its kind, but we will do our part to see that it isn't the last."

"I WANT more people like myself," said Frank Parker, of the Retail, Wholesale, & Department Store Union, Birmingham, Ala., "to go over there and show that the American worker is neither very wealthy nor very arrogant, as many Europeans expect to find him, that he has the same hopes and ideals as workers everywhere.

"I want them to find like I did that Denmark, for instance, isn't just a place on the map. I've been for NATO and UN forces in Korea right along, but I realize now I never really knew why. I know now and I'm for it double."

JAM SESSION led by Erik Hauerslev, executive director of Danish Workers Education Service (at piano), was sort of international community sing.

inspected by Kohleim (center)
art, Auto Workers from Detroit.

PROJECT co-op store is eyed by Clethra Divinagracia.

RELAXATION came on flight home. Project was sponsored jointly by CIO Depts. of Education and International Affairs and Danish Labor Federation.

CIO Rail Union Gets Election For 14,000 Pennsy Workers

THE CIO Railroad Workers have won a long campaign for an election to gain bargaining rights for a total of 50,000 workers in the maintenance of equipment department of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

URRWA-CIO now represents 36,000 workers in the huge Pennsylvania Railroad department. The National Mediation Board has granted a petition of URRWA-CIO for a series of elections to determine the bargaining agent for approximately 14,000 workers in three other crafts. Elections will begin Nov. 10.

These three crafts are the machinists, blacksmiths, and sheet metal workers, their apprentices, and helpers. These workers are now represented by AFL unions, as were the other 36,000 in the department who earlier picked the URRWA-CIO.

The demand for the election came from the workers in the three crafts, who began sending authorization cards to the CIO union. Its campaign is headed by Eugene V. Attreed, URRWA-CIO secretary-treasurer.

URRWA-CIO petitioned the mediation board for an election last May. The AFL unions made two attempts to prevent the election. First, they submitted alleged revocations of authorization cards presented by URRWA-CIO to the board.

URRWA-CIO said an investigation showed that in most instances the names on the "revocations" were not on the rosters, and the CIO union produced affidavits that in the cases where the names were on the rosters, the "revocations" were forgeries.

Despite pressure by the AFL, NMB went ahead and ordered the election. But still the AFL tried to stall the vote by demanding a hearing, seeking to postpone the election until the effective date of the AFL union shop agreement had passed. NMB turned down the AFL request.

URRWA-CIO now represents the Pennsylvania Railroad boilermakers, electricians, carmen, molders, melters, core makers, and their helpers and apprentices; power house employes and rail shop laborers.

CHECK FOR BACK PAY due two sons in the service was given Mrs. Annabelle Royall, of Brooklyn, when U. S. Wage-Hour Div. inspectors turned up minimum wage chiseling by Kessler Clothing & Hat Co., Brooklyn. Unpaid wages were due Calvin (upper left photo), now a prisoner of war in Korea, and Charles (upper right photo), an Air Corps medical orderly. Mrs. Royall and a Marine son home on leave from Korea, Nathaniel, also look at photo (lower) of son James, in Navy.

Guild Settles N.Y. Contract On Strike Eve

A FEW HOURS before a scheduled election day strike, the New York local of the CIO American Newspaper Guild reached agreement on a new contract with the New York Daily Mirror.

The contract called for wage increases running from $4 to $6 a week for the more than 500 editorial and commercial department employes covered by the contract.

IN NATION-WIDE negotiations, meantime, the Guild reached a contract settlement with the Associated Press covering 1550 employes and providing for wage increases of $2 to $4 a week. The contract also boosts minimums for experienced workers from $98.50 to $110 and up to $131 in the AP's top bureaus.

Guild units at the New York Daily News and Herald Tribune moved nearer to strike action as management refused to budge and irate New York Times employes unanimously rejected a $1 to $2 wage increase offered by the Times management.

On the Mirror, the Guild won, besides the wage increase, a boost in minimums, a 35-hour week, four weeks' vacation after 12 years and severance pay up to 56 weeks' salary. Previous minimums ranged from $42.50 to $126 and the new minimums run from $45 for copy boys and messengers to $130 for experienced newsmen.

IN ANOTHER contract dispute between the Guild and a New York publisher, the World-Telegram & Sun management offered a $2 raise which Guild negotiators promptly called unacceptable.

Exec. Vice Pres. Thomas Murphy, rejecting the offer as "unrealistic," warned management, "By your action, you are insisting upon a repetition of 1950." He was referring to the Guild's strike at that paper in 1950 which the Guild won.

Contract discussions with the New York Post and the Brooklyn Eagle were in early, and as yet unsatisfactory, stages, the Guild local reported.

PAT HALL (above) was voted "Miss CWA of 1952" at the Communications Workers of America dance at Cincinnati.

Molony Elected To New USA Post

Two districts of the CIO Steelworkers have been combined to form a state-wide district in New York State. Joseph P. Molony, formerly head of Dist. 4 in the Buffalo area, was elected as director of the combined district, which represents more than 71,000 USA-CIO members.

UPWA Gains Union Shop At Cudahy's

THE CIO Packinghouse Workers last week won its first modified union shop with a Big Four firm when it signed a new contract with Cudahy Packing Co.

The agreement covers 10,000 workers in plants at Los Angeles, Denver, Salt Lake City, Omaha; East Chicago, Ind.; Wichita, Kans.; Sioux City, Ia.; Newport, Minn., and Albany, Ga.

UPWA also obtained a pension agreement in some respects better than the pension plan in the recent agreement with Armour & Co., another of the Big Four. Cudahy agreed to monthly pensions at 65—with retirement compulsory at 70—ranging from $90 with 15 years' service to $168 with 50 years' service.

Social Security credits are frozen at $85 a month during the life of the two-year agreement, which may be reopened at six-month intervals. The pension plan is retroactive to June 1.

The 14½c package increase includes a 4c raise plus 4c additional for women and 2c additional for night work. The differential between the other plants and the Albany, Ga., establishment was narrowed.

Wage-Hour Crackdown Aids Family Of GI Korea Prisoner

FOR A LONG TIME the Kessler Hat & Clothing Co. and the Kessler Export Co., both of Brooklyn, got away with paying wages as low as 38c an hour in spite of the fact that the Wage-Hour Act minimum is 75c.

But as so often happens, U. S. Wage-Hour Div. inspectors dropped in one day to look over the books.

Things happened quickly after that. The owners, Etta Kessler and her son-in-law, Melvin Taks, pleaded guilty to criminal charges of violating the act and refunded $927 in back pay to 11 present and former employes. They were fined $50 each on each of five counts, or $500.

One check, covering two brothers now in the service, went to their mother, Mrs. Annabelle Royall of Brooklyn. It represented money earned but not paid to Calvin Royall, Army rifleman taken a prisoner of war in Korea in May 1951, and his brother Charles, Air Corps medical orderly at Kessler Field, Miss.

Investigators who talked with Mrs. Royall during their probe discovered that she has two other sons in the service, Nathaniel, a Marine now home on leave from Korea, and James, a boatswain's mate on the U.S.S. Sierra. A fifth son, Herman, was wounded while fighting in France during World War II.

"WE'VE BEEN helping the government, now the government's helping us!" Mrs. Royall observed when she received the back pay check.

Reg. Dir. Frank J. Meunch of the Wage-Hour Div. said the firm's records show they paid beginners a straight wage of $20 a week for a 53.5 hour week. They made a practice, he added, of employing Puerto Ricans and other beginning workers unaware of the minimum wage law.

The companies buy used clothing which is resold to dealers in the Belgian Congo, Stanleyville and other parts of Africa.

Fairless Thumps For U. S. Sales Tax

DO YOU KNOW who pays all these taxes the big corporations scream about? You do. That's what Benjamin Fairless, president of U. S. Steel, admitted last week, as he advocated that business bill its customers separately for the taxes it passes on to them.

The taxes that manufacturers and merchants pay—and pass on to consumers—actually are "hidden" levies, he contended. He thought such a system of billing would arouse "a roar of protest that the most callous of our government spenders could never ignore."

Fairless didn't seem to think anyone would blame big business, including U. S. Steel, which reports increasing profits despite higher taxes, in many cases earned from government purchases.

Further into his speech, Fairless revealed his real objective—a direct sales tax on all articles consumers purchase. Nowhere in his speech did Fairless mention that a direct sales tax is considered by all unbiased economists, to be the most unfair type of taxation, since it falls most heavily on low-income families which are least able to pay.

Instead, Fairless pointed out that "the power to tax is the power to destroy," failing to mention that his own company was earning greater profits than ever before in its history despite higher taxes.

In his address before the Georgia Chamber of Commerce at Atlanta, Fairless had kind words only for profits. Profits, he said, "are the food which supports the life and growth of our business population, just as wages provide the food which nourishes our human population. And if too much of that economic food is taxed away, those populations will sicken and wither from malnutrition."

It was, in different words, the same cry uttered by all big business speakers since 1932, when Franklin Roosevelt saved this nation from the chaos into which big business government had driven it. **(LPA)**

Unemployment At New Low

The Commerce Dept. last week reported that there were 1,284,000 unemployed for the week ending Oct. 11—a new post-World War II low.

The Labor Dept. also substantiated this estimate. Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin said that employment rose to a post-World War II peak of 61.3 million in the middle of September, and the factory lay-off rate equalled the lowest for any September since the war.

Correction

Winner of first place in the talent contest conducted by the Kansas CIO Council, was Gayle Larson, sponsored by Local 710 of the United Auto Workers. In the CIO News of Sept. 29, this local was incorrectly identified as belonging to the CWA.

GIVE ONCE FOR ALL.—Like CIO unionists backing Community Chest and United Fund drives throughout the nation, members of CIO Steelworkers Local 1798 joined with management in pushing East Bay United Crusade at the Alameda, Calif., plant of Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Corp. C. D. Stanaro (left), management aide, confers with Local 1798 campaign committeemen Walter Kuhlman, William Simon, Robert Lawrence, Frank Pastana.

Your Gift Helps—

'March Of Dimes' Finances Tests Of New Polio Drug

WHEN YOU GIVE to the March of Dimes drive next January, you may be helping to find a way to stop polio.

Announcement was made at the Cleveland meeting of the American Public Health Association of a history-making experiment to find how to stop the disease, which was conducted with $1 million from the March of Dimes funds. CIO Pres. Philip Murray is a member of the board of trustees of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis which conducts the Dime campaign.

Fifty-five thousand children in Utah, Texas and Iowa participated in the tests during recent polio epidemics. They showed that injections of gamma globulin gave marked protection against paralytic polio for at least five weeks. But the tests were not conclusive.

(Gamma globulin is a fraction of human blood containing disease-fighting antibodies, including those of polio, and is produced in the processing of blood.)

HALF OF the children were injected with gamma globulin, and the other half were "shot" with similar-appearing gelatin without beneficial effects. The gelatin-injected group served as controls against which the doctors could later measure the effectiveness of gamma globulin.

Dr. William McD. Hammon, professor of epidemiology at the Univ. of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public Health, who was in charge of the tests, said that nearly as many polio cases occurred in the gamma globulin group during the first week as in the control group. In the former group the cases were mild and within 30 days half of them recovered as compared with none in the control group.

But then things began to happen.

"During the second week," Dr. Hammon continued, "there was a marked difference between the number of polio cases in the gamma globulin and the gelatin groups—3 and 23 cases respectively.

"The reduction appears to have been greatest during this week, but protection appears to have continued through the fifth week. From the second through the fifth week only six cases occurred among those receiving gamma globulin and 38 among those receiving gelatin. This difference is highly significant."

32c Package Won By Steel At Baldwin

A CONTRACT package worth 32c hourly has been won by 8000 members of the CIO Steelworkers in four divisions of Baldwin - Lima - Hamilton Corp. at Eddystone, Pa.

The four USA-CIO locals won: A 10% across-the-board increase, with a 12½c minimum and averaging 16½c; a 15-minute washup time period; a 32-hour guaranteed work week; a new company-paid insurance plan; pay for holidays not falling within the work week; pay for holidays occurring in first 90 days of compensable injury; a 7-hour work day at 8 hours' pay for the third shift; 3 weeks' vacation after 15 years; adjustment on pensions to cover all the older people; posting of jobs; notice of recall by registered mail.

The insurance plan includes: $2000 life insurance; $2000 accident and disability; $30 a week for 26 weeks for temporary disability; $10 a day plus $100 for any one hospital confinement; $5 per in-hospital visit by a doctor with a maximum of $350; surgical benefits up to $240 for any one operation.

Only the insurance plan needs approval by the Wage Stabilization Board. **(LPA)**

'War Against The Schools' Gains Ground—And Our Kids Suffer

By MILTON PLUMB

THE BASIC importance to democracy of healthy schools will be reaffirmed at countless meetings of parents and teachers during American Education Week, now under way.

The American school system has made big contributions to the nation and to the preservation of democracy.

But the future of our schools is threatened by widespread indifference to educational needs on the part of parents of recent generations.

Our schools in many instances are losing the intellectual freedom that is essential to democratic education. They are being weakened by organized campaigns of intimidation and slander. They still seek to provide universal educational opportunity, but there are glaring exceptions and disparities arising.

IN SPITE of overwork, low salaries and poor working conditions, the nation's teachers contribute immeasurably to good citizenship, health, happiness and economic improvement of the community. And they are teaching the Three R's better than ever before. But in return they are often the victims of unprincipled attacks.

Sometimes teachers are criticized by parents who do not fully understand the reasons for new educational methods. More often, the attacks are directed by organized groups working for selfish or anti-democratic ends.

Groups of "super-patriots," such as the National Council for American Education run by Allen Zoll, are joined by lobbies for special interests like the American Medical Association and the National Association of Manufacturers in providing the direction and ammunition for this "war against the schools."

THE WORK of these groups in reflected in the identical pattern that is followed. Usually the crusade begins just before a vote on a new bond issue for educational purposes. Local taxpayers' associations condemn what they call "fads and frills" in the schools and demand a return to the "3 R's."

The phony basis of this charge is made evident in a study just completed by the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development. A survey of over 100 curriculum directors or supervisors in schools throughout the nation discloses:

1. The 3 R's still continue to have top priority in school programs.

2. Children taught by modern educational methods outstrip their parents and grandparents in learning the 3 R's at comparable levels.

3. The present school program, designed to meet the "needs of the whole child," provides better opportunities for developing real competence in the 3 R's than the parents of present students had.

The report points out that teachers who attempt to teach children when they are suffering from malnutrition, or from some type of infection, are wasting their time. School lunch programs, playgrounds and health activities—all attacked by those who call for 3 R's training—thus are shown to be necessary preliminaries if a child is to be able to learn the 3 R's when they are taught.

These attacks are seriously undermining our schools. Part of the evidence is found in today's unprecedented overcrowding, the continued use of unsafe and unhealthy firetraps as classrooms, and the failure to provide new school facilities to take care of a 50% rise in school population.

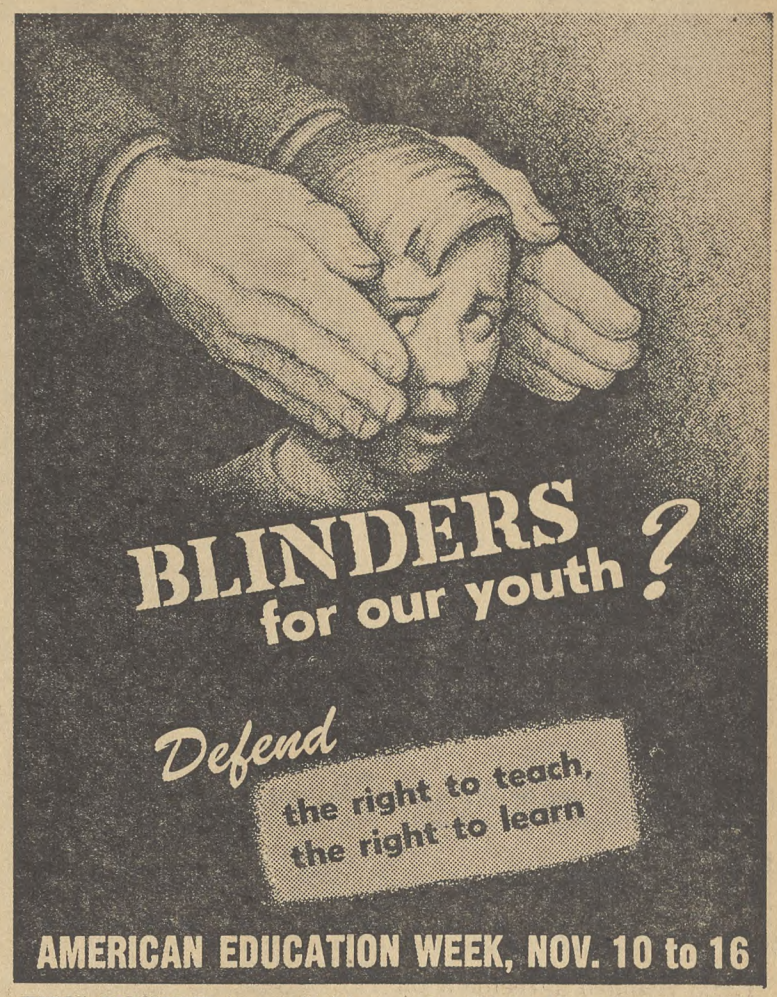
Figures on teacher turnover are even more significant as a symptom of educational disease. There are 900,000 teachers employed in the public schools, but each year 90,000 leave for new jobs. This exceeds the turnover in other professions, and in most business establishments such a high loss of skilled personnel would be disastrous.

The result has been a steady lowering of the qualifications required for teachers, so that the education of future citizens is being steadily entrusted to persons less and less qualified to teach. Today only about half of the 600,000 elementary school teachers have college degrees.

THE THREAT implicit in this situation to the future security of America was summed up in a recent address by Sec. of the Army Frank Pace, Jr.

"Billions we spend for physical defense will be wasted," he said, "if our children are not trained to deal adequately with the problems of a world of new specifications and new social and political requirements.

"The interdependence of education and military strength in our nation is so apparent to me that I wonder where any contrary idea might have developed."



THIS POSTER is available at the CIO Education and Research Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Jewish 'Point Four' Training Program Hailed By Labor

THE "POINT FOUR of Jewish Life" has been hailed by CIO and AFL leaders.

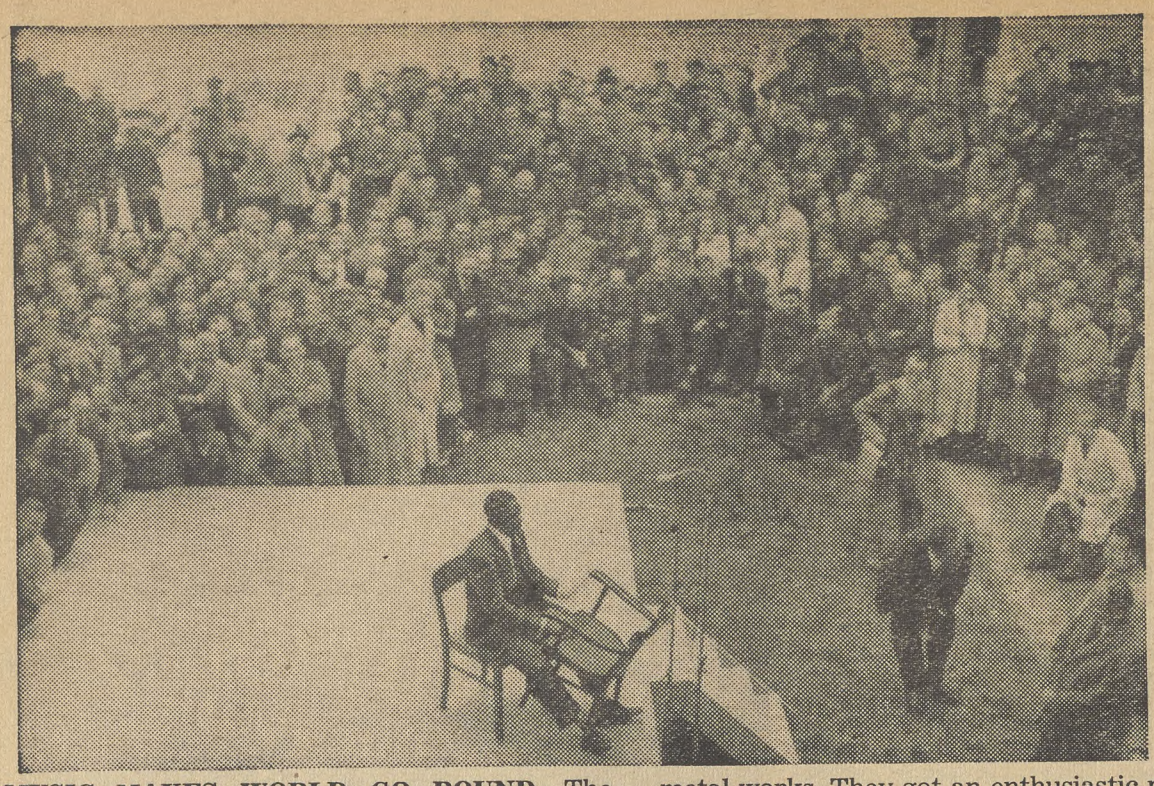
This high praise was bestowed on the American Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training (ORT) Federation at its 30th national convention in New York City.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray wired: "We in the labor movement appreciate how closely the aims which inspire ORT are equally our own."

Adolph Held, who is chairman of American Labor ORT, the largest delegation to the convention, recalled that Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers and Pres. David Dubinsky of the AFL Ladies' Garment Workers were among the first in this country to take up the ORT cause.

"All labor organizations, CIO and AFL, join in support of ORT's program and consider ORT not as an exclusively Jewish organization but as part of labor's own Point Four," said Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council.

Since the end of World War II, 200,000 men and women have attended ORT trade schools in Europe, Israel, Iraq, North Africa and Latin America. ORT also operates two schools in New York which help displaced persons make an economic beginning in the U. S.



MUSIC MAKES WORLD GO ROUND—The American all-Negro cast of Porgy and Bess (above) put on a show at the Berlin Borsigwerke metal works. They got an enthusiastic reception. At the right, Leontine Price, top woman star, has an attentive audience. Stefan Hoyzer, a publicity representative of German Trade Union Federation (DGB), said: "It was a very happy sign of the unity of all working people."

Oil Cartel Peril To Defense, U. S. Says

THE INTERNATIONAL oil cartel endangers U. S. national security, a Justice Dept. official charged in federal district court in Washington, D. C.

Leonard J. Emmerglick, special assistant to the attorney general, made the statement in opposing moves by the oil companies—including six big U. S. firms—for dismissal of subpoenas for their records.

A special grand jury was called in session Sept. 3 to investigate the alleged world oil monopoly, but the companies' court moves have kept it from doing much work.

Emmerglick said that the national security was endangered by the cartel agreements which he said make the U. S. dependent on foreign sources for oil.

He charged that since 1928 the companies have conspired "to divide up markets and divide up customers" and to hold down productive capacity.

"That holding down of capacity stunned us when Pearl Harbor was attacked," the U. S. attorney continued, "and we should have learned a lesson from it." He traced last spring's shortage of aviation gasoline to "concentration of business among a few firms." He added, "independent producers in this country no longer have any incentive to develop local fields."

Federal Judge James R. Kirkland crippled the government's move against the oil companies by ruling the government can use its oil cartel subpoenas for company documents dating back only to 1941.

COMPANY LAWYERS said the U. S. request for documents going back to 1928 was "a lot of archaeology." Emmerglick replied the government needs the pre-1941 documents to find out what firms joined the alleged oil conspiracy and when, and who dropped out and when.

The Justice Dept. official said the government could indict the companies and their officials with the Federal Trade Commission report and a handful of existing documents, but the U.S. Supreme Court has attached great value to documents of the formative period which precedes establishment of a conspiracy.

The Supreme Court will be asked to rule on the companies' request to review an earlier decision by Judge Kirkland, which denied their motions to discharge the grand jury in Washington and get up a new grand jury in New York.

The defendants include Socony-Vacuum, Standard of New Jersey (Esso), Standard of California, Texas, Gulf and Shell, the last a non-American firm. There are 21 companies in all involved.

ILO Pushes Technical Aid Projects

THE INTL. Labor Organization has 276 technical assistance projects in all parts of the world, according to an announcement last week.

Asia, where the need is perhaps greatest, has 97 of the projects; 85 are in Latin-America, 72 in the Middle East, 12 in Africa and 10 in Europe and North America.

All but 77 grew out of direct requests to the ILO by member countries. The remainder were sought by organizations cooperating in the technical aid program of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Heading the list is vocational training, with 70 projects. There also are 38 in cooperatives and handicrafts, 29 in social security, 26 to provide fellowships in varied labor fields, and 24 in general manpower and employment service organization. Working on them are 194 experts from 34 nations.

Unions Pick New Chief In Germany

WALTER FREITAG, head of the Metalworkers' Federation, was elected president of the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB) at the annual convention in Berlin.

He was the victor in a contest with Christian Fette, who had held the post since the death of Hans Bockler in 1951. After the voting, the two issued a joint statement pledging themselves to work together for the well-being of the Free German labor movement.

The convention stood firmly against all Communist attempts to influence it. It called for a united and free Germany by a vote of 354 to 2, and refused to have anything to do with the Communist-dominated Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGB) in the Russian Zone.

Other resolutions asked West German firms to place orders with Berlin manufacturers to relieve unemployment, directed the executive board to continue the fight for progressive legislation on industrial organization and administration and reorganization of the national economy, and demanded the 40-hour week with pay for present hours.

Commies Lose Influence In Swedish Trade Unions

THE COMMUNISTS are losing whatever influence they ever had in the Swedish labor movement, according to an article in a recent issue of ITF, the publication of the Intl. Transport Workers' Federation.

The article is based on a survey made by the Press Dept. of the General Federation of Swedish Trade Unions (LO) which "indicates that they have now suffered a resounding defeat" despite a certain amount of continuing strength in Stockholm and a few North Sweden locals.

There are 325 central organizations of Swedish unions, the article points out. A few years ago, the Reds controlled 10 to 15 of them. Now they have appreciable strength in but two,

The country has 8892 local unions. At the end of the war, the Communists had majorities on about 500 local executive boards. Last year they were supposed to control about 130 locals, This year the figure is just under 100, or slightly more than 1% of the total. Of about 53,350 individuals serving on local boards, the article estimates "an absolute maximum of about 1000 are likely to be Communist sympathizers."

Benton Amendment—

More U. S. Aid Urged For Free Labor Abroad

THE BENTON Amendment to the Mutual Security Act, aimed at strengthening democratic unions abroad, should be more effectively applied than it has been in the administration of U. S. foreign aid programs, according to the Labor Committee on National Policy of the National Planning Association.

The NPA is a non-political, non-profit organization devoted to planning in agriculture, business, labor and the professions. The 38 members of the Labor Committee on National Policy, representing all labor groups, signed the statement.

"The part of the Benton Amendment with which we are concerned," it says, "stipulates that the foreign aid programs shall be administered in such a way as 'to encourage where suitable the development and strengthening of free labor unions as the collective bargaining agencies of labor within such countries.'

"The Labor Committee believes that this directive can be and should be more effectively applied in administration of our foreign aid programs. Such application would help to solve many of the deep-rooted economic problems confronting nations receiving aid from this country. . . .

"Throughout the non-Soviet world, the free trade unions are democracy's strongest supporters in actively combating . . . communism. Staunch resistance to communism will be encountered wherever a purposeful, democratic trade union movement is in existence, is effectively participating in the political and economic life of the country, and is bringing benefits to the people."

The committee made six suggestions to implement its proposal.

IT SUGGESTED that the whole MSA productivity drive be keyed to help free unions obtain their share of the benefits; that offshore defense orders be channelled into plants, especially in France and Italy, where free unions may be strengthened, and that MSA and U. S. unions cooperate with unions in other countries to develop more democratic and efficient procedures and techniques.

Also, that the foreign aid program in underdeveloped areas be used to establish a climate favorable to the development of free institutions, including unions; that some of the funds appropriated under the Moody Amendment to the MSA Act be used for concrete projects to strengthen free unions abroad, and that steps be taken to assure more equitable distribution of the rearmament burden among the people of the free nations.

"Constructive support for programs to develop democratic institutions, more dynamic economies and the promise of a better life," the committee said, "can be provided by an effective application of the labor provision of the Benton Amendment.

"Unless this economic and social objective is achieved, the basic goals of American foreign aid programs may be seriously imperiled."

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

AFTER MANY WEEKS of hard work and sacrifice by many of us the presidential election has been decided. Gov. Stevenson, the candidate supported by organized labor, went down in defeat to Gen. Eisenhower.

Without question, the Korean situation, and the cry of communism that created fears in the minds of the people, played an important part in the outcome. More people than ever before in our history went to the polls to vote for their choice. The democratic processes of the people has spoken. Throughout the campaigning organized labor stood by the candidate of the party that stood for the rights of all the people. In casting the largest vote ever, the people thought otherwise.

Now is the time to dedicate ourselves to strengthening our great movement. In politics, we have experienced success and failures, and they come and go. But, keep in mind that our movement must go on forever. In the coming months there will be those who will seek to impair, yes, even destroy, Labor's gains. We must exert every determination to maintain our gains and to move forward to bring the people the basic things that our union movement stands for.

In the scramble for seats in Congress the picture is still uncertain and in some instances we have made gains. The reactionary governor, James Byrnes of South Carolina, was repudiated by the people who voted Democratic despite him. Sen. Cain of Washington was defeated. Stuart Symington defeated Kem in Missouri.

THE CIO CONVENTION will be opening on Nov. 17 in Los Angeles, and in all probability, our future course will be chartered to give our members the needed guidance for the future. With faith and determination the things for which CIO stand will eventually prevail because they are right!

Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson reports the settlement of the strike at the Electro Metallurgical Co., Div. of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp. The contract in addition to its other provisions carries with it a strong union security clause.

Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood of the Shipbuilding Workers reports that in a representation election held at John R. Crowley & Brother, Inc., Mobile, Ala., the workers favored IUMSWA-CIO by a vote of 38 to 4 no union.

Reg. Dir. George Craig reports the following representation election victories for the CIO Steelworkers in the Philadelphia, Pa., area: Jetronic Industries, Inc., USA-CIO 23, no union 7; Bethlehem Quarry Co., USA-CIO 94, no union 47; Murlin Mfg. Co., USA-CIO 46, no union 4.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that the CIO Woodworkers defeated an attempted AFL raid at the Hillyer-Deutsch-Edwards Lumber Co., Oakdale, La., by the following vote: eligible 466, IWA-CIO 283, AFL 131, no union 6, void 5, challenged 1.

REG. DIR. MICHAEL MANN reports the following CIO representation election victories: Hoffman Beverage Co., Newark, N. J. and New York, CIO Brewery Workers 4, no union 1; New York Water Service Corp. and Western New York Water Co., New York, N. Y., CIO Utility Workers 10, no union 4.

Reg. Dir. Charles Cowl reports that the CIO Paperworkers were victorious in a representation election at the Gaylord Container Corp., Tampa, eligible 137, CIO Paperworkers 67, AFL 6, neither 58, challenged 1.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports the following representation election victories: CIO Paperworkers won out at the B. C. Betner Co., Los Angeles, Calif., by a vote of 23 to 18 AFL. UPA Rep. William Sheer directed the drive. CIO-LIU No. 78 beat the AFL Teamsters 2 to 1 in the Puritan Vacuum Precooling Co., Guadalupe, Calif., and Vacuum Cooling Co., Santa Maria, Calif. CIO Rep. Ken Gillie and LIU Rep. Gilbery Garcia handled the campaigns.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports that in a representation election at Rose Lawn Dairy, Inc., Ft. Smith, Ark., the workers favored the CIO Chemical Workers by a unanimous vote. Intl. Rep. Sisco directed the drive.

TWUA Gains Hikes To 11c

THE CIO TEXTILE Workers last week continued to set the pace despite the raiding attempts by the AFL United Textile Workers.

Two weeks after defeating the AFL in an NLRB election at the Celanese Corp. plant at Newark, N. J., TWUA-CIO won increases of 3 to 11c an hour and other benefits for the 600 workers.

Carl Holderman, New Jersey CIO Council president and TWUA-CIO state director, said benefits include a three-week paid vacation after 15 years' service and two wage reopenings in the two year agreement.

Another dispute with the AFL union headed for a showdown, when the NLRB granted the TWUA-CIO petition for a combined election at the Thompsonville, Conn., and Amsterdam, N. Y., plants of Bigelow-Stanford Carpet Co., where a total of 4500 workers are employed. The AFL union opposed the move.

Another employers' attempt to halt the TWUA-CIO developed when the Double Woven Corp. of Dunmore, Pa., and the Picard Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y., sued the union in a New York City federal court for $1 million.

TWUA members have been on strike at the two plants since Sept. 19. The mills charged TWUA-CIO

Shoe Gains 'Best Pact' At International

RUSSELL TAYLOR, president of the CIO Shoe Workers, last week reported completion of negotiations with International Shoe Co., the industry's pace-setter, "for the best contract since 1939."

The contract provides a 4% wage increase for the 13,000 workers represented by the USWA-CIO in 31 plants. The 4%, Taylor said, was the maximum allowable under Wage Stabilization Board regulations. Since 1950, workers at International Shoe Co. have had a 17c hourly total wage increase.

Other new contract improvements included provision for vacation allowances for employes with less than 1100 working hours in a year, an important provision in an industry beset by layoffs.

THE SHOE WORKERS also won substitute paid holidays for Memorial Day and Fourth of July in 1953, which fall on a Saturday, and otherwise would have been unpaid holidays. The contract also tightens the job-transfer clause, enabling workers to reject transfers to lower paid jobs, and likewise tightens up the seniority clause.

At the same time, negotiations on a wage-reopening clause with the Brown Shoe Co. were completed on the same basis as with International Shoe.

Taylor said negotiations would open Nov. 14 with 75 New England manufacturers, involving 12,000 USWA-CIO members.

Navy Cites Steelworker For Heroism

A FORMER member of the CIO Steelworkers in Birmingham, Ala., and the son of a USA-CIO official there, recently won a Navy award for heroism.

Aviation Ordnanceman 1/c Hobart R. Baker, former member of Local 1489 and son of George T. Baker, one of the founders and a past president of the local, won the Navy Bronze Star for bravery during a fire aboard the aircraft carrier USS Boxer in North Korean waters.

The citation accompanying the medal said:

"Following the explosion of an aircraft gasoline tank, fire spread throughout the hangar deck (of the Boxer). Many aircraft burst into flame and there were numerous explosions from aerial bombs and machinegun ammunition. The safety of the ship and the entire crew were seriously endangered.

"Eventually he was overcome by smoke. He was removed to the flight deck and revived. He immediately returned to the hangar deck where he directed crews in removing the remaining ammunition. His inspiring leadership, outstanding courage and steadfast devotion to duty contributed immeasurably to bringing the fire under control and were at all times in keeping with the highest traditions of the U. S. Naval Service."

Place Your Order Now!

Big Annual Convention Issue Of The CIO NEWS

The CIO News will print another big special CIO Convention Issue on Nov. 24.

This special issue of The CIO News will give the complete story—in news reports, pictures, features and important texts—of the 14th Constitutional CIO Convention, to be held in Los Angeles, Nov. 17-21.

What the convention does will be big news and important news for every CIO union and every CIO member. International and local unions, CIO Councils and political action committees will need extra copies of this enlarged convention issue.

The CIO News Convention Issue will go to press Nov. 24. So get your order in immediately, and you can be sure your members will get the full CIO Convention story.

Special Rates

• BUNDLE ORDERS: Rates for bundle orders are 2c per copy for any quantity up to 1000; 1¾c per copy for quantities between 1000 and 2000; and 1½c per copy for quantities of more than 2000. Special rates for large orders.

In sending lists of addresses for bundle orders, please indicate the quantity to be sent to each address. To facilitate bookkeeping, please send checks with smaller quantity orders.

• INDIVIDUALLY MAILED ORDERS: Rates for individually mailed copies are 2¼c per copy for quantities up to 1000; 2c per copy for quantities between 1000 and 2000; and 1¾c per copy for quantities of more than 2000. Special rates for very large orders upon application.

If individual mailing is desired, this may be arranged by sending us mailing strips not more than 2½ inches wide.

Regular Rates

Apart from the special rates for the Convention Issue, unions which wish to take this opportunity to begin subscribing regularly to The CIO News may begin their bundle order or group subscription order with the Nov. 24 issue at the regular rates, which will be provided on request.

Just Clip and Mail!

The CIO NEWS
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

We desire to place an order for the special 1952 Convention Issue of The CIO NEWS.

Please ship.....in bundle lots to the enclosed address.

Please have the 1952 Convention Issue individually mailed to membership lists for which we will furnish mailing strips. The total number of names to which we desire the paper sent is.....

☐ Check Inclosed ☐ Bill Us Later

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... **Zone** ..... **State** .....

Organization .....

State-By-State—

Detroit Was One Of Few Election Bright Spots

The course of the election in several states, as reported by CIO News correspondents:

MICHIGAN: Although the Republicans won a major share of the spoils on Nov. 4, the CIO, led by the Auto Workers, took considerable consolation from the fine showing labor-backed candidates made in Wayne County (Detroit) and in the precedent-setting reelection of Gov. G. Mennen Williams.

Williams eked out a 7548 victory over Republican Fred M. Alger, Jr., on the basis of a complete count of the record-breaking 2.8 million ballots cast. He thus became the first Democrat in Michigan history to win election to three terms.

He took Wayne county by a 276,000 majority. Sen. Moody (D.), although defeated by about 40,000 votes by Rep. Charles Potter for the Senate, did nearly as well, taking the county by 275,000. Gov. Stevenson, who lost the State by more than 300,000 votes, captured Wayne county by 164,000.

Five Democratic congressional incumbents were reelected — Reps. Machrowicz, O'Brien, Dingell, Rabaut and Lesinski. The Republicans hung on to the 12 districts they had, although there will be some new faces, and won a seat in a new district.

The Democrats clung desperately to a beachhead in the Legislature, even picking up a little ground. They added one Senate seat to get eight out of 32, and retained their 34 seats in the 100-man House. The latter figure is important, as it is just enough to sustain Williams' vetoes.

NEW YORK: With the help of reapportionment, under which the State lost two seats, the Republicans gained four House posts while the Democrats were losing six. They also made substantial gains in the Legislature.

The Republicans, who had 22 House seats in the 82d Congress, will have 27 in the coming 83d. The Democrats dropped from 22 to 16.

The Democrats found two bright spots in an otherwise drab picture. Rep. O'Brien, a member of the CIO Newspaper Guild, was reelected from Albany County although the county itself went for a Republican presidential candidate for the first time in more than 30 years. In Long Island City, Lester Holzman, the Democrat-Liberal candidate, scored a surprise victory over Rep. Ross (R.), who had won a special election earlier this year.

In the Legislature, the Republicans doubled their Senate majority and will have control by a 37 to 19 margin. In the Assembly, they gained 11 seats for a new lead of 98 to 52.

MINNESOTA: The Republicans swept Minnesota otherwise, but the Democrats clung to the four congressional seats they have held since 1948. Reelected by comfortable margins were Rep. McCarthy, St. Paul, and Rep. Blatnik, Virginia. Additional terms were won after close fights by Rep. Weir, Minneapolis, and Rep. Marshall, Grove City.

CALIFORNIA: With seven new seats added by reapportionment, the Republicans increased their majority of California's delegation in the House to seven seats, with one still in doubt. The new lineup will be 18 Republicans and 11 Democrats until a hair-line contest in the 13th district in Los Angeles is decided—probably when absentee ballots are counted on Nov. 21. Rep. Bramblett (R.) and Will Hayes (D.) were staging a close fight late last week.

Organized labor suffered the loss of one of its most effective friends in the House when Rep. Havenner (D.), gerrymandered out of most of his support in San Francisco by the Republican Legislature, was defeated by W. S. Mailliard.

Four liberal Democratic congressmen endorsed by the CIO were reelected. They were Rep. King, Los Angeles, the only one of the quartet who faced a real fight; Rep. Holifield, Montebello, and Reps. Yorty and King, Los Angeles.

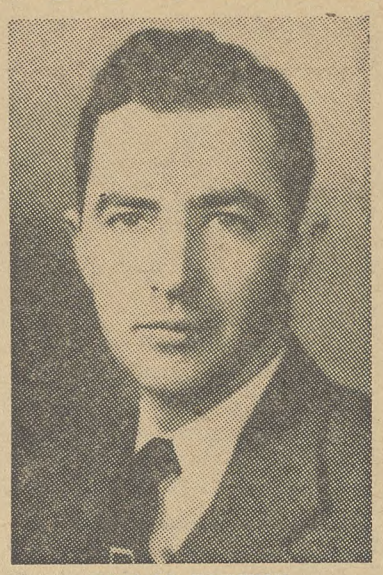
In a new district including industrial Contra Costa county, Assemblyman Robert L. Condon was elected to Congress. A veteran liberal lawmaker, he had strong CIO and AFL support.

The Republicans strengthened the iron grip they had on both houses of the Legislature.

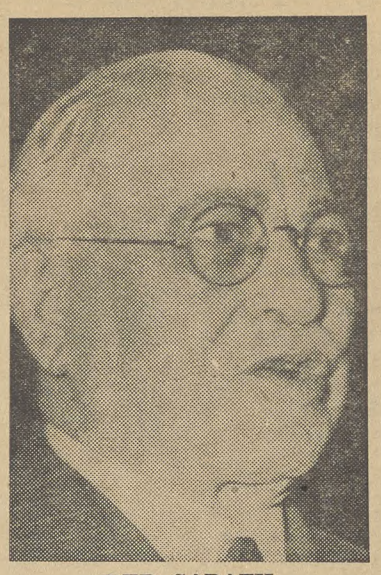
WASHINGTON: The CIO and other liberal forces in the State helped the liberal Rep. Jackson (D.), scored a resounding victory over the arch-reactionary Sen. Cain (R.), best known as a Senate errand boy for the real estate lobby.

The Republicans won five house seats and the Democrats none, with one contest still undecided as this edition of the CIO News went to press.

In that fight, for congressman-at-large, Democrat Don Magnuson, Seattle Times reporter and an active member of the CIO Newspaper Guild, was slowly piling up a widening lead over Albert Canwell (R.), of Spokane. The latter won a measure of publicity for himself as a State legislator through his service as chairman of a "Little Dies Committee."



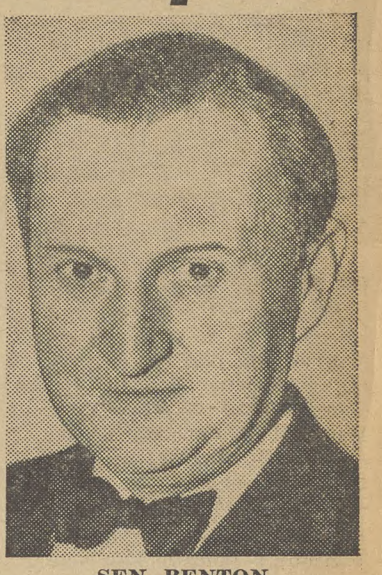
REP. McCARTHY



REP. SABATH

Fair Dealers won in Minnesota, Illinois House contests . . .

SEN. MOODY



SEN. BENTON

. . . but lost in vital races in Michigan and Connecticut.

Rep. Sabath, Liberal Dean Of House, Dies

REP. ADOLPH J. SABATH, "the grand old man" of the House, died last week two days after he was elected to his 24th consecutive term.

The Illinois Democrat, who represented the 7th District of Chicago with a population of 397,000, was 86.

Once a Bohemian immigrant boy, Sabath served as Representative 46 years—longer with no break than any House or Senate member in history.

During his entire period of service Sabath never wavered from his liberal principles. His record on behalf of forward-looking legislation and against reactionary measures included:

- Opposing inhumane and harsh immigration laws, and legislation proposing racial or religious discrimination and intolerance.
- Furthering enactment of all progressive and labor legislation during Pres. Roosevelt's administration.
- Introducing the first workmen's compensation bill.
- Advocating in 1909 passage of the first old age pension bill.
- Championing the Social Security, the Parcel Post and the Security and Exchange Commission Acts.

Redistricting, Cross Filing Initiative Moves Defeated

LABOR-BACKED propositions to improve state government operations were defeated in Michigan and California last week, while anti-labor "right to work" measures were approved in other state balloting.

Despite a vigorous campaign in Michigan, the CIO-sponsored proposal for legislative reapportionment was defeated by a 3 to 2 margin.

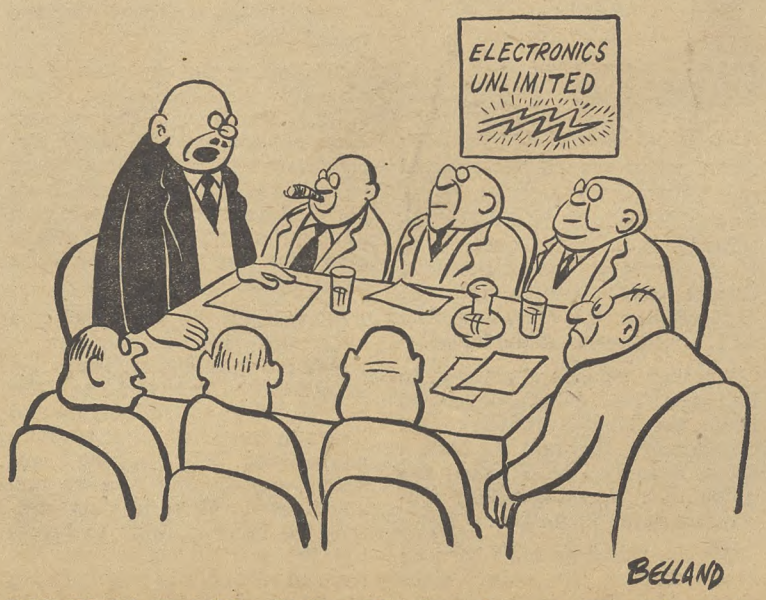
A separate redistricting measure, which would assure minority control of the Michigan Legislature by outstate Republicans, was approved by a smaller margin. The seven populous counties in southeastern Michigan, including Wayne, will elect 12 senators while the other 76 smaller counties will elect 22.

After a bitter press campaign before election day against the CIO-backed plan, the Detroit Free Press admitted afterwards that "outstate minorities . . . now move into more complete control of the legislative body."

CALIFORNIA voters turned down Prop. 13 to end the state's cross-filing system—which gives Republicans a big hand in primaries. Two new state loyalty oath measures were approved as constitutional amendments.

The union busting "right to work" drive was spreading in the West. Such a measure was leading in Nevada. It would outlaw all forms of union security and curb picketing. Arizona, which already had a "right to work" law, voted a new anti-picketing measure.

A race-baiting measure was enacted in South Carolina, where voters repealed provision for free public schools by a 2 to 1 vote. The measure was backed by Gov. James Byrnes, an Eisenhower supporter. Byrnes has said the state will close its public schools if the U. S. Supreme Court—on the basis of pending cases—rules that segregation in schools, as such, is unconstitutional. The adopted amendment would clear the way for Byrnes, in that event.



"All Right, Let 'Em Strike. We Can Operate The Plant By Ourselves. Uh. . .Does Anyone Know Where It Is?

No Scrooge Is WSB; $40 Yule Bonus Okehed

UNCLE SAM wants folks to have a Merry Christmas. Economic Stabilizer Roger Putnam last week ruled that your boss may pay you a Christmas or year-end bonus up to $40—even though he had not done so in past years.

Putnam, who acted on the annual recommendation of the Wage Stabilization Board, said that the $40 can be paid either as a cash bonus or as a gift not exceeding that amount in value without charging the money against the amounts authorized by the WSB regulations.

WSB said employers may also give their workers additional days off with pay on the Fridays after Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day without charging the money against amounts authorized by the regulations.

Now all you have to do is to convince your boss on that $40 bonus.

Nichols Named To Brewery Post

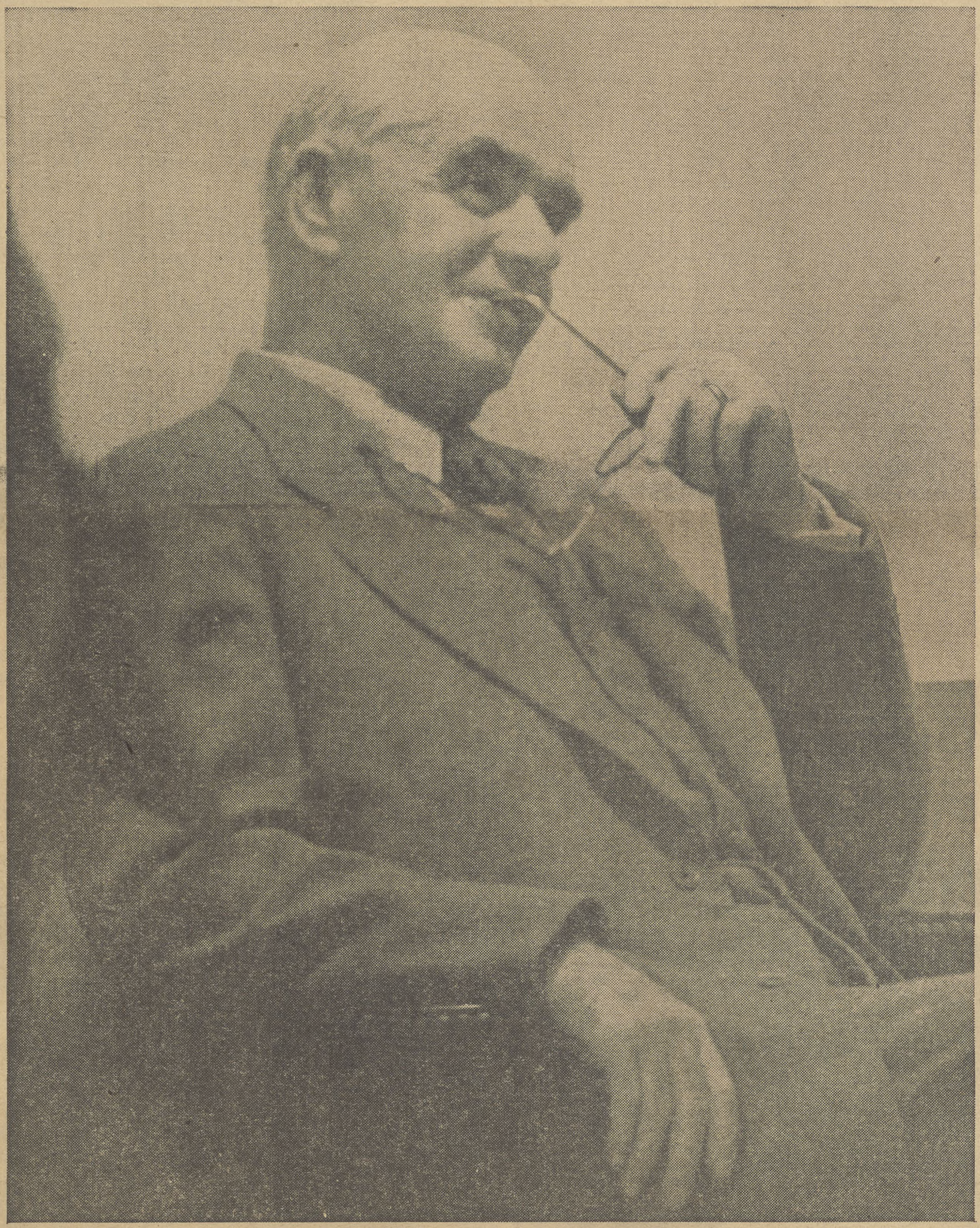
Appointment of John P. Nichols, of Milwaukee, as research and education director of the CIO Brewery Workers has been announced by Pres. Karl F. Feller in Cincinnati. Nichols has been CIO Community Services Committee director in the Milwaukee area.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | 20 Pages In Two Sections | WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 17, 1952 | 82 | No. 46



Philip Murray

Born May 25, 1886 **Died Nov. 9, 1952**

CIO Parley Is Delayed To Dec. 1

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

PITTSBURGH—The 14th Constitutional convention of the national Congress of Industrial Organizations has been postponed until Dec. 1, out of respect to the memory of the CIO's beloved president, Philip Murray.

Meeting in the Urban room of the William Penn Hotel here on Nov. 14, the grief-stricken members of the CIO Executive Board unanimously made this decision. They moved the convention site from Los Angeles to the Hotel Chelsea in Atlantic City, N. J.

The board met in emergency session, 23 hours after the funeral of the man who had led the organization since 1940. It was a short, solemn meeting, lasting but an hour. Presiding were the CIO's executive officers, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Exec. Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood.

The first item on the agenda was the recommendations of the CIO vice-presidents, who had met two days earlier. The vice presidents had recommended that the convention be postponed and that the executive board meet in Atlantic City on Nov. 29, two days before the convention.

The vice presidents had also recommended that Philip Murray's final report to the CIO, prepared three weeks before his death (and summarized in this issue of The CIO News) be published on Nov. 17, as Murray had originally planned. They further recommended that the executive officers prepare a supplementary report, containing a fitting memorial to the late CIO president.

Both reports will be submitted to the convention on Dec. 1.

The Executive Board unanimously and without discussion adopted the four recommendations.

Eulogy Voiced

Carey then read a resolution in memorial to Philip Murray, text of which appears in the adjoining column. It was adopted by a silent standing vote.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers delivered the official eulogy of Murray to the Executive Board.

Pointing out that it had been his honor in previous years to nominate Murray for the CIO presidency, Potofsky said he could render **"only inadequate tribute to his great and soaring spirit."**

Potofsky described the late CIO leader as a man **"so dedicated that he put service above self, human compassion above earthly material things.**

"Philip Murray believed in what he fought for—and fought for what he believed. He hated poverty, ignorance, exploitation. He understood the worth of man, and he fought for his dignity, and peace and security of his beloved land, his family, his union, and finally of all the world."

Predicting that the **"deeds and memory"** of Philip Murray will last forever, Potofsky concluded:

"Had he left us a personal word, before death struck, I am sure he would have urged us to close ranks. In the world we now live, unity is the most pressing consideration for the CIO.

Warns of Enemies

"Not all who surround us are friends, and we must be on guard. We have political and industrial enemies who would tear us down, sap our strength, divide and conquer if they could.

"The great heritage, the noble heritage from Philip Murray which has descended to us must be preserved, strengthened and passed on to the hosts of young men who come after us.

"Let us dedicate ourselves to the goal of a strong, united CIO. Thus, Philip Murray will not have lived and died in vain."

Exec. Vice Pres. Haywood followed with a touching eulogy and in turn Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers and Carey, who is also president of the Electrical Workers, paid tribute to the man they had worked with so closely.

All spoke of their deep personal grief and their love for the Scottish miner boy who had labored long and faithfully on behalf of the workers he loved.

Plead For Unity

All pleaded for unity in the ranks of the CIO, observing the best and most fitting tribute that could be paid to Murray was for a united, determined CIO to march forward to the greater victories he had so clearly foreseen.

On motion of Vice Pres. Emil Rieve, who also is president of the Textile Workers, the Executive Board unanimously named a committee of seven to recommend a "living memorial" to Murray—a memorial not of stone or wood, but one which would live and grow in the manner of the CIO leader.

Rieve was named as chairman of this committee which also includes Carey; Joseph Curran, president of the Maritime Union; Haywood, McDonald, Potofsky and Reuther.

The board announced that the CIO vice presidents and executive officers would meet at the Hotel Chelsea in Atlantic City at 2 p.m. Nov. 28, with the Executive Board meeting in the same hotel at 10 a.m. on Nov. 29. Convention committees are to meet there at 2 p.m. on Nov. 29.

It was indicated at the meeting that the CIO executive officers would guide the organization until the 14th Constitutional convention elects a successor to Murray.

The Steelworkers Executive Board was scheduled to meet on Nov. 15 in Pittsburgh to plan for the election of a successor to Murray, who was the founding and only president of that union.

Where, When

The 14th Constitutional convention of the National Congress of Industrial Organizations, originally scheduled to open in Los Angeles on Nov. 17, has been postponed until Dec. 1, and moved to Atlantic City, N. J.

The CIO Executive Board, in postponing the meeting out of respect to the late Philip Murray, announced the convention would open on Dec. 1, in the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. Pre-convention sessions of the Executive Board will be held in the Hotel Chelsea on Saturday, Nov. 29.

In This Issue

SECTION ONE

	PAGE
CIO convention postponed	2
Death of Philip Murray	3
Editorial comment	4
Four-page photo-biography section	5, 6, 7, 8
Truman, Eisenhower tributes	9
Pres. Murray's last speech	9
U. S. labor tributes	10
Congressional, world labor tributes	12

SECTION TWO

Pres. Murray's final report outlines his philosophy of unions and democracy.	1-B
Legal Dept. report on T-H	2-B
Organizing gains told	3-B
High wage economy urged	4-B
Text from Murray's final report	5-B
International Dept. report	6-B
Unions report on organizing	7-B
Congressional reforms urged	8-B

CIO Board Says—

America Can Be Thankful For This Courageous Man

Here is the text of a resolution in memorial to Philip Murray, adopted by the CIO Executive Board meeting in Pittsburgh on Nov. 14:

Philip Murray, our leader, is gone.

His death has left a void in our ranks that we can never fill. During all the years ahead, we will remember that man, with his simple dignity, his warm heart, his penetrating intelligence.

Ours was a great privilege—to have been associated with Philip Murray during nearly two decades in the development of modern trade unionism in America. The CIO will always bear the imprint of Philip Murray, for his principles, his belief in man and God, are woven into the fabric of our unions and our lives.

Without his leadership and guidance, his patience and tolerance, the CIO could never have survived these dozen years of stress and turbulence, of war and peace.

We loved this great man. We worked with him, in a common cause—for the advance of labor, for the advance of democracy in our America, for peace throughout the world.

It is not for us to appraise his place in the history of our nation. That task we leave to the historians and the social scientists—yet we can predict their decision in the years ahead.

But we bear witness to his abiding faith in his fellow men and women, to his concern for their welfare, to his constant endeavor to insure that their unions and their government should be their servants, not their masters.

The working people of America knew him as their friend. In great industries and tiny shops, in big cities and small towns, in offices and on the high seas, the people instinctively recognized in Philip Murray a man who expressed their hopes and aspirations, their angers and fears, their belief that what had gone before was a prelude to brighter years ahead.

Philip Murray fought their battles—on the picket line, at the collective bargaining table, and in the halls of government. Yet he was as respected by his adversaries as he was loved by his people, because Philip Murray believed in fairness. He believed in the sanctity of contracts not merely between employer and union, but between men. His code was strict, but because he lived by it, he inspired the best in other men.

Philip Murray was a leader, and he regarded leadership not as a privilege but as a responsibility, a sacred trust.

As we of the Congress of Industrial Organizations grope for a return to our daily work, the inspiration of Philip Murray will always be with us. For us, for all Americans, he placed in clear focus the perspective of a better, more prosperous, more dignified life. But while he looked to the future with insight and clear vision, Philip Murray lived in the present—conscious of our daily problems, concerned less about theories than about the problems of humanity. The rug on the parlor floor, the picture on the wall, the music in the home—these he knew the people wanted and he spent a lifetime helping them achieve.

America can be thankful that it opened its arms to this young Scotch boy, that it gave him inspiration, and that its democracy proved fertile soil for his ideals, his courage and his belief in its working men and women.

Philip Murray Is Dead At 66

By AL ZACK

PHILIP MURRAY is dead. President of CIO for 12 of its 15 event-packed years and founding president of the United Steelworkers, Murray died in San Francisco on Nov. 9.

The Scottish immigrant boy had grown up with the Miners, led the organization of the steel industry, helped build and guide the Congress of Industrial Organizations, served his nation in war and peace, and was a leader of the free labor world respected and honored everywhere. He was 66.

Murray died of a heart attack shortly before he was to have left San Francisco for Los Angeles, and meetings preliminary to the opening of CIO's 14th Constitutional Convention which had been scheduled for Nov. 17.

Sorrowing members of the CIO Executive Board met late last week in Pittsburgh, and postponed the convention to Dec. 1 and moved it to Atlantic City, out of respect for the CIO's beloved president.

Murray was found dead on the floor in his Hotel Mark Hopkin's bedroom early on Sunday morning, Nov. 9. He had failed to answer a 6:30 a.m. phone call he had placed, planning to attend early mass before taking a train to Los Angeles.

Sorrow-Laden

Phil Murray's death was announced in a sorrow-laden statement by Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald and Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, of the Steelworkers. All were in San Francisco with Murray.

Murray had gone to the West Coast city, enroute to the annual convention, to attend the Western Regional conference of Dist. 38 of the Steelworkers. He made his last official appearance the night before his death, speaking at a banquet in his honor held by the West Coast Steelworkers.

Those of his associates who had accompanied Murray and his wife on the train trip to the Coast said he had been seemingly in excellent health and in good spirits. He had joked frequently with them on the trip and, at the banquet preceding his death, had apparently been in fine humor.

He was delighted to be at the San Francisco meeting, he told the delegates, not only because it enabled him to fulfill an engagement circumstances had often forced him to cancel, but because of his "Scottish desire to enjoy a piece of roast beef without having to pay for it."

A CAPACITY CROWD jammed St. Paul's Cathedral as high government, labor and industry figures were joined by thousands of mourning workers paying a final tribute to the man who had led them to great victories.

His final speech (reported in detail on Page 9), was in a confident vein as he looked to the future. With a final "Good night and God bless you all," he returned to his hotel for some sandwiches and a glass of milk and retired at 11:30 p.m.

When he failed to answer his phone at 6:30, the alarmed phone operator followed hotel procedure. A bellboy was sent to the room and, when his knocking failed to arouse the Murrays, he used a passkey to gain entrance.

This awoke Mrs. Murray and she discovered the body of the CIO president slumped between the twin beds. The hotel's assistant manager and a doctor rushed to the room, but he was dead. The Rev. Emery J. Prenovost, assistant pastor of Old St. Mary's Catholic church, a few blocks away, administered conditionally the last rites of the church. Murray's adopted son, Joseph, rushed from New York City to be with his bereaved mother.

Following an autopsy, Dr. John Manwaring ascribed death to "coronary occlusion due to arteriosclerosis with a myocardial infarction," or clot.

In their statement announcing the death of Phil Murray, the Steelworker officials said:

"His passing will bring sadness to workers throughout America and the entire free world. Philip Murray devoted his life to the cause of labor and democracy. He worked tirelessly for these causes and the world is a better place because of his services to the people—for greater human dignity, for the advance of mankind's well being. His passing fills our hearts with grief, for we know his place can never be filled."

Within a few hours, messages of condolence and tributes to the man who led millions of workers through the most trying days of the generation poured into the Murray household, the Steelworker offices and the CIO headquarters.

They came from Pres. Truman and Pres.-elect Eisenhower, from other persons high in public life, from labor officials all over the world, from the management representatives with whom he had fought vigorously but cleanly and from the rank-and-file members of the trade unions he had served so well.

Speaking for the CIO, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood issued a formal statement, which mourned the passing of the man who assumed the presidency of the CIO in 1940, in a time of peril, and had led it ever since.

"He gave us dignity and strength," they said, "and he brought stability and confidence that the CIO would play a permanent role in building a better America. Not only in America, but everywhere the cause of freedom is treasured, the name of Philip Murray was held in admiration and respect."

Newspapers, radio commentators and TV newscasters filed thousands of words on the death of Murray, on the story of his life, and speculations on the course CIO would take without his strong hand at the helm.

Emergency Meet

Immediately, Sec.-Treas. Carey, fulfilling the sad duty entrusted to him by the CIO constitution, called emergency meetings of the CIO vice presidents and of its executive boards. These meetings were called for Pittsburgh, where the leaders of labor went to mourn the passing of the coal miner who had left the pits to fight the workers' battle.

Arrangements were completed for Phil Murray's funeral and his body was flown to Chicago. It was taken by train to Pittsburgh, where it was met by hundreds of officials and CIO members. They escorted it to the Laughlin funeral home, near the Murray home in the modest Brookline section of Pittsburgh.

Plans for the funeral were changed later in the week, when the number of mourners planning to attend the requiem high mass obviously were far greater than the church's seating capacity. From the Resurrection Church, where he had been a devout worshipper, the services were moved to St. Paul's Cathedral at the invitation of Bishop John F. Dearden. The Cathedral could accommodate far more of those wishing to pay a final tribute.

President Truman named Sec. of Labor Maurice Tobin, who had told re-

(Continued on Page 11)

'Because He Believed In God, He Believed In Man'

By GERVASE N. LOVE

PITTSBURGH—A handful of earth trickled through the white-surpliced priest's fingers on to the casket. The warm autumn sun beat down on the canopy over the waiting grave. The dry grass rustled in a soft wind. and all that was mortal of Philip Murray went to its eternal resting place.

Here and there, among the 2000 or so people who crowded the hillside that is St. Anne's Cemetery in Castle Shannon, a Pittsburgh suburb, a woman sobbed gently. The throng parted for Mrs. Murray, her son, Joseph, and the rest of the family, then slowly went back to the mile-long string of cars that had escorted the body over the miles from St. Paul's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass had been sung over his body.

The service at the grave was short and simple, yet impressive. Fourteen priests and the Cathedral choir chanted its Latin words. They were sombre, yet hopeful—hopeful with the firm conviction that the grave is not the end. Rev. James L. Quinn, pastor of the Resurrection Church in Brookline, which the Murrays attended, read the rest of the rite and led in prayers for the dead.

James Hahn, president of the Irwin local of the Steelworkers, the union Murray organized and which he headed in addition to his duties as president of the CIO, read a brief prayer. Children from nearby St. Anne's School, released to attend the last services for a great man, stood near the grave in solemn silence.

A few brief minutes and it was over: Phil Murray—gone in a more definite, final way than had seemed possible the night before. Then he had lain in the funeral home, still of the earth, as thousands of men and women in every walk of life, but especially workers, had paid their last respects.

St. Paul's Cathedral began to fill early on Nov. 13 for the 11 a.m. funeral. Before the funeral mass, Rev. George S. Higgins, of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, said a requiem mass for the repose of Phil Murray's soul at a side altar.

By 10 A. M., the 2200 seats were filled, except those reserved for the family and the active and honorary pallbearers. By the time the body arrived, every bit of standing room was taken.

In the crowd were the great and the small, men and women whose hands bore callouses, and men and women whose hands were soft. Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin represented Pres. Truman. An official delegation attended from the Mine Workers. Lewis G. Lewis, AFL legislative representative, was present on behalf of AFL Pres. William Green. There were nuns, and a uniformed delegation from the Salvation Army. There were senators, congressmen, mourners from other countries.

Twenty-seven priests, seven monsignori and Rt. Rev. Francis J. Hass, Bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich., and one of the Roman Catholic Church's most prominent spokesmen on labor and social problems, were in the sanctuary.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Henry A. Carlin, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Pittsburgh and pastor of Holy Rosary Church, Homewood, a neighbor of Phil Murray's when they were youths in the Westmoreland County mining community of Keystone, celebrated the mass. Rev. Charles Owen Rice, pastor of St. Brigid's Church, Pittsburgh, widely known as a labor priest, was deacon, and Rev. Paul A. Holzer, assistant pastor of the Resurrection Church, was subdeacon.

With acolytes, they met the funeral cortege at the doors and escorted the body to the altar rail. There, guarded by

(Continued on Page 11)

Philip Murray

May 25, 1886 — Nov. 9, 1952

President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

President of the United Steelworkers of America

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President (Deceased Nov. 9, 1952)

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director
Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925. 5c a copy, $1 a year. $1 50 a year in Canada. Mail subscriptions: Old and new addresses and three weeks' notice are required for change of address.

Vol. XV — November 17, 1952 — No. 46

A Leader Is Gone

In Other Words—

A Dearly Beloved Friend

Edwin A. Lahey, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, was an intimate friend of CIO Pres. Philip Murray. Here are excerpts from his article on the death of the CIO leader:

By EDWIN A. LAHEY

THE MAN SAYS: "Hear about Phil Murray? He's dead."

So you've got to write about it. That's your racket.

You comb your mind for the purple cliches of condolence and nothing comes. It seems a little indecent to write an obituary about a dearly beloved friend.

Anyway, death is as natural a thing as birth. And all death is sudden. The only reason it shocks is that we forget how alone everybody is, and death reminds us.

Murray is hard to describe at this moment.

Usually when the public read about him, he was one of the central figures in some dramatic industrial strife of national importance, a man sometimes given to extravagant invective in battle.

Those scenes in which Murray held the national spotlight seem a little unreal to one who has sat with him in the blackest moments of desolation and self-doubt; who has made sentimental journeys with him through the coal patches of western Pennsylvania; who has seen him weep; who has fled many a time with him from the world of importance into the comforting anonymity of a crowded grandstand at a race track.

Let's dig out the one inevitable cliche about Phil Murray, and get it over with:

He was a simple man.

For many years, members of the Gridiron Club in Washington have been inviting Murray to attend their dinners.

Murray never accepted. He never had been in a full dress suit, and would tell me in a dogged Scottish burr that he never would be.

The first time I rented a full dress outfit for $7 to attend one of these dinners, I was treated by Murray as a traitor to my class.

Once in New York, I dragged Murray to dinner in the Harvard Club, and it was a very uncomfortable evening. He was convinced that neither of us belonged.

The Franklin D. Roosevelts used to be a little nettled because they never could get the Murrays to dinner in the White House.

The reason was that Murray, close as he was to Roosevelt in politics and labor affairs, didn't feel that he belonged in FDR's social league.

With the simplicity in Phil Murray's makeup there was a very warm and human heart that made him a sucker for his friends.

In the middle of a national crisis, he could devote his time and energy to straightening out the domestic problems of some union official who might have been running around and drinking too much.

And yet, for all of Murray's sentimentality, softness of heart, and simplicity, he had statesmanlike qualities and lofty vision, and was indeed a big man internationally.

PHIL MURRAY, among other things, had a mind of his own, and he had his greatest intellectual growth in middle life.

Murray was not always a softie. His tenderness of soul could be pretty well covered. After years of hemming and hawing within himself about the Communists in the CIO, he lowered the boom on the Reds and drove them out of the CIO with a vigor that startled even the Communist leaders.

Above all, Murray had a deep sense of family life. It was in terms of the working-class family that Murray acted as a labor leader.

This concept caused him throughout the years of his leadership of the CIO and the Steelworkers to be greatly preoccupied with objectives like the guaranteed annual wage, industry-paid pension plans and industry-labor councils. These councils, he hoped, would attack the problem of industrial society with the main view of preserving and improving the family life of America.

Phil Murray had all the homey virtues. He could say things that would sound corny if anybody else said them, but they always rang impressively true when he uttered them.

He was more than the great labor leader that the official statements of public men call him.

He was a pretty lovable citizen.

The obvious question is, who will succeed him.

The answer is equally obvious.

Nobody.

Philip Murray

. . . The Story Of A Dedicated Man, His Hopes And Times, His Dreams For America.

By AL ZACK

"NO POWER will be put into play or can be put into play sufficiently strong to either undermine or destroy the United Steelworkers of America."

It was Philip Murray talking, addressing the Steelworkers he loved so well. The scene was a Western regional conference, held in San Francisco on Saturday, Nov. 8, the night before he died.

It was the last speech Philip Murray was to make and it was delivered in the same confident mood with which he had always faced life. The union and the CIO had suffered a setback only a few days earlier in the national elections. But Phil Murray was looking ahead to the kind of America for which he had always fought. In this country, he said, **"it isn't a problem of garages or chickens or pots any more."**

"The changes labor looks forward to," he went on, **"are slum clearance, more television sets, more schools, more and better medicine, more of the better things of life."**

It was for "more of the better things of life," that Phil Murray had struggled for most of his 66 years—more of the better things for more people.

Philip Murray spent his life fighting to end this pattern of violence in industrial relations and to bring decency, freedom and security for American workers. At his death, he was still fighting.

A Turning Point

In the true sense of the word, Phil Murray was a dedicated man. It was a dedication which began when, at the age of six, he first went into the coal mines of his native Scotland to work alongside his father. His wages were 30c a day.

Four years later, the Murray family—father, mother and 10 children—came to the United States which he loved so well. They landed on Christmas day, 1902, and soon settled down in the little coal mining town of Irwin, Pa., near Pittsburgh.

Phil was an ambitious boy, who studied correspondence school courses by night and worked in the mines by day. He was interested in mining and economics, but one of his first concrete lessons in labor-management relations came in 1904—and not out of a book.

It was a mine checkweightman, who was cheating the miners by short-changing them on their tonnage. Young Phil Murray tried words, and then his fists, as *"negotiating weapons."* He was fired.

Six hundred men followed him out of the mines, elected him president of their local of the United Mine Workers, and stayed out for four weeks until hungry families drove them back. The strike was broken, but Murray was not.

Years later he recognized that incident as the turning point in his life. "I've never had a doubt in my mind since then of what I wanted to do with my life," he often said.

From then on, Phil Murray's life was a matter of public record, told in thousands of newspaper items, and demonstrated in the growth of first the United Mine Workers, then the Steelworkers and the CIO.

After the battle at the coal mine, Phil Murray was escorted out of town by two deputy sheriffs and warned not to return. Eight years later he was already a commanding figure in the trade union movement.

In 1912 he was elected to the Mine Workers' executive board. Eight years later he became a vice-president of that union, a post he held until 1942.

It was in 1936, when the Committee for Industrial Organization was first coming to life inside the American Federation of Labor, that Murray became chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

The steel barons had long resisted attempts of their workers to organize into free labor unions. But with Murray at the helm, the major share of the job was done in two years—hard, bloody years.

Phil Murray never forgot those years, and the blood that went into organizing the Steelworkers union. He often spoke of the Memorial Day Massacre at the Republic Steel Co. in Chicago—that suffering which meant the "Little Steel" victory. By the end of 1937 the union represented 75% of the workers in the industry.

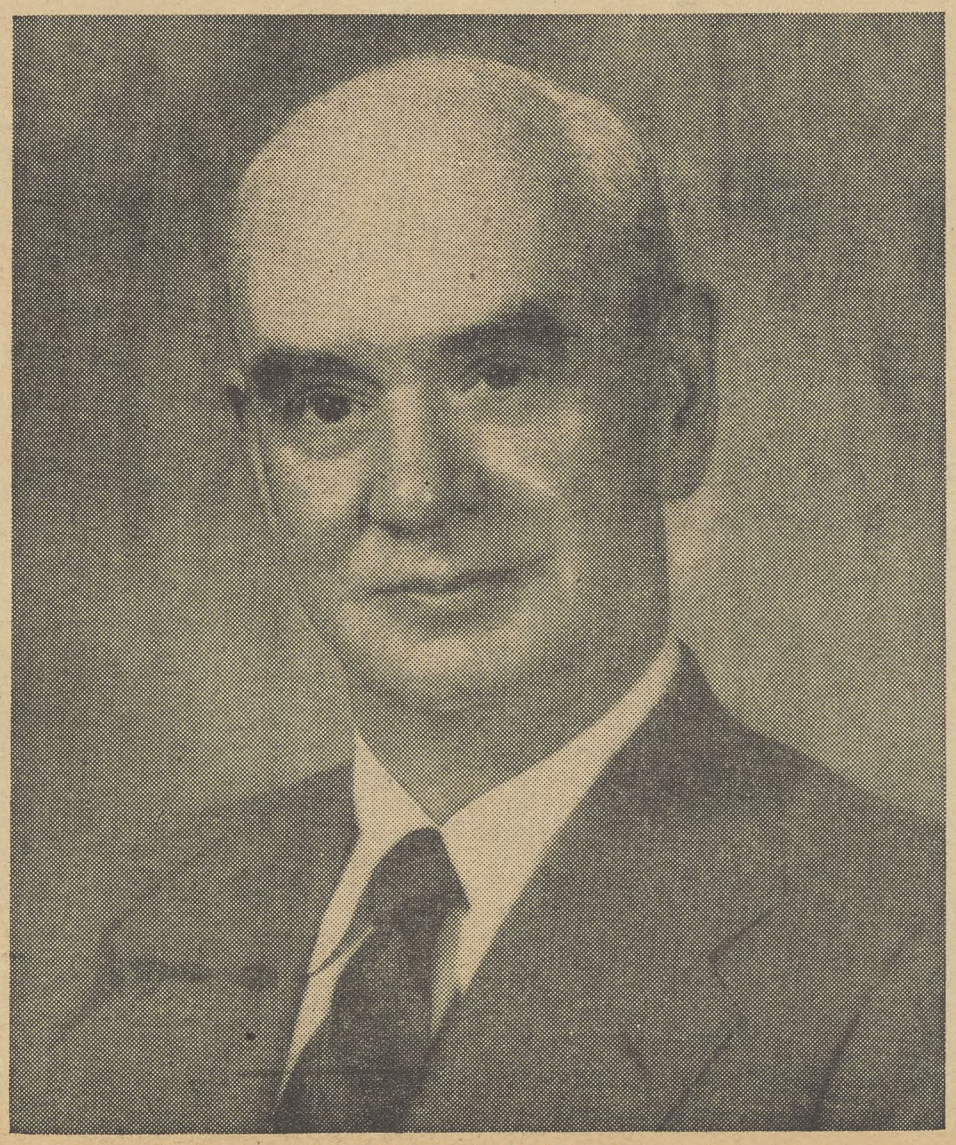
Murray never forgot those days of the strikebreaker, the tear bomb, the club-swinging special deputies and coal and iron police. He firmly resolved they would never return to America.

Phil Murray likewise never forgot the depression. He remembered clearly the dismal days when no smoke belched from the towering stacks of the steel mills; when workers had no jobs and their children went hungry; when homes were foreclosed and families were set out on the streets. He remembered the soup kitchens, the bread lines, the apple sellers—all of the signs of a great country flat on its back.

He was determined that these days should never return either. To that end he devoted himself to the battle on the political as well as on the economic front, and until his death he led the CIO's political arm, the CIO-PAC.

He had the satisfaction of seeing America rebuild itself—of seeing workers earning decent wages; children well fed and well clothed; families living in decent and healthful homes; elderly citizens assured of a future in which they could walk with their heads up and their dignity preserved.

Phil Murray modestly claimed no credit for this. But history will certainly show, what his friends, associates and the millions who make up the CIO well know—that Phil Murray played a major role in creating this new America. The tremendous growth of industrial unionism, under the leadership of Philip Murray, had brought about this change.



CIO PRES. PHILIP MURRAY

In 1938, when the first constitutional convention of the CIO was held in Pittsburgh, after the split with the AFL, Murray was elected a vice-president of the new organization.

Service To Nation

He held that post for two years, until his unanimous election to the presidency in 1940, to succeed the first CIO president, John L. Lewis. Murray was re-elected to that office at every CIO convention thereafter.

Much of Murray's energy was devoted to serving his country as a representative of the CIO. In 1940, he was a member of the National Defense Mediation Board, created by President Roosevelt to avoid labor disputes in defense industries. After Pearl Harbor, he was chief CIO representative on the combined CIO-AFL Labor War Committee which met periodically with the President on matters affecting labor and the war.

Immediately after the war, Murray headed the CIO delegation which participated in President Truman's joint Labor-Management Conference which ended in disagreement.

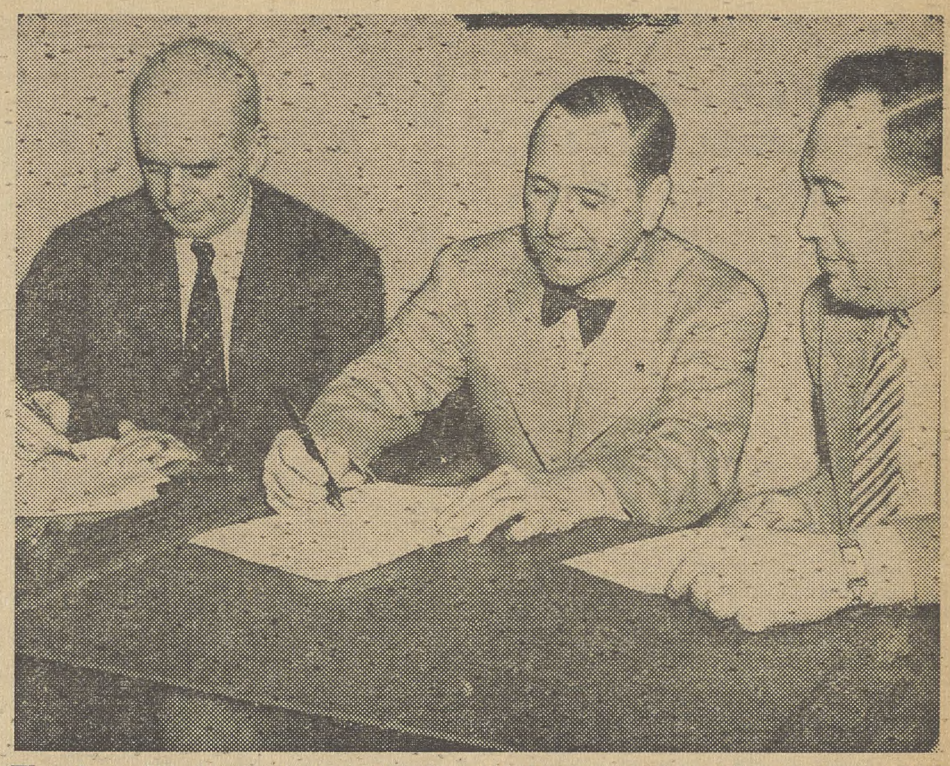
At the beginning of the national emergency created by the Communist aggression in Korea, Murray led a renewed campaign by labor for effective defense mobilization, anti-inflation measures, and

(Biography continues on Page 8, more pictures on Pages 6 and 7.)

Philip Murray

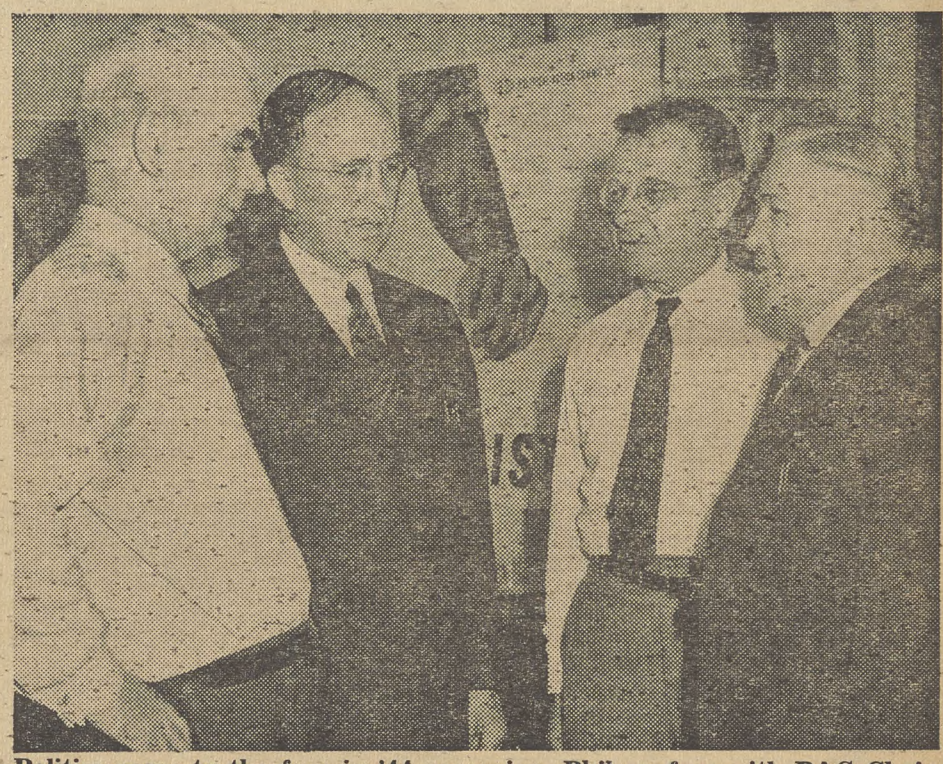
Photo Highlights Of A

Long a leader and vice president of the United Mine Workers, Murray goes to White House with Pres. John L. Lewis and Thomas P. Kennedy.

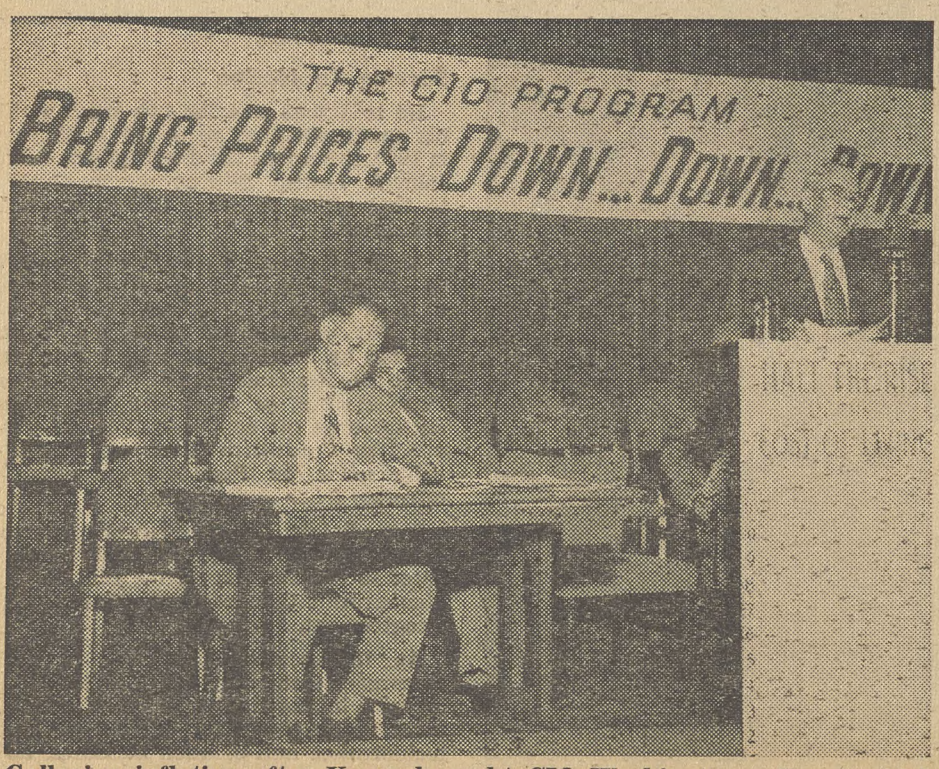


The Auto Workers' first contract with Ford was a 1941 milestone. Phil signs it with Harry Bennett and R. J. Thomas, then UAW chief.

"Marching for Johnny" was a CIO War Relief Committee benefit performance which Phil attended with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in 1943.



Politics came to the fore in '44 campaign. Phil confers with PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman, Allan S. Haywood (right) and Martin Miller (center).



Galloping inflation after Korea brought CIO Washington rally at which Phil led drive for strong price curbs, fair defense policies.

Testifying on Capitol Hill, Phil on this occasion found Sen. Taft more interested in the ceiling than in CIO's legislative views.

'... The march of trade unionism will carry forward.'

Phil Murray's Philosophy: March Forward

PHILIP MURRAY'S final report to the CIO stressed his confidence that "democratic trade unionism in America will continue its forward progress" no matter how stiff the odds.

Murray's report, prepared just two weeks before his death, was intended for delivery to the 14th constitutional convention of the national Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Regardless of the election outcome, he said in a report completed before the victory of Gen. Eisenhower and the Republican's narrow capture of congressional control, **"the march of trade unionism will carry forward."**

Murray's last words for the six million members of the CIO he had led since 1940 were written in an optimistic mood, which weighed the problems facing the union movement and found them not insurmountable.

Increasingly, he noted, **"Americans in every walk of life have come to realize the beneficial implications of trade unionism in the American economy."** They realize, he continued, the close relationship between their individual welfare and that of industrial workers.

It was a result, Murray contended, **"of the high wage philosophy which organized labor has preached and practiced for half a century."** And he called this philosophy **"indispensable to continuing prosperity or to new vistas of economic growth."**

"It is impossible to imagine an America prosperous without adequate and increasing wage levels," he continued. *"It is inconceivable that our millions of farmers can sell the products of their land in the absence of adequate and growing purchasing power in the hands of urban workers."*

Only free, effective, militant, powerful trade unions can insure, the CIO president said, that workers will enjoy "the fair division of the national wealth to which we are entitled."

In a separate section of the report, Murray urged that price-wage controls be placed on a stand-by basis. He said: "The facts—a weak law, soft markets in some parts of the economy, and collapsing price and production controls—are clear. The basis for maintaining wage controls under these conditions at present no longer exists." **(See stories on Pages 4 and 5-B.)**

The 1952 steel strike, he observed, "demonstrated in clear fashion, as other smaller disputes in other industries have also shown, that the deep-seated acquisitive instincts of corporation management overcome their sense of reason when wages are the issue."

In theory, he commented, many corporation executives believe in high wages, which they frequently praise in institutional advertisements. *"But altogether too many corporations cannot see their way clear to practicing that high wage philosophy when it affects their own employes."*

Thus, Murray emphasized, the need for strong trade unions "for the strengthening of prosperity of community and nation."

"American labor must always look to the future with imagination, with faith in our destiny as a nation, with constant determination to push out the boundaries of our material well-being, our security as individuals and as a nation," he said.

American labor, he contended, has made **"truly remarkable economic progress"** in the last several years, despite inflation and the **"negative approach of too many men in the national Congress and the state legislatures."**

Despite this progress, Murray pointed out, large segments of our population are still as far distant from *"the bright sun of general prosperity . . . as daylight seen from the bottom of a mine shaft."*

"We should be able, by general agreement, to provide that necessary security against the hazards of illness, of old age, of disability, of unemployment which dominates the lives and thoughts of so many citizens."

"We cannot," he warned, **"rest on our laurels."**

Legal Report Says—

Thanks To T-H, Two-Thirds Of Workers Are Still Unorganized

LEGAL CASES arising out of the Taft-Hartley Law, Wage Stabilization Board decisions and cases involving segregation occupied a major share of the CIO Legal Dept.'s time during the past year, its annual report reveals.

"For the fifth year," the report says, "American workers have continued to suffer under the unfair, iniquitous, viciously anti-labor Taft-Hartley Act. This year has seen no amelioration in that act's evil effects."

The report discusses in detail cases arising out of Taft-Hartley, recapping a score of decisions. In total, the report says, these cases prove: "Labor cannot and will not rest until this evil legislation is stricken from the books."

The act continues to hamper organization of unorganized workers, the Legal Dept. noted, showing that fewer representation elections have been held under T-H than under the Wagner Act and that the percentage of elections lost by unions continued to increase.

"THANKS TO Taft-Hartley," it warns, "two-thirds of the nation's workers remain today unorganized."

The act also "continues to channel the NLRB's activities into the procurement of injunctions against unions, and away from correcting employer unfair labor practices," the report continues. "Under Taft-Hartley," it notes, "the reinstatement of workers fired for union activities has dwindled away; the Board has been busy getting injunctions against unions."

Attacking T-H proponents' claims that the act was passed to reduce strikes, the report shows this goal was not reached. "Workdays lost per year on account of strikes continue under Taft-Hartley and far exceed the Wagner Act average."

Discussing administration of the law by the board and in the courts, the report observes: "The developments favorable to labor during this period have been quite outweighed by those anti-labor: on balance the administration of the labor law, during this period, become more and more anti-labor."

In keeping with its practice of joining in legal tests of anti-democratic practices, the CIO Legal Dept. has filed a brief supporting the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its Supreme Court test of segregated schools in South Carolina, Kansas, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Orginally scheduled for hearing in October, these cases have been postponed until early in the coming year.

THE CIO BRIEF in these cases reaffirms its legal position in other segregation cases "that state laws compelling the separation of individuals because of race are necessarily unconstitutional," the department noted.

It expressed the hope that the court "will adhere to the line which it has been developing over the past few years and declare that the inequality inherent in segregation, which the lower court found to be a fact, is sufficient under the Constitution to render segregation itself invalid."

The report also noted "the Wage Stabilization Program has continued to give rise to numerous problems and to a heavy burden of work."

The Legal Department is headed by Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel to the CIO and the CIO Steelworkers.

High Court's Rulings In Steel Dispute Examined

ONE OF THE most widely reported — and widely distorted — legal decisions of 1952 involving labor unions came in the Supreme Court decision in the steel dispute, the CIO Legal Dept. annual report notes.

The major contention of the companies in the seizure case, the report observes, was "that the President lacked power to seize the steel mills on April 8, 1952, because he had failed to use the remedy provided by Congress for dealing with a work stoppage threatening the national health and safety, viz., the 80-day injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act."

THE PRINCIPAL argument of the industry, the report continues, was that the emergency arose out of the President's refusal to use the Taft-Hartley injunction sections. "They asked the Court to decide that the President did not have power to seize the steel mills because he should have used the Taft-Hartley Act."

Their purpose, the report declares, was clear. "If the companies could have persuaded the Supreme Court of the United States to uphold their contention, the President would have been placed in a position of defying the Supreme Court if he continued to refuse to invoke the injunctive provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"IF THE President were thus compelled to invoke those provisions, the companies could avoid a strike for 80 more days after the Supreme Court made its decision without being required to pay any additional benefits to its employes. In addition, they no doubt hoped to embarrass the President politically by proving that he was wrong in not invoking the Taft-Hartley Act on April 8."

It was to counter this argument that the CIO Steelworkers entered the case. The union did not argue whether the President had the power to seize the mills. It did argue that, whatever this power was, it was not diminished by his refusal to use Taft-Hartley. The union contended that use of Taft-Hartley was optional when the strike was first called on Jan. 1, 1952.

However, when the union delayed the strike to April 8, at the request of the government, it gave the companies and the country far more time than the 80-day delay provided by the T-H injunctive powers. "Under those circumstances, the union argued, "the President was under no obligation to start the delay process all over again with a Taft-Hartley injunction. Indeed, we said, it was extremely doubtful whether a court would grant an injunction under those circumstances."

Examination of the Supreme Court decision, the report continues, "reveals that, on this issue, the companies lost and the union won." At least seven of the justices, the report notes, "seem to agree with the union" and "two expressed no opinion on that subject."

The report details each opinion and analyzes it and concludes, "The court fairly rejected the companies' argument that the President lacked power to seize because he should have used the Taft-Hartley Act. The position of the Steelworkers in the case was thus fully vindicated."

CIO Housing Group Aided Rent Battle

A MAJOR SHARE of the CIO National Housing Committee's activities during the past year were channeled into the campaign to block real estate interests seeking to kill rent ceilings.

Much of this battle developed when Congress adopted a home-rule provision to the rent control law, ending controls unless locals governing bodies took affirmative action by Sept. 30, the committee, headed by Chairman Walter Reuther, reported.

W. REUTHER

"Throughout the United States, from Maine to California, CIO Councils were active in the leadership seeking to secure affirmative action by local governing bodies to request extension of the federal rent program," the report shows.

"From the largest city, Chicago with its population of 3½ million of whom 68.5% live in rental dwellings, down to the smallest size communities, CIO Council representatives and local CIO housing committees presented facts and figures justifying the need for continued rent stabilization."

In many communities, the report reveals, CIO documentation "was the turning point in persuading the city council to vote for continuation. Over 1500 governing bodies of local communities, after extensive hearings, debates and studies, voted to request the federal government to extend the federal rent program."

"This contrasts sharply," the report observes, "with the claims of those who have opposed this program as one representing federal imposition over local objection."

The committee: Walter Reuther, chairman; L. S. Buckmaster, Lewis Clark, A. F. Hartung, Joseph Fisher, David J. McDonald, J. J. Moran, Burl Phares, Jacob Potofsky, Michael Quill, Emil Rieve, Sam H. Scott, William Snoots, Willard Townsend, and Leo Goodman, secretary and director.

CSC Work Paid Off For Steel Strikers, Families

"WORKING WITH both voluntary and public agencies, the National CIO Community Services Committee helped to provide aid and assistance to CIO members and their families in the time of need, disaster and industrial strike."

The committee listed such aid as helping to provide assistance to members of the CIO Steelworkers and their families during the strike this year.

"Approximately $5 million worth of goods and services were provided to the striking Steelworkers and their families this summer, through public and voluntary community agencies, in Youngstown, Gary, Detroit, Joliet, Pittsburgh, etc.", CSC said. "This is a conservative estimate based upon a sampling of available reports."

The committee also sent more than $20,000 worth of comfort kits to Korea for distribution to UN fighting men, was instrumental in obtaining admission of the Seamen's Services as a member agency of the United Defense Fund, and was cofounder of the American Travel Association to help promote relative inexpensive travel overseas.

Members of the committee: Irving Abramson, chairman; John Brophy, secretary; Ted F. Silvey, treasurer; Leo Perlis, national director; Joseph A. Beirne, Harry Boyer, Joseph W. Childs, Harold J. Garno, John J. Grogan, Bessie Hillman, Louis Hollander, Emil Mazey, David J. McDonald, August Scholle, Sol Stetin and Milton Weihrauch.

Research Dept. Expands Services In Past Year

A WIDE RANGE of problems, both long-run and immediate, were tackled during the last year by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, according to its annual report.

The report was divided into discussion of activities in the two fields in which the department serves. Its work in the research field was summed up thus:

"Alike in our services to CIO officials, cooperative efforts with our affiliates, and liaison work with government agencies, we have gathered facts and presented arguments to carry forward policies adopted by the CIO to secure a better living for our members and promote national prosperity and welfare."

The report recounted the department's cooperation with the CIO Steelworkers in preparing economic material for presentation to the Wage Stabilization Board. It noted that in connection with the Defense Production Act, it urged on government agencies and Congress "adoption of policies outlined by the CIO convention and executive board that would avoid inflation and tend towards equality of sacrifice."

SIMILAR presentations were made at all levels of government in connection with taxes.

"In advising on production plans during the defense emergency," the report noted, "we have aimed at the translation of general CIO policy into concrete program application. We have continued to point out the importance of expanding national capacity but not at the expense of avoidable unemployment.

"We urged that new facilities and government contracts be placed in areas where experienced manpower was available. We sought to avoid having provisions for accelerated tax amortization of defense plants result in scrapping of established operations or in excessive government subsidy of corporate profits."

"The trend in the Education Div. of the CIO Dept. of Education and Research," says the report, was toward an increased emphasis on international affairs in the pamphlets, films, posters and institute field. There has been more careful planning both in using foreign visitors in the educational program and in helping each to get a person-to-person contact with American workers.

"There also has been a great deal more time devoted to advising projects being financed by the Fund for Adult Education of the Ford Foundation, such as the Inter-University Labor-Education Committee and the American Labor Education Service.

"More special cheap editions of books are becoming available through the department. Pamphlets are being distributed more effectively. The 16mm. film program continues to grow.

"INTERNATIONAL unions, state councils and local unions have become increasingly aware of the importance of education programs in building strong, democratic trade unions.

"It is important that they make full use of the services available to them from the National CIO and that the National CIO furnish them with the services and materials needed in developing programs which will help every member of the CIO to better understand his responsibilities in the present scene."

CIO Sets Organizing Landmarks In 1952

"SEVERAL ORGANIZATIONAL landmarks were established during the year," the CIO Dept. of Organization reported.

The department hailed the NLRB election victories scored by the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania which resulted in a contract with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., "the largest financial institution in the world." The department is headed by Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, who also is director of CIO councils.

ALLAN HAYWOOD

Another high spot of the year was the union shop agreement won by the United Railroad Workers of America for the non-operating groups of the Pennsylvania Railroad—"the first such contract in the country with a major carrier."

Organizational advances were not confined to the continental United States. National CIO and CIO international representatives played a "decisive part" in getting the Wage and Hour Division Administrator to raise the minimum wages in the Puerto Rican sugar industry to 75c an hour. The Puerto Rican labor federation, CGT, is affiliated with the CIO.

As a result of CIO militancy, many industrial unions in the Puerto Rican raw sugar mills have joined the CIO Packinghouse Workers, and groups of sugar field workers are expected to follow suit.

CIO won 1348 of the 2524 NLRB representation elections in which it participated during the year and the results in 87 of these elections were indeterminate.

"A significant rebuke is given Taft-Hartley advocates by these figures when it is known that of all of these thousands of petitions, only 27 were for decertification and 10 of the 27 were won by the unions," the department said.

The CIO also won all but two of the 570 union shop authorization elections in which it participated. Of 17 cases before the National Railroad Mediation Board, the CIO won all but three.

There now are 35 international and national unions and organizing committees under the CIO banner.

Also affiliated with the CIO are 206 local industrial unions. During the period 20 new local industrial unions were chartered, four local industrial unions were transferred from direct affiliation with the CIO to international unions or organizing committees, and 24 local industrial union charters were canceled.

Three hundred and four industrial union councils are affiliated with the CIO. In the past year the CIO chartered nine new councils, one council withdrew and one charter was revoked.

Haywood's report compliments the department staff for its "excellent job in thwarting the secession movement within the Textile Workers Union of America."

(Details on Page 7-B)

90,000 In South Join CIO In Year

NINETEEN FIFTY-TWO was the best year for the CIO Organizing Committee. The southern organizing drive won 160 National Labor Relations Board bargaining elections, bringing an additional 90,000 workers into the CIO family.

The representation victories were won in eight states—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Texas.

In its report the committee said:

"At the present time there are over 50 elections pending before the NLRB involving an estimated 17,000 workers.

"Organizing campaigns are under way at some 150 factories, mills and plants employing approximately 100,000 people. These campaigns are progressing satisfactorily; it is expected they will result in the early filing of a number of new election petitions.

"In addition to the NLRB election victories there have been a number of cases in which CIO unions were recognized as bargaining agents without formal elections. Thousands of additional members have been secured for CIO International Unions through the servicing of locals by CIO Organizing Committee staff members."

The committee credited its Publicity and Public Relations Dept. and its Dept. of Community Relations with bringing "the CIO message and program . . . to the attention of every segment of society in the South."

It was reported that the committee's Legal Dept. attorneys have represented the committee in 17 major court cases and in over 75 NLRB cases, in addition to helping CIO affiliates whenever such services were requested.

"GREAT HELP" was attributed to the formal meeting of the committee last January in Atlanta. The message was attended by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president and director of organization; Dir. John Riffe; Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; James B. Carey, CIO secretary - treasurer and president of the Electrical Workers; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Sec.-Treas. Desmond Walker, Rubber Workers; Pres. Morris Pizer, Furniture Workers; Pres. Harry Sayre, Paperworkers; Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood, Shipbuilding Workers, committee state directors, representatives and staff members. Haywood served as chairman.

"That section of our country is noted for it's unorganized labor, starvation pay, and sweatshop conditions!"

'We're Prepared To Meet Half Way With Business'

DESPITE CIO'S efforts to achieve industrial peace and labor-management cooperation, "we have all too often run head-on into a stony cliff of stand-pat, nearsighted, narrow-minded resistance from employers."

That is what the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray said in his prepared report.

"The spokesmen of many great corporations revile us or sneer at us when we express the fear that they are maneuvering to smash our trade union organizations," he said. Noting an increasing number of employers publicly stating they "wish to live with us in a spirit of cooperation and understanding," Murray added:

"We hope so, and we are ready to meet them half way."

Despite these statements, he noted, the lobbying organizations of Big Business push almost daily for anti-labor legislation.

"Perhaps the time has come to ask those businessmen who either practice or preach a philosophy of friendship for labor, whether the time has not arrived to work decisively within the business organizations to which they belong for a change in attitude," he continued.

CIO Unit Says Profiteers Plan Raid On Resources

A WARNING that private interests have opened a campaign to obtain publicly-owned natural resources and exploit them for private profit is sounded in the report of the CIO Regional Development and Conservation Committee.

"Ominous signs point toward a dangerous attack next year in Congress," the committee reports, "on the national forests, the publicly-owned grazing lands and the national parks.

"Certain elements among the cattlemen and wool growers, and among the lumbermen, have made it very clear that they intend to press for the transfer of such stands to the states; the purpose will be to put these resources into the hands of legislators known to be favorable to or under control of the special interests in question.

"In the alternative, efforts will be made to sell the federal lands directly to private interests for destructive exploitation at fantastically low prices. Another approach will be to vest permanent control in permittee and lessee in a manner which will be equivalent of outright sale for a song.

"Our entire national experience with the way such private interests have wrecked our soil, ranges, forests and recreational facilities should lead us to fight vigorously against all such destructive maneuvers."

The report recounted the committee's extensive activities in helping to work out a watershed rehabilitation program. Special attention was given the Missouri Valley, scene of two destructive floods in 10 months. The continuing interest of the CIO and the committee in pressing for expansion of outdoor recreational areas—of vital importance to industrial workers and other city dwellers—was stressed.

The committee: Allan S. Haywood, chairman; Anthony W. Smith, executive secretary; J. William Belanger, Harry Boyer, Earl A. Crowder, James A. Davis, Irwin L. DeShetler, Chester Dusten, Joseph Fisher, Harold J. Garno, Rodney C. Jacobson, A. T. Jones, A. J. Kojetinsky and Clarence Palmer.

Anti-Bias Group Flays Dixiegops

CIO'S COMMITTEE to Abolish Discrimination continued throughout the past year to "wage our all-out fight for the extension and improvement of human relations in our country," it said in its annual report.

"Because of the continuation in Congress of the vicious coalition between reactionary Republicans and the Dixiecrats," it reported, "improvement of federal programs in this field have remained almost at a complete standstill."

JAMES B. CAREY

Only progress, the committee reported, had been achieved through the independent action of Pres. Truman in his Executive Orders. It called special attention to the President's order directing government procurement agencies to include in all contracts a clause specifically prohibiting discrimination in hiring.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who is chairman of the anti-bias committee, was named by Pres. Truman to a special committee charged with enforcing this order.

The committee reported it had continued to make the CIO struggle against Senate filibuster under Rule 22 a major objective. Extensive research into means of combatting this vicious rule had been completed, the report showed, and the committee outlined plans for working with the CIO Legislative Dept. in an all-out effort to abolish it when the new Senate convenes in January.

"THE PRESENT rule," the report said, "stands as a menace to all legislation which comes before the Senate. Its enactment of course was inspired by the forces in our country that oppose any and every improvement in civil rights legislation."

During the year, the committee worked closely with the newly-established Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, representing 53 national organizations, "in a crusade to bring the whole question of civil rights before the American people."

On the legislative front, the committee said, the only measure that made any progress was the fair employment practice bill introduced by Senators Lehman (D. N.Y.) and Humphrey (D. Minn.), which CIO supported. This measure was reported out favorably by a Senate committee, over the opposition of Senators Taft (R. O.) and Nixon (R. Cal.), but was prevented from coming on the floor for action.

Members of the committee are: James B. Carey, chairman; Willard S. Townsend, secretary; Harry Read, director; W. Richard Carter, Arthur Goldberg, Neal Hanley, Bessie Hillman, James J. Leary, George Maher, William H. Oliver, Morris Pizer, Thomas Shane, George L-P Weaver, Philip Weightman and Boyd L. Wilson.

Job Outlook Drops In '52 For Seamen

THE SIZE of the U. S. Merchant Marine and the number of employed seamen rose and then declined, while shipbuilding industry employment continued to climb during the past year, the CIO Maritime Committee reported.

The Korean war caused the upturn in the merchant marine, which reached its peak last Feb. 1, when 99,000 seamen were sailing aboard 2046 ships. The return of more than 500 ships to the National Defense Reserve Fleet resulted in a drop in the number of employed seamen to 72,350 by last Sept. 1.

BY LAST June 30 shipyard employment had risen to 98,124, but the committee said that "if a more realistic shipbuilding program is not initiated, the private shipyards will be again closed down by the end of 1953."

Lack of stability in the shipbuilding industry was attributed to the government's policy of placing shipbuilding orders in Navy yards instead of private yards and its "irrational practice of tightly allocating steel for the industry."

The committee cooperated with the port and vessel security program.

Committee members: Joseph Curran, chairman; Hoyt Haddock, John J. Grogan, Herbert Daggert and William Steinberg.

Murray Warned Of Recession Dange

Urged Increased Buying Power

WEAKNESSES in the national economy constitute a sign of danger, the late CIO Pres. Murray warned in his final report on the state of the nation's economic health.

Basically, the danger signs grow out of "inadequate consumer buying power as compared with our ability to produce an increasing output of consumer goods," he said. Consequently, he urged that existing wage controls be relaxed and placed on a standby basis.

The lag in buying power indicates the possibility of an economic turndown, he emphasized, after the leveling off of defense expenditures scheduled to begin in mid-1953. The balance in the economy since the last CIO convention he described as "uneasy."

"The post-Korean inflationary price level has been frozen into the economy," he explained. "Declines in some prices have been largely offset by rises in others. Consumers' prices generally have crept upward while raw materials and wholesale price indexes have slipped from their 1951 highs.

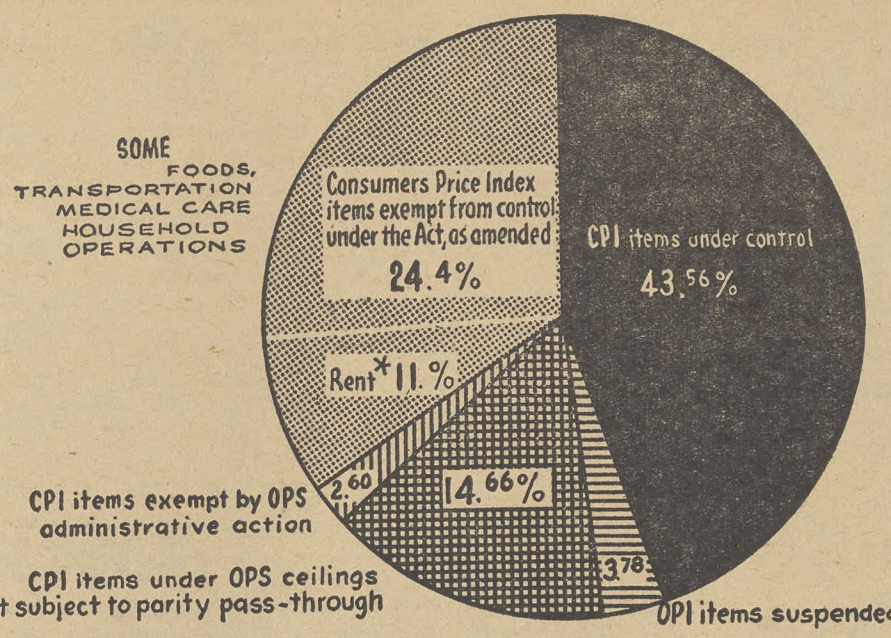
"Despite high national levels of employment and production, there have been signs of weakness. Post-Korean inflation distorted markets and pressed down on wage and salary earners and pensioners.

"The inflationary price level priced many families out of the markets. The buying power of large groups of the population has failed to keep pace with the economy's ability to produce civilian foods and services.

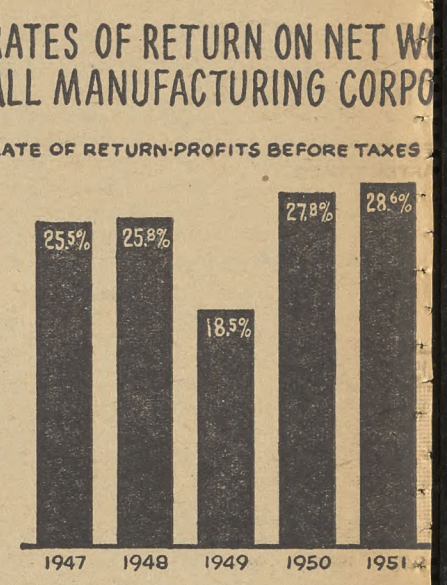
"The index of durable goods production (such as steel and other metal products) —related to the defense effort—has continued to show strength. But the non-durable goods production index (textiles, clothing, shoes) has reflected the uneasy levels of consumer spending since the spring of 1951.

"And there is neither a widespread backlog of consumer demand, nor any substantial consumer savings among low and middle-income families that can be easily converted into spending."

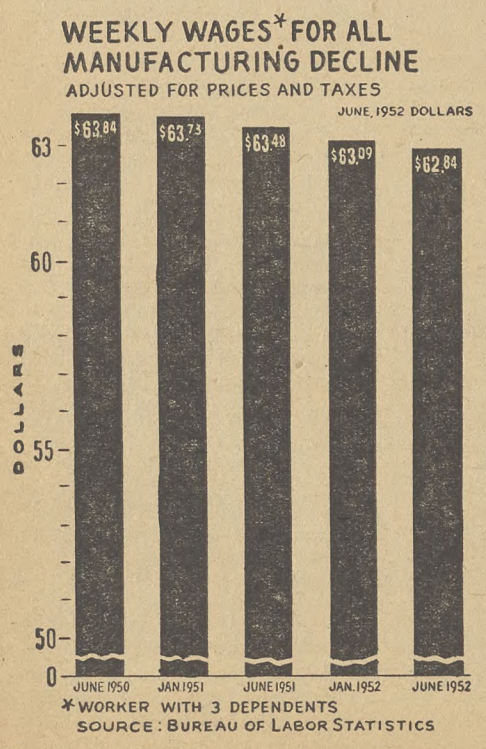
Murray maintained that deflation is a danger from within the economy, while international tensions offer "the threat of resumed inflationary pressures." The danger of further Communist aggression, he said, may make it necessary to boost expenditures and production for the national defense, rather than curtail them.



More than half of all living costs now aren't effectively controlled.



That's part of reason why busin



Because of price boosts, tax hikes, real wages declined.

"Sharp rises in the prices of a few raw materials could start a new wave of business hoarding, a buying spree and price gouging," he said.

"After the Korean war started, it took more than two months before an economic stabilization law was passed and several more months to establish a price control agency. When controls finally were established—seven months after the war in Korea began—there were few meaningful price rollbacks.

"The consequence of congressional indecision in those early months after the Korean outbreak has been a price level that is now about 12% above June 1950. That experience should have taught us all the importance of nipping inflationary pressures in the bud."

Inadequate From Start

Murray divided his report into three sections—economic stabilization, business price policy and the role of government in the economy.

Economic stabilization started out with a Defense Production Act that was inadequate from the start and has been weakened by amendments ever since, he wrote.

"From the beginning," he continued, "it was impossible to control food prices effectively. Amendments to the act in 1951 and 1952 have eliminated completely any hope of placing firm controls on food prices under the existing law.

"It has been impossible, under the act, to place margin controls (down payments) on the commodity exchanges where raw materials (such as tin, lead, wool, cotton, wheat) are bought and sold. While down payment margins for purchases on the stock exchanges were increased to 75% under the authority of New Deal legislation in an attempt to curb speculation, during the wave of post-Korean inflation the commodity exchanges were left scot free.

"No attempt was made to control effectively the extension of commercial loans which fired the engines of inflation after the Korean outbreak. On the other hand, rather inflexible controls for consumer and housing credit—with insufficient concern for the needs of low and middle income families—were imposed by the Federal Reserve Board. And now, under terms of 1952 amendments to the law, those credits have been removed."

Murray analyzed the Capehart, Herlong and other amendments to the Defense Production Act and showed how they combined to force consumers' prices ever upward.

"We are compelled to face the fact that there no longer is a comprehensive price control program," he concluded. "Price controls and the price control agency have been in the process of liquidation for the past few months."

He emphasized that the basis for rigid control of wages—the only control that has stuck—"no longer exists."

Real Wages Drop As Profits Climb

The buying power of average weekly earnings of workers after taxes has declined in the last two years despite sharp increases in productivity and profits, Pres. Philip Murray pointed out in his final report to the CIO.

"In June 1952 dollars," he said, "the average weekly earnings—after taxes—of manufacturing workers with three dependents declined from $63.84 in June 1950 to $62.84 in June 1952, a decline of more than 1.5%.

"The buying power of workers' earnings has failed to grow with the expansion of the civilian economy's ability to produce."

But with inflationary pressures still a threat, he urged standby control legislation as a safety measure.

"The new Congress," he wrote, "should arm the government with authority to impose controls — indirect as well as direct—whenever necessary, without the legislative and administrative delays that occurred in 1950. Such controls should be imposed immediately if living costs—especially food prices and rents—move up steadily. If food prices do not rise, there will still be the need for selective controls on the prices of those raw materials yet affected by the pressure of defense production."

The CIO president was strong in his condemnation of the pricing policies of business. As in the 1920's, he pointed out, "business generally has taken advantage of high levels of demand in recent years to extract the highest possible profit."

"In addition, administered and monopolistic price arrangements have been frequently used to keep profiit margins and prices high, despite the economies of high volume production and rising productivity," he said.

Danger of High Prices

"High prices—growing out of excessive profit margins as well as inflationary pressures—endanger the continued expansion and development of the economy. This condition must be countered now if the mass consumption base of the economy is to be maintained and strengthened. It is of no value to wait until a depression is upon us to start a rash of price-paring in an atmosphere of shrinking markets, panic and fear of bankruptcy."

Business has geared itself to a system under which it can make a profit at a moderate or even low level of production, Murray said, even though unit production costs decrease as production rises. Productivity since 1948 has been rising at an average of about 4% a year, he continued, and despite wage increases, unit costs have dropped—"although labor costs are only one factor in production costs, industry seems to behave as if it were the only factor." The high prices have cut mass purchasing power.

"We must expand our ability to consume the growing output of our economy," Murray wrote, "if high levels of production

PAC Campaigners Worked Hi

IN THE BITTER 1952 elections, the CIO's Political Action Committee reached its greatest peak of activity, and operated on a sounder basis than ever before.

These facts were revealed in the PAC's annual report, prepared a few weeks before Gen. Eisenhower's victory on Election Day.

"What is definite," PAC Dir. Jack Kroll said, "is that labor's political action is reaching maturity and will continue to grow in power and influence."

JACK KROLL

Kroll called the 1952 election "the sternest challenge" faced by the liberal forces in the past two decades. "Backed by a virtually unanimous press, aided by the total resources of the nation's advertising industry, financed to an unlimited extent by the nation's special interest groups, supported by all elements of a unified Republican party, and equipped with a national hero as their front man, the reactionary forces in the country made their most desperate drive for power," he reported.

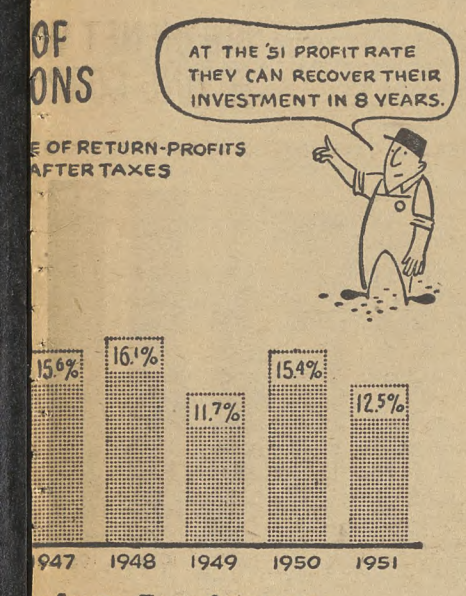
In opposition, was "the strongest, most active political movement in the history of the CIO," the PAC report shows. "More people, better informed on the techniques and know-how of politics, worked harder than at any time in the past."

During 1952, more trade union members registered than at any time in the past, PAC said, but it pointed out a conservative estimate showed 40% still were not registered.

While the increase in CIO registration during the past four years amounted to 12%, the need for continued registration work among members, and among their families where the registration percentage was far lower, was apparent.

PAC stepped up its activity among women workers and CIO wives as well as among minority groups, its report revealed. In the latter group, PAC was often the focal point for community activity, with heightened CIO prestige one of the tangible results.

In Coming Year



fits on net worth are at peak.

employment are to be maintained . . .
n increase in consumer buying power resent—to offset the probable trends overnment and business expenditures e near future—is necessary for the run health of the national economy . . .
basic solution of this problem would ve a change in business pricing prac-
."

ivate groups in the economy have the of trying to balance wage-price-profit-tment relationships, but the govern-t must step in when they fail, Murray There is no need to fear such inter-ion so long as a democratic frame-k is provided, he continued, and there othing new in it. Unemployment in-nce, old age and survivors' benefits, price supports and similar legisla-of the last 20 years he described as lt-in stabilizers."

ill needed, he maintained, are improve-ts in coverage and benefits under the al Security Act, unemployment com-ation, workmen's compensation, a onal health insurance plan, low and le income housing, federal aid to ed-ion and standby programs to aid em-ment and consumption when the econ-faces a turndown.

he maintenance of a sound economy sential," he concluded, "not only for welfare of the American people; it is ired by the demands of the inter-nal situation . . . We owe it to our-s and to the peoples allied with us ughout the world to husband our ngth and to maintain our national omy on a sound course."

Rigid Curbs On Wages Decried

MOST OF THE economic controls that were designed to protect the country against inflation have been swept away or weakened, but controls on wages are just as rigid as ever, the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray wrote in his final report.

"Wages, in effect, are controlled at several levels," he said in that section of his report dealing with the nation's economy.

"Adjustments in wages, fringes or other working conditions are negotiated by unions with management; market conditions and management both act as factors controlling such adjustments.

"The rules, regulations and time lag imposed by the Wage Stabilization Board are an additional controlling factor.

"In some of the soft parts of the economy, wage controls have become meaningless in the past several months, because unions in those economic areas have been engaged in battles to maintain current wages and working conditions against management attempts to obtain reductions.

Long Delays Cited

"There was a backlog of about 12,000 cases pending before the Wage Stabilization Board at the end of September: 3000 national board cases and 9000 cases before the regional boards. Many of those cases had been pending for three months or more. There were some 170 cases before the board at that time that had been held up for as long as a year because the WSB failed to adopt a productivity wage adjustment regulation.

"When organized labor decided, through the United Labor Policy Committee, to accept wage stabilization, it was specifically and emphatically stated that wage stabilization can be viewed favorably only as a part of an over-all economic stabilization program.

"Congress provided the government with an inadequate economic stabilization law in 1950. It made the law much weaker by a series of amendments in the two years that followed. Administration of the weak authority of the law has not been firm and effective. And now, the price control program is being abandoned—as a result of congressional action and soft markets.

"The facts—a weak law, soft markets in some parts of the economy, and collapsing price and production controls—are clear. The basis for maintaining wage controls under these conditions no longer exists."

ler Than Ever In '52 Election

AC's political education activities in outstripped all previous efforts. More 15 million pieces of literature were ibuted. Special efforts were made to material into CIO homes and CIO papers were supplied with pertinent

vo television series were presented. the "People's Political Poll," was on tations for six weeks, while "Issues of Day," prepared in collaboration with CIO Publicity Dept. was presented 15 stations for 13 weeks. Response th was favorable, PAC reported.

UNE, one CIO member was a dele-and one an alternate to the Republi-National Convention. Two weeks later, CIO members attended the Democratic ention as delegates or alternates.

O Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Walter P. Reuther testified on lf of CIO before the platform-writing nittees of both parties. Later, the report recalled, the CIO Executive d recommended the Stevenson-Spark-ticket and lauded the Democratic orm as "the most liberal and progres-ever adopted."

State and local council PACs recommended 287 candidates for House of Representatives, U. S. Senate and gubernatorial seats, and approximately 1000 CIO members were candidates for public office at all levels.

IN SUMMING up the year's activity, the PAC committee said: "The development of a politically educated and active membership, aware of the political forces at work within the framework of our government, and actively participating in the formulation and administration of government policy, is one of the greatest contributions we can make to the extension and development of our democracy. That contribution we are making daily and in an increasing measure."

The Political Action Committee: Philip Murray, chairman, deceased; David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer; Jack Kroll, director; Joseph Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, James B. Carey, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, Jacob Potofsky, Michael Quill, Walter Reuther, Emil Rieve, Al Hartnett, Emil Mazey, T. M. McCormick, William Pollock, Frank Rosenblum, Desmond Walker and Carlton Werkau.

Murray Told CIO—

'Labor Must Look To Future With Faith and Determination'

PHILIP MURRAY'S last report to the CIO, prepared a fortnight before his death, stressed his confidence that "democratic trade unionism will continue its forward progress."

Whatever the outcome of the election, he wrote just before the elections, ". . . even if a hostile administration or a hostile Congress were to sit in Washington, I am confident that the march of trade unionism will carry forward." The partial text of his report follows:

Increasingly, during the past few years, Americans in every walk of life have come to realize the beneficial implications of trade unionism in the American economy.

Ask the merchant in the industrial town, ask the farmer, what he sees in the effects of trade unionism and collective bargaining—and I think, in a steadily growing majority, his reply will show a keen recognition of the close relationship between his own welfare and that of the industrial workers. When wages are high, when employment is full and steady, the entire community cannot fail to enjoy the results.

The great surge of prosperity that has been experienced not only by industry but by the business and professional and farming blocs of our population are, in very large degree, closely related to the fact that workers' wages are higher than ever before.

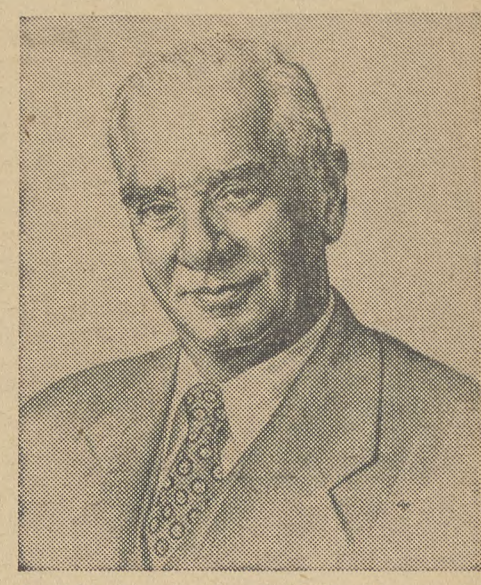
The high wage philosophy which organized labor has preached and practiced for half a century in this country is indispensable to continuing prosperity or to new vistas of economic growth. It is impossible to imagine an America prosperous without adequate and increasing wage levels. It is inconceivable that our millions of farmers can sell the products of their land in the absence of adequate and growing purchasing power in the hands of urban workers.

WITHOUT trade unions—free trade unions, effective trade unions, militant trade unions, powerful trade unions—the workers of America, whether organized or unorganized, will simply not enjoy the fair division of the national wealth to which we are entitled. The steel dispute of 1952—lasting over a period of many months and attracting great public attention not only in America but throughout the world—demonstrated in clear fashion, as other smaller disputes in other industries have also shown, that the deep-seated acquisitive instincts of corporation management overcome their sense of reason when wages are the issue. Many corporation executives, I am convinced, believe in the theory of high wages. The institutional advertisements of the corporations frequently praise the high wage philosophy that underlies our American prosperity. But altogether too many corporations somehow cannot see their way clear to practicing that high wage philosophy when it affects their own employes.

So, whether the employer be liberal or paternalistic, or reactionary and archaic, unionism is absolutely essential for the protection of the workers and for the strengthening of prosperity of community and nation.

AMERICAN LABOR must always look to the future with imagination, with faith in our destiny as a nation, with constant determination to push out the boundaries of our material well-being, our security as individuals and as a nation. We have faith in the ability of man to control, for peaceful and constructive objectives, the destinies of this world we inhabit.

In a nation so abounding in natural resources and in technical knowledge, we should be able to devise plans and projects that will bring the benefits of our society to those large groups at the bottom of the economic ladder to whom the bright sun of general prosperity is still as far distant as the daylight seen from the bottom of a mine shaft. We should be able, by general agreement, to provide that necessary security against the hazards of illness, of old age, of disability, of unemployment which dominate the lives and thoughts of so many citizens.



A 1951 pen sketch of Philip Murray by Coak, The CIO News cartoonist.

OUR ALLIES in the free world have long been looking to America for moral and spiritual leadership in these matters, which, in the long run, rank in importance with the short-run necessities of military preparation and defense.

There is abundant evidence that the peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America have been confused and bewildered by many of the intemperate and thoughtless speeches of the 1952 political campaign. We owe it to ourselves and to our friends and neighbors abroad to remove that confusion and to show them that the American democratic system is flexible and capable of reacting quickly and forthrightly to the needs of its people.

We have gone a long way toward achieving respect abroad by our decisive resistance to Communist aggression in Korea. We have spoken, not only with words, but with the lives of our young men, to show that we will not allow aggression to succeed. It is clear that the successful resistance to Soviet aggression undertaken by the people of America and our friends in the United Nations has, over the last two years, increased the will of the free world to defend itself.

THERE ARE SIGNS that elsewhere in the world Soviet aggressive imperialism has been restrained by the progress of economic recovery and military rearmament in the free world—processes stimulated by cooperation between our government and other free countries.

But the free world cannot relax. Whatever the zigzags of the Soviet line, there is yet no reason to believe there has been any change in their drive for a totalitarian world.

I know it is the intent of the members of the CIO, and of the people of America as a whole, to continue the support of the United Nations and to strive to strengthen that world organization in its powers to take collective action for collective security in defense of individual nations and individual peoples. The United Nations remains the great hope of the world for peace and freedom.

Supplemented by our constructive programs of information, of mutual security, and of technical assistance to the underdeveloped areas of the world, the foreign policy of the American people and their government will strengthen democracy in its years of challenge from the Kremlin.

In the years ahead, as in the years gone by, the CIO will play a leading role in the struggle for human freedom—in the continuous battle of God-loving men and women against racial persecution, intolerance, selfishness and greed.

World Scene—

U. S. Must Talk To Peoples, Not Rulers

THE CONSTANTLY broadening scope of organized labor's interest in world affairs was reflected in the report of the International Affairs Dept.

It showed that the department, working jointly with the International and Latin-American Affairs Committees, followed world developments with close attention, and in accordance with CIO policy, supported programs aimed at strengthening free trade unions and promoting peace and prosperity. Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers is chairman of both committees.

JACOB POTOFSKY

The report recalled the CIO's recognition that Russian imperialism has made the building up of military strength of the free world necessary, and that this strength, coupled with the free world's economic revival, has deterred the Soviet from further aggression. It commended the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Defense Community, and welcomed steps toward similar arrangements in the South Pacific. The United States, it pointed out, has a "prime responsibility" to convince Asians that 19th century imperialism is dead.

"We believe that our government," the report went on, "should continue its major role in organizing the defense of the free world. We insist, however, on the principle of true equality of sacrifice, both within the nation and between nations, if our whole effort is not to be self-defeating."

It called for full sovereignty for the West German Federal Republic and support of the Schuman Plan.

CIO support of the Mutual Security Program, including mutual defense, the Mutual Security Agency, Point Four and other programs, was restated. But the report warned that military defenses alone are not enough in opposing communism. It is also necessary, the report pointed out, to "maintain internal economic conditions adequate to safeguard against the political consequences of serious economic deterioration."

"The CIO believes that the security of the democratic world will be based in the final analysis upon the strength of democratic institutions within the countries that comprise it," it said.

"It believes that the free trade unions constitute one of the most important of those institutions, and the MSA must expand and intensify its efforts to encourage and support the development and growth of free unions so that they may play their proper economic and political role so necessary to a strong and healthy democracy.

"At the same time, the CIO cautions against any possibility that the increased military emphasis may be regarded as diminishing the necessity for labor participation."

THE REPORT on activities of the CIO European office, headed by Victor G. Reuther during the last year, points up one of the failures in the MSA program.

"Paradoxically," it says in discussing France and Italy, "production and national income have shown marked signs of recovery since the immediate post-war period. However, social and economic problems have arisen which clearly indicate the failure of the workers to share in the recovery.

"A weak free trade union movement in both countries, unable to win real wage adjustments and impose social reforms on powerful conservative industrial and political groups, is a strong reason why a large part of the working population continues to support the Communists.

"On the other hand, the social irresponsibility of these groups and the steadily mounting social tensions and frictions which it engenders feed the growing support for anti-democratic forces of the right among non-working sections of the community."

THE SECTION flatly declared that MSA efforts to boost production have been carried on with too little regard for the workers—although they have strengthened democracy.

"But through the CIO office in Europe and from CIO observations in the rest of the world," it continues, "it is plain that to be effective . . . American policy must direct itself towards the people of the world, to the workers, in factories, in mines, in the shops, in the offices and on the farm, and not to their rulers. More attention must be paid to family budgets than to national budgets and more concern must be shown for the prices families must pay to live than for the profits corporations collect."

International Committee members are: Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman; Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, James B. Carey, Joseph Curran, Allan S. Haywood, O. A. Knight, David J. McDonald, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum and Michael Ross, secretary.

Latin American Affairs Committee members are: Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman; L. S. Buckmaster, Lewis J. Clark, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Martin C. Kyne, Willard Townsend, David J. McDonald, Emil Mazey, Ralph Novak, David Sternback, R. J. Thomas and Ernst Schwarz, executive secretary.

Regional Conferences Aid Work Of CIO State, City Councils

THE 1952 report of the CIO Councils Dept. reviews accomplishments of the past year and sets forth needs for improvements.

Inter-council conferences were held in seven major regions. These include New England, Middle Atlantic, Southeast, South Central, Pacific Coast and the Western Mountain States, a Midwest region centered on Chicago, and another centered on Columbus, O.

These meetings "dealt with the important and basic issues of state workmen's compensation laws, state unemployment insurance laws, and the duties and methods of state councils generally."

Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president and also director of councils and organization, delegated responsibility for the management of the regional conferences and the preparation of guide books used at the meeting to Anthony W. Smith, assistant director of councils and CIO assistant general counsel. Smith worked in consultation with Haywood and Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel.

The guide books used at the conferences have since been published. One on workmen's compensation was prepared by Sec. Treas. Jacob S. Clayman of the Ohio CIO council. Harry Kranz, legislative director of the New Jersey CIO Council, prepared the other guide book, on unemployment compensation.

"Few activities of the CIO in recent years have been greeted with more enthusiastic response on the part of the people participating," the department reported.

Problems faced by the councils are listed as follows:

- "Per capita taxes remain, in too many cases, on the low levels originally fixed in 1938."
- "There are far too many instances in which local unions are not affiliated to the councils in any way. In other cases, locals may be affiliated, but they are not paying per capita tax on their full membership."
- Attention also was called to the effectiveness of Rule 20 in settling disputes over the election of representatives to executive boards of state councils.

CIO Sympathy Voiced On Death Of Weizmann

IN THE MIDST of its own grief last week, the CIO joined in mourning the death of the great Jewish statesman, scientist, inventor and humanitarian, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, first president of the Republic of Israel.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey sent this message of condolence to Joseph Sprinzak, now Israel's President:

"The six million members of the CIO join with democratic labor all over the world in mourning the death of Pres. Chaim Weizmann. We of organized labor knew him as far more than a superb statesman and the heroic founder of a great republic. We knew him as a magnificent democratic leader and humanitarian.

"In Pres. Weizmann was fused the genius, idealism and nobility of spirit that only rarely in history enriches human progress so immemorably. The promise of a genuinely democratic world and international fraternity has been immeasurably advanced by Chaim Weizmann's unique life and contributions to human dignity and brotherhood."

N. Y. Guild Protests Race Tags In Press

The New York Newspaper Guild has joined in a campaign to have New York newspapers drop racial tags, particularly Negro and Puerto Rican, from their crime stories.

Recently, New York newspapers, charging a "crime wave" existed, have been using racial tags in all crime stories. The Guild is aiding a fight begun by the Citywide Coordination Committee Against Racial Bigotry.

'Shockingly Delayed Action' On Health Measures Rapped

CONGRESS has "shockingly delayed action" on essential public health measures, the CIO Committee on Social Security reported.

Reporting that new union health centers have been established and many new improvements won in collective bargaining provisions dealing with health and medical care, the committee pointed out that these gains for CIO members do not diminish the need for federal legislation. It termed the gaps between need and service "appalling."

"The American Medical Association has maintained its shortsighted and selfish opposition to adequate health measures," the committee said. In contrast, "Our unions have continued in the forefront of efforts to secure improved health facilities in communities and states as well as in Congress."

The committee reported continued and growing opposition from organized business pressure groups to improvements in social security.

"The same forces which originally opposed its enactment block essential improvements and seek to whittle away protection already provided by law," the committee said.

The committee charged that insurance companies have fired increasing attacks on state disability insurance legislation.

"They wish to have the field entirely to themselves because even under the few existing state laws, the great economy of state operations has tended to cut private margins," it pointed out.

Members of the committee are: Emil Rieve, chairman, Katherine Ellickson, David J. McDonald, Irving Simon, Joseph Beirne, Emil Mazey, John Yancey, Joseph Childs, Jacob Clayman and Harry Block.

GCEOC Charters Teachers Local

The CIO Government & Civic Employes Organizing Committee has chartered its first local union of teachers in New York City. Raymond E. Diana, speaking for the committee, said several hundred teachers had joined the new local.

CIO Officials Serve Nation In 8 Mobilization Agencies

MEMBERS of the CIO continued during the last year to perform important work in government agencies concerned with the defense mobilization program.

The late Pres. Philip Murray of CIO and the Steelworkers and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers served on Pres. Truman's National Advisory Board on Mobilization.

On the Wage Stabilization Board, Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers and Vice Pres. John Livingston of the Auto Workers served until they were forced to resign by the pressure of union business.

CIO members now on the board are Vice Pres. Joseph Childs of the Rubber Workers, John Brophy of the National CIO and Ben Sigal of the Electrical Workers. Delmond Garst of the National CIO is an alternate member, and David Stewart of the Oil Workers and Ben Fischer of the Steelworkers are serving on the WSB Review and Appeals Board.

In the Economic Stabilization Agency, Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers has been special assistant to the administrator.

Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers heads the Office of Labor in the National Production Authority, and Ted Silvey of the National CIO is deputy assistant administrator. H. H. Bookbinder of the Clothing Workers is deputy assistant administrator of NPA Textile, Leather and Specialty Equipment Bureau. Other CIO representatives are labor specialists in additional NPA divisions.

GEORGE L-P Weaver and Everett M. Kassalow of the National CIO are special assistants to the chairman of the National Security Resources Board. Carl Mattern of the Oil Workers is special assistant to the Petroleum Administrator for Defense, and Varrow Jones of the Steelworkers is special assistant to the administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

Dir. Stanley Ruttenberg of the CIO Education and Research Dept. and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman of the Ohio CIO Council are CIO members of the National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee, with Mrs. Katherine P. Ellickson, associate research director, serving as an alternate member.

CIO Unions Report Organizing, Contract Gains In Past Year

Here's a digest of organizational growth and bargaining highlights of CIO's affiliated unions and organizing committees, as reported by Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood:

AUTO WORKERS: The UAW has approximately 1.3 million members in more than 1200 locals. It conducted "an intensive and highly successful drive to organize office and salaried workers covered by the UAW jurisdiction," winning 32 and losing five NLRB elections in this field.

BARBERS: Despite long strikes, attempted raids by rival unions and the depressed nature of the business in many areas, the Barbers Union retained its loyal membership and has 44 locals in 17 states.

BREWERY: "Continued organizing activities" brought 3382 new members into the Brewery Workers during the last year. The union won 26 out of 46 NLRB elections and growth in Canada accounted for nearly 40% of the total membership growth.

BROADCAST ENGINEERS: The Broadcast Engineers increased their membership in Canada where they organized the technical workers of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. as well as several subsidiary groups. The Canadian Congress of Labor and the Steelworkers "aided immeasurably" in the Canadian drive.

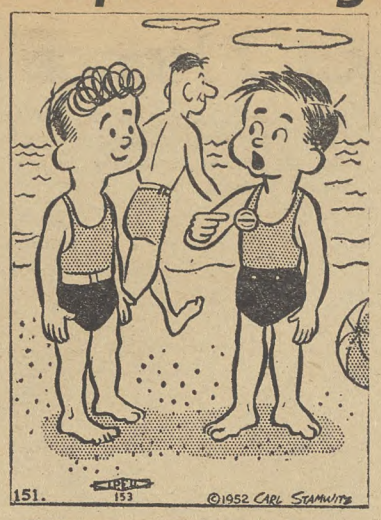
CLOTHING: The Clothing Workers credited organizing efforts and their union label campaign for organization of 98% of the workers in the men's apparel industries. ACWA reported its health centers in Philadelphia and New York City "provided medical care for thousands of members and at the same time supported extensive medical research programs."

COMMUNICATIONS: The first year's operation has established as "a proven success" the new structure of the Communications Workers under which the locals deal directly with the international. The structure replaced a three-level operation. A defense fund of 50c per member per month, "will underwrite more militant action for the benefit of telephone workers everywhere."

ELECTRICAL: The Electrical Workers increased their membership by 65,000 during the past year and now represent 387,000 workers. Between its third and fourth annual conventions, IUE won 77 NLRB elections. Contract advances in 1952 were more impressive than during previous years and IUE again set the pace in the field. Organizing campaigns are being conducted in the Midwest in cooperation with the UAW, and in Canada with the assistance of CCL, the Steelworkers and Textile Workers.

FURNITURE: The Furniture Workers won 53 of 88 NLRB representation elections and obtained bargaining rights for 7305 more workers. Wage gains were reported in "every part of the country," and were "particularly substantial" in newly organized plants.

GAS, COKE: The Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers increased membership by 12,183 in the past year to bring the total to 71,695. "Practically every local has negotiated significant improvements in wages and working conditions since the 1951 convention," it was reported.



"I always wear Dad's Union button in swimming. He says it's the only thing nowadays that keeps a fella's head above water!"

GLASS: The Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers "successfully organized new plants covering 2500 members in 1952" and the total number of employes covered in these plants eventually will be 3800.

GOVERNMENT: "Consistent and substantial growth" was shown by the Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee. GCEOC "combatted" attempts to place new legislative shackles on government workers by "miltant organization and—where possible—by action to change office holders."

INSURANCE: The Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee hailed a contract covering 5000 employes in the largest insurance company in the world, Metropolitan Life, in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York City. IAWOC "continued to regain for CIO the last remnants of the insurance membership which formerly belonged to the expelled UOPWA."

LITHOGRAPHERS: The Amalgamated Lithographers boosted membership by 2000 during the past year, and have obtained the 36¼-hour work week for 90% of the membership. Vacations of at least two weeks have been won for 78% of the members and 26% of that number get three weeks. Paid holidays range from six to 11.

MARINE ENGINEERS: The Marine Engineers pointed to important improvements in agreements with dry cargo, tanker and collier operators on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts, and in the Western and Southern River Districts and on the Great Lakes.

MARINE & SHIPBUILDING: The Marine & Shipbuilding Workers won over 50% of plant-wide elections involving 2612 workers, 62% of unit elections covering 1489 workers, and 91% of union shop elections embracing 12,479 workers. Four major shipyards came under IUMSWA jurisdiction during the year.

MARITIME: The Maritime Union has 50,000 paid-up members, holds 188 working agreements, and as of July was the collective bargaining agent for crews of 733 ocean-going freighters, passenger vessels, tankers and colliers. The NMU Pension and Welfare Plan has paid members approximately $1.25 million in life insurance, accident claims and in-hospital benefits, with ship company contributions being raised from 25c to 50c for each man on the payroll.

NEWSPAPER: The Newspaper Guild's membership went "over the 25,000 mark for the first time in the Guild's history." The Guild credited its success to a four-paint local-ANG organizing program. Guild shop clauses have been included in 15 additional contracts, organization has been completed in nine departments of newspapers under ANG contracts, and 20 new groups representing 1119 persons were brought into the Guild.

OIL WORKERS: The Oil Workers in the past year succeeded in forming for the first time a coalition of CIO, AFL and independent unions in the petroleum industry that won total wage and differential increases for a half million workers.

OPTICAL: The Optical & Instrument Workers made "forward strides" so that its members' wages kept pace with the cost of living. UOIWA found the "wake freeze" handicapped its organizing drive at the American Optical Co. plant, Southbridge, Mass., but progressed in a drive to organize office workers in the optical industry.

PACKING: Since the 1951 CIO convention, the Packinghouse Workers increased membership by 16,000 in the past year and took part in government hearings that resulted in boosting the minimum wage for Puerto Rican sugar mill workers to 75c an hour. (Since the report was written, UPWA signed new contracts with two of the Big Four packers—Armour & Co. and Cudahy Packing Co.—containing wage increases, pensions and other benefits totalling 14½c an hour for 40,000 employes.)

PAPER: The Paperworkers won bargaining rights in 19 additional plants during the current year. Despite wage freezes, red tape, prolonged negotiations and most of all the Taft-Hartley Act which encouraged attacks by craft unions, UPA won its bargaining demands but had to resort to 27 strikes since its 1950 convention. In the two-year period UPA obtained general wage increases of 18 to 20c.

PLAYTHINGS: The Playthings Workers reported "after a prolonged period of internal turbulence," the union elected in May 1952 "a new administration dedicated to organization of the union's jurisdiction along the lines of principled trade unionism. A campaign has been initiated toward this end, and the officers hope soon to report substantial progress."

RADIO: By early 1952, the Radio Association held contracts with 211 companies. "Collective bargaining agreements were improved and pension and welfare plans strengthened and expanded," since the 1951 CIO convention," ARA said. The union pointed to the "unhealthy state" of the maritme industry and to ARA's record of pressing for "some degree of stability" and for "improved administrative procedures."

RAILROAD: The Railroad Workers hailed the period since the 1951 CIO convention as "the most successful" in its history. URRWA listed collective bargaining victories on nine railroads. As a result of legislation which makes the union shop and the check-off permissible in railroad contracts—which URRWA was instrumental in having passed—the union negotiated

"If you're running away, son, remember—don't take any lousy non-union jobs!"

union shop contracts with virtually all carriers under contract. When the URRWA signed a union shop contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad, it was "the first contract of its kind with a major carrier."

RETAIL - WHOLESALE: The Retail, Wholesale Union listed 15 groups that it has organized. These included S. H. Kress and Woolworth's in the South. Local 906 was credited with "organizing a shutdown of the Schulte chain which resulted in a great victory for the union."

RUBBER: The Rubber Workers won 39 representation elections out of 74, certification for four groups of workers in Canada, and 22 union shop elections. URW chartered 23 new locals, and 11 other new units recently organized were merged with established local unions.

SHOE: The Shoe Workers in the past year won a number of NLRB representation elections, "especially in Massachusetts, where many new union shop agreements have been obtained." USWA organizers are "in constant pursuit" of "run-away" shops, and the union is conducting a major organizing campaign centered in Pennsylvania.

STEEL: The Steelworkers "completed one of the most eventful years in its history," attaining the strongest position it has ever known in America's basic industry. USA-CIO reviewed its "long, protracted, bitter dispute with various companies in the industry over the question of wages, working conditions and union security" in 1952. It related how it "postponed strike action for more than 100 days at the request of Pres. Truman, in the hope that a possible solution would be found in the dispute."

The union struck only when the industry refused to accept the recommendation of the Wage Stabilization Board, but the walkout was interrupted by "prolonged legal developments." These culminated in a Supreme Court ruling that Pres. Truman had no right to seize the industry. Then the strike resumed and after several weeks the major companies settled for increases averaging 21.5c an hour, cuts in the geographic differential, tremendous economic benefits for iron ore miners, and a modified union shop.

The settlement "represents a major and significant advance for the workers of the steel industry, and indeed will have major and beneficial effects on the workers in other industries through the years ahead," the report said. The union reported "a current total of 2169 collective bargaining agreements in effect with 1695 employers in this country covering 1,062,668 workers and has 118 collective bargaining agreements with 110 companies covering 26,165 Canadian workers."

STONE: The Stone Workers chartered 11 new locals and two new groups affiliated directly with headquarters, won 17 of 26 NLRB representation elections, gained increases as high as 29c an hour, as many as nine paid holidays, union shops, improved vacation plans, group insurance and pension plans.

TEXTILE: Despite a recession in the industry and the splinter tactics of a defeated minority group, the Textile Workers won recognition in 131 plants employing 15,000 workers during the year. TWUA also negotiated contracts in the overwhelming majority of these plants and conducted organizing campaigns. There was a set-back in the northern cotton-rayon industry, "where a number of arbitrators have ordered wage reductions." Wage gains "continued in other branches, such as dyeing and finishing, carpet and rug" and "escalator provisions have protected the buying power of the workers in most divisions." TWUA extended "heartfelt thanks" to the National CIO and various international unions for aid in fighting splinter leaders.

TRANSPORT: The Transport Workers hailed winning the 40-hour week with 48 hours' pay for 45,000 municipal transit workers in New York City. TWU also listed other contract gains for these workers including "a pension system which compares favorably with the best in the transit industry anywhere in the U. S." The TWU Transport Division membership has doubled since the 1951 CIO convention.

TRANSPORT SERVICE: The Transport Service Employees obtained bargaining rights for six new groups of workers in California, Florida, New York and North Carolina. Half of these are non-operating railroad or Pullman Co. workers—"a significant gain in view of the general employment trend in the railroad industry."

UTILITY: The Utility Workers chartered 15 new local unions, added several groups to established locals, won 12 of 20 NLRB elections, and gained wage increases averaging 14c an hour.

WOODWORKERS: The Woodworkers scored "notable" organization gains in the South "in the face of intensive anti-union activity on the part of manufacturers, individually and in association." IWA conducted a series of strikes in the U. S. and Canada to gain wage demands, chartered 25 new locals to bring the total to 279, won 39 of 60 NLRB representation elections, eight union shop elections out of eight, and 32 elections or certifications in Canada.

Labor Daily Backed

The Kanawha Valley Industrial Union Council in Charleston, W. Va., has unanimously endorsed Labor's Daily. The paper is published by the AFL Intl. Typographical Union. The CIO Council urged members to subscribe to the paper and hailed it as "pioneering a new era in the progress of organized labor."

Congress Reforms Held Key To Legislative Gains

THE 83RD CONGRESS should enact reforms in election procedures and revise the methods by which Congress conducts its legislative business, the CIO Legislative Dept.'s annual report emphasizes.

"Anti-democratic conditions that persist in the selection of Senators and Representatives in parts of our nation, coupled with the congressional committee tenure system, continue to concentrate power over legislation in the hands of a comparatively small number of reactionary members," the department said.

"Gerrymandered congressional districts and widespread failure of states to reapportion districts in accord with population shifts are denying millions of Americans the full value of their vote. These factors, in combination with the poll tax, permit a minority of the population to control Congress and open the door to overwhelming influence on legislation by reactionary vested interests."

The department bitterly criticized the 82nd "horsemeat" Congress, which it said "almost action for action," followed the pattern of the Republican-controlled 80th.

82nd Congress Hit

"Few Congresses in history have produced as unenviable a record of subservience to vested interests and indifference to the needs of the American people as the 82nd Congress," it declared. "Had the infamous 80th Congress—to which the 82nd bore a strong legislative resemblance—not intervened, one would have to go back many decades to find another Congress with so many shortcomings."

The report paid tribute to the liberal minority in the Congress for "their valiant and consistent efforts to stem the reactionary tide," and said that the similarity between the two Congresses is not surprising when the nature of coalition rule in Congress is understood. Both Congresses had the same Republican leaders, it charged.

"The 82nd Congress, by virtue of Dixiecrat collusion with GOP leaders," it said, "was actually, for practical legislative purposes, just as much a Republican controlled Congress as the 80th.

"This is indicated by the fact that in the case of nearly all controversial measures, bill after bill was passed or defeated by votes showing a majority of Republicans on the winning side and most Democrats on the losing end."

The balance of power rested with the minority group of reactionary Dixiecrats, many of whom held committee chairmanships, the department said. It was their support of the reactionary GOP legislative program that enabled the latter to win its objectives without nominal control of Congress.

The control of the 82nd Congress by the Dixiegop Coalition "re-emphasizes and underscores the urgent need for reforms, the department said. It called for a continuing attack on the methods used by reactionary forces to gain and maintain control over Congressional legislation.

"Congress itself must join in the fight to provide election procedures that will insure a national legislative body truly representative of all the people." it declared. "This is essentially a national problem and as such places upon Congress the responsibility to act for the nation as a whole in this matter."

In addition to reforms of the election processes, the department said Congress must undertake many long-overdue revisions of its own rules and operations.

Seniority Criticized

"In both chambers," it charged, "one of the most disgraceful and discouraging shortcomings is the slavish adherence to the tenure system in determining committee chairmen and appointments to committees. In the midst of complex social and economic problems requiring special knowledge for intelligent understanding, this practice in making committee appointments stifles and thwarts the legislative process."

The department said that labor has been made especially aware of this shortcoming because of the "fantastic" make-up of the House Labor Committee. That committee, it pointed out, has been dominated by members from agricultural districts who possess practically no understanding at all of the complexities of industrial relations.

Congressional committee chairmen and members should be elected by democratic choice and vote of their fellow members in each Congress, the department urged.

The department's analysis of action in the last Congress on bills in the fields of labor, economic controls, civil rights, immigration, foreign policy, housing and rent control, social security, education, regional development and natural resources, monopoly, universal military training and veterans, reveals almost no important constructive action.

The department pointed out that, in the coming year, the new Congress, whatever its makeup, can be made responsive to the will of the people only if CIO members back home make their views known to their Representatives and Senators by writing them as legislative issues arise.

"Congress will be apathetic to the needs of the people only if the people permit it to be so through indifference to legislative processes," the report said.

Youngsters Got Shortchanged

"The Congress which showed no concern about providing sufficient food for children's stomachs likewise did nothing about insuring adequate food for the nation's minds," the Legislative Dept. report declares.

Placing blame for both of these shortcomings squarely at the door of the House Education and Labor Committee, the department said that the committee kept important labor and education measures bottled up without giving Congress a chance to vote on them.

"There is little hope for a square deal for either education or labor as long as this important House committee remains dominated by men who care little for the promotion of educational and labor welfare."

TV Programs Expanded By CIO Publicity Dept. In '52

THROUGHOUT the past year, the CIO Publicity Dept. used every available medium of communication in its efforts to tell the story of the story of the CIO and its position to union members and the public.

It encountered a fluctuating press reaction to CIO, Pub. Dir. Henry C. Fleisher reported. This reaction ranged from highly complimentary when the CIO's statement on ethical practices was adopted at the 1951 convention, to outright hostility during the long steel dispute.

The year was marked by CIO's entry into the increasingly important field of television, Fleisher noted. In conjunction with CIO-PAC, the Publicity Dept. produced a 13-week, 15-minute series entitled "Issues of the Day." These films combined short dramatic sketches with interviews with leading public figures, and were shown on a number of stations, with local councils or groups of unions purchasing the air time.

Discussing future CIO interest in television, the report called it "perhaps the most effective medium of communication now available." Recognizing the high cost of TV broadcasts, the report added, "It is clear, however, that the CIO and its affiliated unions cannot afford not to make use of television in the future."

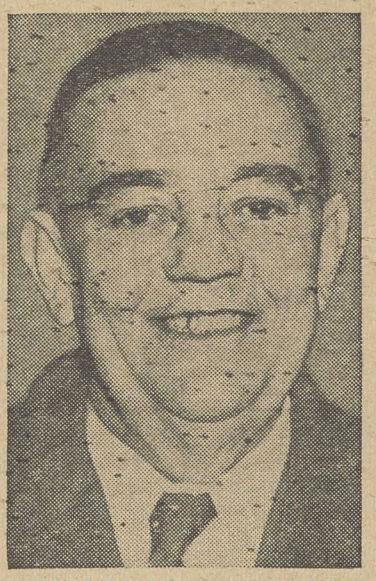
During 1952, The CIO News continued to "serve as an accurate source of information about our organization and to present, faithfully and conscientiously the opinions of our organization on a great realm of issues," he reported.

NOTING THE need for expanded circulation of The CIO News, Fleisher called attention to its function as "a partial antidote to the falsehoods, or the lack of authoritative reporting, about the CIO in the general press."

The Publicity Dept. also arranged for the appearance of many CIO spokesmen on a variety of sustaining radio programs, devoted to discussions of pressing national issues.

In July, the department director attended the first Publicity Conference held by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Berlin. This conference developed an extremely good public relations program for the use of unions in less developed areas and discussed common problems faced by trade unions in telling the story of workers to the public.

First Year Success Of CIO Peace Plan Hailed



DR. GEORGE W. TAYLOR

IN ITS FIRST full year of operation, the CIO's "Family Peace Plan," designed to settle internal jurisdictional questions, has proven a complete success.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray reported the mechanism for this "rational settlement of disputes" was clearly "a remarkable piece of pioneering."

"The mere existence of a fair and impartial method of settling such disputes has had the effect of making the disputants more willing to settle their intra-union differences amicably and informally," Murray said.

Exec. Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood reported the machinery, which operates through the Dept. of Organization which he heads, has had "remarkable success," proving it "an act of great vision, one calculated to win the endorsement of all trade unions and the respect of the whole American public."

Dr. George W. Taylor, an outstanding expert on labor-management relations and on union problems, was retained as arbitrator under the plan. He has worked in close cooperation with Haywood and the International Unions involved in such cases.

During the year, 32 jurisdictional disputes were brought to the attention of National CIO. Of that number, 19 were settled before reaching arbitration.

Dr. Taylor has handed down decisions on seven cases and decisions on the six others were pending.

Business Hostility To Annual Wage 'Cushion' Decried

THE CIO COMMITTEE on Guaranteed Annual Wages reported that "American management, on the whole, has so far refused to face up to its responsibility of providing steady jobs and income to American workers."

Five years after the Advisory Board to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion adopted a strong statement for guaranteed wage plans, the steel companies "still" refused even to join with the CIO Steelworkers in exploring this form of security, the committee found.

"Our demands in regard to guaranteed annual wages deal with a fundamental problem which must be solved by American democracy," the committee said. "The relatively high level of employment in the last 12 years has not wiped out memories of past depressions. As recently as the spring of 1950, unemployment approached 5 million, and even during the current defense effort, many thousand of our members have suffered temporary or prolonged employment."

Members of the committee: Otis Brubaker, chairman; Katherine Ellickson, Ted F. Silvey, Solomon Barkin, Gladys Dickason, Nat Weinberg, Rosalind Shulman and Joseph Swire.

Place Your Order Now!

Convention Issue Of The CIO NEWS Postponed

Because of the death of CIO Pres. Philip Murray and the postponement of CIO's 14th Constitutional Convention, publication of the CIO News' Convention Issue will be delayed.

Instead of publication on Nov. 24, the Convention Issue will appear on Dec. 8, immediately after the convention adjourns.

All convention orders now received will be mailed on that date.

Now, more than ever, all CIO local unions and councils will need The CIO News 1952 Convention Issue. Rush your orders to The CIO News, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Half-Century

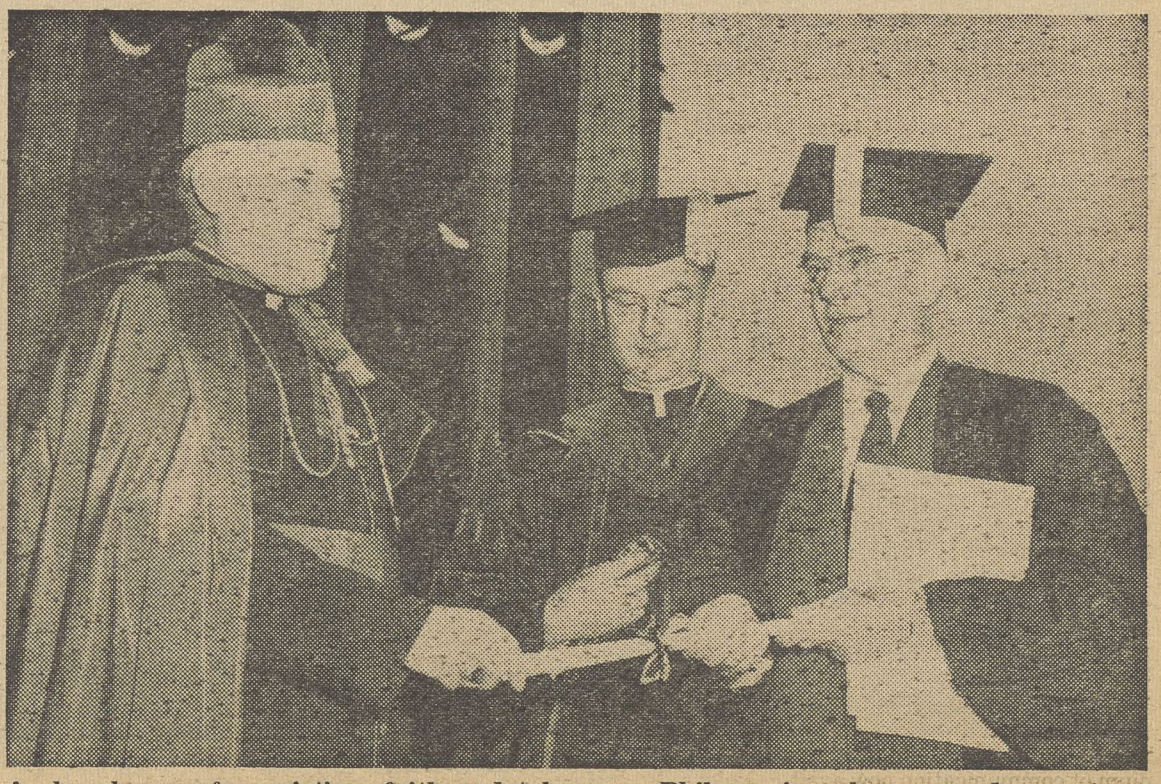
...World War II, and free American labor built the arms for ...il gets Medal for Merit from Sec. of War Patterson.

Phil had time for a smile and a greeting when youngsters were around, as on this tour of a Washington Community Chest agency.

...rch in Gary during historic 1949 national steel strike, in which ...won company-paid pensions and social insurance.

He landed some big ones on a fishing trip with Vin Sweeney (left), steel union publicity chief, and his nephew, Philip Murray Curran.

...thday" and high praise for his lifelong fight against bigotry ...l by a group of Negro leaders to Phil in 1949.



A churchman of conviction, faith and tolerance, Phil receives honorary degree from Archbishop Richard J. Cushing (left) at Boston College. (More pictures on next page.)

Philip Murray. 'And God Bless You All'

A friendly handshake between Phil and U. S. Steel's John Stephens opened negotiations in October, 1951.

But the steel deadlock, after months of bargaining, WSB sessions and Supreme Court arguments after seizure of the industry, last June exploded in nationwide strike that lasted eight weeks. Phil was chief spokesman for the union in the long dispute, afterwards urged industry and labor seek a more amicable pattern of relations.

(Continued from Page 5)

equality of sacrifice in the defense program. In 1950, he served as a member of the Advisory Committee to the National Security Resources Board and later, in 1951, as a member of the President's National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy.

One public office which Philip Murray held for many years, and of which he was proud, was that of school board member in his home town of Pittsburgh. He had a deep and continuing interest in education—the interest of a self-educated man determined that all children should have the educational opportunities destiny had denied him.

Murray received honorary degrees from Howard and Duquesne Universities and from Boston College, and held innumberable positions with public service organizations working in the fields of charity, health, civil rights and tolerance.

Served Nation Often

He served on numerous government boards during the past 25 years. Among these were: the Pennsylvania Regional War Labor Board, 1917-18; National Bituminous Coal Production Committee, 1917-18; National Industrial Recovery Board, 1935; NPA Advisory Council, 1935; Labor - Management - Agriculture Policy Committee of the War Manpower Commission; Advisory Committee, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

He was long interested in strengthening the international bonds of free democratic trade unions. He was a vice president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and was active in its work and growth.

But his main interests were his union and his family. He was married on February 7, 1910 to the former Miss Elizabeth Lavery, who was with him in San Francisco when he died. Their adopted son, Joseph W. Murray, who lives in New York City, flew immediately to the West Coast.

In his last speech, Phil Murray was looking to the future, but recalling the past as well. He spoke of the early days of the Steelworkers Union, when the first contracts were signed in 1937.

Wages at that time were 62½c an hour, Murray recalled at the last meeting he addressed. In the 15 years since then, the Union had made tremendous gains, until today the average rate is $2.08 an hour, plus vacations, insurance, pensions and a host of what are known as "fringe benefits" but which add up to better living for thousands of workers and their families.

Those weren't gains won easily or quickly. They were achieved after the hardest kind of fighting—on the picket line, at the negotiating table and often in government forums. They were won, Phil Murray always said, by the fighting hearts of the millions who made up the CIO and its strong unions.

But it was Phil Murray who led the way to those victories, many of them achieved because of his breadth of vision and personal confidence. Such victories and the single-mindedness that made them possible, would have made some men arrogant, remote and tough.

They made Phil Murray tough in mind and body. But he always remained simple, humble and soft of heart. He was a reasonable man, who found no reasonableness in injustice, to which he reacted with fierce anger.

He drove himself hard, but he never forgot how to laugh, or to cry, either.

He was a devoted man—devoted to his church, his country, his family, and devoted as well to the millions of CIO members.

Millions Loved Him

In return, Phil Murray had the genuine affection of millions of workers whose lives had been made better through his untiring efforts.

As he left the last union meeting in which he was to ever speak, Phil Murray turned and said:

"Good night and God bless you all."

It was his parting message to the workers he loved so well and had served so faithfully.

A few hours later Philip Murray was dead. He died as he had lived, simply and quietly, alone with the woman who had shared the griefs and joys of 42 years of marriage.

The people who love freedom, all over the world, were saddened at the loss of one of the world's great fighters for freedom and democracy.

The members and officers of the CIO were bowed with grief. They had loved this simple man, who had lived and labored to win for them more of the better things of life.

A great man had gone to his reward.

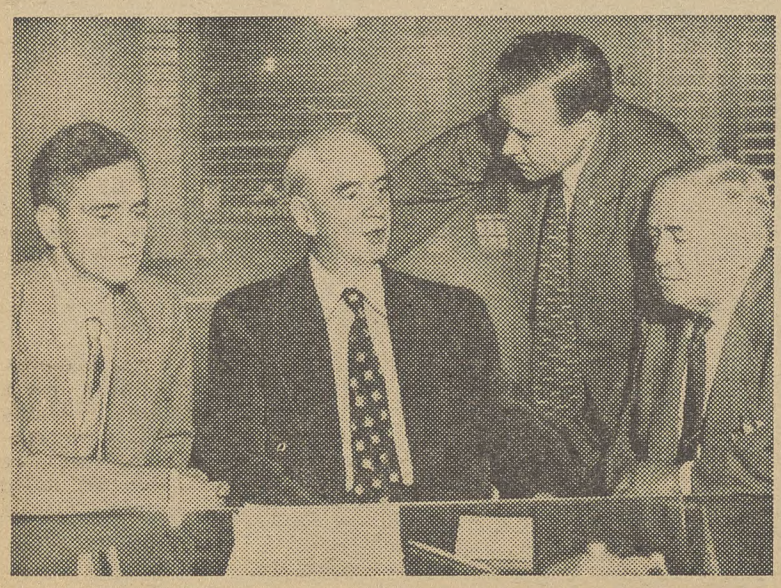
Anniversary

The death of Philip Murray in San Francisco on Nov. 9 came on the 17th anniversary of the formation of the CIO.

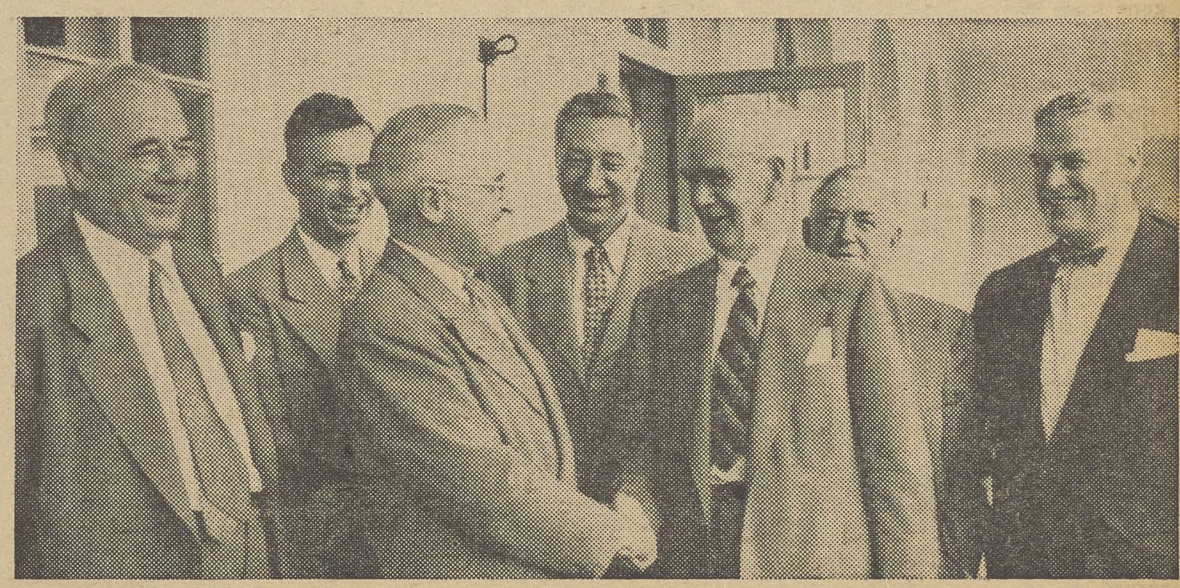
It was on Nov. 9, 1935 that officials of seven unions of the American Federation of Labor met to form the Committee for Industrial Organization, designed to bring union organization to workers in the mass production industries. Later this action was to bring a split with the AFL and the formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Murray, a vice-president of the CIO in its early years, became president late in 1940 and held that post until his death.

A young man of the Miners.



While steel strike was on, Phil conferred in Chicago with CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood.



At the White House, Phil exchanges warm greetings with Pres. Truman during PAC rally in capital. From left: PAC Dir. Kroll, Carey, USA-CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, Haywood, USA Sec. Treas. David J. McDonald.

H.S.T., Ike, Adlai Mourn Loss Of Murray

THE NATION'S top political leaders last week joined the workers of America in mourning the death of Philip Murray.

In a message to Mrs. Murray, sent immediately after announcement of the CIO president's death in San Francisco, Pres. Truman said:

"I am deeply saddened by Phil's death. In your own grief perhaps it will help to remember that his contribution to our contemporary life was extraordinary, that he served his country well, that he always will be revered by millions. Mrs. Truman joins me in that prayer that God may give you strength and peace."

The President also telephoned Mrs. Murray. He issued the following formal statement:

"Philip Murray's death is a loss to the labor movement, to the industrial community and to his country.

"As labor in the last 20 years has increased its strength and its responsibility through rapidly expanding organization, Philip Murray has become respected generally as a Christian gentleman, as an able negotiator and as a man who could be trusted by his own people and by his employers.

"He served labor all his life. For many years he also served the government in various advisory capacities. He was currently a member of the Defense Mobilization Advisory Board.

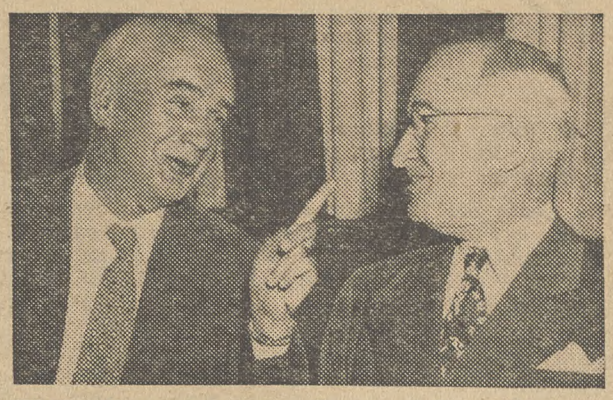
"Since the middle 1930s, he was president of the United Steelworkers and in 1940 he added the presidency of the CIO to his responsibilities. He carried on in both jobs during the difficult war years and the post-war readjustment. He was a sincere and devoted friend to countless Americans. I was honored to be among them and am deeply grieved by his death."

President-Elect Dwight Eisenhower, vacationing in Augusta, Ga., issued the following statement:

"For many years, Mr. Murray has been an effective force in the labor movement of our country. His tireless efforts on behalf of working men and women of his organization helped obtain increased protection for millions of American workers. I join with all others who had the opportunity to know him in mourning his death."

Gen. Eisenhower also sent a personal message of sympathy to Mrs. Murray.

From Springfield, Ill., Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson,



Philip Murray wags a finger at Pres. Truman at CIO-AFL dinner in 1950.

titular leader of the Democratic party, sent the following message:

"Many people in this country have lost a good friend, myself included. Philip Murray was a great leader in the labor movement. His life and work will be long remembered."

Murray's Last Speech—

'Build Your Unions--U. S. Is Going To March Ahead'

PHILIP MURRAY ended his life as he had lived it—talking with workers about their problems and looking with confidence toward a better tomorrow.

His last speech was in San Francisco at a banquet in his honor held by District 38 of the Steelworkers, as part of a Western regional conference. Pres. Murray was introduced by Dist. Dir. Charles J. Smith, who called him "the greatest man that labor has ever produced."

Speaking in a quiet, conversational tone, Murray outlined his personal views of the function of the trade union movement. It was, he said, "to feel the pulsebeats of the people; to live close to the people; to understand the people's problems; and then to use the constructive, intelligent strength of the organization to promote the well-being of the members of the union, to promote the well-being of the families of the members of the union, and by so doing to promote the well-being of nations."

Over the years, he recalled, the Steelworkers Union had firmly adhered to that code and as a result had increased average earnings from 62½c an hour to an average of $2.06 to $2.08 an hour. Added to this, he noted, were pensions, paid holidays, vacations and other gains.

Noting the increases in living costs during that period, Murray continued: "In January of 1937 the Bureau of Labor Statistics fixed the cost of living index at 99.1. In October of 1952 the cost of living index provided us by our federal government shows that living costs have gone from 99.1 to 194.2.

132% Better Off

"The average weekly earnings of people employed in our industry have gone up 221%. The material gains which run beyond the cost of living figures to which I have made reference from 1936 on to October of 1952 are 132.5% higher than they were in 1936. That is when you give due consideration to the increased cost of living, and you find just about the relative position that the average steelworker occupies today as against Jan. 1, 1937.

"In other words, your standard of life is 132.5% higher despite the increased cost of living today than it was on Jan. 1, 1937."

"I should not want anyone here to get the foolish notion that we are the only group in the United States that has benefited by these conditions," Murray observed.

"The increased purchasing power of our population has flowed into all business channels. It has provided opportunity for

PHILIP MURRAY concludes his last union speech, only hours before his death. He looked with confidence to the future.

the greatest era of industrial expansion that has ever taken place in the history of this nation.

"Wherever you go you will find employers introducing new equipment, providing new facilities, to afford greater efficiency and increased production, or they may be expanding their plants to provide more employment for the workers. That is why we have about 63 million people gainfully employed in the United States today—the highest in the history of the nation. Our farmers are better off, of course, than they have ever been at any period in the nation's history. Businessmen are a great deal better off today than they ever have been for any sustained period in the history of the nation.

"Everybody is better off."

But, he continued, the job was far from done. "I have consistently contended that this great nation of ours has not even scratched the surface of its own economic possibilities . . . There is no reason why, in the course of the next 10 years, people will not be much better off than they are even today."

The fight to organize strong labor unions had been a long, hard and often bloody one, Murray recalled. "I can remember distinctly, oh, just some 25 years ago, being chased over the hills of West Virginia and Pennsylvania and Kentucky and Tennessee. I could not go into a town to organize people. A federal court in the northern district of West Virginia at one time served me with 32 injunctions."

"Do you know why," he asked. They were for "calling meetings to organize workers." Such meetings, Murray said, were violations of what he called "the 11th Commandment . . . Thou shalt not organize people."

In those days, he recalled, people "were hungry, hours of labor were long, conditions of employment were bad, and wages were miserably low. In 1931 and 1932 I went into mining towns in the State of West Virginia where children were eating out of garbage cans. People were living in hovels. No pictures on the walls, no carpets on the floor, no music in the homes. The working population of the United States of America was suffering and in too many instances was starving. Disease, sickness and poverty were rampant and, yes, death stalked in the wake of every worker's family because he could not purchase medicine."

Taft-Hartley Evils

Turning his attention to the Taft-Hartley Act, Murray detailed the way it could be used to smash unions in time of rising unemployment and he recalled news items on "the legislative program suggested by the National Association of Manufacturers for the new Congress."

It contains, he said, suggested amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, providing in substance:

1 "That is must become more difficult for workers to organize in plants that are not now organized.

2 "That there must not be industry bargaining.

3 "That the act should be amended under certain conditions even to restrain employers and labor unions from engaging in company-wide bargaining."

On the subject of new legislation, to be proposed by the incoming Republican administration, Murray said: "We will lend wholesome, constructive support to any administration that has in mind the progressive measures that the people of the United States want to promote the well-being of the people of the United States, and we shall resist with all our power any effort on the part of special political groups to deprive people of certain of their constitutional rights which they enjoy."

The future to which labor looks, Murray continued, is that which the average American seeks, "a little more of the sunshine of life, a little more of the good things of life."

"They are looking for more slum clearance, more home construction, more television sets, more schools, more and better medicine. That is what America is looking forward to. It is not going to turn its back on those things. It is going to march ahead."

And, he continued while the delegates applauded loudly, "nobody under the canopy of the blue heavens outside here tonight is going to prevent America from marching in that direction."

In what was to have been his last speech, Phil Murray concluded with a plea for building stronger unions. "Build, make it stronger, solidify your ranks, close your ranks, cooperate and work with the leaders of your organization."

"Thank you, good night and God bless you all."

Big Steel Praises Murray

U. S. STEEL CORP. last week posted notices in all its mills and mines suggesting that all employes observe "one minute of reverent silence" in memory of Philip Murray.

It was typical of the industry's tribute to the man who had fought them hard and often across the bargaining table.

U. S. Steel suggested the minute of silence be observed at 11 a.m. Thursday, the hour the requiem high mass started.

"With the death of Mr. Philip Murray," the U. S. Steel notice read, "the United States has lost a great citizen and the steel industry has lost a great champion."

The notice was signed by **Benjamin Fairless,** U. S. Steel president and board chairman, who also paid tribute to Murray in these words: "The United States of America has lost a great citizen as well as a great labor leader. While differing from his point of view at times, I always had respect for Philip Murray as a Christian gentleman."

John A. Stephens, U. S. Steel vice-president, noted, "I feel that I have lost a friend as well as an associate. Publicity with regard to our differences (in negotiations) always overshadowed the more numerous instances in which we found ourselves in agreement on basic mutual objectives."

John Bugas, vice president in charge of industrial relations for the Ford Motor Co., said: "Philip Murray's death has taken from labor an able, an honest and courageous champion."

All U. S. Labor Joins In Mourning Murray

The entire American labor movement joined in paying tribute to CIO Pres. Philip Murray. Some of the statements and messages:

Pres. **Walter P. Reuther** and Sec.-Treas. **Emil Mazey,** CIO Auto Workers:

"The death of Philip Murray is a tragic loss to the labor movement of the free world and to the cause of social justice and human freedom everywhere.

"In his lifetime Philip Murray dedicated himself to the task of bringing a fuller measure of economic security, human dignity and happiness into the lives of working people. He will be long remembered by the millions whose lives he enriched.

"No one better understood the hopes and aspirations of the working people, and no one worked as hard in the vineyards of American democracy to make it possible to realize these hopes and aspirations.

"In the struggle against Communist tyranny and all forms of totalitarianism, American democracy was strengthened by Philip Murray's leadership, vision, courage, and devotion.

"We in the UAW-CIO have lost a true friend, the labor movement a great leader, and America a great citizen."

Pres. **James B. Carey,** other officers and Executive Board, CIO Electrical Workers:

". . . Since the establishment of our union to smash the Communist infiltration of our industry, IUE-CIO has benefited from Mr. Murray's staunch support and wise leadership in the struggle between Communist subversion and Americanism.

'A Tragic Blow'

"Mr. Murray's death is a tragic blow to the American trade union movement and free labor unions throughout the world. His unswerving devotion and service to the advancement of all American working men and women have endeared him to millions of ordinary Americans he loved so well.

"A man of deep religious feeling, gentle manner and a passionate belief in the justice of his dedication to working men and women, Mr. Murray brought to the leadership of the CIO the virtues of humility and great wisdom.

"Mr. Murray's death is a loss to every American who works for a living. The world is a better and finer and more hopeful place for his having devoted his life to the working people of America. His memory and works will be cherished by future generations as deeply as they are honored by us."

Pres. **Joseph Curran** of the CIO Maritime Union in an editorial in The Pilot, the NMU's publication, wrote:

"It is very difficult to express in ordinary words what Philip Murray meant to us as members of the CIO. He was the spark that built the prestige of the CIO to a height which few believed it would attain. He established stability and responsibility to such an extent that those in industry who feared it had to respect its constructive leadership. He was a statesman and a fearless fighter for equal rights for all people, regardless of race, creed or color."

AFL Pres. **William Green** telegraphed Mrs. Murray: "I was tremendously sorry when I learned of the death of Brother Philip Murray. Notwithstanding differences of opinion between us for reasons best known to the public, I always held him in high regard and esteem . . . I consider his death a great loss."

Pres. **John L. Lewis,** and other officers of the United Mine Workers joined in a telegram to Mrs. Murray:

"It is with a deep sense of shock and regret that we learned of the passing of your husband today. As a former officer of the United Mine Workers and as president of the CIO, Philip Murray held a distinguished place in the economic and public life of our Nation.

"Through the years of trial and tribulation that have beset the men and the women of the American labor movement Mr. Murray has made a contribution that will not be forgotten. We extend our sympathy and condolences in your sad bereavement."

Pres. **Jacob S. Potofsky,** Sec.-Treas. **Frank Rosenblum** and Executive Vice Pres. **Hyman Blumberg,** CIO Clothing Workers:

"The sudden and unexpected death of Philip Murray comes as a great shock to American and world labor and to all his fellow citizens who knew how unremittingly he fought for the well-being of all men and women who toil.

"He died as he lived, fighting for peace and human decency. His loss is a great blow not only to the CIO and the United Steelworkers but to all other trade unions which look to him for his inspiring guidance and leadership.

"Philip Murray's life from the coal pits to the highest position militant American labor could offer him was a true saga of struggle and sacrifice, setbacks and triumphs, all in behalf of those who have known poverty, misery and exploitation. He will never be replaced in the hearts of those who knew him and had the exalted privilege of fighting by his side."

Pres. **Emil Rieve,** CIO Textile Workers:

"Now that Philip Murray is dead even his enemies have words of praise for him, but those of us who loved him in life are well aware that words cannot add to his greatness nor fill the void left by his passing—the void in the nation, in the labor movement and in our hearts . . .

Inspired Affection

"More than any other figure of our times, with the possible exception of Franklin D. Roosevelt, he had the faculty of inspiring personal affection at any distance. He was a great leader and a great man. He leaves all with a solemn obligation to remain true to the ideals he personified."

O. A. Knight, CIO Oil Workers president: "The untimely death of Philip Murray leaves a scar on our hearts which never will fully heal. Our union has lost a leader, whose wisdom, fairness, understanding and statesmanship can never be completely replaced. May God grant that those of us who survive shall always remember the virtues of this truly great man and that we shall try to carry on the work of the CIO in the pattern which he fashioned."

Woodruff Randolph, president Intl. Typographical Union, along with other union officers: "We who knew Philip Murray as a man and as a distinguished leader in the organized labor movement have been inspired by his devotion to his principle of life and the enormity of his contributions to the cause of working people everywhere. He was a great unionist and a great citizen."

J. A. Brownlow, president, AFL Metal Trades Dept.: "The working people of America have lost a true friend and a real champion. His accomplishments maintain for him a place in the nation's history which will live forever."

The CWA News, publication of the CIO Communications Workers, said:

"Tribute to this leader of American labor was paid immediately by the mighty in industry and government, but the greater tribute lies in the hearts of millions who, while not knowing Philip Murray carried some of his spirit in their living because of the dignity they have achieved from his work and sacrifice.

"The Communications Workers of America has joined with the family of CIO and all free labor in mourning the passing of this great American. Our debt to Philip Murray can never be paid. Our grief is infinite."

Sec.-Treas. **James J. Mitchell,** CIO Shoe Workers, wired Mrs. Murray: "Labor and workers in general have suffered a great loss. For many years the force of his leadership has been felt all over the country and thousands of workers have benefited from the gains made during the years he has been the leader of organized labor."

The CIO Newspaper Guild: "There has been taken from us a great leader, of labor and of the people. His wisdom and courage is lost at a time when it could not be more needed. The best tribute to our lost leader is to close ranks and press on toward the goals of human love that were, and are, his and ours."

Pres. **Michael J. Quill** and Sec.-Treas. **Morris Iushewitz,** New York City CIO Council, wired Mrs. Murray: "The officers and executive board members of the New York City CIO Council mourn the loss of your husband and our great leader. His untimely passing leaves a deep void in the hearts of all those who have known him and accepted his leadership. Not only the labor movement but the nation is bereaved by the loss of this great man."

Millions Mourn

Pres. **William Steinberg,** CIO Radio Association, wired Mrs. Murray: "I am deeply grieved at the news of Phil's death. He devoted his life to making the world a better place to live in and he will be mourned by millions of Americans who benefited from his lifetime of work in their behalf."

Pres. **A. L. Hayes,** AFL Machinists: "I extend my deepest sympathy. I have known Pres. Murray personally and I knew him to be a great champion of democracy and the plain people, and his death is a loss not only to the CIO but actually to the plain people in the United States."

Clinton S. Golden, former USA-CIO vice president: "Profoundly shocked and saddened over reports of the death of Phil Murray. He died as he lived, in the service of his union and the working people of our country."

Pres. **A. R. Mosher** and Sec.-Treas. **Donald MacDonald,** Canadian Congress of Labor: "The executive board of the Canadian Congress of Labor has learned with the deepest regret of the death of your great president, Philip Murray. By his contribution to the welfare of the workers in the United States and Canada he has won a place in history as one of the great labor leaders of the world."

Vice Pres. **Matthew Woll,** American Federation of Labor: "I have always regarded Phil as a faithful and trusted leader in labor, public and social affairs—one whose services will be greatly missed and difficult to replace."

J. William Belanger, president of the Massachusetts CIO Council and a director of the CIO Textile Workers:

"Philip Murray's death is a great loss to the labor movement and the nation."

CIO Statements—

'The World Is A Better Place Because Of His Services'

The following statement was issued in San Francisco on Nov. 9, by Vice Pres. James Thimmes Sec.-Treas David J. McDonald and General Counsel Arthur Goldberg, of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO:

"WE ARE GRIEVED to announce the sudden and untimely death of Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and of the United Steelworkers of America. His passing will bring sadness to workers throughout America and the entire free world.

"Philip Murray devoted his life to the cause of labor and democracy. He worked tirelessly for these causes, and the world is a better place because of his services to the people for greater human dignity, for the advance of mankind's wellbeing. His passing fills our hearts with grief, for we know his place can never be filled."

The following day, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood issued the following statement on behalf of the Executive Board of Congress of Industrial Organizations:

"THE PASSING of Philip Murray is a matter of deepest grief to the officers and members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. During a half century of devoted service, he gave the American trade union movement a new measure of social responsibility and devotion to the cause of democracy.

"Philip Murray was elected to the presidency of the CIO in a period of crisis. He gave us dignity and strength, and he brought stability and confidence that the CIO would play a permanent role in building a better America. Not only in America but wherever the cause of freedom is treasured, the name of Philip Murray was held in admiration and respect.

"Obviously we in the CIO can never forget this service to our cause, nor the statesmanlike quality of his leadership."

Churchman Hails Murray's Courage, Zeal

RELIGIOUS LEADERS of all faiths joined in mourning the death of Philip Murray, sending messages of condolence and tribute to Mrs. Murray, the Steelworkers and the CIO.

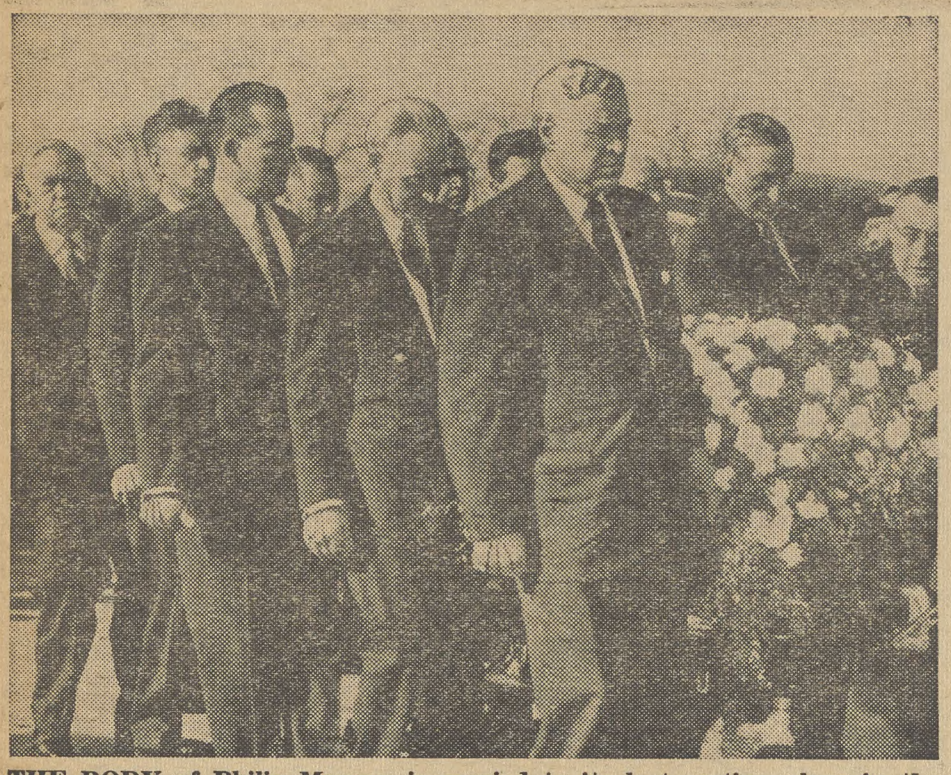
Typical of these statements was that of Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle of Washington, chairman of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Archbishop O'Boyle said:

"The death of Philip Murray is a great loss not only to the Congress of Industrial Organizations but to the entire American labor movement and indeed to all of us, his fellow citizens. Thanks to his genius as an organizer, his courage and selfless zeal, the American labor movement has become a tremendous force for good in the life of the United States, serving not only the interest of its own members but the general welfare of all the American people and contributing much, particularly in these latter years, to the cause of international peace. Mr. Murray always kept before himself the cause of social justice.

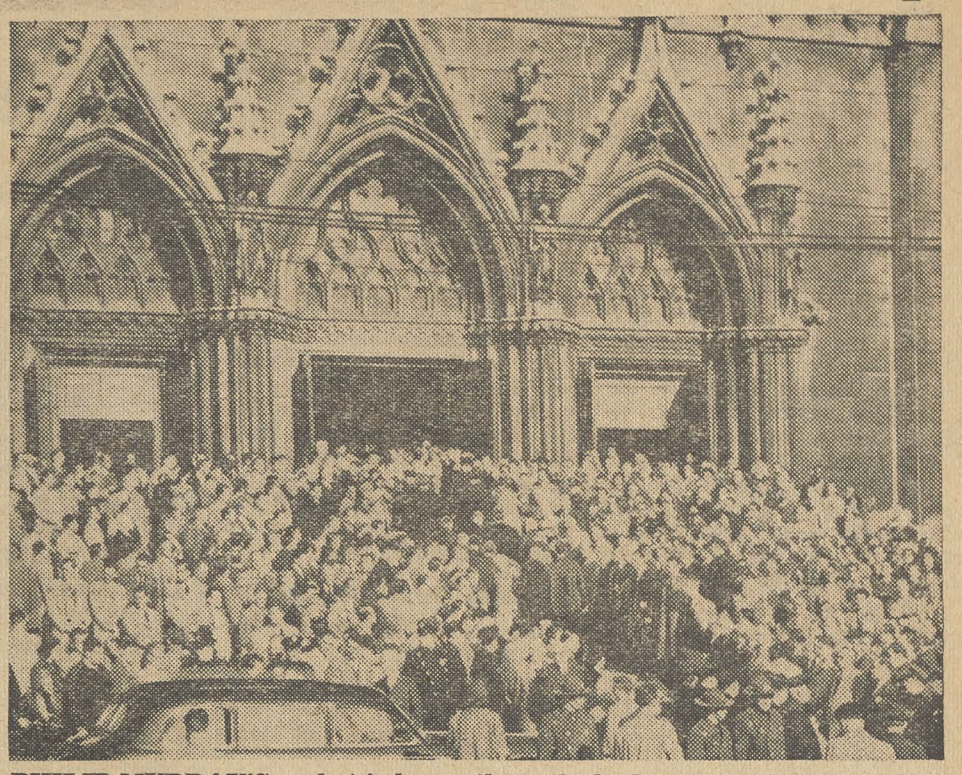
"He went to work in the mines in eastern Pennsylvania as a very young boy, and while still in his teens, was elected to office in his local union. From that day to the very moment of his sudden and unattended death in San Francisco, he labored unceasingly to build up a strong and effective trade union movement in the United States and to encourage harmonious labor-management relations.

"He was a God-fearing man, a Christian gentleman, and truly a man of the people. May his noble soul rest in peace and may his bereaved widow be comforted in her grief by the knowledge that he will always be held in grateful memory by the country which he loved so dearly and to which he contributed so much as one of its most distinguished citizens."

Thousands In Last Tribute To Philip Murray



THE BODY of Philip Murray is carried to its last resting place in the little cemetery near his Pittsburgh home. Fellow labor leaders, relatives and friends were active bearers. In the picture, left to right, Allan S. Haywood, James B. Carey, Murray Curran, John Murray, David J. McDonald, James G. Thimmes and Pat Fagan.



PHILIP MURRAY'S casket is borne through the huge crowds surrounding Pittsburgh's St. Paul's Cathedral where a solemn requiem high mass was chanted for the repose of the soul of the man who led the CIO for 12 years. Thirty priests, seven monsignori and the Rt. Rev. Francis J. Haas, Bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich., attended or participated in the mass.

More About Death

(Continued from Page 3)

porters "I lost a great friend," to officially represent him at the funeral. Political leaders of both parties and the top management of the steel industry he knew so well, also announced plans to attend the final services.

In an unprecedented move, the U. S. Steel Corp. suggested to all its mines and mills, that a minute of reverent silence in honor of Mr. Murray be observed at 11 a.m. Thursday, the time of the funeral. The Republic Steel Corp. lowered its flags to half-mast and issued a similar request to its employes and the the Ford Motor Co. followed suit.

One of the first industry spokesmen to praise Murray was Admiral Ben Moreel, chairman of the board of Jones & Laughlin. He said, "I feel that I have lost a true friend. After the recent disastrous strike in the steel industry, Phil and I, with Arthur Goldberg, general counsel of the CIO, and Lee Austin, president of our corporation, lunched together to discuss ways and means of avoiding repetitions of that costly strife.

"We had made plans to do this. What better monument could be erected to Phil's memory than for all of us, working together with good-will and faith in each other's integrity, to establish that complete cooperation of management and labor which he spent his life to achieve?"

On the eve of the funeral, the grief-stricken vice presidents and executive officers of the CIO met in Pittsburgh. It was a short simple meeting and out of it came four recommendations to the Executive Board which was to meet on the day after the funeral.

It recommended that the CIO Executive Board meetings and the CIO convention be postponed out of respect to Murray. It also recommended that his final report as president of the CIO, prepared several weeks before his death for delivery to the convention, be released on schedule and that a subsequent report, with an appropriate memorial to Philip Murray, be prepared for the convention's action.

Throughout the two days before the funeral, thousands filed past Murray's bier in reverent silence, many of the workers weeping openly as they paid a final tribute to the man who had never been too busy to help them solve their personal problems.

The newspapers, which had fought him bitterly during his lifetime, in death were friendly and saddened. They paid tribute to his genius as an organizer, his steadfastness in the fight for workers' interest, his warm smile, his real eloquence and his never-forgotten ability to speak the common language.

He was a man, they said, who always stood first for the welfare of the worker.

Those were words which would have pleased Philip Murray, for that is how he planned and lived his entire life.

Phil with Mrs. Elizabeth Murray.

Pallbearers For Murray Listed

Active pallbearers for the funeral of Philip Murray were:

Philip Murray Curran and James Malone, his nephews; John Murray, a brother; Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald, Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, and Smaille Chatak, all of the United Steelworkers; Exec. Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey of the CIO, Patrick Fagan, member of the Pittsburgh city council and Ed Lahey of the Chicago Daily News.

Honorary pallbearers were:

Members of the executive board of the United Steelworkers, the vice presidents of CIO and Mayor David Lawrence of Pittsburgh; John J. Cane, member of the Pittsburgh city council; Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, official representative of the President of the United States.

Sens. Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia, Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Matthew M. Neeley of West Virginia, James E. Murray of Montana, Wayne Morse of Oregon, and Herbert Lehman of New York; Reps. John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Augustine B. Kelley of Pennsylvania, John Blatnik of Minnesota, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., of New York, and Herman P. Eberharter of Pennsylvania and Gov. John S. Fine of Pennsylvania.

John Brophy, CIO member on the Wage Stabilization Board; Dr. John R. Steelman, an assistant to the President; Judge Michael Musmanno of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court; Thomas Murray of the Atomic Energy Commission; Clinton Golden, former vice president of the United Steelworkers; Walter White, former executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; A. R. Mosher, president of the Canadian Congress of Labour; Boyd Wilson of the United Steelworkers; and Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative director.

More About Funeral

(Continued from Page 3)

candles, it remained during the mass and the service for the dead that followed.

The final blessing was given by Bishop Haas, assisted by Fathers Rice and Holzer. Bishop Haas also gave a brief eulogy.

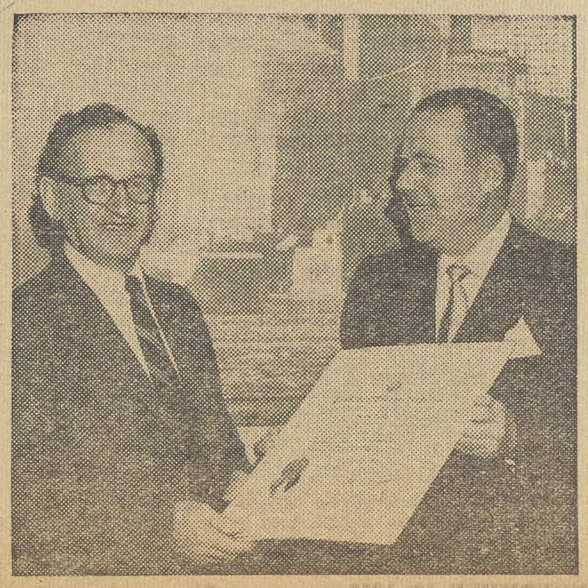
"All of us are here to pay our respects to a great, good man," he said, "and to get down on our knees and ask Almighty God, if there be need of it, to admit him to eternal life.

"Why was he a great, good man? Because he believed in certain things, and because he believed in them, he did certain things. The law of God was in his heart, and the law of conscience was in everything he did. The law of conscience was in his entire life. Take off from there, and you have the reason for his tremendous achievements.

"Because he believed in God, he believed in man. Phil Murray believed man was a person of being and judgment, endowed with the faculty to think for himself by his creator, and to be treated as a human being.

"Further, he believed a human being was a creature on whom God had conferred his own freedom—including the right to choose his own representatives.

"All this follows from the first precept that Phil Murray believed in God. Because he believed in humankind, he believed in democracy."



OUTSTANDING WORK in photograph journalism won for Sam Falk (left), New York Times photographer for 27 years and a CIO Newspaper Guild member, the first Certificate of Distinguished Service presented in his field by New York City. The presentation was made by City Commissioner of Commerce Walter T. Shirley.

Free Labor World Mourns For CIO Leader

Scores of messages of sympathy were received at CIO headquarters from organizations and individuals in foreign countries. Here are some of them:

J. H. Oldenbroek, secretary general, Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions:

"On behalf of millions of free trade unionists throughout the world and the executive board of ICFTU, please accept heartfelt condolences on the inestimable loss suffered by American labor in the death of your great leader, Philip Murray. A son of the people who devoted his entire life in selfless service to the workers' cause, a staunch internationalist and a founder member of ICFTU, his passing will be mourned not only by American workers but also by a wide circle of friends and comrades in the international labor movement."

Clement Atlee, leader of the British Labor Party and former Prime Minister: "Deepest sympathy in the great loss you have sustained in the death of Philip Murray."

David A. Morse, director general, Intl. Labor Office:

"On behalf of ILO and personally our deepest sympathy goes out to the CIO and the family of Philip Murray on this great loss. My country has lost one of its foremost citizens and the CIO its most devoted servant. His kindly understanding strength was his greatest characteristic. This characteristic allied to a profound intelligence played a large role in building up your great organization and Philip Murray leaves behind a legacy of abiding memories which will help sustain those who miss him so much."

Pres. Walter Freitag and the executive board of German Federation of Trade Unions:

"We express to the CIO our deeply felt sympathy on the death of your most worthy president, Philip Murray. With the death of Philip Murray the international union movement loses an extraordinary personality who has contributed much to the raising of the living standard of the working man in America. Express also to the family our heartfelt sympathy."

Sec. Italo Viglianesi, Italian Union of Labor: "Please accept heartfelt condolences of Italian Union of Labor upon the death of Philip Murray, uncompromising champion of labor's rights."

Chairman Arthur Deakin, British Trade Union Congress: "Condolences and heartfelt sympathy in the passing of our dear friend and your great leader, Philip Murray."

Pres. Armando Sanchez, Sugar Workers Union, Puerto Rico, affiliated with CIO: "Puerto Rican labor movement joins in expressing profound grief at sudden death of our dearly beloved and respected Pres. Murray."

Pres. Johann Boehm and **General Sec. Anton Proksch** of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions:

"With deep concern we read in today's papers of the unexpected passing away of your president, Philip Murray, one of the great figures of American and world trade unionism. Philip Murray was well known in Austria as the advocate of the industrial unions which developed so magnificently under his wise leadership and spread the benefits of trade unionism to broad sections of the American workers. But we also know he sincerely advocated the American aid programs which made it possible for European workers to overcome in a few years the ravages of the last World War and reach a certain amount of stability and well-being."

Message From Histadrut

Mordechai Namir, general secretary, Histadrut:

"We deeply mourn the untimely passing of Pres. Philip Murray, great man and leader whose dynamic personality imbued with profound idealism and deep love for suffering man and devotion to his advancement and happiness and whose life entirely and unselfishly devoted to the cause of labor freedom and international peace and cooperation served as an inspiration and example to labor in the world. We mourn him as a great friend of our national cause who stood by us in times of trial and struggle and whose tireless support, sympathy and understanding served as great encouragement to us on our way to statehood and emancipation . . . "

Pres. Erich Ollenhauer, Social Democratic Party of Germany:

"Grieved to hear of the sudden death of your president. Philip Murray was an outstanding leader of American labor, liked and respected far beyond his own country. His wise counsel will be greatly missed in the international labor movement. Please convey to his family and your organization our deep sympathy."

Leon Jouhaux, vice president representing labor on the governing body of the Intl. Labor Organization; former secretary general of the French General Confederation of Labor and founder of the Force Ouvriere:

"I learned with sorrow of the death of Philip Murray. Present to his family my deepest condolences. I bow before his mortal remains and share with the militants of the CIO the pain which they feel in the irreparable loss suffered by the American labor movement."

Pres. Gaston Tessier, Intl. Confederation of Christian Trade Unions:

"Learned with emotion of the death of great union leader. Express to his family sentiments of deep Christian sympathy."

Auguste Cool, president of Confederation of Christian Trade Unions of Belgium and a vice president of the Intl. Confederation of Christian Trade Unions:

"Confederation of Christian Trade Unions of Belgium participate in great loss and express sympathy to CIO. Will remember Murray in their prayers."

Sec. Leo Crawford, Congress of Irish Unions: "Deepest sympathy from the Congress of Irish Unions on the death of Mr. Philip Murray."

H. A. Chappell, National Pres. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway:

"We in the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and other transport workers were shocked to hear of the sudden passing of Brother Philip Murray. Please convey to officers of your organizations and members of Brother Murray's family our deep and sincere sympathy."

Danes Sorrow

Pres. Eiler Jensen, Danish Federation of Trade Unions, who is attending UN meeting at New York City: "Deeply moved by death of President Murray. Beg to express my heartfelt condolences."

Theresa Casgrain, Quebec provincial leader, Cooperative Commonwealth Federation:

"The annual convention of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, Quebec section, expresses deep regret on the death of a great leader of the working people of America, Philip Murray."

Sec. Georges Delamarre, French Force Ouvriere: "We participate in the cruel mourning which strikes you in the loss of Philip Murray. We send you all our sympathy and our sincere condolences for the federation."

Pres. Ernst Scharnowski, West Berlin Section, German Trade Union Federation: "German Federation of Trade Unions, Berlin, grieves with you for your most worthy president, Philip Murray, and sends heartfelt sympathy."

A. Malave Villalba, acting general secretary, Venezuelan Confederation of Labor: "In the name of Venezuelan Confederation of Labor, please accept our deepest sympathy in the death of Brother Philip Murray."

German Condolences

Pres. Hans Jahn, German Railroad Workers Union:

"I express my personal sympathy as well as that of the railroad workers organized in the German Railroad Workers' Union in the heavy loss with which the CIO has been afflicted through the death of your highly honored president, Philip Murray. With his death the American and the international labor movements have lost one of their greatest representatives. His understanding for the German unions, and the help he accorded to their reconstruction will guarantee him permanently an honored remembrance."

Pres. Konrad Nordahl, Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions:

"Please accept my heartfelt condolences at the death of Philip Murray, a great leader not only of American but world labor. Please convey my condolences to his family."

Chairman Adolph Held, Jewish Labor Committee: "With profound sorrow the Jewish Labor Committee shares with its brothers and sisters of CIO, the loss of that valiant fighter for human rights, Philip Murray."

Boris Shiskin, economist, American Federation of Labor: "Phil's passing is a great loss to Americans and trade unionists around the world. To me he was a great friend, a grand person and a great man."

LABOR'S WORLD ROLE was of increasing concern to CIO Pres. Philip Murray in recent years. He was a vice president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Phil is shown in 1949 meeting with Arthur Deakin of British Trade Union Congress.

Congressional, Public Leaders Hail Murray

Here are a few of the many statements and messages on the death of CIO Pres. Philip Murray by American congressional and public figures:

Sen. Morse (Ind. Oreg.): "Philip Murray was a devoted Christian. He was the kind of Christian who believed in putting into practice the human values of Christianity in its entirety. His labor record was a record which indicated that he recognized that our capitalist system exists to serve the people and not the people to serve the capitalistic system.

"American labor and employers and the American people have lost a great industrial statesman and his loss will be sorely missed in the years immediately ahead. To his family I extend my sincere sympathy. May they take some comfort in the fact that Phil Murray was a great American."

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) wired Mrs. Murray: "Am shocked and grieved over the death of your beloved husband and my dear friend."

Sen. Taft (R. O.): "Philip Murray was a great labor leader."

Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin: "I have lost a great friend, whose wise counsel and deep understanding of human problems have been invaluable through the years. Mr. Murray was one of the greatest Americans of our time. He understood the danger of communism and took an active part in the struggle against it. Few men have supported our struggle against this evil with greater vigor and a keener awareness of what is at stake than he and his associates."

Stuart Symington, Senator-elect from Missouri: "Deeply distressed at Phil's death. America has lost its greatest labor statesman and I have lost a beloved friend . . ."

Sen. Kefauver (D. Tenn.): "I was deeply grieved to hear of the death of Philip Murray. His loss will be felt by working men and women in all industries to whom he devoted his life and dedicated his energies and talents. His monument is a lasting one—the American labor movement to which he contributed so much."

Sen. Lehman (D. N. Y.): "Philip Murray was a great labor leader, but above all, he was a great American. The Steelworkers' union that he helped build and the CIO which his leadership did so much to mature . . . will remain a living monument to his memory. The greatest tribute . . . is the fact that the labor movement can survive the loss and continue to build on the foundations Philip Murray did so much to lay."

Chairman Paul Herzog, National Labor Relations Board: "My four colleagues join me in transmitting heartfelt condolences on the passing of your revered leader. The nation is much poorer for the loss of a labor statesman whose integrity and unceasing devotion to the cause of collective bargaining have long inspired millions of fellow Americans."

Sen. Smith (R. N. J.): "Deeply regret sad news of the death of Mr. Philip Murray. Have always appreciated his sincerity of purpose and his able leadership for the things he believed in profoundly."

E. Roland Harriman, American Red Cross president: "On behalf of the board of governors of the American Red Cross, the staff and myself, I extend deep sympathy to the CIO in the great loss the nation and so many of us have sustained in the death of Philip Murray."

James J. Herkenham, Jr., director of labor union service, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis: "Please extend to the membership of CIO, his family and associates, our deepest sympathy in the death of Philip Murray. His untimely death is not only a great loss to the labor movement but to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and the nation as well."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late President: "I am shocked to hear of the death of a great man, a great labor leader and a great American. Mr. Philip Murray contributed much to his country. We are all the poorer because of his passing."

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 24, 1952 | 82 | No. 47

SILENT TRIBUTE to Philip Murray was expressed during funeral of late president of CIO and Steelworkers, as work stopped for a moment in steel mills. At Jones & Laughlin Pittsburgh mill, workers from left are William Kiray, Raymond Morgele and Robert Lees.

CIO Convention To Hear Adlai

—See Page 3

Taft, Martin Tell Ike What's What

—See Page 2

Taft, Martin Lay Down Law To Ike On GOP Policies

(See cartoon, Page 4)

By MILTON PLUMB

PRESIDENT-ELECT Eisenhower and other top leaders of the Republican Party last week began to lay down their plans for taking over control of the government next Jan. 20.

The General's brief visit to Washington brought another tremendous ovation to the man chosen by the American people to head their government during the next four years. An estimated half a million people—most of them U. S. employes who will have the job of carrying out the new President's policies at the working level—hailed the General warmly as he arrived to confer with Pres. Truman.

The latter had invited Eisenhower to a White House conference to discuss the shift in government functions. They spent an hour and 17 minutes together — both privately and with advisers — and afterwards Eisenhower described the meeting as "informative and instructive."

Eisenhower was accompanied by Sen. Lodge (R. Mass.) and Joseph M. Dodge, Detroit banker. He had earlier designated both as his representatives to confer with the Truman Administration in a liaison capacity about the budget and other matters.

Names 3 To Cabinet

In the midst of his conferences, the President-elect announced the first three members of his Cabinet, two of them with big business backgrounds. They are: Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors, as Secretary of Defense; John Foster Dulles, Wall Street lawyer (and author of Ike's "liberation" pronouncements during the campaign which worried U. S. allies in Western Europe), as Secretary of State; and Gov. Douglas McKay of Oregon, as Secretary of Interior.

ALTHOUGH the Republican Old Guard brass was excluded from the opening conference with the President, it was far from unheard from. Sen. Taft (R. O.), Republican Policy Leader in the Senate, timed his first press conference since the election to correspond with Eisenhower's arrival in Washington.

He beat the White House meeting by a couple of hours, making his views available to the press in plenty of time for the General to see them in a Washington newspaper, if he stopped to read one.

Taft told the press that:

1. He is "available" for the job of Senate GOP Majority Leader in the new Congress.
2. He has recommended to Eisenhower men to serve in the Cabinet.
3. He does not see "any necessity for Eisenhower's intervention" in the fight now going on among Republicans to determine the Senate GOP Majority Leader.
4. He thinks the new President should invite the chairman of the Senate GOP Policy Committee (his present post) and the chairman of the Senate GOP Conference, as well as the Senate Majority Leader, to his weekly legislative meetings.
5. He expects Congress to make "no substantial change" in the anti-strike injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, but anticipates that membership in the National Labor Relations Board may be increased from five to seven to give the GOP Administration "control" of the board.

Taft's outline of the Old Guard program, presented before Eisenhower had a chance to announce his own plans, was promptly picked up by other GOP Congressional leaders who with Taft had shaped the policies of the "awful" 80th Congress.

Rep. Martin (R. Mass.), slated to be the next Speaker of the House, said that he is in full agreement with Taft. He made his statement after Taft had obligingly walked across Capitol Hill to Martin's office to tell him what he had said in his news conference.

And Sen. Capehart (R. Ind.) followed up by announcing that Taft is his choice for Senate Majority Leader. "He's available and I'm for him," he said.

The following day Taft and Martin conferred with Eisenhower in New York. The two former leaders of the 80th Congress outlined to the President-elect their legislative program for the 83rd Congress.

As he left the meeting, Taft was characteristically more communicative than Martin about what had taken place. He said that taxes and the 1953-54 budget had figured in the discussion and that the three had agreed on the necessity of asking the new Congress to extend the law empowering the President to submit government reorganization plans.

T-H Amendments

Taft said "the question of going ahead with amendments" to the Taft-Hartley Act also figured in the meeting, and that he intends to draw up proposals along the lines of changes he recommended in 1949, with some new alterations. He said, however, that he did not know whether these amendments would actually be submitted.

Other subjects which Taft said were discussed were the excess profits tax law, the question of continuing price-wage-rent controls, the expiring reciprocal trade law and a proposed commission to study the role of federal bureaus in health, housing and social security programs.

The meeting was "very harmonious," Taft said. "No differences of opinion developed that I know of." He acknowledged, however, that with the exception of the decision in regard to the Reorganization Act, no final conclusions had been reached.

REPORTERS noted that no foreign aid or foreign policy matters had been included in Taft's list. A reporter asked if he subscribed to the doctrine of "more trade and less aid" in dealing with Europe.

Eisenhower, however, revealed that he is supporting the government's present stand in the Korean truce deadlock—that there be no forced repatriation of Chinese and Korean war prisoners held by the United Nations.

This reaffirmation of U. S. policy came in a meeting between Ike and Sen. Wiley (R., Wis.), prospective Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman. Wiley has differed with Taft and other GOP isolationists in the past.

But everything that happened in the past week made plain that Taft and Martin will be in the driver's seat when the GOP 83rd Congress comes to Washington soon after New Year's Day.

Another Voice Is Heard From

Ex-Sen. Joseph Ball (R. Minn.), who became a congressional favorite of the big business lobbyists and then a high-paid lobbyist himself, last week demanded a new assault on organized labor.

Speaking before the Ohio Chamber of Commerce in Cleveland, he attacked industry-wide unions in familiar language, claiming they make "the so-called trust of the 1890's pale by comparison." (For the facts on today's trusts, see Page 7.)

Ball's prescription for restoring union activity to its "proper" level: Restrict bargaining to local plants; prohibit all forms of "compulsory" union membership, the dues checkoff, and all company-wide or multi-employer bargaining and strikes.

PRES. TRUMAN and the man who will soon occupy the White House, Gen. Eisenhower, smilingly shake hands during their history-making meeting in Washington.

Truman Reaffirms Fair Deal, Cites Medical Care Needs

ONLY THOSE "blind to history" would interpret the Republican election victory as a mandate to end programs for social and economic progress.

That is Pres. Truman's belief. He made it plain in his first post-election speech, delivered last week in Washington to the Association of Military Surgeons.

Referring specifically to government-supported medical research and his proposal for national health insurance, the President said the nation's health problems are not, "for me at least, a matter of partisan politics."

"The health of the American people," he added, "is one of our basic national resources. It is as important to the welfare of our country as our land, our water and our minerals.

"Our National Government has been concerned about the preservation and development of these resources for decades. It is just as logical, just as important, for us to be concerned about health."

Truman recalled having named a committee of 15 prominent citizens, including UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, to study the entire problem of the nation's health and make recommendations. He said he had given the committee a free hand and that it was hard at work, conferring with experts and holding public hearings.

"I DO NOT KNOW what the commission will recommend, he continued. "But I have great confidence in its members."

The committee report is due next month, Truman noted, "Of course I cannot tell you what effect this report will have upon the new administration. I hope they will consider it on its merit. They would be wise to do so."

The attacks on his health program came, Truman said, from doctors who had been misled into believing it contained "some hidden danger to their livelihood and independence."

"Nothing," he added, "could be sillier."

'Real Progress' Reported By HST On Aid To Allies

PRES. TRUMAN last week told Congress that "real progress" has been made in strengthening the free world under the Mutual Security Program.

But, he added, "much remains to be done before the goals of the free world are safely reached."

The President, reporting on the first six months of this year, said that American arms shipments to western Europe were "considerably behind" schedule, partly because of Korean priorities. Consequently the North Atlantic Pact nations face "some delay" before their armies will be boosted to 50 divisions—a goal that was to have been reached this year.

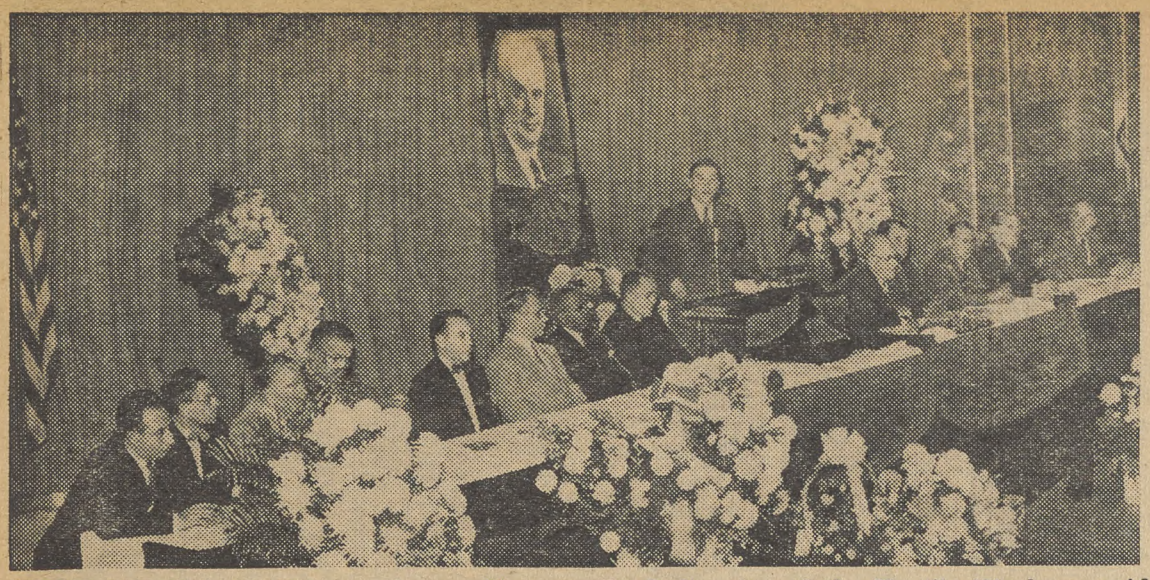
"There are obstacles and, no doubt, disappointments ahead," Truman said. "A worldwide conspiracy backed by a powerful nation cannot be dissipated easily or cheaply. The economic and social ills of centuries cannot be cured overnight."

Nevertheless, he added, "progress—enough to justify cautious optimism—has been made."

The President said that although much of the world had been in a state of unrest during the period reviewed, steps taken under the Mutual Security Program show a "clear and heartening trend toward greater security and greater prospects for human progress through evolutionary processes."

On the positive side, Truman pointed out that western Europe's economy was producing at an overall high rate and that European nations were taking steps that moved them "closer to the ancient dream of European unification."

OLD GUARD Republican chieftains, Sen. Taft (left) and Rep. Martin plan strategy before meeting President-elect Eisenhower, to talk GOP legislative program.



MORE THAN 1000 CIO members, officers and friends attended New Jersey CIO memorial services for Philip Murray. The service was held at Newark on Nov. 13, day the CIO and Steelworkers president was buried. Alexander Barkan (at rostrum), PAC director of the Textile Workers, said "not since the death of F.D.R. has the trade union movement . . . been so shocked and grieved at the loss of a great leader and a great American." State CIO Pres. Carl Holderman was chairman.

Steelworkers Name McDonald To Top Office

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the CIO Steelworkers last week named Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald to assume the powers and duties of the presidency until the regular election of officers by referendum on Feb. 10.

McDonald will be a candidate to succeed the late Philip Murray, founding and only president of the Steelworkers and president of CIO. Murray died Nov. 9 in San Francisco.

The USA-CIO executive board, meeting in Pittsburgh, endorsed McDonald's candidacy. It also endorsed Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes for re-election to that office. McDonald told newsmen he is confident Thimmes also will become a vice president of the CIO at its next convention, representing the United Steelworkers.

The CIO's vice presidents represent the major unions but the 1.2 million member USA has had no CIO vice president, being represented by Murray, who was president of both organizations.

McDONALD said the executive board had also endorsed I. W. Abel, director of the USA's Dist. 27 in Canton, O., as a candidate for secretary-treasurer to succeed McDonald. The board also confirmed the reappointment of Arthur J. Goldberg as the Steelworkers' general counsel and Vincent D. Sweeney as public relations director.

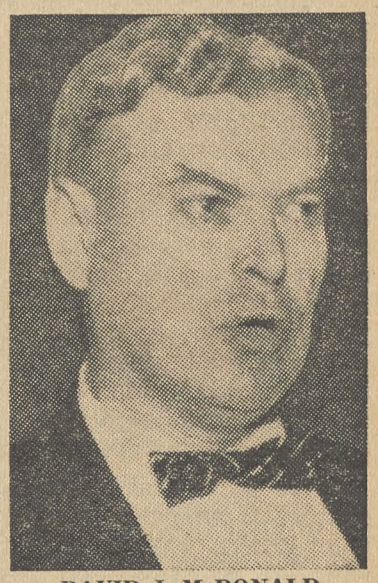
After receiving the interim appointment, McDonald said:

"I am most humble. I shall miss Philip Murray as much as, if not more than, any man in the world and I hope that Almighty God will give me the wisdom to carry on as I know he would want me to carry on.

"I shall devote every bit of energy I possess to furthering the interests of the United Steelworkers and the working men and women of our country.

"This is a great country, the greatest conceived by the mind of man. It will likewise be my purpose to make it greater, not only for the people of America, but for the people of the world."

McDonald, who was 50 the day he was designated by the executive board to asume Murray's duties, had been Murray's aide for 30 years. He went to work in a Pittsburgh steel mill at the age of 21 and six years later became Murray's personal secretary. The late CIO president was then a vice president of the United Mine Workers.



DAVID J. McDONALD

In 1936, when Murray became chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, McDonald became secretary-treasurer. When the United Steelworkers of America was born in 1942, he was elected to the post of secretary-treasurer. He was re-elected at all succeeding elections.

McDONALD has been active in civic and charitable affairs in his native city of Pittsburgh and is a member of the board of the American Arbitration Association and the board of the National Community Chests and Councils.

He is a member of the CIO Executive Board, representing the Steelworkers, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Political Action Committee and a member of the CIO Committee on Latin American Affairs. McDonald is married, has one son and lives in Mt. Lebanon, Pittsburgh.

The Steelworkers elect by national referendum. Under their constitution, nomination by 40 local unions is necessary to place the names of candidates for national office on the ballot. For district directors, nomination by five local unions is necessary.

Nominations must be completed by Dec. 13. The executive board authorized local unions which had already completed nominations to make substitute nominations if they wanted to do so.

CIO Convention To Hear Adlai At Murray Memorial Service

MEMORIAL SERVICES for the late Philip Murray, president of the CIO from 1940 until his death on Nov. 9, will highlight the 14th Constitutional convention which opens Dec. 1 in Atlantic City.

The services will be held Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 3, midway through the convention.

The parley will be in Westminster Hall in the Hotel Chelsea, with Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois delivering the memorial address.

Rev. Charles Owen Rice, pastor of St. Brigid's church, Pittsburgh, and a life-long friend of Murray, will open the services with a brief address and invocation. He will be followed by Gov. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for President in the recent campaign. Another speaker will be Donald MacDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labor.

As plans for the special memorial services were completed last week, the flood of telegraphed tributes and messages of condolence on the death of Murray continued to pour into CIO headquarters. Some of these messages follow:

CIO Furniture Workers Press: "The death of CIO Pres. Philip Murray is being mourned by men and women in every walk of life. He devoted nearly all of life to the cause of democratic trade unionism."

United Shoe Workers, Ohio Valley District Council: "Philip Murray was known and loved in every worker's community in our country. His, indeed, was a career of service to labor and to all the American people. To the wife, son and friends of Philip Murray, words will not permit a true expression of our deep sorrow at your great loss. Let us say your loss and sorrow is shared by all who knew and loved him."

CIO Playthings Workers: "Philip Murray's life was one of complete dedication to the American labor movement which grew and flourished under his statesmanlike leadership. We pledge ourselves to honor his memory with renewed striving for economic progress and social justice for all, the lights by which President Murray so nobly lived."

Wisconsin CIO News, proposing a "living memorial" to Murray in the form of college scholarships for CIO members' children: "We want a memorial to remind the people in the future of the great man who was one of us. For Phil Murray we want a living memorial — one that will go on breathing hope and courage into the souls of people, as Phil did with so many of us."

California CIO Council: "Philip Murray has left a living monument, the United Steelworkers of America and the CIO. The best tribute we can pay him is to continue his life's work of perfecting the process of democracy and the effective functioning of industrial unionism."

Denver Area CIO Council: "The greatest tribute that organized and unorganized labor can pay to the memory of this great leader, whose kindly yet firm voice was raised in the defense of the millions he represented officially and unofficially whenever and wherever the need arose, is to carry forward with ever-increasing determination and activity those ideals and principles for which he always stood, worked and died."

Timetable

Here is a list of meetings to be held at the Chelsea Hotel, Atlantic City, leading up to the 14th Constitutional CIO Convention:

Vice presidents' meeting, 2 p.m., Nov. 28.

Executive Board meeting, 10 a.m., Nov. 29.

Convention committees meetings, 2 p.m., Nov. 29.

Opening Convention Session: Hotel Chelsea, 10 a.m., Dec. 1.

State Councils Shift Conventions

THE DEATH of CIO Pres. Philip Murray and the resulting postponement of the National CIO convention until the week of Dec. 1 caused a number of state CIO councils to change their convention plans.

Following is a state-by-state roundup of those councils whose previously scheduled conventions would have confiicted with the national convention:

TEXAS—Sec.-Treas. D. Roy Harrington reported that the Texas State IUC convention had been moved to Dec. 12, 13 and 14 at the Buccaneer hotel, Galveston.

MARYLAND — The Maryland IUC will hold its convention Dec. 11, 12 and 13 at the UAW hall, 16½ W. Franklin St. Hagerstown. Convention headquarters will be the Hotel Alexander, Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Della said.

VIRGINIA—The Virginia State IUC convention is now scheduled for Jan. 8, 9 and 10 at the ACWA hall, 104 N. Belvedere St., Richmond, according to Pres. Charles C. Webber.

OHIO—Sec.-Treas. Jacob Clayman reports the Ohio CIO convention will be held Jan. 8, 9, 10 and 11, with headquarters at the Hotel Hollenden, Cleveland, and sessions at the Public Auditorium.

ILLINOIS—The Illinois State CIO convention has been moved to Jan. 16, 17 and 18, Sec.-Treas. Maurice McElligott reports. Convention sessions will be at the Hotel Marquette, Peoria.

INDIANA—New dates for the Indiana State IUC convention are Dec. 19, 20 and 21, Pres. Neal Edwards reports. Convention sessions will be at the Claypool hotel, Indianapolis.

MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND—CIO conventions in these states will go on as scheduled. The Massachusetts convention will be Dec. 5, 6 and 7 at the Hotel Bradford, Boston, and the Rhode Island convention Dec. 6 and 7 in Providence.

I. W. ABEL

JAMES G. THIMMES

'We Will Get Along'

The last time Philip Murray spoke to a convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was shortly after his unanimous re-election as president at the 1951 convention. In his acceptance, Murray said:

It shall of course be my obligation and, as I understand it, my responsibility to carry forward in the course of the next year all of the legislative matters passed upon by you in this convention. There are many things to be done, the nature of which transcend in importance any of the work that this great organization has done since its inception.

There is present before us the greater need of organizing the unorganized, the millions of people all over this land who yearn for the opportunity to affiliate themselves with CIO organizations. We have the capabilities, we have the machinery, we have the leadership, and fortunately for us we also understand the nature of those people's problems.

In addition, to that there is the greater need of political activity. We do not claim we are the Moses that has come out of the proverbial wilderness, we do not profess to know everything, but we know something about the fundamental facts of life, and we understand and we appreciate the people's problems, economic and social and political, and it should be the business of this mighty organization to throw its full weight behind every potential candidate for public office that lends support to the lofty aspirations, ideals and objectives of this great organization.

We must lend every possible degree of comfort and support to our nation, and to its people, and to our government in the prosecution of those policies that have to do with fighting, staving off every form of totalitarianism and imperial Communist aggression.

The duties and functions of the CIO do not rest in the office of the President. The President himself is the most limp, weak individual in the United States of America. Whatever strength he may possess comes from you. If his picture appears in the paper, if there is a parade on the platform, if there is a hullaballo on the floor of the convention when he is nominated, it is not he, it is an evidence of the spirit of the people, and it is indicative of the true spirit of this great organization that no officer, I don't care who he may be, in a national union or in the CIO, can portray himself as an important man. He is not. The thing that is important is the people, the people in mills and mines and factories and offices. They are important.

That is the kind of an organization that this must be. It must be a workers' organization, not a club for old, or fat, or bald-headed, or gray-headed men like me. It must not be that. It must be a crusading organization that has dedicated its life, its soul, its spirit, its mind and its heart to serving human beings.

And, you know, that is why you are strong, and that is why you are going to grow stronger, because the millions of people back home whom you are privileged to represent in this convention are your life's blood, they are your sinew, they are your muscle, they are your counsellor, they are your advisers; and you, my good friends, just happen to be their servants.

And if we keep those things in mind, as I am quite sure we will—we always have—we will get along, this organization will survive. I know of no power on earth that can either divide or conquer the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President (Deceased Nov. 9, 1952)

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925. 5c a copy, $1 a year, $1.50 a year in Canada.

Mail subscriptions: Old and new addresses and three weeks' notice are required for change of address.

Vol. XV November 24, 1952 No. 47

Hall Of Mirrors

In Other Words—

'The Common Love Of Good'

This personal view of Philip Murray's life and service to the American people was voiced by Rev. George G. Higgins, friend of the late CIO president and assistant director, Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Conference. Here is a digest from his column, which appeared in several Catholic newspapers:

By REV. GEORGE G. HIGGINS

PHILIP MURRAY, God rest his noble soul, has been repeatedly eulogized these past 10 days as one of the greatest labor leaders in the history of the United States.

He was more than that. He was a great human being and will be honored as such in the folklore of American trade unionism long after the details of his phenomenal career as a labor statesman have ceased to be of interest to the average American.

Even now, just a few short days after his sudden death in San Francisco, I remember Philip Murray not as the tremendous genius that he undoubtedly was in the field of labor-mangament relations, but rather as a very humble and very kindly and a very wholesome Christian gentleman, the least pompous and least pretentious public figure I have ever had the pleasure of meeting.

I remember him as a very thoughtful man who was always just as respectful to the stenographers in his office as he was to the great and the mighty, a man who preferred the simple hospitality of a poor man's kitchen, in an isolated mining patch in western Pennsylvania, to the more luxurious and more sophisticated hospitality of Washington society.

I remember Mr. Murray as a man who sincerely enjoyed taking the children of his younger associates to the movies, the type of man to whom children were instinctively attracted. I remember him as a man who could calmly resist tremendous pressure from industry and government in economic affairs but was completely at the mercy of his friends and associates whenever they went to him, however unreasonably, to ask for his assistance in solving a personal problem.

I remember him, finally, as a natural leader of men who commanded the loyalty of his membership—and was respected even by the Communists—for what he was, even more than for what he said or did.

These qualities in the character of Philip Murray I first came to appreciate 12 years ago when I met him for the first time on one of his frequent trips to Washington. As a graduate student of labor economics at the Catholic University of America, I managed, through the good offices of a mutual friend, to be invited to Mr. Murray's apartment for an evening's conversation—or so I had expected—on labor-management relations.

FORTUNATELY, from my point of view, we never got around to such a prosaic subject. The only formal education I received that evening was an under-graduate course in poker. Mrs. Murray—a lovely woman to whom our heart goes out in deepest sympathy in her bereavement—ended up with almost all the chips. It was characteristic of Mr. Murray that he was embarrassed at my having lost a couple of dollars and referred to his embarassment whenever we happened to meet during the intervening years.

I last had the pleasure of talking to Mr. Murray 10 days before his death. I called at his office in Pittsburgh, without an appointment, merely to say hello. I remained, unreasonably, for more than an hour, during which time Murray again exemplified—by his instinctive courtesy to the girls in his office, by his solicitude about the personal problems of mutual friends of ours, and by his warming sense of humor—that he was not only a remarkably great labor leader, but even more important than that, a remarkably good human being.

Philip Murray had his faults. Of course he did. Some of them were the rather obvious defects of his virtues; others, presumably, were hidden from the eyes of men and were known only to himself and his Creator. Say a prayer for him, and ask Almighty God to raise up other men of Murray's tremendous stature to carry on the tradition of social justice with which his name will always be gratefully associated in the history of the United States.

Political Action Does Pay—

Hoosier CIOers Beat Jaycee In Vote Contest

By BERNARD J. SCHUCK

Editor, The Lampmaker, UAW-CIO Local 663, Anderson, Ind.

THE CIO in Anderson, Ind., is purring in post-election satisfaction over a thumping Nov. 4 victory over the local Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The Jaycees challenged the CIO to a get-out-the-vote contest on Election Day. They defied the CIO Political Action Committee in the farm-industrial community of Madison County to see which could get a larger percentage of its members to the polls.

Final tabulation of the voting lists by Fred Honnold, the PAC chairman, showed the CIO won by a margin of six percentage points.

The drive was spearheaded by the CIO Auto Workers and its Citizenship Fund, and with volunteer help from the Steelworkers, Paper Workers, Utility Workers and Clerks, about 15 CIO locals combined their efforts to ring up a 96.6% voting record.

The best the competing Jaycees could do was 90%.

The CIO-PAC had the gigantic task of registering, voting and keeping records on 15,000 members in the county. Compared to this was the less than 200 members of the Jaycees.

The county's 65 precincts had a total of 57,000 voters, an average of 85% turnout per precinct. The efforts of the CIO-PAC showed an improvement factor of 10 percentage points, demonstrating that political action DOES pay off.

The contest served to explode another false idea about the labor vote—that workers vote contrary to union recommendations. In an accurate check by the CIO-PAC, every precinct with a heavy CIO registration went according to CIO endorsements.

Only a slight defection to Gen. Eisenhower was noticeable, but even that was not enough to make much difference in Gov. Stevenson's majority. A compensating defection by the average voter in the same precincts was apparent in the senatorial race between Gov. Schricker (D.) and Sen. Jenner (R.).

Many precincts voted their CIO membership 100%. Most reported that only a few failed to cast ballots. In practically every case, PAC workers reported, the "no shows" were caused by sickness or by last-minute emergencies that called workers out of town.

Final tabulations put Anderson and Elwood, the county's two largest cities, in the Stevenson column by substantial majorities. In both cities the CIO, particularly UAW-CIO membership from General Motors' Delco-Remy and Guide Lamp Div., make up a big proportion of the voters.

Outlying precincts, where only a few CIO members live, brought in enough votes to offset the Stevenson lead in the cities. They were not sufficient, however, to put Jenner ahead. In the final count he trailed his Democratic opponent by 3000 in the county.

The Jaycees did not reckon with the CIO-PAC setup. In Madison County, the CIO-PAC keeps an up-to-date file of every CIO member. PAC "fact books" were mailed to every member in the county, as well as cards telling the unionists their individual status as registered or non-registered voters.

"It's the best filing system in the State," commented H. J. Noel, Indiana CIO-PAC director after looking over the collection of filing cabinets in the office of the Madison County CIO Council.

The Jaycees lit a Freedom Flame on the lawn of the Court House some months ago. The flame has now gone out. Delco Sparks, the newspaper of UAW Local 662, claims it is because the Jaycees work at the community job of Americanism by jerks and spurts, with accompanying blurbs of publicity.

On the other hand, the CIO and the PAC work at it day after day.

Landlords Toss Figures— Get Swatted Right In Face

STATISTICS are a dime a dozen when landlord lobbies and local real estate boards start fighting to kill rent ceilings.

But here's a case when figures — phony figures — boomeranged right in the landlords' faces.

It happened in the Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa., area. Some weeks ago, the local real estate operators presented a "survey" to the city council—a "survey" claiming there were 713 vacant rental units. The council took it at face value and voted to kill rent ceilings.

But labor groups kept on fighting. The Allentown Daily News-Digest, one of the Unitypo dailies published by the AFL Typographical union, checked on those 713 "vacancies" claimed by the landlords, finding that about the only actual "vacancies" were non-existent addresses, two houses that had been torn down or houses for sale from $33,000 up.

As the old rent law expired, CIO and AFL unionists focused their fight on Washington, demanding the federal government name Allentown-Bethlehem a critical defense housing area and re-establish rent controls.

Last week their campaign was won. The Office of Rent Stabilization granted the critical housing area, ordered a rent rollback to last Aug. 1, and extended ceilings to virtually all types of housing, including hotels, rooming houses, and motels as well as houses and apartments. The new controls are much stiffer than those previously in effect.

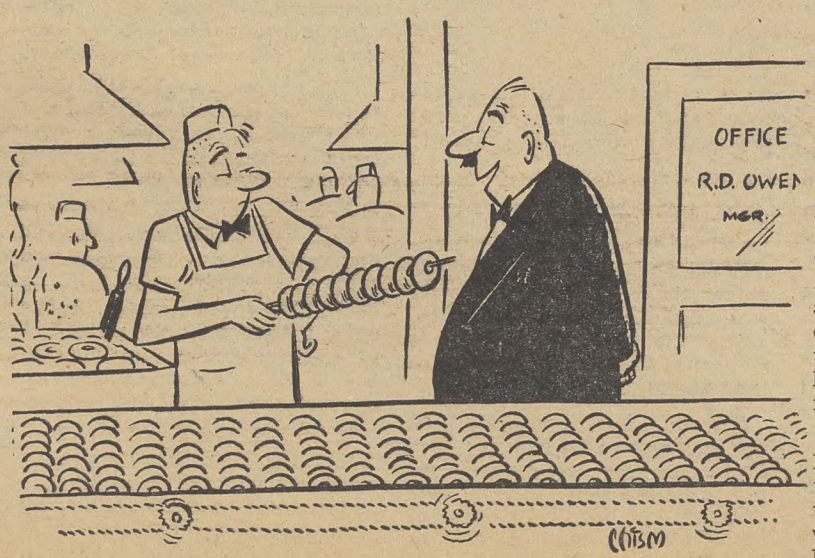
Among other rent ceiling orders was a critical housing area designation covering large parts of St. Louis and Itasca counties, Minn., on the Mesabi iron range.

Church, Labor Group Lauds Phil Murray

AMONG THE religious leaders who paid tribute to the late Philip Murray, president of CIO and the Steelworkers, were Rev. Joseph W. Merchant and Dr. Witherspoon Dodge, directors of the National Religion and Labor Foundation. They said:

"A great prophet, statesman and humble man of God has inherited immortality. Philip Murray embodied the warm humanity, the vision of high ideals of all great faiths, the aspirations of the common people, and the forthright courage of the great prophets, which endeared him to millions of Americans.

"The National Religion and Labor Foundation, in common with all humanity, has lost a good friend. To his family, the United Steelworkers of America and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, we extend our deepest sympathy and our prayers. We are grateful that God gave him to us all. His achievements will remain an inspiration, a living memorial, and a guide for future generations in their struggles against bigotry, falsehood and injustice, and in behalf of the liberty and dignity of all human kind."



"Well, Hooper, what do you think of the doughnut business so far?"

Press Performance—

Detroit News Waves Bloody Shirt In Gutter Attack On CIO Unions

HERE IS A PRIZE example of how metropolitan newspapers twisted the facts to smear the CIO and candidates it supported in the last election.

The culprit is the Detroit News which published a page one editorial, two days before the election, entitled *"Want a Bloody Strike?"* It was deliberately intended to scare voters into backing reactionary political candidates.

The editorial reprinted the unsupported assertion of the Detroit Edison Co., then struck by the CIO Utility Workers, that the CIO had threatened "the bloodiest strike in the history of Detroit."

It pointed out the CIO was supporting Gov. Williams, who won reelection, as well as the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket and Sen. Blair Moody, who was defeated.

"All in favor of having 'the bloodiest strike in the history of Detroit' will vote for Williams, Moody and Stevenson, for if the three are elected the CIO'ers will regard the people's verdict as permission to start the flow of citizens' blood," the editorial concluded.

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the CIO Auto Workers, in a letter to the newspaper, recalled that the "Detroit News in the past has been guilty of bias, distortion and prejudice, but this editorial has reached the gutter level of irresponsibility."

MAZEY CHARGED the News had "adopted the unsupported smear and slanderous tactics of McCarthyism. It has adopted Hitler's big lie technique in a manner in which it deliberately falsified the facts and issues in the Detroit Edison Co. strike and in the support that the CIO gave the Democratic Party candidates in the state of Michigan."

"I charge the Detroit News and its moronic editorial staff," Mazey continued, "with deliberately lying."

Mazey recalled the record showed no bloody strikes, in fact not a single incident of violence in any CIO strike in the Detroit area since the election of Williams in 1948.

"The Detroit News editorial," he said, "should arouse every fair thinking citizen about the abuses of the so-called free press. Newspapers in America have the responsibility of presenting news and events to the general public in a fair and unbiased manner.

"FREE SPEECH does not give anyone the right to yell fire in a crowded theatre. Free press does not give anyone the right to write inciting editorials that have the same affect as yelling fire in a crowded theatre."

Mazey recalled the Detroit News had refused to sell advertising space to the UAW in 1951 to present its views on a dispute with Hudson Motor Car Co., unless "we agreed to completely distort the facts in the case."

It also recalled a phony News story several years ago, charging an alleged bomb plot at the Briggs Manufacturing Co. Investigation revealed the "bombs" were actually sample fire bombs saved by the Briggs fire marshal after the last war to use in demonstrations. The News buried the explanation on Page 53, leaving many readers with the false opinion that the UAW had plotted to bomb the Briggs plant, Mazey noted.

"I am probably wasting my time in writing this letter," Mazey concluded, "because I feel certain that the editors of the Detroit News and those who manage the paper neither have the courage, the courtesy, or the guts to print my letter."

Mazey was—his letter was not printed.

14c Package Settlement In Detroit Strike

A PACKAGE increase of 14c an hour and arbitration of penalties inflicted on seven employes last week ended the 23-day strike of 4000 CIO Utility Workers at the Detroit Edison Co.

The agreement, which runs to Feb. 1 1954, raised wages 6c immediately, with 4c more in June and 4c in fringe benefits.

Agreement came after 11 hours of continuous negotiations, with federal and state mediators. Settlement was delayed when the company said five union members were to be discharged and two suspended because of "destructive acts" during the strike.

The union balked at signing the agreement and finally it was agreed that the seven men would be recalled by the company, given four hours' call-in pay. Then the penalties were invoked for the second time and the cases submitted to arbitration.

School Segregation, T-H Moves By States Challenged By CIO

THE CIO has presented friend-of-the-court briefs in two important Supreme Court cases—one testing the segregated school theory and the second involving the Taft-Hartley Act.

Both briefs were filed by Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg and Asst. Gen. Counsel David E. Feller.

The CIO brief in the segregated school case specifically dealt with a case involving public schools in Topeka, Kan., but the arguments broadly covered the entire problem since the CIO contended segregated schools were by their very nature unconstitutional.

"The mere fact of compulsory separation," the CIO argued, "constitutes a denial of the equal protection of the laws, forbidden by the 14th Amendment."

The CIO brief argued that the "compulsory intermingling is not the only alternative to compulsory segregation." Rather, it said, "the alternative to enforced segregation is freedom of choice and the question is whether a state may deny that freedom to individuals and require them, willy-nilly, to separate according to race."

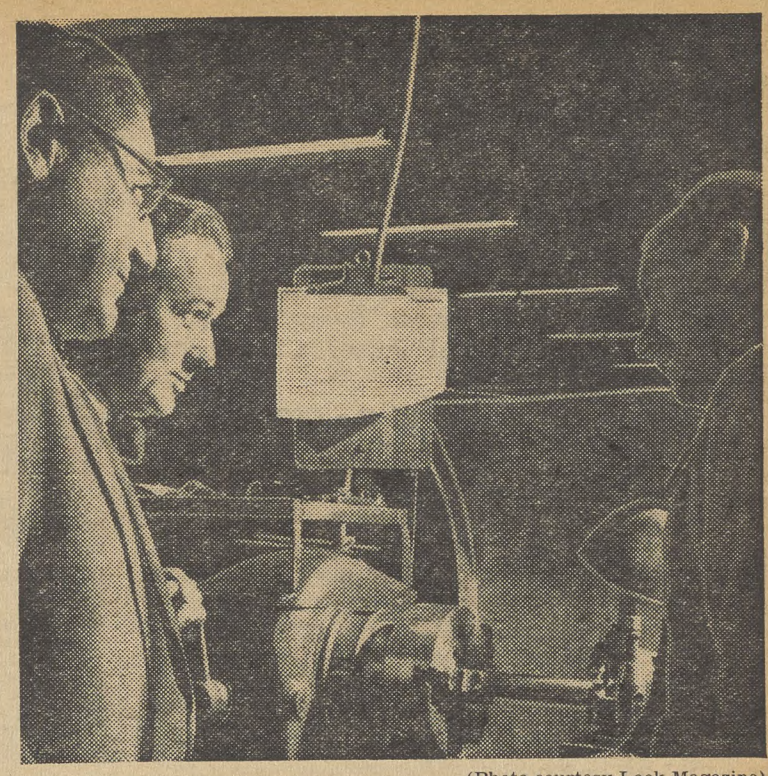
Noting that public school education was compulsory, the brief observed "students are not only unable to avoid segregation in the public schools, as by not attending, but are more adversely affected by it because they are younger. The testimony of sociologists is uniform as to the deleterious effects of segregation on Negro children, and in a different way, on white, and the younger the children the more these effects are accentuated."

THE SECOND brief was filed in a case testing the rights of state courts to enjoin alleged violations of the Taft-Hartley Act. The case resulted from an injunction granted by a Montgomery, Ala., court, prohibiting picketing of a construction project on the allegation that the Taft-Hartley Act was being violated.

The CIO brief argued the state court was without power to issue injunctions to enforce compliance by a union with the provisions of the Taft-Hartley act.

"The notion that the Congress intended to entrust to the courts of the 48 states the power to enforce the Taft-Hartley Act is so repugnant to the text, the philosophy and the legislative history of the act that further argument against it seems superfluous," the brief observed.

The CIO argued that if the Alabama courts were upheld it meant state courts "may issue such injunctions against alleged violations of the act without notice or hearing; that such ex parte orders, under the practice of many states, carry no automatic expiration date or requirement that a hearing be promptly held on a motion to dissolve; and that, in the interim, substantial rights to participate in concerted activities, guaranteed by the act, may be irreparably damaged without any possibility of relief."



(Photo courtesy Look Magazine)

COMPANY PRESIDENT Albert Hubschman and C. B. Newell, CIO Steelworkers' district director, chat with one-legged Harold Neiss, one of the many handicapped workers employed by Roller-Smith Corp.

Martin Wagner Named ICFTU Aide At UN

MARTIN WAGNER, former president of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers and a veteran of the labor movement, has been named representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to the United Nations.

He succeeds James J. Leary, former CIO regional director at Kansas City, Mo., who has rejoined the CIO staff as a national representative.

Wagner, 59, first became a union member when he joined the Miners while working at Glen Carbon, Ill., in 1916. He later headed a union in a gas plant in St. Louis, Mo., becoming first vice president and later president of the mine union's Dist. 50.

As a member of the UMW executive board, he cast the only vote in support of the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray at a "trial" which was eventually thrown out as unconstitutional. He continued to stand by Murray when the Miners pulled out of the CIO.

In May of 1942 he took the lead in establishing the National Council of Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers. When it became a CIO international union the following September, he was elected its first president and continued to serve until early this year. Under his leadership, the UGCCW increased in membership from 5000 to 72,000.

MARTIN WAGNER

CIO Joins ICFTU In Plea For UN Tunisia Mediation

THE UNITED NATIONS was called on last week by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to set up a Good Offices Committee to mediate and settle the dispute between the French government and the people of Tunisia.

A message was sent to each UN delegation on behalf of the ICFTU by its general secretary, J. H. Oldenbroek, and by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee, and AFL Vice Pres. Matthew Woll.

It charged that "the French government in the Franco-Tunisian crisis so far has shown that it is not yet ready to satisfy the legitimate national aspirations of the Tunisian people." Tunisian demands, it added, express neither blind extremism nor "narrow and unthinking nationalism."

The ICFTU reminded the delegations that the UN Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights proclaim "the right of peoples to self-determination," and that the UN Assembly has before it a recommendation on self-determination adopted by the Commission on Human Rights and referred to it by the Economic and Social Council.

"If these documents become a dead letter," the message said, "the cause of peace will certainly suffer and the trust which the people of the world have placed in the United Nations will be seriously shaken."

The ICFTU is concerned over whether the French government will grant an exit visa to Farhat Hached, secretary of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor, so he can attend a meeting of the ICFTU executive board in New York on Dec. 1.

CCL Protests Anti-Strike Maneuver

A STRONG protest against government action which, in effect, is serving to break a strike of the CIO Oil Workers at the Canadian Copper Refineries, Montreal, Que., was registered last week by the Canadian Congress of Labor executive council.

The walkout has closed the plant for 18 weeks. Alex McAuslane, OWIU Canadian director, said the union was certified as bargaining agent 14 months ago, and that the company, after flatly refusing to negotiate, has now started prolonged legal proceedings aimed at blocking bargaining.

"DESPITE these circumstances," he explained, "the Canadian Dept. of Trade and Commerce has issued export permits enabling the company to have its work done in the United States, where the workers handling it receive at least 60c an hour more than the Montreal employes."

The CCL board also called on the government to recognize unions of its "prevailing rate" employes on the same basis as that granted by law to unions of other workers, and asked immediate institution of the 40-hour week with overtime, sick and furlough leave, checkoff and wage negotiations for them.

Handicapped Get A Hand From Steelworkers Local

THE STORY of how CIO Steelworkers Local 4330 worked with management in providing jobs for physically - handicapped workers was told nationally in a recent issue of Look Magazine.

The article, by Frank Edwards, cities the experience of the steel local and the Roller-Smith Corp., in Bethlehem, Pa.

By their work in the plant, Edwards reports, handicapped workers demonstrated they aren't really handicapped.

Edwards is the AFL-sponsored news commentator heard nightly on MBS. His article in Look, reproduced with permission, follows:

"WHAT FACTORY would hire a blind man to operate power machinery, polio victims to perform delicate assembly jobs, or advertise for skilled workers over 60?

"The Roller-Smith Corp. of Bethlehem, Pa., has done all these things because its president, Albert Hubschman, has faith in the handicapped, thinks industry is missing a good bet in not hiring them.

"A burly, incisive man who once sold vegetables on the streets of Newark, N. J., Hubschman has had his share of adversity. Says he of his workers:

" 'We hire people for their minds, not their muscles. We call them handicapped persons. The truth is, they are handicapped by the fact that American industry makes virtually no effort to use their talents.'

"HUBSCHMAN'S firm employs 1400 persons in three plants in Bethlehem and Allentown. As the only independent manufacturer of basic electrical equipment in the U. S., it competes with industrial giants like General Electric and Westinghouse.

"On the Roller-Smith production lines are many workers who are termed 'unemployable' by other factories.

"Take for example, drill press operator Robert Barroll, who is 26, and totally blind. When not operating the press, he moves to the plating department, where his highly developed touch qualifies him as a rapid assembler of parts. Although he has a college degree, company after company had refused to hire him before he applied at Roller-Smith.

"Stores clerk Ellis Young, 52, is a polio victim. Harold Niess, 45, has an artificial leg, but he's a first-rate factory special-assignment man.

"Among the elderly employes are many who have been with the company since its inception nearly 50 years ago. Included are a 71-year-old assembler; a system clerk who is 61; a draftsman, 66, and dozens of skilled craftsmen past 50.

"Company officials say that the so-called 'overage' and 'handicapped' workers are settled, skilled and eager to make good. 'Every employee must pull his share of the load and every employe does,' says Hubschman. He has records to prove it."

ICFTU Unit Meets In N. Y.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions will meet Dec. 1 to 5 in New York City at the invitation of the CIO, AFL, and the United Mine Workers.

This will be the first time since the founding of ICFTU that its executive board will hold one of its bi-annual meetings in the Western Hemisphere. The three U. S. labor bodies are affiliates and founding organizations of the ICFTU.

The U. S. labor groups have arranged a program of entertainment which includes a sight-seeing bus tour, a visit to the United Nations and a dinner in honor of the board Dec. 5.

TWU Names Kutch

The CIO Transport Workers has named Joseph Kutch, former Gary, Ind., newspaperman, as editor of the TWU Express.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to fully realize that our chief and our buddy, Phil Murray, is not still at the helm. So closely did he follow and participate in all of the problems and triumphs of CIO that no task was undertaken or accomplished without his constant guidance and concern.

Just a few hours ago, I found myself reaching for the telephone to consult with him about a certain matter. It was with a heavy heart and a sense of infinite loss that my hand dropped back on my desk at the shock of remembrance.

I was on the train to San Francisco with Phil—his last trip for the movement in which he so strongly believed. On the train he was happy, vibrant, full of life and the vision of going forward to greater gains for workers everywhere and for our movement. There was no hint that he would be so abruptly taken from us.

Our lives followed parallel courses. As boys we went into the mines together; both with the heritage of the British Miners' Union and the teachings of our fathers, who had been in the mines before us.

We came to America in about the same manner and at about the same time to enter the mines here and take up the cudgels of organizing our fellows for human dignity and the betterment of our families' lives.

We worked, always close together, to achieve the dream of a strong miners' union. He called me into the crusade of building the CIO and bringing the benefits of organization to the millions of workers in the mass production industries. We shared this task to the very end.

★

IN ALL THESE YEARS, Phil was always the inspiration, the guide, the comforter, the leader. But, sorely as he is missed; and surely as he can never be fully replaced, we must not pause for more than a moment. Phil would not have let down himself, and he would not want us to.

We must dedicate ourselves more fervently to the completion of the task he had undertaken for himself and for us, and to the realization of his dream of workers' homes with security, plenty and beauty for all the family.

My readers, I know, will forgive me for expressing these very personal and intimate thoughts of my life and association with Philip Murray. We worked on a team, in which there were many players—but Phil was the captain who gave us inspiration and leadership. It has been a great privilege, not only for me but I am sure for all the others, to work together and play together with Phil. My mind is flooded with memories of our times together—good times and adverse times. Like all the others, I am sure we will treasure those memories for the rest of our lives.

★

STATE DIR. ERNEST PUGH reports that the CIO Woodworkers won a representation election at Gray Lumber Co., Waverly, Va. The vote was 99 to 8, out of 125 eligible workers. IWA Organizer Earl Davis was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Nicholas Dragon reports that workers at the Federal Cotton Compress, Glendale, Ariz., favored the CIO Packinghouse Workers by a vote of 27 to 1. UPWA Rep. Floyd Harris directed the drive.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that in a representation election at the Jonas Furniture Co.; Los Angeles, Calif., the workers favored the CIO Furniture Workers by a vote of 20 to 11. UFWA Board Member Eppy Galvan handled the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports that the CIO Steelworkers won a representation election by a unanimous vote at the Midwest Concrete Industries Co., Des Moines, Ia. USA Rep. Floyd Piper conducted the campaign.

Intl. Vice Pres. Claude Ballard reports that the CIO Woodworkers won a representation election at the Hillyer-Deutsch-Edwards Co., Oakdale, La., by the following vote: eligible 466, IWA-CIO 283, AFL 131, no union 6, void 5, challenged 1.

Vote Frauds Investigated

A THREE-MAN senatorial investigation team last week began probing charges of "widespread and flagrant" election frauds in Michigan's tight U. S. Senate race.

Rep. Potter (R.) defeated Sen. Moody (D.) by 40,000 votes, the first count of ballots showed, but Neil Staebler, Michigan Democratic party chairman, charged fraud and violations of election laws.

In his 14-page complaint, Staebler also claimed voters were offered as much as $5 each to cast ballots for Gen. Eisenhower. However, this charge will not be investigated by the Senate elections subcommittee, which has authority to deal only with senatorial elections.

Moody refused comment on the charges, although there was some previous indication he would seek a recount. Potter at first said the complaint came from "bad losers," later refused to talk.

Illegal voting, intimidation of voters, violation of bi-partisanship requirements for election boards, inaccurate counting of split tickets with votes for Moody as straight GOP ballots, refusal to allow qualified challengers to be present and other violations were all charged by the Democratic chairman.

Trial Begins On Dupont Trust Charge

THE BIGGEST anti-trust suit ever taken by the federal government got under way last week after more than three years of preliminary legal maneuvering.

At stake was the grip of the Dupont family of Delaware on "the tremendous industrial trinity" of the Dupont Corp., General Motors and U. S. Rubber.

The government wants the Dupont Corp. to divest itself of its GM and U. S. Rubber holdings.

It opened its case with a charge that never in history have "so few had such dominant control over so much." Willis Hotchkiss, in charge of the prosecution, promised the government will reveal "the inner operations of one of the most powerful private corporations not only in this country, but in the world."

It will seek to bulwark its case, he continued, by baring "certain aspects" of the financial operations of three Dupont brothers who "over the last half-century have constituted a partnership unparalleled in the history of business and finance."

THE BROTHERS are Pierre, Irenee and Lammot Dupont. The last died after all three were named defendants along with the three companies, the Christiana Securities Co. and the Delaware Realty & Investment Corp., Dupont holding companies, and 183 other members of the Dupont family.

The case is being heard without a jury by Judge Walter L. La Buy in U. S. District Court in Chicago. Testimony directed by three government lawyers and 28 attorneys representing the defendants is expected to take at least two months.

Hotchkiss told Judge La Buy that Dupont owns 10 million of the 44 million shares of GM stock, or 23%, which yields "complete control;" and one-third of a million shares of U. S. Rubber, or 18% with "absolute control."

He said the case is "in a category all its own" in the size of the economic interests involved and the degree of concentrated control.

IUE Gains On Coast

THE CIO Electrical Workers is gaining in its West Coast organizational campaign.

Latest bargaining victory was in Oakland, Calif., were the IUE-CIO won a National Labor Relations Board election at the General Electric cable and control plant.

The vote was IUE 44 to 33 for the United Electrical Workers, expelled from CIO some years ago as Communist dominated. IUE-CIO Intl. Rep. Al Fineman was in charge of the campaign.

In Southern California, the NLRB has certified the IUE as bargaining representative at the Standard Coil Products Co. The CIO union won a runoff election at the plant some two months ago, but certification was delayed by UE protests over challenged ballots. The full NLRB tossed out the UE protests.

Place Your Order Now!

Big Annual Convention Issue Of The CIO NEWS

The CIO News will print an all-important special CIO Convention issue on Dec. 8.

Delayed by the postponement of the 14th Constitutional Convention after the death of CIO Pres. Philip Murray, the Convention Issue will be printed shortly after the Atlantic City parley adjourns.

What the convention does in electing CIO's new president and in acting upon important policy issues will be big news and important news for every CIO union and every CIO member. The CIO News Convention Issue will give the complete story—in news reports, pictures, features and important texts.

Now, more than ever, all CIO unions and councils will need The CIO News 1952 Convention issue. Rush your orders now to The CIO News, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Special Rates

• BUNDLE ORDERS: Rates for bundle orders are 2c per copy for any quantity up to 1000; 1¾c per copy for quantities between 1000 and 2000; and 1½c per copy for quantities of more than 2000. Special rates for large orders.

In sending lists of addresses for bundle orders, please indicate the quantity to be sent to each address. To facilitate bookkeeping, please send checks with smaller quantity orders.

• INDIVIDUALLY MAILED ORDERS: Rates for individually mailed copies are 2¼c per copy for quantities up to 1000; 2c per copy for quantities between 1000 and 2000; and 1¾c per copy for quantities of more than 2000. Special rates for very large orders upon application.

If individual mailing is desired, this may be arranged by sending us mailing strips not more than 2½ inches wide.

Regular Rates

Apart from the special rates for the Convention Issue, unions which wish to take this opportunity to begin subscribing regularly to The CIO News may begin their bundle order or group subscription order with the Nov. 24 issue at the regular rates, which will be provided on request.

Just Clip and Mail!

The CIO NEWS
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

We desire to place an order for the special 1952 Convention Issue of The CIO NEWS.

Please ship.....in bundle lots to the enclosed address.

Please have the 1952 Convention Issue individually mailed to membership lists for which we will furnish mailing strips. The total number of names to which we desire the paper sent is.....

☐ Check Inclosed ☐ Bill Us Later

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... **Zone** ..... **State** .....

Organization .....

2 Marine Unions Get 15% Hikes In Arbitration

MEMBERS of two CIO seafaring unions—the Maritime Union and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association—stand to gain retroactive wage increases estimated to total $1.25 million, plus higher straight time and overtime pay in the future.

These benefits were granted in a decision by Aaron Horvitz, arbitrator. The increases are retroactive to June 16 but are subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval. NMU Pres. Joseph Curran reported the arbiter's decision.

Pay boosts of from 10 to 15% were won by 40,000 NMU members on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. There are many pay categories for seamen, but a key example of the increases is that for able seamen who were boosted from $262.89 to $302.32 a month.

Overtime pay for NMU members with a basic wage of less than $298.49 a month was raised to $1.48 an hour from $1.29; those earning more than $298.49 a month get $1.87 an hour overtime pay in place of $1.63.

MEBA members on all dry cargo and passenger vessels on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coast were awarded 14.5% increases. Wages for engineer officers serving aboard a Liberty-type vessel range under the decision from $366.92 a month for a fourth assistant to $835.37 for chief engineer.

Their overtime pay was boosted 15c to $3.10 an hour and penalty pay was hiked by 10c to $2.07 an hour. Horvitz also ruled that chief engineers and nonwatch-standing assistants, who normally work 44 hours at sea, are to receive an additional payment of $102.69, upping the present rate by $4.69.

Horvitz was named by the unions and employers associations to decide the wages issues when negotiations became deadlocked last June. He was expected to reach a decision soon on the wages of members of the CIO Radio Association.

11-24

Latin Unionizing Problems Discussed

Unionization of Spanish-speaking workers will be discussed at a meeting of union representatives and labor educational organizations to be held in New York on Dec. 20.

ACWA Pickets Force Rice-Stix To Talk

PICKETING has been extending to two more operations of the Rice-Stix Co., forcing the company to resume negotiations with the CIO Clothing Workers.

Approximately 650 ACWA members have been on strike more than six weeks at the Farmington, Mo., and Water Valley, Miss., plants of the firm, which manufactures cotton garments.

In an effort to break the strike, the company stepped up operations at its Dallas, Tex. warehouse. ACWA countered by throwing a picket line around that establishment. Rice-Stix got a temporary restraining order Nov. 14, but picketing was resumed four days later when Judge Thorton refused to make the injunction permanent.

In another move to cripple the firm's operations, ACWA set up a picket line at a retail store at Sedalia, Mo., operated by a Rice-Stix subsidiary.

Meanwhile negotiations were resumed Nov. 13 at St. Louis at the request of Rice-Stix, and have been continuing every day.

Gladys Dickason and Ralph Brazier, ACWA vice presidents who are in charge of the strike, last week credited good progress in negotiations to the two new picket lines and the solidarity of the strikers.

THE STRIKERS have held firm despite court actions limiting picketing at the Farmington plant and eliminating it entirely at the Water Valley factory.

Since protests some weeks ago by CIO Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, the Mississippi court has failed to proceed with contempt citations against the ACWA strikers. The CIO protest was directed to Atty. Gen. James McGranery, who has ordered an investigation on possible violations of the Civil Rights Act by Mississippi authorities.

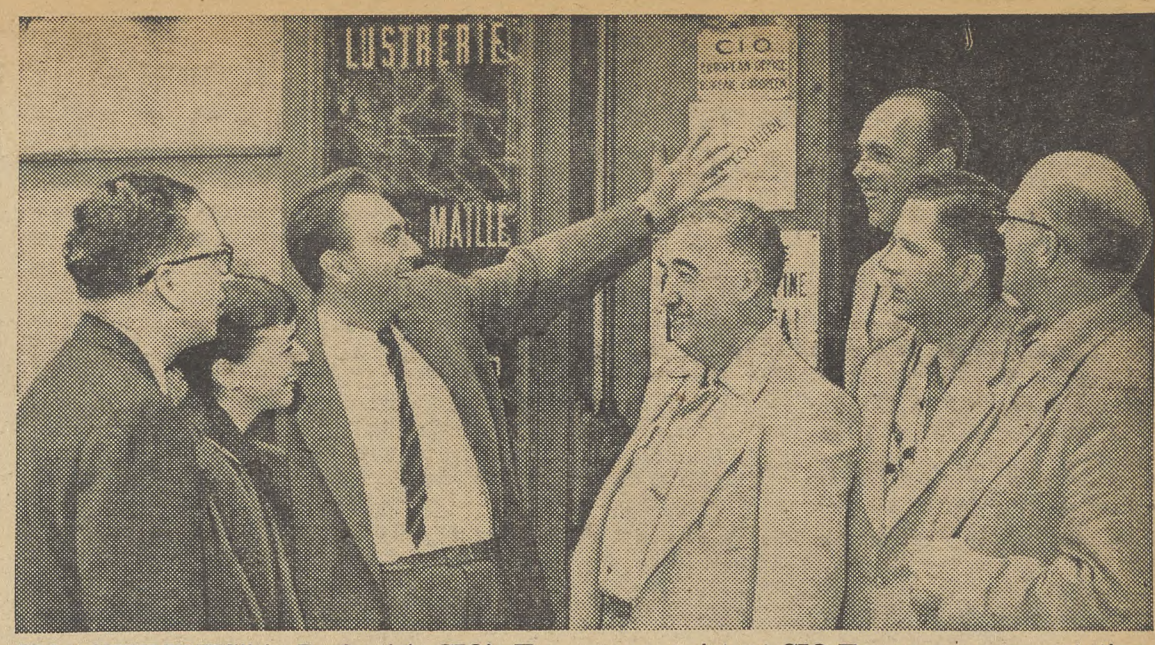
Mississippi National Guardsmen last week were returned to Water Valley by order of Gov. Hugh White.

The strike began when Rice-Stix failed to engage in real collective bargaining after ACWA won NLRB representation elections at the two plants.

Knight Resigns NPA Position

Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers has resigned as head of the labor office of the National Production Authority. He was appointed to the job in June, 1951.

Knight, who was serving on a part time, no pay basis, was praised for his services by National Production Administrator R. A. McDonald. Ted F. Silvey, who served as Knight's first assistant, has been appointed to the post.



CIO "STUDENTS" in Paris visit CIO's European offices accompanied by U. S. Labor representatives in Europe. From left: Harry Martin, of MSA Labor Information; Barbara Wertheimer, ACWA; Charles Levinson, assistant CIO European representative; Bill Kemsley, MSA; Jack Pierce, CIO Community Services Committee; Don Stevens, Michigan CIO; Howard Conquergood, Canadian Congress of Labor.

Talmadge Is Defeated On Vote Curb

HERMAN TALMADGE, Georgia's anti-Negro, anti-labor governor, took a first-rate beating on election day, when the voters turned thumbs down on a proposal to close Georgia's elections to all but Talmadge-machine candidates.

His proposal, in the form of a constitutional amendment, would have "killed the possibility of a second party in one-party Georgia, and the opportunity for independent candidates to run in the general election," Georgia CIO Exec. Secy. David Burgess reported.

The Georgia CIO played an active role in defeating the Talmadge proposal by a margin of 26,000 votes. On the side of the powerful political machine, which spent $250,000 in the unsuccessful campaign, were the Klu Klux Klan, big business money, state employes and the Talmadge-bossed Democratic party of Georgia.

CIO joined with the League of Women Voters, the Council of Church Women, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, AFL, and Railroad Brotherhoods to form the Citizens Against the County Unit Amendment, which defeated the proposal.

"We did our part," State CIO Pres. Bill Crawford said. "We prevented Talmadge and his gang from becoming the absolute dictators of our state. In the face of a $250,000 campaign to arouse racial hatreds, the people of Georgia are to be congratulated in keeping their elections free of dictator's control."

IUE Strikers Gain 5% Wage Hike At Sylvania

THE SIX-WEEK strike of CIO Electrical Workers against Sylvania Electric ended last week with a contract providing a 5% increase and a 6c hourly minimum wage boost.

Retroactive to Sept. 11, the increase will raise average hourly pay from $1.35 to $1.44.

The IUE-CIO negotiators also secured pay for strikers for the election day holiday, which came during the strike. The agreement also provides for three days off with pay for employes when death occurs in the immediate family.

THE CONTRACT covers workers in four Sylvania plants and will cover two other plants following an NLRB election Dec. 18, if the workers vote IUE-CIO.

The two plants are in Williamsport, Pa., and Warren, Pa. In Williamsport, a company-sponsored back-to-work movement resulted in one employe filing for a decertification election.

The Warren situation was complicated by what IUE-CIO called a "bald strike-breaking maneuver" by the AFL Machinists. The Machinists' action prompted one IAM local in Warren to plead with its national and district offices not to aid the company.

"Even if the IAM could win the plant, we wouldn't want it on such a scabbing basis," the IAM local members said, but the petition was filed despite this protest.

SYLVANIA admitted it was opposed to company-wide bargaining and wanted to deal with locals on an individual basis, where its strength would far outweigh that of its workers. It attempted to force a second election at the Williamsport and Warren plants on acceptance of the master agreement, but failed.

Final agreement provides that when the Warren and Williamsport workers vote for the IUE on Dec. 18, they will automatically fall under the master agreement.

The IUE contract, in addition to wage and holiday improvements, provides:

No cut in rates for a worker transferred to a lower-rated job because injury prevents him from performing his regular work.

Extension of the one-month's pay given employes drafted or recalled into military service to those who enlist.

"Gentlemen, this is Prof. Ersatz. He has a very interesting economic idea. Instead of sharing the wealth, he proposes to distribute the poverty."

Douglas To Get Hillman Award

The fourth annual award of the Sidney Hillman Foundation for meritorious public service will be presented to Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court at a dinner at the Statler Hotel, Washington, at 6:30 p.m., Dec. 11.

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the foundation and the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, of which Hillman was first president, said:

"Justice Douglas' distinguished record on the bench, as well as his practical efforts to cement our bonds with the freedom-loving peoples in other lands, merit the widest recognition. We are proud to be able to extend to Justice Douglas this measure of our esteem."

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 1, 1952 82 No. 48

Here's a general view of Atlantic City, where delegates to CIO's 14th Constitutional Convention meet this week to elect new CIO president.

Mourning CIO Meets To Elect New President

—See Page 3

UAW Sets Plant Gate Drive On Job Bias

—See Page 9

CIO Meets With Ike, Reaffirms Labor's Goals

—See Page 2

Top CIO Chiefs Meet Ike, Decry Drive On Labor

A TEN-MAN DELEGATION of CIO national officials met late last week with President-elect Eisenhower, offering him support for "constructive endeavors" by his administration and a warning that labor "will react vigorously to any effort to cut living standards, to attack labor, or to obstruct progress . . . for our American democracy."

The CIO group was led by the executive officers, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood. It conferred with Eisenhower on Nov. 28 at his Commodore Hotel headquarters in New York City.

The meeting was the first with the President-elect since the vigorous national political campaign, in which CIO and affiliated unions had backed the unsuccessful candidacy of Gov. Adlai Stevenson on a Fair Deal platform.

THE SESSION got under way at 10 a.m. and lasted 55 minutes. It was pleasant in tone. The CIO leaders offered congratulations, which the General accepted. The discussion was general in nature.

A statement issued by the CIO officials after the meeting made plain that CIO will continue fighting for "increasing living standards, controlling inflation, repeal of anti-labor legislation, promoting needed welfare measures for the people, improving social security, and strengthening our structure of civil rights and civil liberties, while resisting totalitarian aggression and infiltration."

The CIO leaders, according to the announcement, told Eisenhower that he "will certainly have the support of union members and every other American" in "constructive endeavors" to ease the "terrible international confusion" and to win "peace with honor."

The New York meeting "covered a variety of subjects," but CIO leaders, it was announced, did not make any recommendations to Eisenhower on selection of a labor secretary—one of the few Cabinet posts still open. *(See story, Page 12.)*

Joining Haywood and Carey in the conference with Eisenhower were Walter P. Reuther, Auto Workers president and a CIO vice president; David J. McDonald, Steelworkers secretary-treasurer; Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers president; Joseph Curran, Maritime Union president and a CIO vice president; Emil Rieve, Textile Workers president and a CIO vice president; Hedley Stone, NMU treasurer; Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO and Steelworkers general counsel; and Henry C. Fleisher, CIO publicity director.

Text of the CIO statement:

"We have had a most pleasant conversation with President-Elect Eisenhower.

"The conversation covered a variety of subjects of mutual interest.

"We congratulated Gen. Eisenhower on his election, and as Americans, pledged our support to him as the President of the United States.

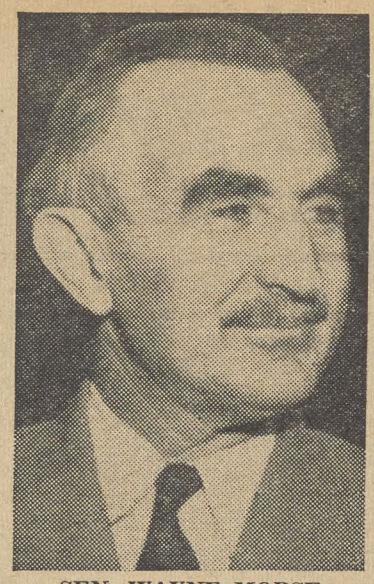
"The new administration will have tremendous problems, and it takes office at a time of terrible international confusion. Needless to say, the hopes of all the American people are directed toward a solution of these problems that will bring peace with honor and stability with freedom and economic progress to the entire world. In his constructive endeavors to achieve these goals, Gen. Eisenhower will certainly have the support of union members and every other American.

"THE CIO, of course, remains loyal to its program, which calls for increasing living standards, controlling inflation, repeal of anti-labor legislation, promoting needed welfare measures for the people, improving social security, and strengthening our structure of civil rights and civil liberties, while resisting totalitarian aggression and infiltration.

"As it has in the past, the CIO will give support to those members of Congress who work for these objectives; and, as we told Gen. Eisenhower, we will react vigorously to any effort to cut living standards, to attack labor, or to obstruct progress towards worthy goals for our American democracy.

"We made no suggestions to Gen. Eisenhower as to his appointment of a Secretary of Labor. We did, however, emphasize that the Secretary of Labor should be a person who is devoted to the strengthening of the Dept. of Labor and to the interests of democratic American trade unions."

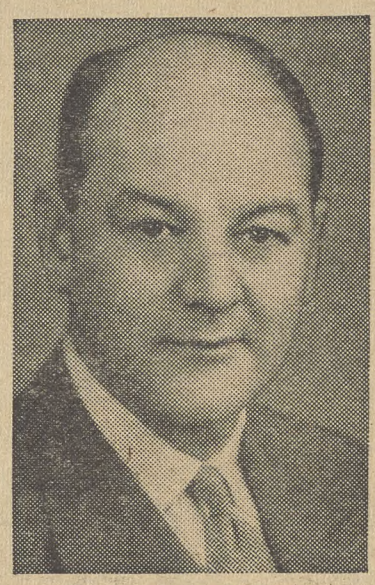
Among Speakers At CIO Convention



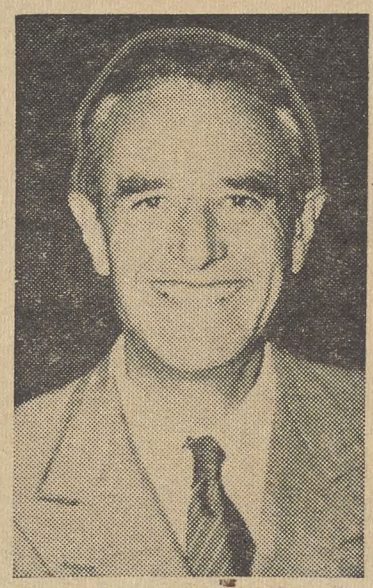
SEN. WAYNE MORSE
Republican maverick

GOV. ADLAI STEVENSON
Murray memorial speaker

MAURICE J. TOBIN
Secretary of Labor



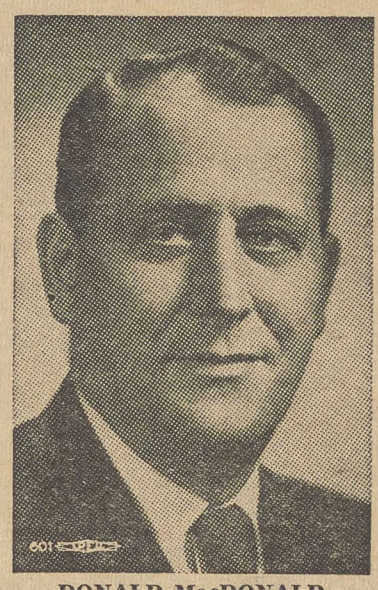
J. J. WADSWORTH
Civilian defense aide



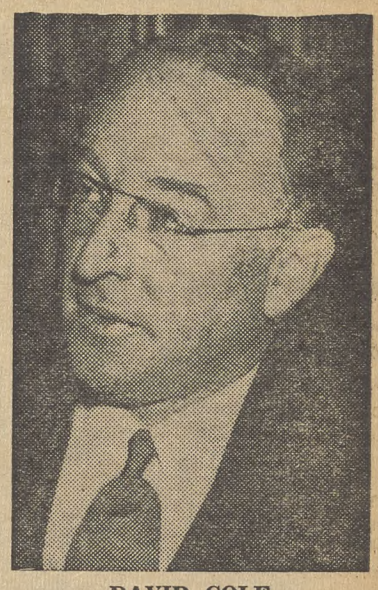
W. AVERELL HARRIMAN
Foreign aid chief

THURGOOD MARSHALL
Counsel for NAACP

A. R. MOSHER
President of CCL



DONALD MacDONALD
CCL secretary-treasurer



DAVID COLE
Top U. S. mediator

Wage Parley Called By Textile Union

COLLECTIVE bargaining policy for more than 150,000 CIO Textile Workers in almost 550 northern mills will be drafted at meetings to be held Jan. 10-11 in Boston.

TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve said delegates representing some 60,000 employes in about 150 woolen and worsted mills will meet Jan. 10 and representatives of more than 90,000 cotton and rayon workers in some 400 plants will assemble the next day.

"The cotton-rayon conference will be asked to work out proposals for a new agreement which will serve the best interests of the workers," Rieve said. "Obviously one matter will be ways and means of restoring the wage cut of about 8.5c an hour which was unfairly imposed on these workers by a series of arbitration decisions last spring."

Cotton-rayon pacts expire next Mar. 15, while some woolen and worsted agreements expire the same month. The key American Woolen Co. pact and a majority of the others run until Mar. 15, 1954, but have wage reopeners.

American Woolen has announced that its mills at Lawrence, Mass., and Dover, N. H., both idle for a year, will be closed permanently Dec. 17.

ARA Gains 11% Pay Hike

AN ARBITRATOR last week awarded members of the CIO Radio Association on the East and Gulf coasts a base pay increase of slightly more than 11%.

The award by Aaron Horvitz, veteran arbitrator, also increased overtime and premium pay by 5%. A week earlier he awarded increases estimated at $1.25 to members of the CIO Maritime Union and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

Radio officers were given a flat monthly across-the-board increase of $25, with 5% on top of that. Overtime pay was boosted by 15c to $3.10 an hour and premium rates by a dime to $2.07. The old scales ranged from $411.66 a month for a single operator on a freighter to $583.81 for the chief operator on the United States, the nation's largest passenger ship.

40-Hour Week Won By CIO In N. Y. Grocery Chain

ABOUT 1300 members of the CIO Retail, Wholesale Union last week won the first 40-hour week for retail grocery workers in the New York metropolitan area.

RWDSU Local 474 got the shorter week with a $3 increase over the wage formerly paid for 45 hours in an agreement with Safeway Stores. The pact also provides 25c an hour premium pay for work done before 8 a.m. and after 6 p.m. Increases are retroactive to Oct. 1.

The agreement is expected by the union to set a pattern for 25,000 chain store employes in the New York area.

Clerks will now get $72 a week, head meatcutters $96, journeymen meatcutters $81 and meat wrappers $61 for the five-day week. The workers are employed in 160 Safeway units in New York City, Long Island and Westchester county.

Safeway said it planned no price increases to cover the added payroll costs. Some of its western stores previously agreed to the 40-hour week. **(LPA)**

CIO Meets To Pick New President

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE 14TH CONVENTION of the CIO—postponed two weeks by the death of Philip Murray—opens in Atlantic City, N. J., on Dec. 1 with a big agenda, including the election of a new president of the organization.

Hovering over the convention will be the memory and tradition of Philip Murray, who in the years since his election as president left an indelible imprint upon the CIO.

The sessions open in the auditorium of the Hotel Chelsea—the exact spot where in 1940 Murray had first been elected to fill the CIO's top post.

Who his successor will be had not been agreed upon as the CIO News went to press. Leading figures in CIO affairs—including its executive officers and vice presidents—met for a day of discussion in New York on Nov. 24.

Without any formal agreement among themselves, they decided to meet in Atlantic City for further pre-convention discussions on Nov. 28.

PRE-CONVENTION meeting of CIO officers was held last week in New York. Shown at session in headquarters of CIO Clothing Workers are (left to right) Joseph N. Curran, Walter P. Reuther, Allan S. Haywood, David J. McDonald, James B. Carey, Joseph A. Beirne, Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg, Jacob S. Potofsky, and O. A. Knight.

ATTENDING the day-long New York meetings, which were called by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, were these key men in CIO affairs: Executive Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood; Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey; Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers; Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, who has been handling the activities of the union's presidency pending his probably uncontested election as steel union head in February; Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers; Pres. Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union; Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers; Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers; Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, and Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum of the Clothing Workers—both of whom are also CIO vice-presidents—were prevented by previous appointments from attending the meetings.

No statement, except the bare announcement of the Nov. 28 meeting, came from the group after it had met three times during the course of the day.

During the course of the Nov. 24 session, however, a special committee to create a "living memorial" for Philip Murray announced that it will recommend creation of a "Philip Murray Memorial Fouundation." The recommendation was to be placed before the Executive Board at Atlantic City on Nov. 29.

Emil Rieve, chairman of the special committee, said, in announcing the proposal, that "CIO unions will be asked to subscribe funds to the Foundation to perpetuate the name and humanitarian philosophy of the late CIO president.

"The Foundation, it is anticipated, will be directed by the officers of the CIO and friends of Mr. Murray outside of the ranks of labor," Rieve said.

"The type of projects in which the Foundation will expend its funds will be considered by its officers at a later date."

Rieve said the Foundation would serve as a "living memorial" for Murray, "and that its essential purpose will be to carry out Philip Murray's deep interest in the spiritual and economic advancement of working men and women."

Members of the committee who joined with Rieve in the statement were Executive Vice.-Pres. Haywood, Sec.-Treas. Carey and Reuther, Curran, McDonald and Potofsky.

A MURRAY memorial ceremony on Dec. 5 will be one highlight of the Atlantic City convention.

The first convention speaker will be Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, who will be making his final official address to a labor group. He will be heard the opening afternoon.

On Dec. 2, Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon, who bolted the Republican Party during the campaign, will speak in the morning, Pres. A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Congress of Labor and Civilian Defense Administrator J. J. Wadsworth will talk during the afternoon.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will address the delegates the morning of Dec. 3. At the Murray memorial service in the afternoon, speakers will be Gov. Adlai Stevenson (D. Ill.), Rev. Charles Owen Rice, Pittsburgh labor priest, and Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of the CCL.

Final scheduled speakers on Dec. 4, are David Cole, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, in the morning, and W. Averell Harriman, Mutual Security Administration director, in the afternoon.

'We Must Carry On In Spirit Of Philip Murray'

Following are excerpts from the supplemental report of the CIO executive officers and vice presidents to the 14th Constitutional Convention of the National CIO which opens at Atlantic City, N. J., on Dec. 1:

WE PREPARED this report with a heavy heart. The death of Philip Murray on Nov. 9, 1952, robbed America of an outstanding citizen and our organization of its great leader.

The contributions which Philip Murray made to the CIO are known by all of us; but each officer of our organizations and of our affiliated unions knows of special contributions and services by Philip Murray to our cause. His leadership was manifested not only in the development of solutions to big problems but his advice and guidance were instrumental in helping us solve the myriad small problems that the CIO and its affiliated unions are confronted with during each day.

IT IS CLEAR that the special position which Philip Murray held in our minds and hearts can never be filled.

The future will bring us new leaders as well as new problems. We shall endeavor to meet the issues of the future with as much wisdom as we can muster and with constant concern for the welfare of our organization, its millions of members and the even larger group of American citizens outside our ranks who look to the CIO to carry on a militant struggle for the attainment of the people's objectives.

In the tradition of Philip Murray, we will best be able to serve our people and the nation.

In the tradition of Philip Murray, we will best be able to strengthen democratic unionism, democracy in America and a free world which craves peace, stability and economic progress. To these goals, we solemnly pledge ourselves . . .

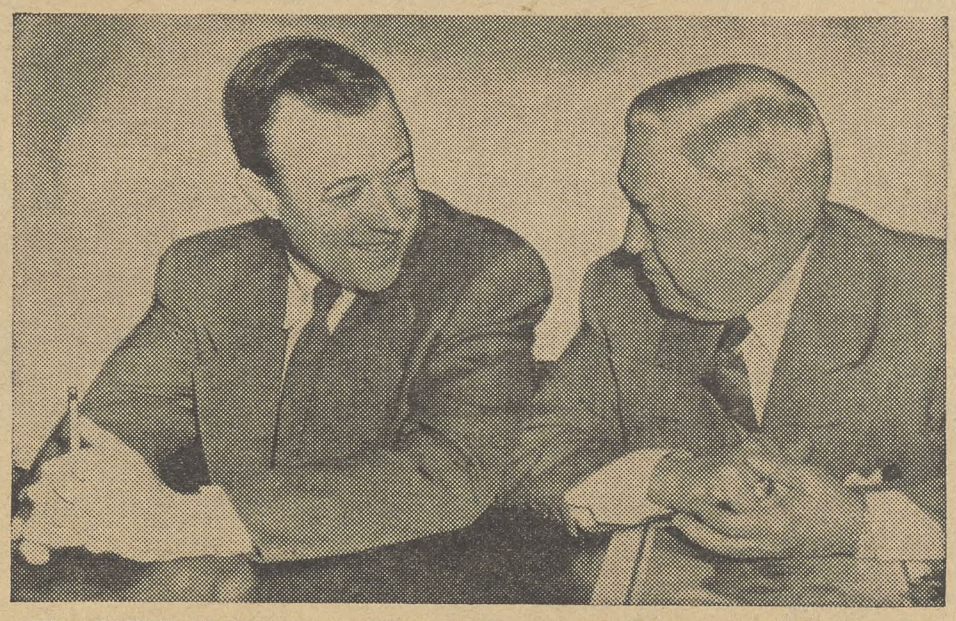
Philip Murray built the CIO into an efficient administrative organization. When America was plunged into war, Philip Murray led the mobilization of the resources, the talent and the initiative of the CIO, its unions and its members to help the United States defeat its enemies.

Men of varied political complexion from every walk of life came to recognize that labor and primarily the CIO, under Philip Murray's leadership, played a tremendous role in our nation's victory.

But the peace for which the world was waiting and which proved to be of such short duration, brought little peace to the CIO and its great President. In the months immediately after the end of hostilities, there were great economic battles to be waged with the barons of industry who hoped once again to relegate organized labor in America to a secondary position and to depress the living standards of the people.

PHILIP MURRAY was a tower of strength in those days of bitter economic dispute and he led our organizations to victory over the most intense anti-labor attack in recent years.

When industry turned to the legislative branch of government to carry on the attack that failed to win on the picket lines, Philip Murray threw all of his strength into the fight against the vicious Taft-Hartley Act; and to his dying day, he breathed fiery opposition to that ill-conceived piece of legislation. The eventual repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act will be one more memorial to the heritage of our great leader, Philip Murray.



CIO OFFICERS MEET—Walter P. Reuther (left), president of the CIO Auto Workers and a CIO vice president, confers with Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils, in New York. Daily press reports say they are the two major candidates for CIO president at this week's Atlantic City convention.

As the cold war between the free world and the Communist dictator world began to develop, the CIO, under Philip Murray's leadership, successfully handled its most difficult internal problem—that of Communist infiltration into the leadership of a number of unions. Philip Murray tried desperately to reduce to a minimum the success of the Communist infiltrators. When he felt that the influence of the Communist Party had been brought to an irreducible minimum in the leadership of a few of our affiliated organizations, he led the successful drive to expel those organizations from the ranks of free trade unionism. It was a successful move, as result of his leadership.

WITH THE CIO purged of subversive influences, the stage was set for our organization and its affiliated unions to play an even greater role in American life. Our unions made significant contributions to the welfare of Americans through the development of pension and welfare programs; wages were brought to new high levels and renewed attacks on discrimination and intolerance were led by our President.

When he went to his ultimate reward, Philip Murray had not completed his life's work; but his objectives were so broad, his humanitarianism so fundamental, that Philip Murray's life work will never be finished so long as there is exploitation in the world, so long as discrimination remains in any form, so long as mankind fails to live by the words of the Golden Rule.

We pledge ourselves to carry on the work and the spirit of Pres. Murray's contribution.

The CIO Convention

The responsibilities which face the postponed convention of the CIO, as it meets in Atlantic City this week, are of tremendous proportions.

It is no easy task to carry out the legacy of a man of such great stature as the late and beloved Philip Murray.

But, certainly the responsibility will be in the mind of each delegate; and, if we correctly interpret the thinking of the officers of this organization, there is an overwhelming desire to meet that responsibility, and to carry on in the noble traditions of Philip Murray.

On that basis, then, it can safely be predicted that the CIO's 14th Constitutional Convention will be successful and constructive.

The AFL's Loss

The CIO was quick to extend to the American Federation of Labor the deep and genuine feeling of loss caused by the death of William Green.

A faithful servant of the workers of America, he had worked long and devotedly in their interests. Though the years had brought divergences of opinion and a good deal of sharp debate, the members and officers of the CIO, like their counterparts in the AFL, recognized Bill Green as a man of honor whose every thought and every act was based on his concept of what was best for American labor and for American democracy.

Coming so soon after the death of our own Phil Murray, the loss of William Green is another blow to American workers.

In the deaths of the CIO's Phil Murray and of the AFL's Bill Green, American workers have suffered heavy blows. But the labor movement to which they both dedicated themselves has grown strong under their leadership—and the best tribute to these stalwarts is in the permanence of the organizations which they served.

In George Meany, the AFL has chosen a logical successor—a man of energy and intelligence who should continue, in his new post, the great contributions he has already made to the Federation.

We congratulate him on his election, and wish him every success in the years ahead.

Welcome To ICFTU

The six million members of the CIO extend warm fraternal greetings to the Executive Board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which meets this week in New York.

We doubly welcome these leaders of international labor because they represent those in other countries who are closest to us—53 million workers who have organized themselves into trade unions in nations where freedom has not fallen under the blight of one of the world's twin evils, communism and fascism.

May their sessions, the first of a worldwide labor organization to take place in the United States, be made more fruitful by the atmosphere of freedom and liberty in which they take place. And when they go back home may our welcome follow them, so they will come back again—and again.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

PHILIP MURRAY
President (Deceased Nov. 9, 1952)

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925. 5c a copy, $1 a year, $1.50 a year in Canada.

Mail subscriptions: Old and new addresses and three weeks' notice are required for change of address.

Vol. XV December 1, 1952 No. 48

A Living Tribute

In Other Words—

Disaster Grows In Argentina

This report on the economic crisis in Argentina is abstracted from an article in Facts & Figures, publication of the Research Dept. of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

THE ECONOMIC and financial situation of Argentina is disastrous and a lack of dairy and meat products has worsened the food situation.

The country's agricultural economy is disorganized through a lack of agricultural machinery, exploitation of products by the State, migration of farm workers to cities, and—aggravating these circumstances—bad weather conditions. There is no wheat, corn, barley, oats or rye for internal consumption. Bread is of miserable quality, being mixed with 30% of millet, which gives it a green-gray color. There is no linseed for exportation.

While Argentina has always been an exporter of agricultural products, today she must import wheat from Hungary. According to the latest information, 200,000 tons of wheat are being imported from the U.S.A. in exchange for corn, a product of which Argentina has no real surplus.

Cattle breeding continues to decay. Once, in 1951, Peron told a group of visiting U. S. Congress members that Argentina had a stock of 80 million head of cattle; the truth is that the number is not even as high as 30 million. This is the reason why there is no beef for internal consumption and the government has seen itself obliged to ration meat and introduce meatless days. In spite of all these restrictions there is no meat for export.

In consequence, Peron's Argentina cannot live up to her agreements with Brazil for providing wheat, nor to those with Great Britain on the sending of meat. While only a few years ago the country exported 400,000 tons of meat to England, the amount in 1952 will not exceed 150 tons.

Because of lack of gold and foreign exchange (the gold reserves amount to only 800 million pesos, and foreign exchange to two billion pesos), the country is practically closed to the importation of raw materials, agricultural machinery and other articles. (One pesos=7.2c.)

The social consequences of these conditions is lack of consumer articles, a raise in the cost of living and the beginning of unemployment.

The monthly statistical bulletin of the United Nations gives figures about the inflationary spiral. Taking as a basis 1948 and comparing it in terms of the cost of living to August 1951, the Bulletin points out that the cost of living rose 3% in Switzerland, 6% in Belgium, 8% in the U. S., and 149% in Argentina.

It is the depreciation of Argentina's money due to fantastic inflation and other most grievious errors which have led to those disastrous consequences. Wages and salaries do not match the rise in the cost of living, and this causes a descent in standards of living.

Lately deflation seems to be setting in with disastrous consequences, due to lack of purchasing power as well as to unemployment. Many long-established business houses, facing bankruptcy, had to accept short term loans at interest rates up to 10%, due to government credit restrictions. Bankruptcies during January-August 1952 were five times those of the same period in 1951.

OF 130,000 textile workers, around 35,000 are already out of work, and the percentage in the building industry is almost as high.

Leaders of the puppet Confederation of Labor lately indulged in agreements with business and industry on whom and how many people to fire in order to spread work through reduced hours. Peron seemingly also hopes through these procedures to drive workers back to the land, where they are badly needed, thus putting them again at the mercy of the feudal landed aristocracy.

We must not conclude this description of the Peronist "Paradise" without mentioning the black market, which is flourishing more than ever. Here the favored few can buy meat, eggs, and butter, but for a high price. The others have to content themselves with gray-green bread and potatoes, if and when they can obtain them through regular channels.

This is the true picture of the Peronist dictatorship and its economic and social decline.

The consequences are already apparent. Deep unrest is stirring the Argentine workers, who less and less know how to make both ends meet. And some of the puppets of Juan Peron and his late wife, like their main satellite, Espejo, already feel the bottom falling out of their usurped thrones.

Behind The Headlines

No Fuss, No Muss, But Bang When GOP Rolls

By IRVING FAGAN
For Labor Press Associated

YOU WON'T even know what hit you, for it will be done indirectly, and neatly, and legally. But your cost of living will go up—even if taxes are cut, which is unlikely.

For example, what good is a tax cut if we get a national sales tax? Yet, that's what business economists have been crying for, and the new administration is pledged to *"listen to business."*

Or what good is a tax cut, if the price of gasoline goes up, and the gas you use for cooking, and for heating; and your telephone bill, and your electric bill? If rail freight rates go up, and trucking rates, you'll feel the result in your pocketbook at once.

And it won't need any legislation, either. For these rates are set by various regulatory commissions, and all the new administration needs to do is to see that the *"right kind"* of appointments are made to these commissions. That is what the conservatives mean when they say that now they have an administration that will *"listen to business."*

Here's how the oil lobby and power lobbies can turn the trick of increasing your bill for gas and oil and electricity without any congressional action; Thomas Buchanan, only member of the Federal Power Commission who voted for the people in the Phillips Petroleum case, was up for reappointment. Confirmation was blocked in the Senate, so he now has an interim appointment. *The power and oil lobbies will see to it that he is not confirmed.*

Or take the Federal Trade Commission, whose job it is to see that you are not gypped, that the anti-trust laws are obeyed, that the small business man has a chance. Best friend of the people on the FTC is John Carson. His term is up. *There is little chance that he will be confirmed for another term.*

And that's how it can go on other regulatory bodies, including the Securities and Excange Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission.

THE GOP can have at once three of the five commissioners on the SEC; two of three on the Civil Service Commission; three of five directors of the Export-Import Bank; three of five members of the Civil Aeronautics Board; two vacancies on the Tariff Commission, and the chairman.

The GOP can have one spot on the FTC now and three of the five members by next September; one spot on the FPC now, three of the five by next June; one spot on the Atomic Energy Commission now, three of the five by next June; two spots on the ICC this December, and six of the 11 by December 1954, and one spot on the NLRB by next August, and three of the five by August 1955.

And if packing these agencies is too slow, the business boys will push what they have been trying to do for years—undercut or bypass these commissions, shifting regulatory power from the commissions to the courts. And that would mean being able to tie up cases for years, since most court dockets are hopelessly crowded, and cases can be dragged from one court to another for decades.

The Eisenhower victory was sweet for the petroleum industry especially, for Ike has promised to give the oil people what they wanted on off-shore oil deposits worth some $40 billion. Three states will get title, and 45 states will lose any possible revenue from a national resource. And state regulatory bodies are notoriously more friendly than federal commissions have been.

The oil and gas people will continue to be 27.5 per centers. That's what they now get under the law as a "depletion allowance," and there's no chance the 83rd Congress will reduce it. The 27.5% is such a wonderful gimmick that the oil industry's rate of profit is the highest in the country.

But that's not all. There will be no more projects modelled on the Tennessee Valley Authority, and there may be a drive to kill TVA. The power people are putting out feelers about forcing the government to sell all the great electric power resources developed during the past 20 years. And that means **higher** prices to you.

And finally, there's the biggest plum of all—control of atomic energy.

Here's how Thomas L. Stokes, well known columnist, put it: "You'd never know it from the campaign, but there are much bigger stakes in government than mink coats and deep freezes. There are those who do know it, and act on it. They bear watching from now on."

Press Performance—

'Objective' S. F. Daily Gave GOP Up To 83% Of Space

FRESH EVIDENCE of the way the nation's one-party press rigged its election coverage in favor of President-elect Eisenhower has been placed on the record by a West Coast labor paper.

San Francisco Labor, local AFL publication, couldn't believe its eyes when the San Francisco Chronicle, which likes to call itself "the New York Times of the West Coast," claimed it had "achieved an outstanding record of quality and equality of news **treatment** throughout the campaign."

So Labor took its yardstick in hand and checked the Chronicle's "home" edition for the last four weeks of the campaign. Here are the results:

Eisenhower got 57% of the campaign news space; Stevenson 43%.

The GOP congressional candidate got 83% of the news stories of that race; the Democrat 17%. (He was Franck R. Havenner, veteran liberal, who was defeated.)

Republican legislative candidates got 81% of the space devoted to those races; the Democrats 19%.

THE SURVEY followed charges by 94 distinguished American newspapermen and authors, that the Chronicle along with other powerful papers was engaged in "an unrelenting attempt to play down one of the candidates" (Stevenson). The Chronicle objected furiously, claimed it was unbiased in its news columns and said, "We can document the integrity of our record."

Here's the documentation, and it doesn't prove "integrity" on the part of the staunchly conservative, Republican **paper**, which prides itself on being "objective":

Eisenhower was given 231 stories using 2247 column inches of space and topped by 291 eye-catching headlines. Stevenson had 179 stories, 1886 column inches of space and 211 headlines.

On Page 1, Eisenhower won 51 stories using 479 column inches; Stevenson 40 stories in 379 column inches. Eisenhower had three page one pictures, Stevenson two; but Ike had 21 pictures on inside pages to seven for Adlai. In space, Ike's pictures took 436 inches to 128 for the Illinois governor.

Labor also checked, informally, other San Francisco papers and some from other sections of the country. "More shocking even than the results of the Chronicle study," it said, "was the discovery that actually the Chronicle's treatment of campaign news was not a singular thing. Slanted as it was, it nevertheless was typical of—or even better and less partisan than—most."

Corn Flakes

"When the merchandise is good, the press can sell it."—Charles McCahill, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, after the election.

Strike Voted At N. Y. News

The New York Daily News, one of the richest newspapers in the country, is facing a strike by the CIO Newspaper Guild because it is trying to chisel on the citywide contract pattern set with other papers.

The Guild members, at a series of meetings, authorized their officers to call a walkout in consultation with officers of the Newspaper Guild of New York.

All Perfectly Legal—

'Big People' Get Lowdown On How To Give Tax Collector The Go-Bye

IT'S "HUNTING" season for the big boys; the time of year when they scurry from tax consultant to tax consultant **seeking** ways to "evade" (that's a lawyer-like way of saying "dodge") federal income taxes.

From now until Dec. 31, they'll be juggling figures, lining up dependents, and uncovering loopholes in an attempt to cut their tax bills.

The big boys are getting lots of **help** too. Prentice-Hall, a big New York publishing house, has prepared a super-secret report, which it will distribute to a thousand of the favored few, on how to do the job on dodging taxes and still remain "legitimate."

The Prentice-Hall report is called *"How 'Big People' Reduce Their Federal Taxes"* and the company advises it is of no value unless *"your personal income is upward of $15,000 a year or if your company has net income of more than $50,000."*

The secrets in this report, the company says, do not **"cover ordinary tax savings."** It covers the **"special arrangements, the special methods that bring a larger kind of tax relief."**

Included in this hush-hush report, not meant for the eyes of ordinary mortals, is the lowdown on "how the larger taxpayers use the capital gains tax —how they apply the less publicized 'splitting' provisions of the law—how they handle their life insurance — how they cut taxes by making gifts to their families."

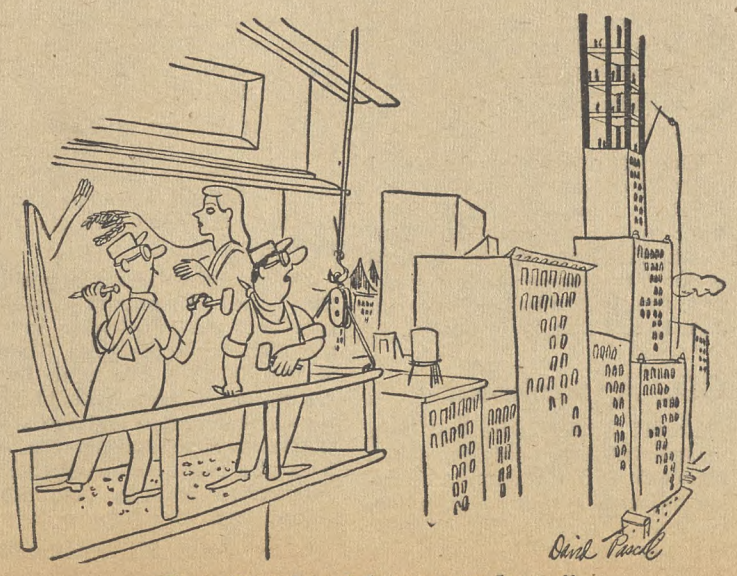
It also **"shows how they gain special tax advantages through the use of stock options—pension and profit plans—the corporate split up plan—the multiple unit plan—the family partnership plan."**

And if that isn't enough, the report "explains the tax angles they (the big people) apply in connection with a country place or a farm—how they set up their hobbies—the plans they follow to reduce the tax on income from investments — the special ways they handle gifts to charity."

Prentice-Hall says this dope has been **"worked out by the best brains in the country."** And, it adds, **"the methods are of course perfectly legitimate."**

All these secrets, Prentice-Hall confidentially informs its clients, have "till now been in the hands of a relatively few wealthy individuals and large business organizations."

But because this New York publishing house seems to feel it a duty to help others evade federal taxes, it is now making this material available *"to the top thousand executives in America."*



"Boy, there's a job you can have."

Plenty Of Suds In Ads—If Not In The Soap

FAB WILL not wash clothes as clean without rinsing as with rinsing. Nor will it wash clothes without rinsing cleaner than or as clean as soap with rinsing.

Same goes for Tide, Cheer, Surf, and Hum, all detergents widely ballyhooed by the makers.

The four companies involved —Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Proctor & Gamble, Lever Brothers and the Theobald Industries—have signed stipulations with the Federal **Trade** Commission agreeing to discontinue such advertising claims.

In addition, Theobald, makers of Hum, will stop advertising that Hum protects the colors in dyed cloth and that it produces 25% more suds, or any amount more, than other synthetic detergents. **(LPA)**

Book Review—

The Story Of CIO's 'Ambassador To The South'

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

DANIEL in the lion's den had no more need for courage than Lucy Randolph Mason did in facing some of the raging, hate-ridden anti-unionists she often confronted during the 15 years she has worked for the CIO in the South.

In 1937, when she first came to the CIO, Miss Mason was assigned to the South as public relations representative. She says the closest name to describing her job was "roving ambassador" or "ambassador to the South."

Later when Van A. Bittner became head of the CIO's southern organizing drive in 1946, she was assigned specifically to look after civil rights cases, an activity she already had been doing with much success.

A DESCENDANT of southern families of historic fame and a daughter and granddaughter of ministers, this white-haired little lady with her mild pleasant face and gentle manner looks like the last person on earth you'd pick for the exciting role she played during tempestuous and often violent and stormy years of the CIO's organizing drive in the South.

Priceless stories of her spirited arguments with judges, police officers, leaders of anti-union citizens' committees and others who believed the CIO was spawned by the devil, are scattered through Lucy Mason's personal story of the CIO's campaign in the South, as told in her book, "To Win These Rights," recently published by Harper & Bros.

LUCY RANDOLPH MASON

The stories are fascinating, not only for their dramatic interest and on-the-spot pictures of some lawless officials of the law, but also because they make you see through the eyes of an honest, intelligent and sensitive woman the tragic results of the South's low-wage standards and discrimination against Negroes, and the appalling prejudice and stupidity in high places that the CIO often faces in its efforts to improve the lives of southern workers through unionism.

Of course much progress has been made in recent years, but violence and bloodshed against union people is by no means a thing of the past.

The great value of Lucy Mason's work for the CIO in the South stemmed mainly from two things. One was her ability to get in to talk to people of influence in a local situation involving violation of union members' legal rights, thanks to the respect they felt for her family connections, along with her own pleasing personality. It was a rare occasion when Miss Mason could not ease the tension of an interview by mentioning a relative or a famous forebear whose name was familiar to the man she was tackling.

The other thing that made her invaluable was the spunk, intelligence and logic with which she presented the CIO's case after she got an interview or hearing. Many a stuffed shirt who at first gave her condescending or light-minded replies was often reduced to red-faced confusion, especially when others present laughed in appreciation of her quick wit.

Anyone rash enough to challenge Miss Mason's right to speak up for union people in the South would step smack into a trap, for as George Mitchell writes in the introduction to the book, some of Lucy Mason's famous Virginia forebears were statesmen distinguished for their fight for the rights of plain people.

GEORGE MASON, who wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights that became the Bill of Rights in the U. S. Constitution, was her mother's great-great uncle. Robert E. Lee was her father's near cousin, to mention a few.

More often than not, Lucy Mason succeeded in her talks with men in authority in getting them to recognize, at least in some degree, the legal rights of the union that were being violated. Now and then she even won them over to a completely new outlook on union activity, that often was of great help to the CIO. But not always. Miss Mason tells at length an ironic story of one of her "less successful ventures."

It was an interview with a banker in a Virginia town who headed a citizens' committee opposing organization of a new clothing factory built by a northern company with a subsidy from the town. A friendly smile greeted her remark that her brother-in-law was also a banker in Alexandria, Va., but when Miss Mason told him her CIO mission, the banker's smile froze.

"We don't want the CIO around here," he said, glaring at her with hostility. When Lucy Mason reminded him of the federal laws which guaranteed the right of workers to organize, and protected the right of free speech and assembly, he dismissed it burlesquely as "so much piffle," she reports.

"We don't know anything about civil rights," the banker said, "but we know how to protect our own rights. The Labor Board is unfair and should be disregarded until Congress wipes it out."

Later Miss Mason went to see the judge in town, but found that the banker had already warned him, and the judge met her coldly. He pounded the desk as he said, "I'm not going to talk to anybody about this damned CIO. I'm against it and am going to do all I can to keep it out of here." And he left the room, banging the door behind him.

BESIDES THE fascinating stories of her own personal experiences in calling attention to the many violations of union rights and trying to force law officers to obey the law, Lucy Mason has brought together in her book a number of short life-stories of union members who rose to positions of union leadership out of the ranks of the workers in mills and plants throughout the South.

In her concluding chapter summing up the meaning and achievements of the CIO's southern activities, Miss Mason mentions particularly the prominent part the CIO played in the struggle to improve the lot of the Negroes.

"In recent years the wall has begun to crumble," she writes. "While many forces have worked toward this end, the union movement has been at the forefront, drawing the energies of once prejudiced people into a joint endeavor that overcomes every barrier."

Book Offered Through CIO

As a special service to CIO members and unions, copies of "To Win These Rights" are available through the CIO Publicity Dept.

Lucy Randolph Mason, a CIO staff member for 15 years, tells in the book the story of CIO organizing in the South.

Published by Harper & Bros., "To Win These Rights" are available at $1.25 paper bound and $1.75 cloth bound. Address orders to CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Oil Unions Plan For Coalition Council

NEW STEPS have been taken to form a permanent coalition of CIO, AFL and independent oil unions, it was reported last week by the Intl. Oil Worker, publication of the CIO Oil Workers.

This action grew out of the first coordinated strikes of these unions last May. Ninety thousand oil workers took part in the walkout, which was led by OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight and won a 15c hourly wage increase and other benefits.

Three meetings already have been held to cement the coalition. Others are planned on a regional basis.

Following the founding session of the Coalition Council in Chicago, a meeting was held at the OWIU-CIO headquarters in Denver, at which an activities and wages program was adopted. Just prior to the Denver meeting, an Inter-Union Council of Tide Water Associated Employes was formed at OWIU headquarters.

The general Coalition Council designated Knight as permanent chairman. Millard Sands of the independent Central States Petroleum Union served as secretary.

Knight pointed out that the coalition can reduce the necessity of strikes to enforce its bargaining requests by increasing its size and strength. The program called for:

1. Exchange of information by unions and intensive efforts to acquaint the members of unions in the coalition with its objectives, including a tentative plan to issue a coalition newspaper.
2. A series of regional coalition conferences.
3. Annual productivity wage increases of 10c an hour in addition to cost of living adjustments, and a return to the 36-hour week or shorter if necessary, with no loss of pay in case of extensive job curtailment.
4. Studies of pensions, sick leave and medical and hospital benefit plans.
5. Broadening of the coalition.

The first of a series of regional coalition conferences will be held in New York Jan. 24-25. The Inter-Union Council of Tide Water Employes agreed to hold at least two conferences a year, with the first to be held between Jan. 15 and Feb. 28 in Boston.

CSC Appointment

Harold S. Schrubbe has been named staff representative of the National CIO Community Services Committee in Milwaukee, succeeding John F. Nichols. Schrubbe is recording secretary of CIO Brewery Workers Local 9.

Jews Protest 'Defamation' By Satellites

THE JEWISH people and the state of Israel are the objects of a "calculated campaign of defamation" by the Soviet empire nations, Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the American Jewish Congress, charged last week.

His declaration was based on so-called testimony at the trial in Prague, Czechoslovakia, of 14 purged Communist leaders.

"It is now evident," he said, "that the purpose of this trial, like its many predecessors in Cominform countries, is to publicize so-called confessions which are mass-produced in order to fit any pattern that a Communist regime desires.

"What is new and especially disturbing in this trial is that that Cominform has clearly decided to inflame and exploit anti-Semitic sentiment for its own purposes.

"There have been many signs that the Communist regimes have been moving steadily in this direction for some time. Today, in the light of this trial, there can no longer be any doubt that the Jewish people and the state of Israel have become the objects of a calculated campaign of defamation by the Cominform states.

"Free Jewish communities throughout the world, which fought the anti-Semitic excesses of Czarist Russia and the racial policies of Nazi Germany, will equally oppose these new variations on the ancient theme of anti-Semitism in whatever guise they appear."

CIO Backs UAW In Test Of Super-Seniority Rights

THE NATIONAL CIO last week filed a friend of the court brief with the U. S. Supreme Court in a super-seniority case which might have "serious and perhaps disastrous effect upon the conduct of collective bargaining negotiations by all unions."

At issue is a clause in the contract negotiated by the Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Co. George Huffman, an employe of the firm's Louisville, Ky., plant, in a suit complained that the seniority sections of the agreement discriminated against certain employes in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

He alternately charged that his veteran's employment rights under the Selective Service Act had been violated, but two lower courts have rejected this claim.

The specific clause was written at the behest of government officials. It was designed to protect workers who went into service without having established seniority in the plant. It provides automatic seniority, covering length of service in the armed forces, for such veterans. In the present case this seniority outranked that of Huffman, who had gone to work after the disputed employes had entered service. Huffman later went into service.

In urging the court to reject the finding of the Sixth Circuit Court, the CIO said that to do otherwise would be to uphold Huffman's contention that the union "went outside the province of the matters within the legitimate interest of the bargainers and into forbidden territory."

THE UAW'S action, CIO contended, was a voluntary attempt to comply with governmental urging "that private interests and private groups supplement these statutory rules (the GI Bill of Rights) by giving additional protection to such returning servicemen" as had no seniority rights.

The Court of Appeals decision, the CIO contended, went "far beyond the question of veterans rights." "The question at issue," CIO said, "really is whether unions venture into 'forbidden territory' when they recognize the social values of the community and negotiate provisions with employers which give recognition to those values conferring increased benefits upon those who, in the community scale of values, are deserving of such protection."

Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel, and David E. Feller, assistant general counsel, filed the CIO brief.

Who Is Closing America's Open Door?

Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO.

McCarran Act Hit—

Liberal Policy On Immigration Urged By CIO

THE CIO last week called for a "liberal long-run immigration policy" with special provisions for the homeless displaced by the war and for refugees escaping from behind the Iron Curtain.

The proposal is offered in the current issue of the CIO Economic Outlook, which at the same time analyzes the development of the country's policy of restricted immigration and the legislation which currently reflects it, the McCarran Act.

The Economic Outlook is published by the CIO Dept. of Education and Research. Much of the material in the November issue was prepared in collaboration with Irving M. Engel, New York attorney and a member of the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance.

The publication charges that U. S. immigration laws for years have violated the country's basic ideal that any person can become an American—"in spirit as well as in citizenship."

THE NEED for fundamental changes became apparent after World War II, the Outlook recounts. The act sponsored by Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) and Rep. Walter (D. Pa.) was the result. In vetoing it, Pres. Truman told Congress that "the time to shake off this dead weight of past mistakes is now."

Both branches of Congress passed it over his veto with votes that the Outlook states reflected the anti-foreign attitude that "has been supported to an increasing degree in recent years by reactionary industrialists." The votes came from Republicans and southern Democrats.

"By this action," the Outlook observes, "Congress passed up a long-awaited opportunity to reform the many unfair and undemocratic features of our immigration policy.

"On the basis of a few worthwhile reforms, sponsors of the bill presented it as a liberalization of our policy. Actually it perpetuates most of the existing evils and creates some new ones.

"It provides new grounds for excluding future immigrants and for deporting immigrants previously admitted. It opens the door for new ways of depriving naturalized Americans of their citizenship.

"To the law's credit, it permits citizenship for Orientals, many of whom previously were ineligible. It also assigns small quotas to certain Far Eastern countries from which immigration formerly had been banned.

"But at the same time, it continues the policy of preference for northern Europeans over southern and eastern Europeans and finds new means of tagging non-whites as less desirable."

THE OUTLOOK points out that organized labor fears nothing from the immigrant, whom it welcomes both as a worker and a consumer.

"A new immigration policy should include realistic responses to three problems," it suggests.

"First, there is the need for a liberal long-run immigration policy. Secondly, there is the immediate need for special relief for persons displaced by World War II who have not found permanent homes — more than seven years after the war's end.

"Thirdly, there is the current problem of offering special refuge to the refugees who continue to find their way through the iron curtain to the West.

"A liberal immigration policy would admit to our shores a generous number of immigrants—based on the economic and social conditions of the nation.

"An improved immigration policy would eliminate the national origins quota system—in operation since 1924—which is a departure from our basic American traditions. Equal rights and equal opportunity require that no national, racial or religious group should be discriminated against under our immigration laws."

Reds Spending $1.4 Billion Yearly For Propaganda War On Free World

THE RUSSIANS are spending $1.4 billion a year on the services of 1.4 million propagandists to make the world safe for Stalinism, according to a report prepared for the Senate Subcommittee on Overseas Information Programs by its staff.

The "well-calculated, cold, cynical, intolerant, virulent" propaganda that results is a successful combination of force and persuasion, the report noted. The 10,000-word document, a detailed analysis of Russian propaganda techniques, was prepared under the direction of Dr. Sergius Yagobson of the committee staff and John Hauk of the Library of Congress.

"Soviet propaganda is a mixture of realism and dogma," it explained. "It operates in the guise of defense, but is always attacking. It is unscrupulous in its methods and merciless in the exploitation of vacuums and complacency, and of weakness and shortcomings of the opponents."

The report also said:

"It provides slogans, old and new, expressing simply and elementarily—and as euphonically as possible—the most important objectives of the moment. It is one-basic-theme-propaganda directed against one final enemy, hammering day after day, week after week, on the same subject. . .

"It is centrally planned, but it is diversified in the channels through which it flows, and by the audience it tries to reach. It is flexible though it operates within a definite set of premises. It pursues immediate — though often inconsistent — tasks, but has the unity of long-range aims.

"IT IS RATIONAL though it appeals much more to the emotions, rational sensitiveness and baser instincts."

The free world is up against great odds in trying to counterbalance Soviet propaganda, according to the report, because it has almost no means of getting either news or its own propaganda into and out of Russia.

On the other hand, Russian correspondents have access to free world news sources, and newspaper headlines are always at the disposal of Stalin when he choses to answer "a few questions addressed to him by a foreign journalist."

The staff told the subcommittee that Russia is using its embassies abroad and their staffs, with many of their agents operating undercover; the Russian Orthodox Church, which has become a "willing stooge of the party propaganda apparatus;" all mass communications media; some 325,000 persons constantly under training in Russia; Soviet "friendship" societies in other countries; a "tremendous" distribution of literature; athletics, and the arts and sciences.

The report said the Russian "peace" offensive is "intended primarily to demoralize the anti-Communist forces, undermine their will to fight and resist, strengthen neutralist sentiment, destroy peace of mind . . . and to establish the myth of 'warmongering' America."

The Stockholm peace petition has "borne dangerous fruits in befuddling world opinion," the report said. About two million Americans signed it, compared to a quota of five million, the report added.

Christmas Immigration Gift To Fascists Assailed By JLC

PENDING Justice Dept. interpretations of the controversial McCarran Immigration Act, permitting entry into this country of persons closely allied with, and perhaps still sympathetic to, fascist activities, was under fire last week.

The Jewish Labor Committee, in a protest to Atty. Gen. McGranery, said the action was "breaking faith with the millions of Jews and non-Jews whose lives were sacrificed in the crematoria of Nazi Germany and the concentration camps of Fascist Italy," and with those of "our sons who fought and died so that our nation would never be the victim of an invasion of totalitarian armies."

Urging McGranery to rescind the interpretation made by "misguided individuals in Washington whose memories are too short," the JLC added:

"We cannot over-emphasize the feeling of indignation that all of us who have long dedicated ourselves to the fundamentals of democracy feel about the interpretation."

Unless rescinded, the interpretation will go into effect on Christmas Eve when the McCarran Act becomes law.

Sec. of State Acheson blasted the act itself in a five-page statement to the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization. He said it threatens America's ties with friendly nations which can supply essential "sites for military bases and strategic materials."

Price Control Knifing Told

THE SENATE-HOUSE Committee on Defense Production —made up largely of Dixiegop Congressmen who over the past two years have repeatedly stuck a knife in price controls—last week owned up to part of their wreckage.

The committee issued a study of "consumer commodity prices and margin spreads" in which it warned that present loopholes in the Defense Production Act may make it difficult for the government to hold down prices in the future.

The report did not mention the specific amendments passed by Congress in 1951 and 1952 which brought new rounds of price boosts in their wake and cost consumers tens of billions of dollars in new inflation.

The committee acknowledged, however, that the amendments "could encourage upward price movements in various areas of consumers' goods and services, if and when demand increases."

The failure to mention the specific amendments thus criticized is understandable in view of the committee's membership. A check of The CIO News voting guide to the 82nd Congress shows that every member except Sen. Fulbright (D. Ark.) voted "wrong" on at least one of the key issues relating to sound economic controls.

THE PRESENT chairman, Sen. Maybank (D. S.C.), voted to prohibit price rollbacks on beef and supported other weakening amendments; the ranking Republican, Sen. Capehart (Ind.), who will head the group in the new Congress, had an even more "pro-inflation" voting record and authored one of the amendments Pres. Truman denounced as "economic boobytraps" providing "built-in" inflation.

Other members include Sen. Bricker (R. O.) and Rep. Talle (R. Ia.), who both voted "wrong" on all key anti-inflation issues and sponsored crippling amendments. Talle went so far as to propose ending virtually all price controls last June 30. Although this amendment actually passed the House, it was later thrown out in conference.

THOUGH THE committee didn't get specific and hedged on the question of which part of the economy has been getting the extra money the consumer has paid out, Price Stabilizer Tighe E. Woods, who announced his resignation effective Nov. 30 after three months in office, gave the public a fill-in.

Woods, who quit because of "dissatisfaction with the price control law," made clear that special interests are getting the gravy.

"I think it is a weak law and I don't think it imposes a fair burden on everyone," he said. "It seems all I have done is sign orders increasing prices."

CIO SUPPORT for the demand of the CIO Transport Workers for the eight-hour day on private transit lines in New York City was pledged by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president. He spoke at a hearing before Theodore W. Kheel, impartial chairman of the industry in the city. To the right are TWU Sec.-Treas. Gustav Farber; TWU Pres. Michael Quill and TWU Local 100 Pres. Matthew Guinan.

Price Index Climbs Back Close To Peak

THE BUREAU of Labor Statistics' Cost of Living Index, after two months of edging downward, started up again in the month ending Oct. 15, according to the latest report.

However, about one million members of the CIO Auto Workers lost 1c an hour in wages. The BLS price index increase, one-tenth of one point, was not sufficient to offset slight drops during the two previous months of the quarter. Cost of living adjustments in UAW-CIO contracts are made every three months.

The "old" index, on which most union escalator clauses are based, increased from 191.4 to 191.5. That is nine-tenths of a point under the all-time high of 192.4 which was chalked up for July 15. The rise was due largely to higher prices for fuel, electricity, refrigeration, rents and services.

The UAW-CIO has made a net gain of 25c an hour in cost of living boosts since 1948. Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO president, in commenting on the wage drop, said the union would welcome the 1c drop if it represented a definite trend toward lower prices. However, he pointed out, the Oct. 15 level resulted from seasonal reductions in the cost of fresh fruits and vegetables—prices that already have started up again.

"The same elements," he observed, "who destroyed effective price controls and either destroyed or weakened other anti-inflationary measures now have the responsibility of leadership in Congress. We sincerely hope that this new responsibility will cause them to act responsibly; and that they will find some way to halt rising prices.

"While the greatest danger for the months immediately ahead is further inflation, now is the time to start preparing for and planning against the even greater dangers of deflation that will face us toward the end of next year."

The "new" BLS index also rose one-tenth of one point, from 190.8 to 190.9. The all-time peak, 191.1, was reached on Aug. 15.

Here are the cumulative figures for the "old" BLS Index:

Period	Index	Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4	1950: June 15	170.2
1943 monthly average	123.6	1951: June 15	185.5
1944 monthly average	125.5	1952: Jan. 15	190.2
1945 monthly average	128.4	Feb. 15	188.3
1946 monthly average	139.3	Mar. 15	188.4
1947 monthly average	159.2	Apr. 15	189.6
1948 monthly average	171.2	May 15	190.4
1949 monthly average	169.1	June 15	191.1
1950 monthly average	171.2	July 15	192.4
1951 monthly average	185.9	Aug. 15	192.3
1952 monthly average	190.6	Sept. 15	191.4
		Oct. 15	191.5

Union Shop Won By Auto At Goodyear

THE NAVY BLIMPS and aircraft parts made in Goodyear Aircraft Corp. factory at Akron, O., will be manufactured in a union plant in the future.

The company, an affiliate of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., agreed to the full union shop last week as part of a new contract that ended a 64-day strike by Local 856 of the CIO Auto Workers. The 5000 members of the local, which has represented the workers for 10 years, approved the settlement at a meeting Nov. 24.

The main point of contention during the walkout and in the negotiations before and after it started was an automatic progression plan, such as the UAW-CIO has in its agreements with other aircraft firms. The company finally capitulated, the last in its field to do so.

The settlement also included a general wage increase of 10c an hour retroactive to Sept. 1, elimination of one classification of workers, and 33 other contract improvements. The contract runs to Aug. 8, 1954, and provides for two wage reopenings on 10 days notice by either party.

CIO Supports TWU In 8-Hour Day Demand

CIO LAST WEEK threw its support behind the demand of the CIO Transport Workers for the eight-hour day on nine private transit lines in New York City.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, pledged CIO backing for the demand at a public hearing before Theodore W. Kheel, impartial arbitrator for the industry in New York City.

He said that the CIO would support any attempt by its affiliates to gain what has long been achieved by other unions. Haywood referred to his own days as a miner, and said there "would be Hell to pay" if some miners worked the eight hour day and others longer.

Workers on the city-owned transit system in New York City, for whom the big TWU Local 100 also bargains, have worked the eight-hour day since last June 1. Local 100 membership authorized calling a strike Dec. 1 if they were not granted an eight-hour day on eight bus lines and one trolley line, all privately owned.

TWU Pres. Michael Quill was quick to reply to appeal by Thomas Fennell, an attorney for two of the bus lines, to Kheel to obtain an injunction against the strike.

"I urge you, Mr. Kheel, to turn a deaf ear to this request," Quill said. "In case you don't know it, he's asking you to try to obtain an injunction to stop this strike. The day of the labor injunction is past. Fennell is living 40 years ago.

"We say to him that he cannot prostitute or substitute for collective bargaining the injunction, and, if he thinks so, he's got another guess coming."

Pres. Matthew Guinan of TWU Local 100 replied to Kheel's appeal that the union change its strike plans. He said he could give no assurance that the union would change its plans because collective bargaining had bogged down.

In addition to Haywood, other CIO officials at the hearing included Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg; R. J. Thomas, assistant organizing director, and Michael Mann, regional director.

IWA Appeals Court Ruling Periling Welfare Funds

A COURT decision which the CIO Woodworkers warns "could open the door to an entire new concept that a union does not have the right to negotiate health and welfare benefits for its members" has been appealed to the Oregon Supreme Court.

A circuit court judge ruled, at the request of the Coos Bay Lumber Co., that the firm could not make contributions to an insurance fund of 7.5c an hour, negotiated by IWA Local 7-116 as a pay increase for that purpose, unless it obtained individual authorizations from employes.

IWA Pres. A. F. Hartung, citing the 1950 contract with the company for the pay increase, said:

"It is our position that the agreement was solely for the purpose of providing means by which the company would pay 7.5c into the union's health and welfare insurance plan. The effect of Judge King's decision is that the contracting parties could work out the agreement if the money was not shown on the employes' checks, or if each employe signed an individual consent.

"The attack on the agreement is similar to attacks that have been made over the past several years against any fringe benefits—whether vacations, holidays, pension plans or what have you—negotiated by unions. Some employers take the position that unions should not have the right to negotiate such fringe or health plans. Theirs is the philosophy of despotism, benevolent or otherwise." (LPA)

Macy's Local Wins Ruling

AN ARBITRATOR'S decision last week granted a $2.75 weekly raise to all employes of Macy's department store, New York City, hired on or before last Apr. 2. The decision reversed the company's interpretation of an earlier arbitration award.

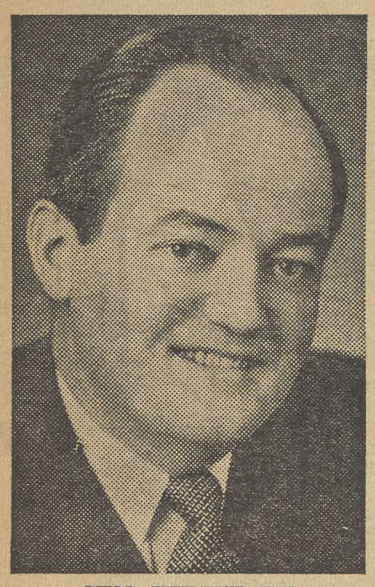
Macy's employes are represented by Local 1-S, CIO Department Store Workers. Macy's agreed to submit the dispute to the arbitrator, Theodore Kheel, after 1000 workers left their jobs recently. They were protesting deducting other increases previously given from their $2.75, and, in some cases, withholding the entire raise.

Employes eligible for the pay increase will receive it retroactive to last Feb. 1, or the date on which they completed 30 days' employment prior to last May 2, whichever is later. The earlier award was issued by another arbitrator.

Named To Board

Terrell Thompson, past president of Chevrolet Local 659 of the CIO Auto Workers, has been named to the county welfare board in Flint, Mich.

Humphrey Plans FEPC Challenge For GOP



SEN. HUMPHREY

By MILTON PLUMB

PRESIDENT-ELECT Eisenhower's campaign pledge of "fair treatment" for all Americans will be put to the test on the first day of the new 83rd Congress.

Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), one of the leading Senate advocates of enforceable fair employment legislation, announced last week that he will then carry forward his fight for anti-discrimination and other civil rights bills.

Humphrey said that on Jan. 3, opening day of the new Congress, he will again introduce a bill to prevent discrimination in employment because of race, creed or color.

THE MINNESOTAN is chairman of the Senate Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee which has just published a report detailing discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups.

The measure, Humphrey said, will be the same proposal to create a federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment Commission that was approved this year by the Senate Labor Committee. That bill, sponsored by 17 Democratic and Republican Senators, got nowhere before adjournment because of the threat of a Southern filibuster.

Humphrey's action poses a problem for GOP leaders in the Senate, who have been seeking Dixiecrat support for their program in the new Congress. Such support is essential to the GOP, since the Republicans hold only 48 Senate seats to 47 Democratic and 1 Independent places.

IF THE GOP leaders press for civil rights action, they are certain to lose the Dixiecrat support which has enabled Republicans to actually run the last two Congresses by means of coalition rule.

If they don't, they will no longer be able to place responsibility for their failure to enact civil rights legislation at the door of the Southern Democrats. Since they have a majority, Republicans must take full responsibility for the actions of the 83rd Congress which they will control.

The struggle for the post of Senate GOP Leader, now going on between Sens. Taft (O.), Bridges (N.H.) and Knowland (Calif.) is likely to have a direct bearing upon how this issue is decided. Taft, Vice President-elect Nixon, and Sen. Hill (D. Ala.), were the only members of the Labor Committee to oppose Humphrey's bill this year.

Bridges and Knowland, on the other hand, come from states where sentiment for civil rights is strong. They are more likely to be amendable to pressure for action from other Republicans who think that it is about time for the GOP to stop trying to hide behind the Dixiecrats' coattails on FEPC and similar measures.

THE REPORT of Humphrey's subcommittee (see adjoining story) lent strong support to supporters of civil rights legislation by showing that Negroes are "less well off" than white citizens in terms of income, employment, education, health and length of life.

"The evidence is clear," Humphrey said, "that legislation by Congress is in order to provide equal opportunity in employment, adequate housing, fuller education and improved health facilities for all Americans."

During the campaign, Eisenhower indicated opposition to federal FEPC legislation. Humphrey's bill would provide for enforcement through decrees obtainable from federal courts of appeals. Employers would be subject to contempt of court penalties if they failed to abide by the courts' rulings.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that Humphrey's report is "a challenge to President-elect Eisenhower and the leaders of the 83rd Congress. It shows that civil rights legislation must take an equal place with foreign policy when Congress meets."

UPA Ends Long Strike At Westvaco

APPROXIMATELY 3600 CIO Paperworkers have returned to work at the Luke, Md., and Covington, Va., plants of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. after a strike of more than 12 weeks.

Four hundred UPA members ended their walkout about six weeks ago at the Westvaco plant at Williamsburg, Pa., where conditions were not so repressive as at the two other factories. The Williamsburg workers had gone on strike at the same time as those in the two other plants.

The agreement ending the walkout provides that the workers in the three plants receive a 4c an hour general wage increase, two additional paid holidays and increases in afternoon and night shift differentials.

UPA Pres. Harry Sayre last week expressed the union's appreciation for the strike relief contributions by CIO affiliates.

Negroes Trail On Jobs, Wages

THE NATION'S 15.5 million Negroes are getting short-changed "in almost every significant and social characteristic that we can measure," a staff report by the Senate Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee just released by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) declares.

Compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and incorporating findings of the last census, the study shows that although the well-being of both whites and Negroes improved between 1940 and 1950, "the highest proportion of Negro workers continues to be found in the lower-paying and less-skilled occupations, such as service workers and laborers."

Differences between the two groups have narrowed somewhat, the report shows, but Negro citizens lag far behind whites in many respects. In spite of the fact that more members of Negro families, on the average, must work for their living, the average income per Negro family unit was only $1869 in 1950.

That was just 54% of the $3445 average among white families. In 1945 the Negro families' average was $1538, or 57% of the $2718 average for white families. Thus, despite higher average earnings, Negro families actually fell 3% more behind in the five-year period.

The report gave the following findings in regard to other social and economic measurements:

Life expectancy—Negroes continue to die at a higher rate and their average life expectancy at birth is more than seven years less than that of whites, although, differences have narrowed somewhat. In 1949 the death rate for Negroes was 12.6 per thousand, compared with 8.4 among whites. The life expectancy at birth of Negro girls, in 1949 was more than eight and one-half years less than that of white girls.

Education—In 1950, Negroes aged 25 and over had completed an average of seven years of school, almost three years less than the average for whites. The percentage of Negroes aged 5 to 24 enrolled in school was 59.3% as compared with 61.1% of whites, but at ages 14 to 17 only 75.6% of Negroes were enrolled as compared with 85.7% for whites.

Unemployment — For both Negro men and women the average rate of unemployment, from 1947 to 1951, has been more than 50% above that for whites. This held true in spite of a consistently higher proportion of Negroes than whites working.

Distribution—The highest proportions of Negro workers continue to be found in the lower-paying and less-skilled occupations, such as service workers and laborers. Comparatively low proportions of Negroes are found in the professional, technical, managerial, clerical, sales and craftsmen occupations. More than 55% of Negro women are employed in domestic and personal service—a 2½% increase since 1944.

Individual income—In 1950 the Negro wage and salary worker earned an average of about $1,300, or 52% of the average for white workers. Since 1939, however, the average for Negro workers has increased relatively more than for whites. The average income for Negro wage and salary workers was about $400 in 1939—less than 40% of the average for white workers.

UAW Begins Plant-Gate Drive Against Hiring Bias

THE CIO AUTO Workers last week began a four-pronged attack on discrimination against Negro and women workers at the hiring gates in plants with which it has contracts.

These four immediate steps were taken by UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther:

1. Wrote Dwight R. G. Palmer, chairman of the President's Committee on Contract Compliance, calling for an immediate Detroit hearing to receive evidence of discriminatory practices at plants having government contracts. These discriminatory practices are in violation of the President's Executive Order. The UAW asked the hearing to determine whether or not a full-scale investigation is warranted.

2. Dispatched an administrative letter to all UAW local unions, instructing local union officers to take up all cases of discriminatory hiring at the next regular meeting between the local plant management and the bargaining committee.

Local officers were instructed that if they could not settle the problems at that level, they were to inform appropriate International UAW officals so that all cases could be taken up with top corporation officials. Reuther emphasized that the local unions were to take up cases of discriminatory hiring on both civilian and defense work.

3. Wrote Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan urging that his inaugural message include a recommendation that the new Legislature promptly enact a state FEPC law.

4. Wrote the Detroit Common Council, urging the Council to instruct the Detroit Interracial Committee to investigate discriminatory practices and to exert its influence with employers to change current hiring practices. He also urged the council to take out of the hands of the corporation counsel the proposed FEPC ordinance for Detroit and take favorable action immediately.

While the UAW's first steps were directed toward the problem in the Detroit area and Michigan, Reuther emphasized that the union will take similar steps wherever unfair hiring practices exist.

In his demand for a Detroit hearing by the President's Committee on Contract Compliance, Reuther charged numerous instances of violations of the anti-bias clause contained in all defense contracts. The committee is charged with the duty of enforcing this clause.

Reuther contended, in all four communications, that employers are not utilizing fully the manpower available in Detroit and other industrial communities. He specifically charged that, in order to deny employment to Negroes (both men and women) and to women (both Negro and white), employers have been and still are recruiting and importing workers from other areas.

"This has already resulted and will continue to result in the aggravation of serious housing problems and the overtaxing of other community facilities," he said. "This will also pose for these industrial areas a serious welfare and relief problem when defense employment declines and these in-migrant workers are laid off."

Setting forth the UAW's position, Reuther said:

"We believe that this (the ending of discriminatory hiring practices) is not only a matter of justice, but a matter of grave economic concern at a time when we are trying to mobilize our productive resources to meet the challenge of Communist aggression."

Trenton Two Get New Trial

The New Jersey Supreme Court last week set aside the convictions of two of the famous Trenton Six who were found guilty of the holdup murder of a storekeeper nearly five years ago.

It also ordered a new trial for the duo, Collins English and Ralph Cooper, on the ground they were convicted on the basis of improper evidence.

All six were found guilty at their first trial, a conviction denounced as a miscarriage of justice by liberal and labor groups, including the CIO. The other four were acquitted at a second trial also ordered by the State's high court.

Pontiac Approves Municipal FEPC

The industrial city of Pontiac, Mich., has become the 31st American city and the first in Michigan to enact a municipal FEPC ordinance. Adoption came on a 5-to-2 vote of the City Commission.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, in hailing the action, told the Detroit City Council it "ought to realize that it is later than they think."

"They should move forthwith to take the FEPC ordinance out of the mothballs in the Corporation counsel's office, and give the people of Detroit an atmosphere in which everyone, regardless of race, creed, color, and sex, can secure employment without discrimination," Reuther said.

CIO Leaders Join AFL In Mourning For Green

THE CIO last week joined the American Federation of Labor in mourning the death of William Green, AFL president for 28 years.

Green died Nov. 21 at his Coshocton, O., home of a heart attack. He was 82.

His death came only 12 days after that of CIO Pres. Philip Murray in San Francisco. They had been close associates for many years in the United Mine Workers, where Murray was vice president and Green was secretary-treasurer.

Green's death came only a month before he would have celebrated his 28th anniversary as president of the AFL. He had spent two days in a Coshocton hospital for a "routine checkup" and had returned to his home, where he kept in contact with his Washington office by telephone.

His final illness began the night before his death. His doctor said, "His heart just gave out."

THE AFL Executive Council met in Washington on Nov. 25—the day after Green's funeral in Coshocton—and named AFL Sec.-Treas. George Meany, a member of the Plumbers' Union, as president. He will serve until the 1953 convention.

One of Meany's first acts was to issue a call to the CIO for labor unity. He announced that the AFL will reactivate its Labor Unity Committee with a view to resuming negotiations.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, commented that the CIO "has always been open to suggestions" on labor unity.

WILLIAM GREEN

The "most heartfelt condolences" of the CIO were sent to the AFL by Haywood and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. In a telegram to Meany, they said:

"On behalf of the members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, we express to you our most heartfelt condolences upon the death of the great leader of the American Federation of Labor, William Green.

"Coming as soon as it does after the loss of our own beloved president, Philip Murray, the death of Pres. Green is another tragic blow to the American trade union movement.

"Throughout a lifetime of rich and rewarding service to the cause of labor in America, William Green exemplified the role of servant of the millions of workers who looked to the trade unions of the AFL for protection of their rights and for advancement of their welfare. Pres. Green served well their hopes and aspirations.

"William Green was a great American, who strove at every moment to serve the best interests of his nation, and to bring, at every period of national crisis, the full resources of American labor in support of our democratic institutions and national security.

"To the members and officers of the AFL, in this period of its grief, we extend the heartfelt sympathy of the CIO."

BOTH CAREY and Haywood, who had long, personal relationships with Green, sent individual messages of condolences to his widow. Carey said his loss "both to the American labor movement and to the nation is irreparable." He added:

"My personal association with Pres. Green years ago while I was an AFL organizer gave me many reasons to respect his profound sincerity, his devotion to the cause of working men and women and his abiding wisdom."

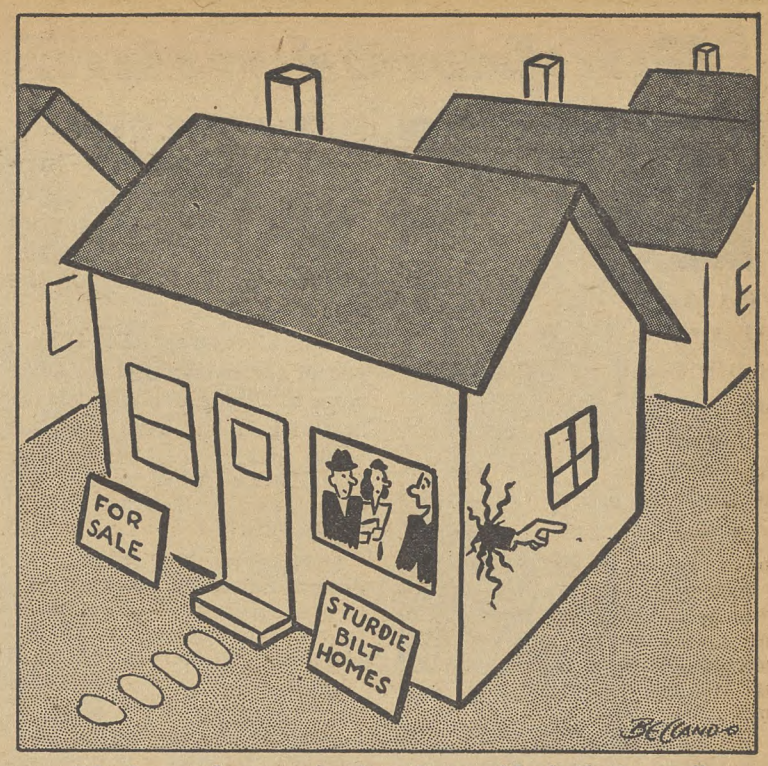
Haywood, noting his "great personal shock," told Mrs. Green, "Your husband was an outstanding American and a great trade union leader. Throughout all the years that have passed all of us have loved and respected Brother Green as a man deeply dedicated to the principles of democracy and honest democratic trade unionism." (See Haywood's column, Page 11.)

MANY CIO leaders joined in mourning Green's death. David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Steelworkers, who has been assigned the duties of that union's presidency since the death of Murray, said:

"I started as a boy in the United Mine Workers and was assistant to Philip Murray when Mr. Green was the secretary-treasurer. I know his place will be most difficult to fill in the hearts of the members of the AFL."

Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Workers, said: "American labor has just lost another of the grand old warriors who dedicated their lives to the building of the trade union movement."

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the CIO Clothing Workers, said: "His loss will be deeply felt by the entire American labor movement regardless of affiliation. His life and works are a monument to the highest and best in the American trade union tradition."



"And your bus service is only one block that way."

NLRB Raps Slowdown But Ruling Favors IUE-CIO

AN EMPLOYER is justified in refusing to bargain with a union which goes on a slowdown during negotiations, according to the National Labor Relations Board.

The ruling was handed down in a case involving Local 441, CIO Electrical Workers, and the Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corp., Elizabeth, N. J.

The NLRB described the slowdown as "a harassing tactic irreconcilable to the (Taft-Hartley) act's requirement of reasoned discussion in a background of balanced bargaining relations upon which good faith bargaining must rest." It called the slowdown "an absence of fair dealing" which made it impossible to test the employer's good faith. During such a period, it added, the employer's "normal duty to bargain is suspended."

THE BOARD recounted that the firm resumed negotiations after the slowdown and did not discharge anyone, "as it would have had the right to do under established board and court precedent."

However, the board's stand did not prevent it from finding the company guilty of bargaining in good faith. This decision was based on the firm's insistence that the union take fringe benefits in the form of a wage increase, and by refusing to provide information on a group insurance program.

The chairman and the rest of the NLRB split in another IUE-CIO case in which the 4 to 1 majority ruled a union does not have to be consistent about the type of unit it wants to represent.

This involved a dispute over bargaining rights for tool, die, model and model mold makers at the East Springfield, Mass., plant of the Westinghouse Co. Involved were the IUE-CIO, which represents the workers on a plantwide basis, and the United Electrical Workers, which lost the whole plant to the IUE-CIO in 1950.

THE MAJORITY voted to order an election. Chairman Paul M. Herzon dissented not because there was anything wrong with the unit, but because "those who now seek to dismember that unit are the very ones who established it and thought it appropriate so long as they controlled it."

"The petitioner dealt with the employer on an industrial basis for more than a decade, beginning in 1939," he wrote.

"In 1946 it opposed an attempt by a craft union to sever a group of patternmakers . . . I do not believe that the government of the United States should lend a helping hand when so drastic a change of position is for the evident purpose of recouping losses on the installment plan."

CIO Tannery Workers Win Arbitration On 2 Firings

CIO TANNERY WORKERS LIU 1712 last week won two major arbitration awards in cases against the Johnstown Tanning Corp., in Gloversville, N. Y.

One case, involving discharges of Alfred Koerner and Anthony Damiano, found the company being ordered to reinstate both to former jobs and make up lost wages. Both had been discharged for failing to meet production quotas instituted two days earlier.

Arbitrator William Hazell of the New York Mediation Board found the company "acted hastily without affording reasonable safeguards to assure that the discharges were just and merited." Back pay in the two cases totals $300.

THE SECOND case involved piece work rates paid over a two-year period in violation of the contract. The rates paid, the company testified, were arrived at in consultation with unnamed employes. It offered no defense to testimony showing the rates were clearly less than those provided in the contract.

Hazell called attention to the contract rates, noted that CIO Local 1712 was the exclusive bargaining representative, and ruled the company must abide by the contract. It ordered employes reimbursed retroactive to Aug. 1, the date of the grievance, for all money lost because of lower rates.

The union immediately took steps to have the decisions confirmed by the courts.

Meanwhile, union members rejected contract proposals submitted by the Fulton County Tanners' Association and authorized the CIO to take "such steps as may be necessary." Such steps, union officials said, would include calling a special membership meeting for the purpose of taking a strike vote before the contract expires.

Dimes For Queen Go To A Good Cause

WHEN CIO MEMBERS attending the FDR-CIO summer school in Michigan voted for their choice for a 1952 queen they anted up a dime a vote.

Now those dimes have gone to work in Calcutta, contributed to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to help organize and train workers abroad.

The dimes added up to $1400—and one of the first places to get this money was the Asian School for Workers at Calcutta.

Such special contributions augment money set aside by the free world labor organization to pay for the schools and the students' expenses. Part of the money contributed at the Michigan school was used to buy a library at the Calcutta school.

Students at the school included a ricksha worker from Hongkong, a rubber plantation worker from Malaya, chemical and textile workers from India and Pakistan, and a miner from East India.

Similar schools have been conducted in France, Germany, Finland and Puerto Rico, and others are planned in Africa and the Near East. The students will go back to their countries to teach their fellow workers how democratic trade unions will help them get better conditions, freedom and democracy.

Victor Reuther, CIO European Representative, said that money raising campaign like that undertaken at the FDR-CIO summer school, will be begun soon in all CIO unions.

State Dept. Book Poses Red Threat

A concise, clear explanation of the threat to our free institutions which imperialistic communism poses is offered in a new State Dept. publication, Let Freedom Ring, which appeared last week.

The pamphlet gives the history of the conflict between Russian totalitarianism and freedom, explains the nature of the police state and its expansionism, and tells why the free world must become and stay strong so long as Russian communism continues as it does at present. A limited number of copies are available at 50c each from the Div. of Liaison, Dept. of State, Washington 25, D. C.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

WILLIAM GREEN has passed on after a lifetime of service dedicated to the welfare of America's working men and women and their families and the benefit of the nation at large.

Green's parents came to this country from England where his father had been a coal miner. And it was in mining territory that the late AFL president was born 82 years ago—in Coshocton, O.

I first met William Green when I introduced him and the late Van A. Bittner as speakers at a Labor Day celebration in Witt, Ill. in 1909. But I really came to know him well during the time legislation was passed in Ohio requiring payment to miners for all coal they loaded. Before that they were paid only for what passed over screens. The miners in Ohio were on strike for 14 months to get that law enforced. Green was president of the Ohio miners at that time.

Three years later he was appointed secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America. He served in that capacity until the death of Samuel Gompers. When John P. White resigned, Green continued on as secretary-treasurer with Frank Hayes as president; John L. Lewis became vice-president. Upon resignation of Hayes, Lewis became president and our beloved Philip Murray became vice-president of the United Mine Workers. The UMW combination then was Lewis, Murray, Green.

★

UPON THE DEATH of that old warrior, Samuel Gompers, in 1924, Green was elected president of the American Federation of Labor. He remained in that post until his death. He was the third man to serve as AFL president, Gompers was the first, John McBride was president for one year, and then Gompers became president again.

I was with Green at the founding meeting of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in London and returned with him on the same ship. The CIO and AFL worked hand in hand to launch that movement in the interest of the free way of life and the interest of the common man and woman everywhere.

The labor movement has lost a great champion. It is a great loss to all of us—first the passing of our beloved leader, Philip Murray, and now William Green. It was on the faith of men like Philip Murray and William Green that the Miners' Union was built. They both worked in the depths of the earth and came forward to lead great movements dedicated to the betterment of mankind. The things they stood for will be carried on by those left behind.

William Green was a great union leader and a great American. We extend our heartfelt sympathies to Mrs. Green and family and we join with the American Federation of Labor in mourning this great loss.

★

THE CIO CAME UP with a splendid answer to secession when the Textile Workers smashed through a representation election victory with flying colors over the secessionsts, now a part of the AFL Textile Workers. The election was held at the Bigelow Carpet Co., Amsterdam and Thompsonville, Conn., and the workers expressed their confidence in the CIO Textile Workers by this vote: eligible 4450, votes cast 4123, CIO 2338, AFL 1727. Congratulations to the officers and staff of the TWUA-CIO who displayed great courage and spirit to once again defeat the efforts of the secessionists.

The eyes and ears of the Nation will be watching and listening this week when CIO holds its convention in Atlantic City. I am sure that the delegates that attend this convention will approach the problems that must be decided with the one overshadowing though in mind—to keep CIO strong and solid—so that we can continue as a team to do the work that Philip Murray led us in bringing security and happiness to workers all over this great nation of ours.

Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda reports that in a representation election at the National Foods Packing Co., Denver, Colo., the workers favored the CIO Packinghouse Workers by a vote of 32 to AFL 28, with one vote challenged. UPWA Reps. Bruce Nolan and Salvatore Castanom were in charge of the organizing campaign.

Field Rep. Joe Lovas reports that the CIO Auto Workers won a representation election at Lockport Cotton Batting Co., by a vote of 137 to 93 no union.

★

REG. DIR. ROBERT STARNES reports that the CIO Brewery Workers won a representation election at the Red Star Yeast Co., Bellechasse, La., by a vote of 37 to 0. This is a new plant and the unit will, in time, be larger. Intl. Rep. Ernest Munster was in charge of the campaign.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports that the CIO Steelworkers were victorious in a representation election among workers at four plants of Aircraft Papered Sheets, California. The vote: USA-CIO 106 to AFL 30. Intl. Rep. Edmond Tanski directed the drive.

Reg. Dir. Tim Flynn reports that in a representation election at the General Electric Wire and Cable plant, Oakland, Calif., the workers favored the IUE-CIO over the UE by a vote of 44 to 33. IUE-CIO Rep. Al Fineman was in charge.

Vice Pres. Harold Snell reports that the CIO Transport Service Employes beat off an AFL raid among the dining car employes on the Burlington Railroad by over a 3 to 1 margin. The results: CIO 250, AFL 80, void 3.

ACWA Gains Wage Boosts At Rice-Stix

THE SIX-WEEK strike of 650 CIO Clothing Workers ended last week at two plants of the Rice-Stix Co., with wage increases of from 5c to 15c an hour.

An initial contract was signed covering the cotton garment firm's plants at Water Valley, Miss., and Farmington, Mo. The agreement also was extended to cover 200 ACWA members at the Rice-Stix plant in Blytheville, Ark., where the present contract is about to expire.

The bitter strike was marked by injunction suits and the use of the Mississippi National Guard against the Water Valley strikers.

ALONG WITH wage boosts, the ACWA also won time and half pay for work after eight hours; company-paid life, sick and accident insurance; four-hour guaranteed reporting-in pay.

Other features of the two-year pact are a week's paid vacation after one year employment and two weeks after five years.

As part of the settlement, Rice-Stix agreed to drop all legal action against the strikers and the union, including the pending contempt cases brought for alleged violations of a picketing injunction at Water Valley.

Negotiations were conducted for ACWA by Gladys Dickason and Ralph Brazier, vice presidents.

Phone Grab Callenged In Pennsylvania

THE PENNSYLVANIA CIO Council last week filed a brief with the State Public Utility Commission opposing a Bell Telephone request for a $32 million rate hike.

CIO Pres. Harry Boyer called the action a "moral obligation not only to our 600,000 members in the state, but to the Pennsylvania community at large to prevent this unconscionable grab."

In 1949, the PUC approved an $18 million increase, Boyer noted. The present petition was originally filed on a claim that further increases were necessary because of increased operating expenses.

"Our lawyers tell us, however, that the company has now switched to an entirely different reason for asking that this stupendous additional increase in rates be approved," Boyer said.

"The new reason is a flimsy attempt by the company to re-appraise its investment at a value enormously in excess of the original cost of its plant and equipment, and to ask for a 6% or greater return on this inflated valuation.

"Under these circumstances," Boyer said, "we believe that the PUC owes it to the citizens of Pennsylvania to disapprove the new rate increases which Bell is seeking."

Place Your Order Now!

Big Annual Convention Issue Of The CIO NEWS

The CIO News will print an all-important special CIO Convention issue on Dec. 8.

Delayed by the postponement of the 14th Constitutional Convention after the death of CIO Pres. Philip Murray, the Convention Issue will be printed shortly after the Atlantic City parley adjourns.

What the convention does in electing CIO's new president and in acting upon important policy issues will be big news and important news for every CIO union and every CIO member. The CIO News Convention Issue will give the complete story—in news reports, pictures, features and important texts.

Now, more than ever, all CIO unions and councils will need The CIO News 1952 Convention issue. Rush your orders now to The CIO News, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Special Rates

• BUNDLE ORDERS: Rates for bundle orders are 2c per copy for any quantity up to 1000; 1¾c per copy for quantities between 1000 and 2000; and 1½c per copy for quantities of more than 2000. Special rates for large orders.

In sending lists of addresses for bundle orders, please indicate the quantity to be sent to each address. To facilitate bookkeeping, please send checks with smaller quantity orders.

• INDIVIDUALLY MAILED ORDERS: Rates for individually mailed copies are 2¼c per copy for quantities up to 1000; 2c per copy for quantities between 1000 and 2000; and 1¾c per copy for quantities of more than 2000. Special rates for very large orders upon application.

If individual mailing is desired, this may be arranged by sending us mailing strips not more than 2½ inches wide.

Regular Rates

Apart from the special rates for the Convention Issue, unions which wish to take this opportunity to begin subscribing regularly to The CIO News may begin their bundle order or group subscription order with the Nov. 24 issue at the regular rates, which will be provided on request.

Just Clip and Mail!

The CIO NEWS
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

We desire to place an order for the special 1952 Convention Issue of The CIO NEWS.

Please ship.....in bundle lots to the enclosed address.

Please have the 1952 Convention Issue individually mailed to membership lists for which we will furnish mailing strips. The total number of names to which we desire the paper sent is.....

☐ Check Inclosed ☐ Bill Us Later

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... **Zone** ..... **State** .....

Organization .....

Big Business In Top Posts As Ike Fills Out Cabinet

By AL ZACK

THE BIG BUSINESS interests which provided much of the cash and the high-powered advertising talent for the successful Republican campaign now have furnished a big majority of President-elect Eisenhower's initial appointments to the cabinet and other top U. S. offices.

By last weekend, Eisenhower had filled all but two cabinet posts—his labor and commerce secretaries — plus several jobs ranking just below the cabinet in importance. By and large, the appointments came from the Dewey wing of the GOP, but Sen. Taft made known his satisfaction. And the joy in the business press was unconcealed.

Three of the Eisenhower appointments had direct connections with General Motors; another with basic steel and coal firms and big banking houses; and still another with malodorous international cartels.

Other Eisenhower appointments, just below cabinet rank, were those of Harold E. Stassen, a perennial GOP presidential hopeful with an anti-labor record, as head of the Mutual Security Administration, and Gov. Sherman Adams of New Hampshire, a lumber businessman, as assistant to the President.

Here's how the Eisenhower cabinet shaped up, as the General continued to make appointments from his Commodore Hotel suite in New York City:

DEFENSE—The powerful post of boss of the Pentagon went to Charles E. Wilson of Detroit, president of General Motors.

The 62-year-old boss of the world's largest corporation, who had been receiving $626,000 a year in salary and bonuses, took a steep pay cut to accept the $22,500 post. But no one expected he would starve.

Wilson had some tough bouts with the CIO Auto Workers but later signed the five-year, escalator-clause contract with the UAW. In recent years, Wilson several times has advocated a 45-hour work week, at 40 hour pay, for workers.

TREASURY—As the nation's chief money man, Eisenhower named George M. Humphrey, Cleveland industrialist and Bob Taft supporter. It was clear, however, that he wasn't a Taft nominee for the post.

Humphrey, a Michigan-born lawyer, is president of M. A. Hanna Co., and is a big-wig in Ernest Weir's National Steel and in other steel and coal firms as well as financial houses. Little known to the public, publicity-shy Humphrey is a big name in the business world and his appointment brought joy to the Chamber of Commerce.

STATE — The nation's diplomatic corps was placed under the command of John Foster Dulles, who had been prepared to move into that job in 1948 when he expected Tom Dewey was going to win the election.

Dulles was senior partner of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, reputed to have the largest legal income in the country. The firm represents big corporations almost exclusively, has handled the legal business of some of the world's largest cartels, including those of Nazi Germany, and has business connections with Franco Spain.

It was Dulles who wrote the GOP's ambiguous foreign policy plank at Chicago. Dulles wrote Eisenhower's campaign speeches on foreign policy which aroused widespread distrust in Western Europe by advocating "liberation" of Soviet satellites and later explaining "without a war."

INTERIOR—The nation's vast natural resources, long a target for hungry special interest groups, will be entrusted to a long-time foe of the proposed Columbia Valley Administration.

He is Gov. Douglas McKay of Oregon, an early Eisenhower supporter, and in private life a General Motors dealer.

McKay, who is 59, was a surprise appointment and is little known on the East Coast. His fellow Oregonian, Wayne Morse, who quit the Republican Party in disgust over Eisenhower campaign tactics, says "McKay is a well-recognized stooge of the tideland thieves, the private utility gang, and the selfish interests which place materialistic values above human values."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL—The nation's new No. 1 lawyer is another Dewey man and a big name in the corporation world. Youngest of the cabinet appointees, Herbert Brownell, Jr., is the man who ran Dewey's two unsuccessful campaigns for the presidency, master-minded Eisenhower's campaign, and is now handling patronage for the incoming administration.

The 48-year-old lawyer, who belongs to the wealthy law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, has close ties to the wealthy hotel and restaurant industry and is general counsel of the American Hotel Association.

AGRICULTURE — Eisenhower named a Taft man as Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra T. Benson of Salt Lake City. Benson, 53, has a Washington reputation as an extreme reactionary lobbyist.

He was executive secretary of the National Council of Farmers Cooperatives, a conservative organization, until 1943. Later he became chairman of the board of trustees of the American Institute of Cooperation, known as a big business-front group, dominated by the huge grain, milling and cereal manufacturing concerns. As a lobbyist, Benson's testimony seldom deviated an inch from the standard NAM line.

POSTOFFICE—The traditional spot for an administration's political chieftain went to Arthur E. Summerfield, of Flint, Mich., chairman of the Republican National Committee and owner of the largest General Motors agency in the world.

Summerfield spent most of the pre-convention campaign on the political fence. But at the Chicago convention, he yielded to GM pressure and played a major role in swinging a majority of the Michigan delegates from Taft to Eisenhower.

MUTUAL SECURITY—Harold E. Stassen, the man whom one observer noted had "been running for the presidency ever since his voice changed," will be the new head of the Mutual Security Agency.

After losing the GOP nomination in 1948, he was paid off by the Pew oil interests with the presidency of the Univ. of Pennsylvania, but never let his duties interfere with his politicking or his campaigning for the presidency.

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT — Gov. Sherman Adams, one of the first Ike men, was not a candidate to succeed himself as New Hampshire's chief executive. Throughout the campaign he was at Eisenhower's elbow, serving as "chief of staff" to the General.

Happiest comment of all on Eisenhower's appointments came from Irenee Dupont, one of the top defendants in the government's three-year-old anti-trust case against the Dupont company which owns a big bloc of General Motors.

Said Dupont: *"Very fine."*

'The Plunderers Are In Command'

Bluntest comment on big-business domination of the Eisenhower administration came from Oregon's Sen. Morse (Ind. R.). He said:

"Gen. Eisenhower's appointments make it clear that instead of getting government out of business, big business will be placed in control of government."

He described the Eisenhower cabinet appointments "as very good for the reactionary forces that are out to plunder the people."

—Herblock in Washington Post

"Hm—Very Interesting"

UPWA Gains 15.5c For 30,000 Swift Workers

THE CIO PACKINGHOUSE Workers last week won wage and other gains averaging 15.5c an hour for 30,000 workers in 26 plants of Swift & Co., the biggest of the "Big Four" packers.

With the signing of the two-year Swift agreement, UPWA has settled pacts with three of the "Big Four." Contracts similar to the Swift agreement have been signed with Cudahy Packing Co. and Armour & Co. Negotiations have not been completed with Wilson & Co.

At Swift, UPWA won a general 4c hourly wage increase with wage reopeners every six months. The agreement increases minimum pay to $1.45 an hour, and the union estimates that the average pay rate is above $1.72.

A feature of the agreement is a reopening clause to allow negotiations for a hospitalization program, including medical and surgical care for employes and their families.

The pact also provides time and half pay for Saturday work, 4c an hour additional increase for all women workers, and 3.5c an hour additional increase for southern plants in Moultrie and Atlanta, Ga., and Dallas, Tex.

The night premium is boosted from 7c to 9c, adjustments in rate inequalities are made in more than 900 wage brackets, 40 hours is guaranteed in holiday weeks (the regular week has a 36-hour guarantee), and the standard incentive premium is hiked from 75% to 100% of the employe's hourly rate.

All increases, which are retroactive to Oct. 27, are subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval.

The new pact establishes safety committees and provides for furnishing of safety devices and tools. Swift has a pension plan and contributes substantially to group life insurance.

Union Helps When Collecting On Ma Bell's Big Promises

"GO TO WORK for the Telephone Company — they treat you fine," the big ads say. "You'll get pensions and everything."

But it doesn't work out that way in real life—unless you have a strong union fighting for your rights.

That's what H. J. Happs, a cable splicer at Clinton, Ia., and an employe of Northwestern Bell for 34 years, learned. Advised by his doctor to move to a warmer climate, because he was suffering from hypertension and chronic nephritis, Happs continued to work through the winter of 1951 and the spring floods of 1952.

Then he moved to Culver City, Calif., with a Bell official's promise of a job there, only to find, after weeks of running around, that the promise was worthless. He could go back to Clinton, endanger his health, or not work for Bell.

Happs turned to the regional CIO office in Los Angeles and Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler for help. After four months of getting the runaround, DeShetler and the CIO Communications Workers finally cracked the case and Happs received the pension to which 34 years of service entitled him.

But his health had been further undermined, his wife had suffered a nervous breakdown from the strain and uncertainty, and Ma Bell's employment ads had been revealed as soft-soap.

NLRB Challenges Recognition On T-H Oath Issues

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board last week called upon Local 80-A of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, Camden, N. J., to show cause why its bargaining certifications for four Camden plants should not be revoked.

The board action followed the conviction of Anthony Valentine, local business manager, on a charge of filing a false non-Communist affidavit—the first union officer to be found guilty of such a practice under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The order affects 900 members of the local, but does not cover those it represents in other plants where it was not certified by the NLRB. The board told union officers that unless they answer by Dec. 1, the certifications will be cancelled effective Dec. 4.

The local formerly was affiliated with the Food & Tobacco Workers, which was expelled from the CIO because of its Communist domination.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

Convention Issue

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 8, 1952 82 No. 49

The New CIO 'Team' –

CIO's new "leadership team," headed by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, greet delegates from platform after spirited campaign and CIO's first roll call election at 14th constitutional convention. The team (from left): Allan S. Haywood, who was defeated by Reuther for president and then unanimously elected executive vice president; Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, also returned to office unanimously; and Reuther, president of the Auto Workers who succeeds the late Philip Murray as CIO president. Delegates from all unions and councils assured the team of united support. **(See Pages 2, 3.)**

Acceptance Speech—

'CIO Is United,' Reuther Warns Union Foes

The following are highlights from the acceptance address by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther:

On Philip Murray

I am fully conscious, as would be anyone else standing in my place, that in assuming the presidency and the responsibilities that go with that office, I am not in the remotest sense taking Phil Murray's place because no man can take Phil Murray's place.

Phil Murray's death left our movement with an irreplaceable loss. His death robbed our nation of a truly great citizen. It robbed the labor movement of a courageous leader. It robbed each and every one of us who knew him of a good and kind friend . . .

I say to you that the memory of Phil Murray, sleeping peacefully on that Pennsylvania hilltop tonight, is a challenge, a challenge that we cannot fulfill by noble words no matter how noble they may come from your mind and your lips, and no matter how full your heart may be when you commend them to expression.

We have to draw inspiration from the life that he led and the examples that he made for men to follow. And then we have to rededicate ourselves to the basic human principles, to the idealism, to those basic human and social values which Phil Murray understood so well and for which he devoted his life so unselfishly.

Unity Within CIO

Our enemies have been watching the proceedings of this convention from the cocktail bars of the Union League clubs and the millionaires' clubs all over America. Reading the stories in the press of the division in CIO has filled their hearts with hope, filled their minds with designs to take us on if we are divided, drive us back and rob us of our hard won social and economic gains.

I say to the men who sit on the plush cushions in the Union League clubs of America, I say this for you who are delegates, and I say it for the millions of CIO members back home, that the fat men on the plush cushions are wrong. We are not going to go out of here divided; we are going to go out of here united to carry on this struggle until we win.

MULTIPLE HANDSHAKE after roll call is exchanged by TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve, CIO and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, USA Acting Pres. David J. McDonald, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Bargaining

In the halls of government we shall speak with one voice. We shall stand together at the collective bargaining tables, doing the practical work of the bread and butter front.

When the reactionary managements are unwilling to give the workers of America through collective bargaining in good faith their just rewards, I say we shall exhaust every means of resolving those issues across the bargaining table through the use of logic and reason.

But, failing to get economic justice through that process, we shall march together on the picket lines of America getting what is rightfully ours.

The Jobs Ahead

There are many practical jobs ahead, jobs that will test the best that is in all of us. There is the job of organizing the unorganized. No union, no movement that rests on past achievements will have the drive and the energy and the power without which we cannot succeed.

We have to recapture some of the crusading spirit we had in the earlier days, and we have to take on some of the areas of the unorganized and begin to do the kind of job I know that we are capable of doing if we pull together in the days ahead.

But the job is more than just organizing the unorganized. I think that if we are going to be realistic we have got to recognize the fact that when you sign up a worker in a union and he pays his dues, his job and his responsibilities do not end there. They just begin. We have a job, not only to organize the unorganized, but we have a job of educating and unionizing the organized.

We have to give our members the sense of participating in a great human crusade. We have to make them conscious of the fact that the free labor movement for the first time in the history of civilization is trying consciously to give direction to the shape of history. We are trying to participate in great social changes that are taking place in the world in which we live.

Peace

The First World War taught us that you cannot have peace in one part of the world with the rest of the world at war. At a great cost we learned that peace is indivisible.

The Second World War taught us that freedom is indivisible, and when Hitler challenged the freedom of one country he also was putting our freedom in jeopardy. But there is still a lesson we have to learn, and if we learn that lesson the prospect of building a lasting peace are greatly improved, and if we fail in learning that lesson then the future may be tragic.

You cannot make peace and freedom secure in the world as long as hundreds of millions of people are denied the necessities of life, as long as millions and millions of people are committed to belong to the have-not nations and they and their children are denied the right to achieve economic and social justice.

Communism will forge that poverty and that hunger and that human desperation into the weapons of political and military aggression. And what is true in the world in a large sense is equally true in America.

Government

And we say to the men who will assume political power in Washington, "If you want to help build industrial and economic stability we will help you, we will work hard at the task at the bargaining tables of America, but remember, if you want to facilitate the achievement of economic and industrial stability, then pass legislation that will make it easier for people in America to realize their hopes and aspirations.

"But if you try to build road blocks like Taft-Hartley, or try to put other obstacles in the way of the right of American labor to move ahead to conquer broader social horizons, then you are not facilitating the achievement of industrial peace but are sowing the seeds out of which will grow greater industrial conflict."

On Labor Unity

We have the question of labor unity. I accept and I share the spirit of the resolution adopted by this convention and the remarks made in support of that resolution. All of us, deep in our hearts, recognize that standing together in a united labor movement we could be stronger than we are divided, but this must be qualified.

For unity, we must stand together in a united labor movement, without compromising the basic principles upon which the CIO is built. We can never get ourselves in a position where we sacrifice principle for expediency. No union, whether large or small, must be sacrificed in working out these problems.

On taking this responsibility you have given me . . . as an individual and officer of this organization, I want to assure you fully and completely that at no time will a question of a vested right in an office be the smallest obstacle in the way of achieving a united labor movement.

I say that the real measurement by which we must judge what is an honorable settlement in working out a formula for labor unity is not to be measured in the terms of the interests of the status of those in position of leadership. There is only one measurement and that is the measurement of what is good for the rank and file back home.

We do not count. You and I are not important, except as we are the symbols, and as we are the joint, collective instrumentality through which the rank and file carries on its work. What is good for the rank and file must be the measurement of judgment.

THE WINNER and CIO's new president, Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, gets a kiss from his wife, May.

CIO Reaffirms Opposition To UMT Program

CIO'S LONG opposition to Universal Military Training as "unsuited to the nation's real needs" and its continued support of Selective Service "as long as it is necessary for national security against aggression," were reaffirmed by the convention.

Pointing out that "two parallel but very different systems would be wasteful in our use of training officers and in conflict with the principle of equality of obligation for military service," the CIO resolution said:

"An effective, democratic reserve training program, with civilian control of recall of reservists, should precede any further consideration of Universal Military Training."

"THEIR TRUTH goes marching on." Giant photos of three past leaders of CIO dominated the convention platform. Photo of Philip Murray, the late CIO president, was flanked by the late Van A. Bittner (left), CIO Steelworkers vice president and Southern organizing drive director, and Sidney Hillman, CIO Clothing Workers president. David J. McDonald, acting president of the Steelworkers, is at the rostrum.

Reuther Is New CIO President

By WILLIAM MILLIS

The hour of 2 p.m. on Dec. 4 came in the jampacked, flag-decked hotel convention hall at Atlantic City—and with it the climactic hour of CIO's 14th convention.

Floodlights from the gallery blinded delegates on the floor and CIO officers on the stage. Batteries of television and newsreel cameras whirred.

The hour was at hand to elect CIO's new president, succeeding the late Philip Murray—a man no one could fully replace.

All week CIO officers and delegates had been engaged in vigorous political campaigning between supporters of the two opposing candidates.

One candidate was Walter P. Reuther—president of the Auto Workers and a vice president of CIO; a veteran of industrial unionism from the auto sitdowns of the middle thirties and of the "Battle of the Overpass" which brought the mighty Ford Motor Co. to recognize the union of its workers; a man of labor known beyond the ranks of labor, in the nation and overseas, wherever men and women hungered for what is their and their children's right . . . "bread with freedom," peace, security and decency.

'Mr. CIO Himself'

The second candidate was a man who was to be nominated as "Mr. CIO himself"—Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president and its director of organization and of councils. His life and work covered a half century of daily service and devotion to the cause of building unions, organizing the unorganized, helping to gain better wages and conditions—at the bargaining table if he could—on the picket line if that were necessary. Haywood came from the miners, but all unions and working men and women—in CIO and outside CIO—had benefitted from his work.

It was Haywood who rapped the gavel and called to order the concluding session of the 14th CIO convention.

After a week marked by campaigning between opposing forces which apparently were closely divided, Haywood brought the delegates to their feet in roaring applause with this statement of a union guy:

"Vote your conscience for the good of CIO, and I'm sure there will be no objections from either of the opposing candidates.

"The main thing is, when we do get through voting, let's all be the same gang going down the same road together. As for me, I shall be going down the road with you—always"

Then Haywood turned the gavel over to Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers and, as CIO's senior vice president in length of service, the chairman of convention nominating sessions.

O. A. ("Jack") Knight, the slim president of the Oil Workers, came to the rostrum to nominate Reuther for CIO president.

'Fighting Unionist'

Reuther, he said, is "a fighting unionist, an experienced administrator, a great American, a man who believes in social progress, and a really swell fellow."

The nomination was seconded by Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union and by UAW-CIO Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey.

Then Haywood's nomination—as "Mr. CIO himself, that strong, vigorous dynamo of leadership"—was voiced by David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer and acting president of the Steelworkers since Philip Murray's death a month ago.

After brief seconding addresses by Transport Workers Pres. Michael Quill and Communications Workers Pres. Joseph Beirne, Rieve announced that eight unions, supporters of both candidates, had asked for a roll call vote.

Two Daves

The names of two David McDonalds were called in the roll call election of CIO's president.

First was David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer and acting president of the Steelworkers since the death of Philip Murray, CIO and Steel president. He had nominated Allan S. Haywood and cast the USA-CIO's vote for him.

Near the end of the vote, David H. McDonald, of Local Industrial Union 1308, Flint, Mich., cast his local's vote for Walter P. Reuther, CIO's new president.

After The Battle Was Over

BENEATH PORTRAIT of the late Philip Murray, Allan S. Haywood (left) and Walter P. Reuther wave after Reuther's election as CIO president. In background (from left): USA Acting Pres. David J. McDonald, TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight.

Story of Walter P. Reuther and his work in the labor movement: Page 15.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey began calling the roll—the first such convention vote in CIO's history. He began with the Auto Workers, Barbers and Brewery Union and went down the list of 35 CIO internationals and organizing committees, then on to the local industrial unions and finally the state and city CIO councils.

The final vote that elected Walter P. Reuther as CIO's third president was:

Reuther: 3,079,181.
Haywood: 2,613,103.

Quickly the delegates moved on to the election of other officers.

Haywood by acclamation was returned to office as CIO executive vice president, with powers newly-recognized in the constitution.

Carey Reelected

Carey, CIO's secretary-treasurer since its founding, was reelected unanimously.

The vice presidents were returned, with USA-CIO Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes added to the group. Others are: CWA Pres. Beirne, URW Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, NMU Pres. Curran, OWIU Pres. Knight, TWU Pres. Quill, TWUA Pres. Rieve, and ACWA Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum.

Before the election, delegates approved several constitutional changes designed to improve the day-by-day functioning of CIO.

Constitutional Change

The executive officers and vice presidents were constituted as an Executive Committee, with regular bimonthly meetings. The full Executive Board will meet quarterly.

The office of executive vice president—established on an appointive basis a year ago—was established on an elective basis with constitutionally recognized status and duties.

Members of the Executive Board, named by each of CIO's 35 international unions and organizing committees, were reelected with but one change. In addition to the officers, they are:

Emil Mazey, Auto; Ernest Hebert, Barbers; Karl Feller, Brewery; George Maher, Broadcast Engineers; Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing; John J. Moran, Communications; R. J. Thomas, Department Store; Harry Block, Electrical.

Also Morris Pizer, Furniture; Elwood Swisher, Gas-Coke; Burl W. Phares, Glass; Anthony J. Federoff, Government; Richard Leonard, Insurance; John Blackburn, Lithographers; Herbert L. Daggett, Marine Engineers; John Grogan, Shipbuilders; M. Hedley Stone, Maritime; Harry Martin, Newspaper Guild.

Also T. M. McCormick, Oil; Thomas Andent, Optical; Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse; Harry Sayre, Paperworkers; Alex Bail, Playthings & Jewelry; William Steinberg, Radio Association; John Green, Railroad; Irving Simon, Retail-Wholesale.

And Joseph W. Childs, Rubber; Russ Taylor, Shoe; David J. McDonald, Steelworkers; Sam H. Scott, Stone; William Pollock, Textile; Willard S. Townsend, Transport Service; Gustav Faber, Transport; Joseph A. Fisher, Utility; and A. F. Hartung, Woodworkers.

'New Team'

In the final minutes of the convention, confidence and support was voiced in "CIO's new leadership team."

Acting Pres. McDonald of the Steelworkers told CIO Pres. Reuther: **"You may be assured that the United Steelworkers of America will lend all its strength for building a stronger CIO, for the membership of CIO and for the United States."**

Carey said **"we'll work together—this new team."**

Haywood, before leading delegates in singing *"We'll Roll the Union On,"* said:

"We're going on from here. We've had our headaches. Some people said we couldn't stand an election. The hell we can't."

Then CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther spoke—humbly in his new responsibilities, reverently of Philip Murray, scorn of **"our enemies . . . We are not going to go out of here divided; we are going out of here united."**

And Reuther said CIO is going to work with free men everywhere "in building that brave new world we dream of, that world in which men can live at peace as neighbors, that world where people everywhere can enjoy a fuller and better social and economic justice."

"It is," he said, "that world that you and I and men everywhere can shape in the image of freedom and in the image of justice and in the image of brotherhood."

The Roll Call On President

Here's the official tally of the convention roll call vote for CIO president:

Walter P. Reuther **3,079,181**
Allan S. Haywood **2,613,103**

FOR REUTHER: Auto, Brewery, Clothing, Electrical, Furniture, Maritime, Newspaper Guild, Oil, Radio, Retail-Wholesale, Rubber, Textile, Transport Service, 12 local industrial unions.

FOR HAYWOOD: Barbers, Broadcast Engineers, Communications, Department Store, Gas-Coke, Glass, Government, Insurance, Lithographers, Marine Engineers, Shipbuilding, Optical, Packinghouse, Paperworkers, Playthings-Jewelry, Railroad, Shoe, Steelworkers, Stone, Transport, Utility, Woodworkers, 119 local industrial unions.

Note: Split votes were recorded by delegates representing the Furniture Workers, Newspaper Guild, and Woodworkers.

Dixiegop Wreckers Hit—

'Shelve Wage Controls Now,' CIO Urges

"THERE IS NO justification for maintaining wage stabilization under current conditions," the CIO convention said in a major policy decision on domestic affairs.

The convention urged the administration "to suspend wage controls now" and proposed that the new Congress enact standby legislation "that will make possible effective and comprehensive anti-inflation controls . . . to be put into effect whenever inflationary pressures so require."

Exempted from the proposal that inflation controls be shelved were rent ceilings and price controls on certain defense commodities.

Text of the resolution follows:

The national economy has been in a state of precarious balance during the past year. Despite price reductions in raw materials and wholesale markets, consumer prices have crept up to about 12% above pre-Korean levels.

Although high national levels of employment and production have been maintained, some signs of economic weakness persist. **Defense and defense-related sectors of the economy continue to show strength, while consumer goods industries reflect the uneasy trends of consumer spending.**

Defense expenditures are now scheduled to level off in the coming months and to decline in 1954 and 1955. But they will remain relatively high for many years. And the outbreak of new hostilities anywhere in the world may necessitate additional government spending for national defense and give rise to renewed inflationary pressures.

The economic scene can shift rapidly in the event of further communist aggression. The crisis that followed the Korean outbreak can be repeated—speculation, business hoarding, scare buying and price gouging. Our post-Korean experience—when we waited over two months for Congress to pass a stabilization law and many additional months for administrative machinery to be established—demonstrated the importance of being prepared to curb inflation as soon as it appears.

Our government is not now prepared for such a development. The Defense Production Act was inadequate when it was enacted in September 1950, more than two months after the Korean war began.

WSB Members Quit

Operations of the Wage Stabilization Board were stalemated late last week after Pres. Truman ordered into effect the full $1.90 a day wage increase agreed to by the United Mine Workers and soft coal operators.

WSB Chairman Archibald Cox, the seven industry members of the national board, and industry members of regional WSB boards in Chicago and Boston quit. Truman had overruled their efforts to cut the mine wage increase by 40c daily.

Labor and other public members of the national WSB were still on the job. But the agency was without a quorum and couldn't act on its backlog of 12,000 cases.

Since then it has been so mutilated by the Republican-Dixiecrat combination in Congress as to render it wholly ineffective for the control of inflation.

It is impossible under the Act to curb speculation on the commodity exchanges where key raw materials are bought and sold. No effective control of food prices is possible under this law. Federal rent control has been abandoned except in some critical defense housing areas or in localities that have requested continued controls. The Capehart and Herlong amendments provide not for price controls but for price escalation.

Less than half of the cost of living is now under effective controls, as a result of the Act's exemptions and OPS suspensions. Completion of the planned suspension program will leave about one-third of the cost of living under effective control. Cuts in Congressional appropriations of funds have resulted in considerable reductions in the OPS staff.

No genuine effort has been made by the Federal Reserve Board to check the expansion of bank loans to business, although the rapid extension of credit for inventory-accumulation and speculation fired the engines of post-Korean inflation. Consumer and housing credit, on the other hand, was controlled by the Board without much flexibility or concern for the needs of low and middle income families. Now, under the terms of the Act's 1952 amendments, those controls have been removed.

While price controls are in the process of liquidation and controls of materials are being eased, wages and working conditions are still controlled by the Wage Stabilization Board. About one-sixth of the wage increases ruled upon by the Board have been modified or denied. There is a backlog of some 12,000 cases—many of them as much as a year old. *Even workers in industries whose prices are exempt or suspended from price control find their wages and working conditions subject to control by the Wage Stabilization Board.*

There is no justification for maintaining wage stabilization under current conditions. When organized labor accepted wage stabilization, it made emphatically clear that wage stabilization can be tolerated only as part of a comprehensive over-all stabilization program. Such a program does not exist today.

The government must, however, be prepared to protect the economy against the possibility of new inflationary pressures. We must not permit another wave of inflation to engulf us. The government must be prepared to act whenever inflationary pressures arise—without a repetition of the legislative and administrative delays that occurred after the Korean outbreak. Yet such feeble price controls as now exist are scheduled to terminate, under the present law, on April 30, 1953; and production controls are due to end on June 30.

The next Congress should enact legislation to provide for a comprehensive economic stabilization program—direct and indirect controls—to be retained on a standby basis and to be put into effect whenever inflationary pressures so require.

Now therefore be it resolved:

The CIO calls upon the administration to suspend wage controls.

The CIO urges the new Congress to enact legislation that will make possible effective and comprehensive anti-inflation controls—to be retained on a standby basis and to be put into effect whenever inflationary pressures so require. We urge that, in the meantime, rent control and selective controls on the prices of those raw materials still affected by defense production pressures be maintained until those pressures subside.

The CIO urges the government to maintain priority and allocation controls over raw materials so long as they are in short supply, and calls upon the Congress to renew the legislative authority for production controls.

More Recognition Urged For Women As Union Leaders

THE CIO'S stand in support of equal job rights and opportunities for working women together with effective federal and state legislation to safeguard the principle of equal pay for equal work and other special needs, was reaffirmed by the CIO convention.

The resolution on women workers passed unanimously by the delegates, rejected the misleading "Equal Rights Amendment." It expressed continued CIO support for the Women's Status Bill as a far more reasonable move toward advancing women's rights.

Pres. Joseph Beirne of the CIO Communications Workers, who said that about 60% of the membership of his union is composed of women, spoke in support of the resolution.

Beirne especially supported the resolution's section urging CIO unions to renew their efforts to draw women into active participation in the union. He said that CWA now has 125 women local presidents.

The resolution called upon the National CIO and all affiliates "to renew their efforts to draw women into active participation in our unions as officers as well as members," and urged that they be "encouraged to play an important role in our community and political activities that our goals may be achieved."

SERIOUS was the word when Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers and Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers got together between sessions.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

WALTER P. REUTHER
President

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum, James G. Thimmes.

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925. 5c a copy, $1 a year, $1.50 a year in Canada. Mail subscriptions: Old and new addresses and three weeks' notice are required for change of address.

Vol. XV December 8, 1952 No. 49

'Stamp Out Racketeers, Corruption,' Says CIO

CORRUPTION in American life, and particularly "racketeers who prey upon the labor movement," was roundly condemned by the CIO convention.

Reaffirming a "statement on ethical practices" adopted a year ago, the convention underscored as basic CIO policy "that every affiliate shall always act with dispatch to stamp out any infiltration by criminal or racketeering elements anxious to prey upon our members.

"Corruption in all forms and wherever it may occur, whether it be in government, in industry or in the labor movement itself" was condemned. The resolution said in part:

"Public officials who betray their trust and business men who use corrupt methods and bribery to gain their ends are both equally guilty of wrong-doing; they can no more, and no less, escape blame for their actions than the racketeers who prey upon the labor movement, seeking to use its respected organizations as a front for nefarious personal gains.

"The past year has again witnessed too many and too frequent departures from the standards of honesty we consider essential. The CIO joins all decent Americans concerned for the future welfare of our nation in expressing our unqualified opposition to such practices by individuals, corporations, special interests and organizations.

"We in the CIO are determined to continue those policies which have made our organization clean, decent and honest, and to keep it so.

"We are determined that our members shall not be denied their right to an honest, decent, democratic trade unionism singlemindedly devoted to the advancement of the interests of American workers."

Citing CIO's "forthright action" in expelling 11 Communist-controlled unions three years ago, the resolution concluded:

"We call upon other elements of our society—particularly all branches of government and industry—to act with equal vigor against dishonesty and unethical practices wherever they may be found within their ranks. We ask them to join with us in attacking and stamping out racketeering and immoral elements in American life."

Otis' Release Asked

The CIO convention called on the U. S. Government to use "economic pressures" upon Czechoslovakia or "other peaceful means" to obtain the release of William Otis, AP correspondent and CIO Newspaper Guild member, who has been in jail almost three years.

Secy. Tobin Says—

'The Important Thing Was Murray Himself'

MAURICE J. TOBIN, an old friend of organized labor, made his last official appearance as Secretary of Labor by making his seventh address before a National CIO convention.

He had spoken as Mayor of Boston, as a private citizen, as Governor of Massachusetts and three previous times as Secretary of Labor.

"Today I come to you in no official capacity," he said. "Although I am proud of the position I hold and the administration I have served, I prefer to speak to you today simply as a friend. I have shared in your joys and your triumphs. I come to you today to share in your grief.

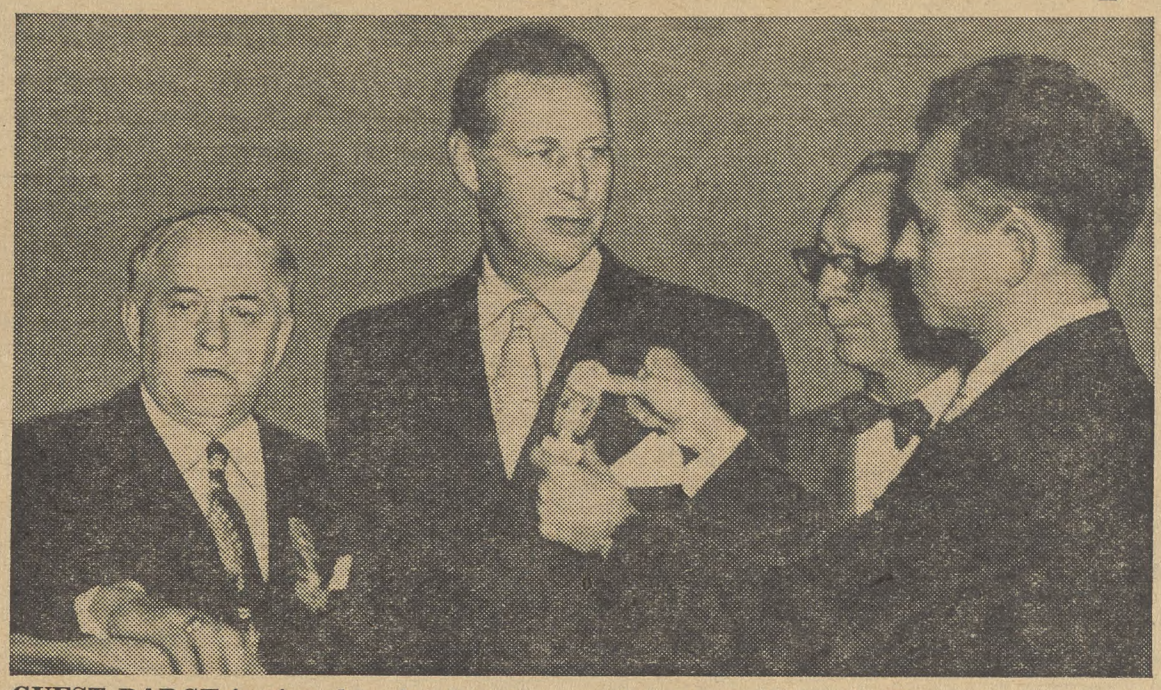
"There have been many tributes to Philip Murray. They have been well-intended; and they have come, in many cases, from the heart. Some of them have penetrated with deep insight into the sources of his greatness.

"Yet, for those of us who knew him intimately, there can be no adequate tribute. Phil Murray was not a man who could be measured or summarized. It is not enough to catalogue his achievements. It is not enough to recount his deeds. These things are important, but they are things separate and apart from the man himself.

"The important thing about Phil Murray was not only what he did, but what he was. The important thing is Phil Murray himself—his smile, his kindliness, his patience, his humor, his tolerance, his understanding, his humanity, his wisdom.

"His deeds, which are his monuments, will live on after him; but they are small consolation to those of us who knew the warmth of his personality and the beauty of his spirit.

"The student, a 100 years from now, will read of the coal miner's son who rose to greatness in a dark and turbulent hour in our nation's history; but he will never hear his voice, never see his smile, never really know the man we loved.



GUEST BADGE is pinned on lapel of Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, one of the principal convention speakers, by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey as CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood (left) and Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers looks on. Tobin paid tribute to Phil Murray and urged labor unity.

"THERE ARE no words to keep these things alive; and I will not attempt a tribute here this afternoon. All I can say is 'God bless you, Phil—and may we be worthy of your example.'"

The retiring Secretary called on the delegates to continue, despite the election results, "the goals we shared, the ideals we cherished, the great work we carried on together."

"We are not going to abandon our cause," he declared. "We are not going to abandon the ideal of American liberalism."

Some things about the election must be set straight, he asserted. The first is unity behind President-elect Eisenhower and support of him as the leader of our country, he said.

"Let us look forward to his administration hopefully and with open minds," he urged.

"We must judge him not by our apprehensions, but by his own deeds. There is no more patriotic group in America than the men and women of the American labor movement. I know they will continue to cooperate with our government in time of peril, just as they have always done in the past.

"Many people have attempted to analyze what the Eisenhower victory means.

"It's important to know that; but it's just as important to be clear on what victory does not mean.

"It does not mean a mandate to tear down the great edifice of social reform that was built under the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

"It does not mean to abandon our policy of standing up to the Communists and building the strength of the free world to keep them from advancing.

"IT DOES NOT mean that farmers want an end of price supports or that workers and their employers want an end to collective bargaining.

"It does not mean that the aged and the unemployed and the sick are to be neglected.

"It does not mean that the American people want to change their direction and go back to 1929."

Tobin pointed out that the election was no avalanche for the Republican Party, nor a repudiation of the New Deal and Fair Deal. It was, he said, an avalanche for a military hero "who promised not to destroy, but to carry on the accomplishments of the last 20 years."

"It is the responsibility of all of us," he said, "who have shared in and supported the achievements of the last 20 years to see to it that the structure we have built is not weakened or destroyed.

"WE MUST guard our gains. And if there is any attempt by anyone to weaken social security or minimum wages or rural electrification or free collective bargaining, we must rise and resist with all the power at our command.

"We must be equally vigilant in the field of foreign policy. Our policy is strong and positive. It is a policy that the CIO has supported every step of the way . It is a policy of building strength, both military and economic, and using it to stop the expansion of communism.

"We have not come this far in our struggle against communism only to turn back because some Americans think the cost is too high. We who believe in this policy of strength must not stand by and see that strength dissipated in the interest of short-sighted economy.

"Economy is important, but it is not as important as freedom. I do not believe that the election of Gen. Eisenhower is a signal from the American people to abandon our strength. We must not allow it to be so interpreted. We must never let down in our determination to preserve the strength that keeps us free."

Tobin concluded with a plea for labor unity. The attitude of the new administration, despite Eisenhower, will be a "lot more hostile," he warned.

"The past gains of the American working men and women are in jeopardy," he declared.

"Their future progress is in doubt. This is a time to close ranks and present a united front against labor's enemies. This is a time, more than any other, for unity in the American labor movement."

Civil Defense Asks Labor's Aid

AMERICA'S top civil defense leader appealed to CIO convention delegates to become civil defense "salesmen."

"You have helped sell the democratic way of life around the globe as the best hope of human freedom and a universal rising standard of living," James J. Wadsworth, acting civilian defense adminstrator, told the convention.

"Now it is certainly to your advantage to get even more solidly behind civilian defense and sell it throughout the country as a program we must have for the security of the whole nation, and something you must have right away in your own city, home and place of employment.

"Your life and our democracy may depend upon it.

"CIO leadership is aware of the necessity of civilian defense. Five CIO men are members of the labor advisory committee of the Federal Civil Defense Administration. In the states and cities, many CIO unions, their leaders and their members, have worked hard to make civil defense programs effective.

"It is my duty to inform you quietly and calmly that you and your wives and your children would be Target No. 1 for any aggressor in a future war," declared Wadsworth.

"The aggressor's only road to triumph in the next war would lead past the factory ruins of cities like Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit. And the bald, blunt fact is that your city, your neighborhood, your plant are not ready to meet such an attack.

"Machines can be repaired or brought in from other areas. But how long does it take to replace a skilled man like yourself? Your training and experience took years to acquire. That time and your skills this country could not afford to lose if an enemy struck tomorrow . . .

"Modern weapons and warfare cannot and do not alter the fact that each of you have grave responsibilities to your country in case of an enemy attack. The first of these responsibilities is to survive.

"The second is to get back to work as soon as possible. The third is to do your best to help your community and your state get up from their knees and fight back in case they are hit."

Wadsworth said the public must be made aware of its responsibility to organize for civilian defense.

"That is not the case today." he continued,"and will not be the case until we forget our national fascination with the things that we can produce, and concentrate a mighty effort to alert and prepare the people who produce them.

"When the public believes in its own vital part in the security of our country—then fear, apathy, cynicism, and fatalism will disappear overnight."

Co-ops Backed As Vital Agencies

The CIO convention reaffirmed organized labor's support of all legitimate consumer cooperatives as "vital agencies which serve to advance the interests of all consumers in our national economy."

'New Policy' Proposed To Ease Alien Quotas

"A NEW POLICY on immigration and naturalization which will be consistent with 20th century conditions and ideals," was urged by the CIO convention.

The convention adopted a resolution containing a blistering attack on the McCarran-Walter Act.

The act was described as violating "two great principles—that our government shall not discriminate on the basis of race, religion, or color, and that it shall deal fairly and justly with all."

"The national origin quota system established by the 1924 Act is continued (by the McCarran-Walter Act), together with its discrimination in favor of immigrants from Northern Europe," the resolution said.

"Asiatics are given a token quota and are, with belated justice, accorded the privilege of naturalization. This nod toward racial equality is offset, however, by an offensive new concept of racial origin, as distinguished from national origin, which is applicable to Asians, and by new discrimination against Negroes." Other defects in the McCarran-Walter Act were listed:

- Barring persons "who were once totalitarian adherents, no matter how long ago, or in what circumstances, and without regard to what their proven opinions may be now."
- Exclusion for "criminal convictions by foreign courts, even those from totalitarian countries which resort to framing political opponents."
- Making "second class citizens out of all naturalized citizens by subjecting them to denaturalization on various grounds such as contempt of Congress."

The new immigration and naturalization policy, the resolution said, should enable this country to do its share toward providing permanent homes for refugees displaced by World War II and to refugees who have fled to Western Europe from iron curtain countries.

'Free World Can't Relax'—

Red Aggression Called Main Peril To Peace

THE CIO AFFIRMED its determination to continue the fight for peace and democracy in a strongly-worded resolution that covered a wide range of international problems.

"Today peace and freedom in the world are threatened by an international conspiracy controlled by one imperialist power," read the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

"Soviet Communist aggression has fully revealed its worldwide scope, and we believe that the United States must take the lead in organizing the mutual defense, both military and economic, of the free world.

"Soviet Communist aggression proceeds by fifth-column subversion, economic coercion, threats and deception and, when it dares, by open warfare against the free world.

"There are signs that Soviet aggressive imperialism has been restrained by the progress of economic recovery and military rearmament in the free world stimulated by cooperation between our government and other free countries.

"The free world, however, cannot relax. Whatever the zigzags of the Soviet line, there is no reason to believe yet that there has been any change in their drive for a totalitarian world."

THE RESOLUTION stressed that military strength is only part of the answer to Russian aggression. It said:

"We must understand and guide along democratic paths the revolutionary and progressive ferment which is stirring two-thirds of the world's population—the underprivileged two-thirds who are hungry, ill and oppressed.

"The social ferment and the nationalist strivings against foreign domination do not originate with Soviet communism, and the peoples of the world have nothing to hope for from Soviet aggression.

"Instead of denouncing these movements as Communist, however, we should recognize that even when misguided they spring from a wholesome desire for individual betterment, national independence and the attainment of human dignity.

"In addition to repelling Soviet aggression, the free world must demonstrate in practice that it can deal with the problem of self-government, land reform, racial differences, labor standards, and living conditions. We must declare a total war against poverty and social injustice."

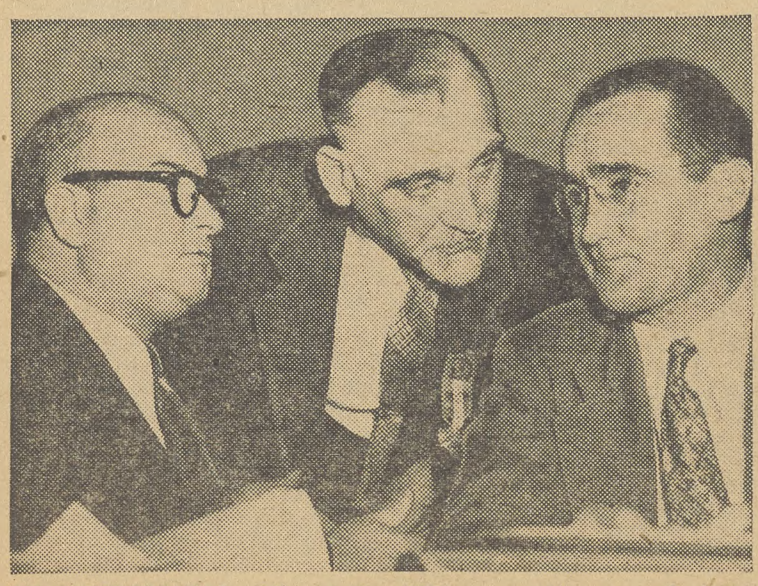
The resolution warned that in 35 years of dictatorship, Russia has become a "society where the citizen is oppressed in the name of freedom, where the workers are exploited in the name of socialism, where poverty is rampant while the ruling bureaucracy becomes even more enriched, where peace means war, and democracy means tyranny."

Flag-Waving UNESCO Foes Rapped

THE CIO CONVENTION in no uncertain terms condemned isolationist reactionaries who in the guise of super-patriots have been attempting to undermine U. S. support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The resolution pointed out that the purpose of UNESCO is merely to develop international cooperation and understanding through the free exchange of information, ideas, material and persons.

Those attacking UNESCO—many with long anti-labor records—are trying to create a situation in which "a citizen who thinks in international as well as national terms will be branded as disloyal," the resolution said.



IN A SERIOUS huddle at the CIO convention are: Left to right, TWU Pres. Michael Quill, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

Basic CIO Policy—

Guard Rights Of Individual Union Members, Convention Says

THE DEMOCRATIC rights of each CIO member in the union to which he belongs were reaffirmed in a convention resolution that again laid down the principles to which all affiliates are dedicated.

The statement once more made it clear that the CIO and its constituent bodies are the creatures of the individual members acting collectively for their own mutual aid and protection, and that the rights of individuals must be jealously safeguarded.

The text of the resolution follows:

The CIO is a federation of autonomous, independent trade unions. Each international union affiliated with the CIO exercises a final and unreviewable right to determine for itself its own internal organization and policy. Yet each of the international unions affiliated with the CIO subscribes to certain basic principles, principles upon which the CIO was founded and which have made the CIO and its affiliated unions strong.

One of these principles, common to all CIO affiliates, is the principle that the ultimate responsibility in every union is to the individuals who constitute its membership. We are voluntary associations of individuals. We believe in united action for mutual aid and protection of our members, and we believe that it is necessary to build strong collective bargaining organizations in order that such united action may be achieved.

But we never forget that organization is not an end in itself but a means to an end. Our CIO unions were organized in order to secure benefits for the individual members of those unions, and they exist only for the advancement and protection of their members. Each CIO union has, independently, formulated its own constitution, its laws, and its rules. But the governing law of each of these organizations, whatever its form, has embodied the provisions necessary to implement and effectuate the basic principles here set forth.

The most fundamental of the rules flowing from the basic democratic principles to which all CIO unions adhere are these:

(1) The power of the organization derives ultimately from its membership whose will, democratically expressed through established rules of the organization, is the final union authority.

(2) The right to join the organization and the right to receive the benefits provided by the organization is not denied to any eligible worker because of race, creed or color.

(3) Each member of the organization has not only the right, but the duty, to participate in the process of democratic self-government by which the will of the membership is formulated and expressed.

(4) No worker who becomes a member of the organization in accordance with its laws can be expelled, suspended, or denied the right to participate in its internal affairs except for violation of the established constitution, rules, laws, or by-laws of the organization.

(5) Any member of the organization who is charged with a violation of its constitution, rules, laws or by-laws is entitled to a fair hearing and trial of the charges against him. Union proceedings, of course, are not court proceedings. Formal representation by attorneys is neither necessary nor desirable, but the basic substance of fair procedure must be preserved.

Every member charged with violation of his organization's constitution, rules, laws, or by-laws must be informed of the charge against him. He must be permitted to hear the evidence against him, and to present evidence of his own. The decision must be based upon the facts determined by the body designated to investigate and hear the charges.

(6) Every member found guilty of an offense against his organization by a local trial committee or a local union has the right to appeal to some higher body within the union having the power to correct any abuses of disciplinary power which may occur.

These, we believe, are fundamental principles of fair play and fair democratic trade unionism. Form is unimportant. The manner in which these principles are carried into operation necessarily will vary in each organization affiliated with the CIO. But each such affiliate has by its own independent democratic process formulated detailed laws and rules designed to assure that the foregoing principles will in fact be honored in the day to day conduct of the affairs of the organization.

The CIO, too, has a role to play in this field. It cannot dictate policies to its affiliated organizations. It need not—for they are all firmly dedicated to the principles herein set forth.

Recognizing fully the democratic right of each affiliated national union to determine and control its internal procedures, this 14th Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the same time reiterates its belief in, and concern for, the democratic rights of the individual members of our trade unions.

In expressing this belief and concern, we voice confidence that each affiliated international union subscribes fully, and will continue so to do in the future, to the basic principles of democratic trade unionism set forth in this statement of CIO policy. Through ever-vigilant protection of individual human rights, the unions affiliated with the CIO can best implement and strengthen our heritage of trust.

Loyal to our ideals of an always-improving labor movement in America, we re-dedicate ourselves to the essential task of furthering economic opportunity, religious freedom, civil rights and democratic political participation in the affairs of our unions, the community, state and nation.

Steel Locals Present Concerts By Symphony

THE CIO STEELWORKERS will take symphony concerts to steel towns in response to members' request for this enrichment of their cultural life.

USA-CIO will present the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra this month in five communities, under a plan whereby the steel locals will underwrite the full guarantee. The first concert will be at North Braddock, Pa.

It also is planned to present the orchestra in a memorial program for the late Philip Murray, CIO and Steelworkers president, in one of the largest halls in Pittsburgh.

The idea for the concert series was first developed at a seminar for USA leaders at Pennsylvania State College last July. On their return home, the leaders tested reaction to the proposal and met with a very favorable response.

Labor Wants Better Break For School Youngsters

A GRIM PICTURE of American primary and secondary schools was painted in a CIO convention resolution offering a nine-point program to assure the next generation the education it will need to solve its problems.

The country needs more schools, more teachers and better-paid teachers, it said. And by 1960, the public school system will have to serve six million more children for whom adequate classrooms alone will cost $16.5 billion.

The resolution called on Congress to enact a federal aid to education bill assuring adequate buildings and competent teachers paid good salaries; a comprehensive school construction program; the proposal of Sen. Hill (D. Ala.) to use royalties from tidelands oil to finance improved education; and a college scholarship bill offering grants through the states.

Also, an adequate school lunch program; a labor extension service in the U. S. Dept. of Labor; federal grants to help states develop health services for school children; demonstrations of free library service where it is not available, and provisions in all of this legislation safeguarding against racial discrimination and segregation.

Another resolution, on children and youth, proposed a nine-point program to assure the country's youngest citizens of their right to grow through childhood in good physical, emotional and social health and security.

'All-Important Issue'—

Morse Urges U.S. To Start Acting For Peace

A PLEA to the American people that they rededicate themselves to the "cause of peace" was made by Sen. Morse (Ind. Ore.) to the CIO convention.

Terming peace "the all-important issue of this generation," Morse warned that the American people as a nation are not giving enough consideration to the prevention of war. He told of his recent inspection tour of American military bases abroad and said:

"I do not scare easily, but I have come home a frightened man, frightened about this issue of peace, frightened because I believe that too many in the American military establishment have accepted the assumption—and it is an assumption—that World War III is inevitable."

MORSE, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that at a briefing on his 30,000-mile trip, he had asked if there was even one military man present who believed that World War III can be avoided.

"I saw no hands," he reported.

The Oregon Senator warned that it is time that military men looked at what the cost of that war would be. He said they also should face the fact that after they had won it, they would still be confronted with the same job of winning the peace that confronts us now.

"And so I say to you in labor that I think there is a need not only for reorientation of American public opinion on this issue of peace, but I think there is a need for a rededication on the part of the American people to the cause of peace," Morse declared.

In introducing Morse, CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood called him a man who "stands on principle" and added:

OUTSPOKEN Oregon Sen. Morse got enthusiastic greetings after his address. From left: CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sen. Morse, and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

"He has always been behind every piece of liberal legislation intended to benefit all of the people and he has opposed all legislation on behalf of the special interests."

The Oregon Senator, who resigned from the Republican Party to become the Senate's lone independent member after supporting Gov. Stevenson in the recent presidential campaign, was given a rousing welcome by CIO delegates. His address was often interrupted by deafening applause, particularly when he:

1. Paid joint tribute to the late Philip Murray and William Green as "symbols of abiding faith in human values."

2. Declared "there is one traditional American principle that in the years ahead all of us as free citizens should guard and guard zealously, and that is the principle that the American military must always be kept under strict civilian control."

3. Emphasized that "the place the Korean war is going to be settled is not going to be in Korea; it is going to be in the United Nations Building in New York City, and not by way of a sightseeing tour, either."

Morse said that the nation has already gone too far in permitting policy questions to be determined by Pentagon brass rather than by civilian officials.

"I don't accept the notion," he said, "that there are only two alternatives for the settling of the Korean war; one to expand it, because in my judgment the expansion of the Korean war will be the sounding of an alarm for an expanded Third World War.

"Nor do I accept the notion that the other alternative we should resort to is a withdrawal from Korea, because I think that is the surrender of Asia to communism."

A third approach, he suggested, would be "a getting-together with our Allies on a united front on Asiatic policy." This would include steps to stop shipping of any kinds of goods into Communist China.

Morse said that the major problem of peace is to make our generation recognize that a major revolution, which will last for decades, is going on in the world.

"It is not a political revolution," he said, "although if we play a stupid role, we can permit Russia to turn it into a political revolution. It is basically an economic revolution, in the backward areas of the world by masses of people who are fighting for a better way of economic life."

They are going to get it, he continued.

"IT IS AN inevitable evolution of mankind itself for a better way of living. You cannot stop it," he said. "Our country will not help the cause of freedom any nor promote the advancement of peace by supporting reactionary regimes based upon exploiting economic groups."

Morse made clear that he was referring to the Chinese nationalist government, although he did not mention it by name. He spoke rather of a "repudiated" regime which "never at any time during the war or immediately after the war came anywhere near controlling North China."

"Yet there are reactionary forces in this country," he warned, "who in my judgment, had they been in power during the last 18 months, would have had us expanding the war in Asia in an attempt to bring back into power the repudiated regime which was driven off the mainland of China because it didn't have the will to fight."

Morse called for emphasis on "a mutual security program on the economic front" and said that the building of factories is more important to peace than the building of air bases, because the ultimate outcome depends on the economic status of our allies.

CIO Backs Fight On Bias By Canal Zone Workers

CONTINUED action to achieve full economic and social rights for workers in the Canal Zone who suffer job and wage discrimination because of race or national origin was pledged by the CIO convention.

Although major gains have been made during the past 2.5 years since Local 900 of the CIO's Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee was chartered in the Zone, much remains to be done.

Noteworthy among the gains is the new labor-management relationship that has been instituted by recently appointed Canal Zone Gov. John S. Seybold, in dealing with Local 900 representatives.

Opportunities for promotion have been expanded, bars against job in higher brackets based upon race have been lowered in some instances, and wages have been increased, although they are still far below a decent standard.

The CIO pledged in its Panama Canal Zone resolution to continue to strive toward complete abolition of all segregation and discrimination throughout the Zone, and urged that Congress and U. S. administrative officers "give full recognition to the just demands of Canal Zone employees."

SUPPLEMENTAL report of National CIO officers, prepared after death of late Pres. Philip Murray, was read to delegates by David J. McDonald, acting president of the Steelworkers.

Keep U.S. Economy Healthy And Free World Strong, Harriman Says

A TOP Democratic leader told the CIO convention the "constructive Democratic opposition" should press in the GOP Administration for keeping the free world strong abroad and at home.

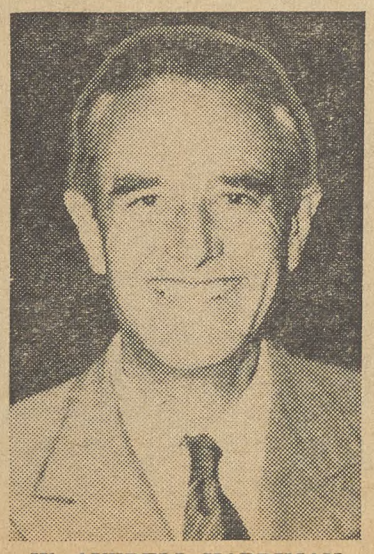
The role of the Democrats was outlined by W. Averell Harriman, Mutual Security Administrator. He also praised the CIO for its support of, and its participation in, U. S. foreign aid programs and in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

He said the "tests" the opposition should apply to the Republican policies "are, in principle, already clear."

"The first will come when we see how the new administration will go about the task of creating a durable world peace, for which we have already laid the foundation," Harriman pointed out.

"What, in our view, are the main elements of a policy for ultimate victory against communism and for a peace that is more than easy truce?" he asked. "One essential is to continue to develop our military strength and to help our allies develop theirs, so that free men can live without fear.

"I know something about the way Kremlin leaders think," said Harriman, who once was Ambassador to Russia. "They will not modify their conduct until the free nations, working together, have built effective combined military strength . . ."



W. AVERELL HARRIMAN

"But I do not have to tell you military strength is not enough . . . The Mutual Security Program has more work to do and must be continued until its objectives (a more orderly and better-balanced pattern of world production and world trade) are achieved."

"Perhaps the most important task of the new administration, or any administration, is to keep our economy here at home healthy, growing, and on an even keel." Harriman continued:

"What has upset Soviet calculations so far is that our economy has not collapsed but has grown stronger . . . We must, therefore, be alert to trends within our economy and demand that the new administration take action to deal with the damaging forces of inflation or those of recession . . .

"We must continue to press forward for further progress in social security and collective bargaining, in housing and health and education, in civil rights, in farm programs, in conservation, in expanding opportunity for business, particularly small business, and against monopoly."

Murray Memorial—

'CIO Is A Monument To Murray —No Man Shall Tear It Down'

By FRED ROSS

COURAGE and humility — those were the words that occurred most frequently at the memorial service for Philip Murray which was the dramatic highlight of the CIO convention at Atlantic City.

Those were the words which brought tears to the eyes of many delegates on the floor, visitors in the balcony, and CIO leaders on the stage.

They were the words that reached out time and again to the ears of the overflow audience of 1500 in the convention hall.

It was just a few short weeks since the death of Murray, president of CIO through 12 of its growing years and founding president of the million-member Steelworkers.

In the midst of the convention week, an afternoon was set aside . . . in memory to Philip Murray.

Men who knew him well and men who knew well what his life's work had brought to millions of Americans—"the picture on the wall, the carpet on the floor and music in the home"—joined in the tribute.

There was a man of the cloth, who knew what faith meant to Phil Murray. There were unionists of CIO and from other lands. And there was a man of politics and government, a man backed by CIO for the nation's highest office.

IT WAS an audience that leaned forward to catch every word. It was an audience that rose from the seats, cheered and applauded for five minutes when Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson arrived to pay tribute to Phil Murray.

"Rank and power expose humility to the rust of pride, and we know those who, in telling of their having 'come up the hard way,' acknowledge in the telling that they have lost the lesson of their experience," Stevenson said.

"It was often remarked, and to some it seemed strange, that the President of the CIO was moved easily to laughter and not infrequently to tears. Perhaps his greatness found its sustenance there, or at least its relection—for it is emotions that link us closest with each other.

"No democratic organization can afford the risk of leadership which lacks humility. It is that element which gives men—which gave Philip Murray—the ability to lead people who distrust the power to command."

The words "courage and humanity" were frequently on the lips of the Rev. Charles Owen Rice, St. Brigid's Parish, Pittsburgh. He was introduced by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, as a close friend of Murray.

"Murray served the labor movement because of his courage," said Father Rice, who is known as the labor priest. "He

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey presents delegate's gold badge to Phil Murray's widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Murray.

was not afraid to make decisions and to launch new projects."

Father Rice also paid tribute to Murray's ability to reconcile conflicting forces and his leadership of the CIO that made it strong and purged it of Communist-led unions.

"He was humble as he held power in his hands," Father Rice continued . . . I have never found a single instance in which he abused his power. He was one of the friendliest men who ever lived. He enjoyed people and their foibles . . . He had a sense of humor that constantly bubbled over. He enjoyed the kitchens of the poor rather than the drawing rooms of the rich."

Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Congress of Labor said:

"Many of you have been associated with him for a long time, and you knew him as a quiet, soft-spoken man, who had nevertheless such unusual gifts of mind and character that they impressed all who came in contact with him, and made him the great leader and statesman whose memory we cherish and revere."

ALFONSO Sanchez Madariaga, assistant secretary-general of the Mexican Conference of Labor, spoke in Spanish. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey read a translation of his speech in which he said that Murray served as a "stimulant to all democratic forces."

It remained for Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky to spell out what Murray's courage and ability meant to the CIO.

"We shall honor his memory best if we put the continuing unity of CIO before all else," Potofsky said.

"CIO is the birthright of all men and women who made the dream come true," continued Potofsky. "Philip Murray handed it to the untold millions in the mass production and related industries, who aspire to human dignity, democracy in industry and the rights of free men.

"CIO is the monument to Philip Murray, and no man shall lay his hands on it, no man shall weaken it, no man shall pervert it. No man shall tear it down.

"I know that no man will. I know that no man can. I know that all of us in the years ahead will strive to build, to extend the strength and influence of our unions.

"Philip Murray's memory shall live forever wherever free men foregather, and in the hearts of plain men and women—yea, hundreds of millions—everywhere."

Truman's Message—

'Philip Murray Knew The Real Meaning Of America'

Here is the message from Pres. Truman to the Philip Murray memorial service:

I WISH that I could be with you in person to honor the memory of Philip Murray, but since I cannot come, I will try to make my words carry the message of my heart.

Philip Murray's life was dedicated to the dignity of man. He fought for the freedom and welfare of the individual. While he represented millions of workers, he always was able to think in terms of each worker.

Philip Murray came to us from another country—a country with a tradition of freedom. He was a gentle, religious man, but he was firm in his convictions and fierce in his love for the form of government he found in the United States. He fought communism at home and abroad, in the labor movement and in society, because he knew so well the real meaning of America.

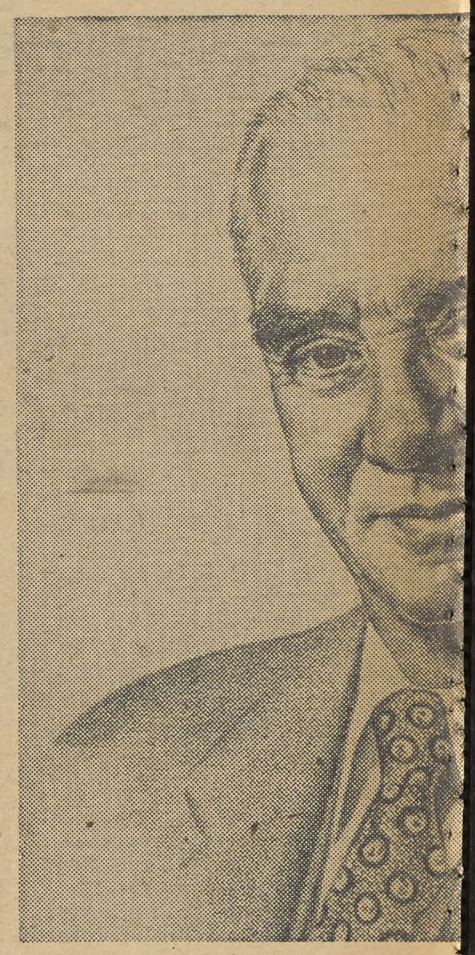
He gave inspiration to the great organizing movement of the CIO, and through his wise counsel, deep integrity and vigorous determination he made the CIO a stable structure for the lasting good of all labor.

He did not strive for personal power. He always thought of labor as part of our great national community. He worked for the cause of labor so that every working man might have better food and clothing, a better home and a place of honor and respect in his own community. He regarded unions not as ends in themselves but as means in which union members could achieve their rights and fulfill their responsibilities as citizens.

He had deep faith in democracy. He believed the labor movement should be the servant of its individual members just as I believe the Government should be the servant and not the master of our people. I felt great kinship for Philip Murray. I shall miss him as you will miss him. May we all continue valiantly in his spirit.

TRIBUTE is paid to Phil Murray by his friend, the Rev. Charles Owen Rice, St. Brigid's Parish, Pittsburgh, at Murray memorial service.

In Me



PHILI

"The CIO and its achievements are in fact a monument" to Philip Murray, the convention declared in a memorial resolution to the late CIO president. Delegates pledged "to carry on his noble tradition."

The text of the resolution on Philip Murray follows:

Philip Murray, our leader, is gone.

His death has left a void in our ranks that we can never fill. During all the years ahead, we will remember that man, with his simple dignity, his warm heart, his penetrating intelligence.

Ours was a great privilege — to have been associated with Philip Murray during nearly two decades in the development of modern trade unionism in America. The CIO will always bear the imprint of Philip Murray, for his principles, his belief in man and God, are woven deep into the fabric of our unions and our lives.

Without his leadership and guidance, his patience and tolerance, the CIO could never have survived these dozen years of stress and turbulence, of war and peace.

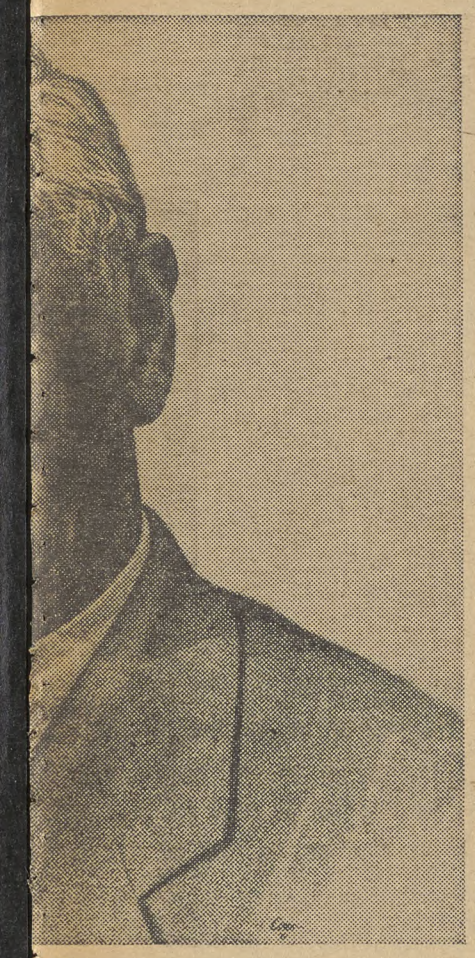
We loved this great man. We worked with him, in a common cause—for the advance of labor, for the advance of democracy in our America, for peace throughout the world.

It is not for us to appraise his place in the history of our nation. That task we leave to the historians and the social scientists—yet, we can predict their decision in the years ahead.

But we bear witness to his abiding faith in his fellow men and women, to his concern for their welfare, to his constant endeavor to insure that their unions and their government should be their servants, not their masters.

The working people of America knew him as their friend. In great industries and tiny shops, in big cities and small towns, in offices and on the high seas, the people instinctively recognized in Philip Murray a

...oriam



...RAY

...an who expressed their hopes and aspi-...tions, their angers and fears, their belief ...at what had gone before was a prelude ... brighter years ahead.

Philip Murray fought their battles — on ...e picket line, at the collective bargaining ...ble, and in the halls of government. Yet, ...e was as respected by his adversaries as ...e was loved by his people, because ...hilip Murray believed in fairness. He be-...eved in the sanctity of contracts not ...erely between employer and union, but ...etween men. His code was strict, but ...ecause he lived by it, he inspired the ...st in other men.

Philip Murray was a leader, and he ...garded leadership not as a privilege but ... a responsibility, a sacred trust.

As we of the Congress of Industrial ...rganizations grope for a return to our ...ily work, the inspiration of Philip Murray ...ill always be with us. For us, for all ...mericans, he placed in clear focus the ...espective of a better, more prosperous, ...ore dignified life. But while he looked ... the future with insight and clear vision, ...hilip Murray lived in the present — con-...ious of our daily problems, concerned ...s about theories than about the prob-...ns of humanity. The rug on the parlor ...or, the picture on the wall, the music ... the home — these he knew the people ...anted and he spent a lifetime helping ...em achieve.

America can be thankful that it opened ... arms to this young Scot coal miner, ...t it gave him inspiration, and that its ...mocracy proved fertile soil for his ideals, ...s courage and his belief in its working ...en and women.

The Executive Board of the CIO has ...thorized the establishment of a Philip ...rray Memorial Foundation. This con-...ntion commends and approves this ac-... of the Executive Board.

Yet this will not be the only ...emorial to Philip Murray. The CIO ...d its achievements are in fact a ...onument to his life's work. We dedicate ourselves to carry on ... his noble tradition.

Adlai Stevenson Says—

'Phil Murray Helped Millions To Stand On Their Own Feet'

Highlights from the speech of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson at the Philip Murray memorial service follow:

THOSE OF YOU, among the thousands who called him "friend," knew him as a beloved companion, a thoughtful adviser, a generous man with a boundless sense of humor and kindness. As time softens the first sadness of his death, I think we can better see Phil Murray in perspective, and describe him properly in terms that would have embarrassed this unassuming man in his lifetime.

In the truest sense of the words that we often abuse, Phil Murray's life was a success story. The world is better off because he lived in it.

Too often, in judging what man is a success, we think in terms of the market place, and measure him a success who has moved into the big house on top of the hill. Too often we count him a success because he moved into the big house. But the test is rather "how and why." And Phil Murray's success in life cannot be measured in a probate court.

MILLIONS of workers have a personal dignity their fathers never knew because Phil Murray and others like him helped these workers to stand on their own feet.

My acquaintance with Mr. Murray was not intimate and my contacts were few. Perhaps that qualifies me all the better to comment on what to me was his most conspicuous quality. Humbly born, after a story life of democratic leadership and great achievement he humbly died.

Yet it has been too often true that the very humbleness, even the disadvantages, of a man's beginnings have led him to abuse authority subsequently attained. Rank and power expose humility to the rust of pride, and we know those who, in telling of their having "come up the hard way," acknowledge in the telling that they have lost the lesson of their experience.

It was often remarked, and to some it seemed strange, that the President of the CIO was moved easily to laughter and not infrequently to tears. Perhaps his greatness found its sustenance there, or at least its reflection—for it is emotions that link us closest with each other.

So much of democratic leadership is just the understanding of the people's needs and hopes, the looking to them rather than to one's own ideas for guidance and for strength, the maintaining of a oneness between leadership and following.

No democratic organization can afford the risk of leadership which lacks humility. It is that element which gives men—which gave Philip Murray—the ability to lead a people who distrust the power to command.

His was not an easy career. The path of the man who chose a career in organized labor in Murray's youth was not strewn with NLRB orders directing an employer to bargain. Too often the life of the labor organizer was more akin to the career of an underground leader, in terms of frustration, even terror.

WHAT motivated and sustained him in the long struggle? What was the guiding purpose that drove him on with a disregard for self that resulted finally in death? I suspect it was to bring dignity and meaning into lives which had lost these qualities.

It was plainer to those in the coal mines of Pennsylvania in 1902 in his boyhood than it was to a good many other people in America what a price we had paid, in human values, for the fruits of the industrial revolution. The coal dust and the sweat and smoke of factories had settled not only on men's faces and in women's kitchens but on their lives.

Work had become, for millions, something less—much meaner—than it had been when men were carving homes and farms out of forests and working as craftsmen in small shops. In too many minds the men and women beside the assembly lines became indistinguishable from the machines.

GOV. STEVENSON got a warm greeting from Catherine Clarke, of National CIO staff, George L-P Weaver and (right) Pres. Willard S. Townsend of the CIO Transport Service Employees at the Atlantic City railroad station.

I know no purpose more sustaining than that of helping people live fuller lives. It gave to Philip Murray the guidance, probably the inspiration, which left for him hard questions of the immediate course to follow but none as to the direction. He must have had that vision of true horizons which gives assurance against beckoning mirages in the often lonely deserts of decision.

WE WOULD honor him well not to take too much for granted those rights he devoted a restless life to securing, but to remember vividly that they were won the hard way. You, his constituents, have inherited a precious trust, which can be executed faithfully only by imitating his own devotion to God, his fellow man, and his country.

While it may be no surprise to you that I had certain preferences in the recent election, I like to think of myself as an American first and a political partisan second. And I think of you as Americans first and labor leaders second.

And your largest task now, as I see it, is the conduct of your relations with industry, always in the larger framework of the national interest on which labor and business and all the rest of us are dependent.

I'll say nothing poetic about the twilight of the era of your great gains. Rather it is for us to make this interval of labor's transition from "far off things, and battles long ago" the dawn of a better era for all of us—for America.

Potofsky Says—

'We Shall Build On Murray's Strong, Solid Foundation'

Here is the text in large part of an address given by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers at the Philip Murray memorial service:

IT IS MY sad duty to address the CIO family on the great and untimely loss of our beloved leader, Philip Murray.

It has been my honor and privilege, in happier times, to put his name before you in nomination for President of this great organization. I had looked forward to doing it again this time, but God has decreed otherwise.

There is not a trade-unionist in America today who has not gained because Philip Murray lived, whose life is not brighter, whose family has not been enriched because Philip Murray guided and led the mighty hosts of CIO. His influence extended into the chancelleries of the world as well as into the homes of the plain people of this great country of ours.

We shall honor his memory best if we put the continuing unity of CIO before all else. Philip Murray helped found CIO. He is gone now, but there are many on this platform and in this assembly who fought side by side with him to make the CIO possible, to make it the power——spiritual, moral and economic—that it is today.

CIO is the birthright of all men and women who made the dream come true. Philip Murray handed this legacy to the untold millions in the mass production and related industries who aspire to human dignity, democracy in industry and the rights of free men.

CIO is the monument to Philip Murray, and no man shall lay his hands on it, no man shall weaken it, no man shall pervert it, no man shall tear it down. I know that no man will. I know that no man can.

I know that all of us in the years ahead will strive to build, to extend the strength and influence of our unions. And we have the strong and solid foundation which we are fortunate enough to inherit from Philip Murray. Philip Murray's memory shall always live wherever free men foregather, and in the hearts of plain men and women everywhere.

'A True Son Of Scotland'

Among the many messages received by the CIO convention was one from the Scottish Trades Union Congress, in the country where the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray was born.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, read this cablegram from STUC Gen. Sec. Middleton:

"Scottish Trades Union Congress conveys the deepest sympathy on the death of your revered national Pres. Philip Murray, a true son of Scotland."

Carey Denounces Jew-Baiting In Russ Satellite Purge Trials

THE RECENT Communist "purge trials" and Soviet anti-semitism are being used "to cover up economic and political oppression in eastern Europe."

That's what James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, said in a short convention address. He spoke before delegates adopted a resolution strongly condemning Soviet anti-semitism.

Carey pointed out that "to their already-long list of crimes against human rights and decency, Communist leaders have now boldly added political anti-Semitism. He went on:

"Not since the days of Adolph Hitler has Europe witnessed such a blatant effort to inflame religious prejudice as was shown in the recent Czechoslovak purge trial. While Stalin has in the recent past often employed anti-Semitism, he has never before used it in such open and flagrant fashion."

Carey said that for anyone who may still be deceived that Stalin's totalitarianism is any less criminal than the Nazi variety, the recent Czech trials should be the final answer.

"The cynical dictator of the Kremlin, who has often sought to convey concern about the rights of minorities, who has tried, on occasions, to pose as the defender of racial equality, once again demonstrated his true colors in Czechoslovakia.

"We hold no brief for Rudolph Slansky and others of Stalin's bloody lieutenants who have fallen into disfavor," Carey continued, "but we do condemn and denounce Stalin's despicable effort to inject anti-Semitism into this latest example of Soviet 'justice.'

"The trial in Czechoslovakia again proves that violence begets violence; the Communist rulers must periodically stage purge trials to distract the attention of the subjugated people in the Soviet world from their real and just grievances.

"This latest example of Soviet gangsterism shall not go unchallenged. The CIO pledges itself to join other democratic forces to rally free world opinion against this moral outrage."

GOOD GOODS—All that was needed was a union label on your suit to get a free chance on a suit at the CIO Clothing Workers' booth. Stanley Ruttenberg, CIO education and research director (right), takes a chance.

Communist 'Purge Trial' Of Jews Rapped

THE LATEST Communist purge trials — with their strong note of anti-semitism —were condemned in sharpest language by the CIO convention.

"Stalin now carries forward the work that Hitler could not conclude," CIO said of the recent Prague trial.

"Seven years after the destruction of the Nazi program for the conquest and enslavement of the world, the Hitlerite pattern of anti-semitism is being copied literally, word for word, by the Russian Communist dictatorship.

"The economic distress of the Czechoslovak nation, the loss of personal freedom, the destruction of the free trade union movement, and the catastrophic decline in living standards have impelled the frightened dictators in the Kremlin to seek a means of diverting the hatred of the people away from the oppressive regime imposed upon them from Moscow."

CIO said the Czech Communist prosecution's charges of a mythical international Jewish "conspiracy"—an invention of the Czar passed on by the Nazis—"is but a continuation and enlargement of Stalin's cynical use of innocent scapegoats." It likened the Prague trial to the imprisonment of Cardinal Mindszenty in Hungary and of William Otis, American correspondent and CIO Newspaper Guild member, in Czechoslovakia.

CIO urged all free peoples "to condemn this latest demonstration of Communist contempt for human decency" and urged the U. S. government to press for action in the United Nations.

The Convention also reaffirmed CIO's traditionally warm support for the free Jewish state of Israel and of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation.

POINTING to the "tremendous economic problems" of the fast growing nation, CIO urged (1.) popular subscription to the $500 million Israel bond issue, (2.) "generous Point Four aid" and other economic assistance by the U. S. government for Israel, and (3.) renewed efforts by the U. S. to seek through the United Nations a final peace between Israel and Middle East Arab states.

CIO also praised Histadrut, with 500,000 members in a nation of 1.5 million, for its "leading role" in the Israel economy.

"Two-thirds of the nation directly benefits from the programs of Histadrut," the resolution said, "and the entire country has attained a great measure of stability, democracy and progress due to the vision and courage of organized labor."

TALKING things over at the CIO convention are: Left to right, John Brophy, veteran CIO official; ACWA Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Union Label Drive Needs More Steam

THE UNION LABEL campaigns of several CIO affiliates were pledged fullest continuing support by the convention as a means of helping to organize the unorganized.

A series of resolutions urged an intensified effort to promote the union labels of the CIO Clothing Workers, Brewery Workers and Lithographers and the union water mark of the Paperworkers.

"The union label is a guarantee of quality" on goods produced under union conditions rather than in a sweat-shop, the convention said.

"Consumer cooperation in union label campaigns will not only strengthen the labor movement in plants already organized," it was pointed out, "but can aid in securing union recognition from recalcitrant employers otherwise disposed to deny to their workers the rights of self-organization and collective bargaining.

"While great strides have been made in educating the American public as to the significance and value of the union label or union water mark, much remains to be done to make this campaign fully and continuously effective."

The resolution also asked the CIO Executive Board to study the possibility of setting up a CIO Union Label Dept. as a "practical means for carrying forward an effective union label campaign."

CIO Chiefs Guests Of Labor Israel

Several CIO officials were guests during the convention week of the National Committee for Labor Israel at a dinner honoring Moshe Bitan, representative in the U. S. of Histadrut, the Israel labor federation.

Participants were CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers and Mrs. Reuther, Acting Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers.

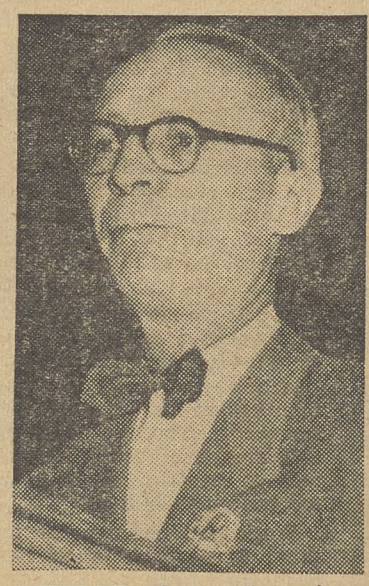
'Manpower Waste' In Defense Program Hit

DEFENSE DEPT. procurement officials have failed to adopt their program to the needs of large sections of the country's economy, the CIO convention charged in one of a series of resolutions touching on various phases of the defense program.

The result, it added, has been "a continued waste of manpower and facilities" in areas with large numbers of unemployed workers.

THE RESOLUTION also condemned the "heavy price" that has been paid for the expansion of the mobilization base by virtue of "large tax write-offs, guaranteed purchase contracts and subsidized prices" to great corporations.

It demanded that the government pursue policies which will permit effective mobilization within the framework of an expanding and stable economy, and that it implement the Employment Act of 1946—to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power—so that both civilian and defense requirements may be met.



REPORT of the Committee on Officers' Report was made to the convention by OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight.

In a companion resolution, the convention warned of the need for "constant vigilance and effort to prevent the undue encroachment of military power" in U. S. life.

"There must be no abdicating of civilian and diplomatic decisions to military officials," it declared. "Government mobilization policies . . . must be under the firm leadership of civilian agencies."

A third resolution sounded the additional warning that any sudden acceleration of war activities would confront the nation with a manpower problem "for which present preparations are hardly adequate."

Jurisdictional Peace Plan Gains Hailed

CIO'S "family peace plan" is "working and working well," just a year after its inauguration, the convention said.

A resolution praised Dr. George W. Taylor, labor arbitrator who is administrator of the jurisdictional disputes program, and Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood and his staff for their work "in promoting the successful operation" of the program.

"The program for eliminating jurisdictional disputes has worked most successfully," the resolution said. Of 42 disputes, 20 were settled by agreement of the unions involved. Dr. Taylor has ruled on seven cases, and 15 cases are still pending.

"The record speaks for itself," the resolution continued. "Instead of competing with each other for the workers' votes in NLRB elections, CIO unions now cooperate with each other in bringing to unorganized workers the benefits of unionization.

"In the years to come this agreement will continue to promote cooperation and good feeling among CIO affiliates."

PAC Sets Sights Ahead—

'Labor Can Be Proud Of '52 Election Role'

"AMERICAN LABOR can be proud of its performance in the 1952 campaign," the CIO convention said in a resolution reviewing the past and facing the future confidently.

"Where our political activities met with defeat, we lost only after a determined fight for the principles we believe to be right," said the resolution. It called for extended PAC activities and set forth the CIO's legislative program.

"The victories we helped to win prevented many reactionaries from taking office. We can be proud of the fact that our extensive educational efforts and organization resulted in more participation by our members in the democratic exercise of their franchise than ever before."

The resolution said President-elect Eisenhower "had endorsed many of the major reforms enacted during the past 20 years over the bitter opposition of leaders of his own party.

"The narrow Republican majorities in both houses of Congress which resulted from the sweeping Eisenhower triumph indicate a rejection by the people of the reactionaries of the Republican Old Guard," the resolution continued.

It was pointed out that such Republican reactionaries as Sens. Jenner (Ind.) and McCarthy (Wis.) were reelected on Eisenhower's coattails, trailing him by "hundreds of thousands of votes." Also listed was the defeat of other GOP rightists such as Kem (Mo.), Cain (Wash.) and Ecton (Mont.).

"The purposes of the reactionary coalition in Congress must be exposed and fought every step of the way," the convention decided in the resolution which instructed republication of the legislative program adopted by the 1951 convention as modified by the 1952 convention.

"We must be prepared also to support recommendations that may be sent to Congress by the new President in fulfillment of his campaign pledges to preserve and extend the gains of the last 20 years." the resolution said.

A five point program was adopted:

- Rally maximum strength behind the true liberals in Congress, in state legislatures and local governing bodies.
- Keep before the American people the record of the reactionary coalition and of the liberal opposition in the 83rd Congress.
- Continue, extend and intensify the education of the people as to their stake in political action . . . every month of the year.
- Enlist more and more people in politics.
- Raise the necessary funds for PAC work.

Applause greeted PAC Dir. Jack Kroll who spoke for the resolution when he declared:

"I hope and I am sure you hope Gov. Stevenson will continue to serve liberal democracy as the spokesman of the 27 million people in this country who liked his brand of politics. I hope and I am sure you hope he will continue to talk sense to the American people."

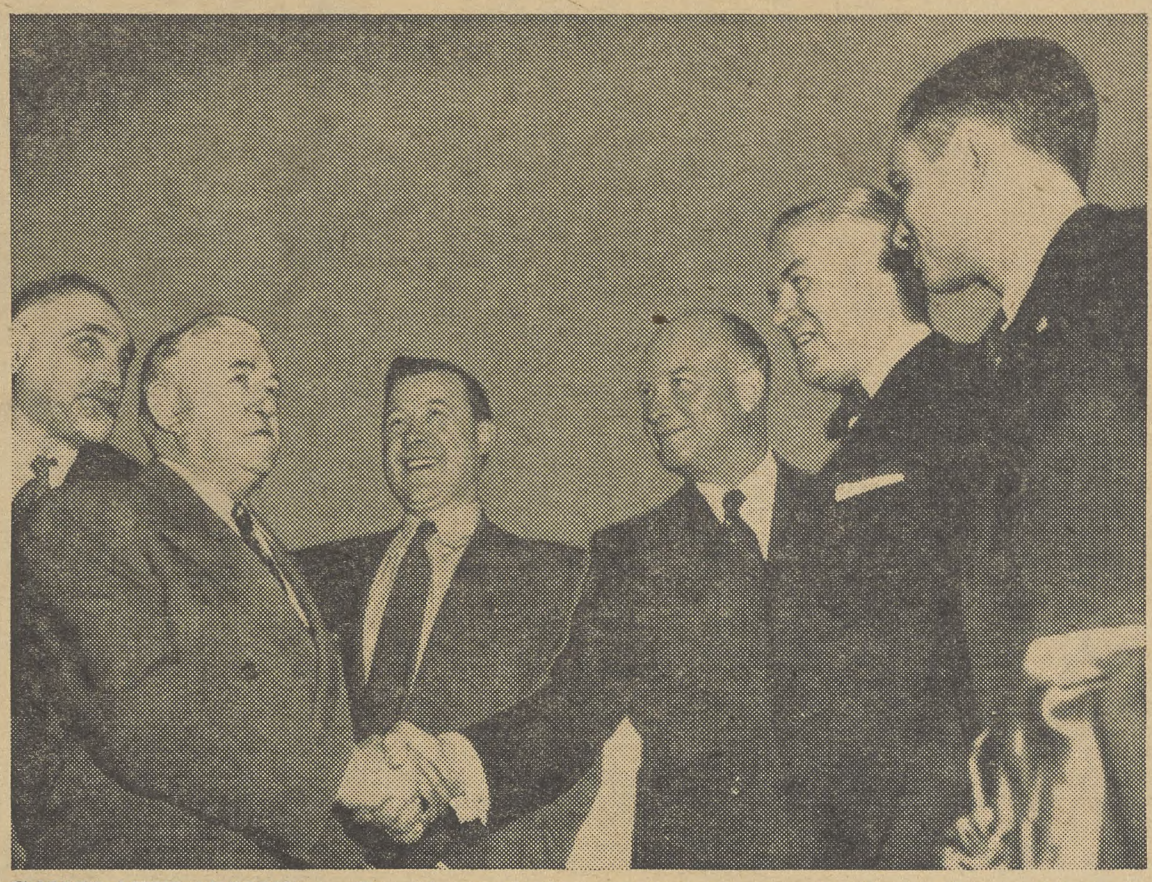
Kroll pointed out that political action is a year round job. He stressed the importance of the 1953 state, county and municipal elections, and of the congressional elections in 1954, when the entire House and a third of the Senate will be elected.

Kroll said the Democratic Senators who will stand for reelection "include many of the staunchest friends of the American people, men like Douglas (Ill.), Humphrey (Minn.), Murray (Mont.), Green (R. I.), Neely (W. Va.) and Kefauver (Tenn.).

He said the future role of PAC will continue to be publication of voting records and information on issues and education of registered voters. He also stressed organization of precinct and ward workers and canvassers, and fund raising for printing, radio, television and other campaign purposes.

Sec. Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers, a CIO vice president, said the 1952 election showed that techniques must be developed to get the wives of union members and young union members acquainted with the issues. It also showed, he said, that labor's relations with farmers and with residents of small towns must be strengthened.

"We have to do a better job of communication with our own members," Mazey said. "Eighty-five per cent of the newspapers of the nation opposed Stevenson. Radio, television and other means of communication were all stacked against us."



CONGRATULATIONS to President-elect Eisenhower, shaking hands with CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, were offered by CIO leaders in pre-convention meeting with Ike in New York. They offered the new President CIO support for "constructive endeavors" but warned against congressional attacks on labor. In group (from left) were ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Haywood, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Eisenhower, USA Acting Pres. David J. McDonald, and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. The meeting came the day before Ike went to Korea.

Cole Urges Labor, Industry To Make Bargaining Work

THE CHIEF U. S. conciliator last week warned labor and management the heat generated by the political campaign confronts them with a "challenge" to make collective bargaining work.

"The adoption of a suspicious and antagonistic attitude will impair this process (of collective bargaining) and in doing so will weaken our entire national labor policy," David L. Cole, head of the U. S. Conciliation & Mediation Service, told the CIO convention.

"This in turn will lead to a search through political channels for some substitute, and it is the substitute I fear. You men of labor, as well as your counterparts in industry, therefore, face a challenge.

"You can meet your direct responsibility to make collective bargaining effective and workable, or you can adopt hostile attitudes and lend support to the critics of this process in the contention that something else is needed," Cole said.

"There are probably some industrialists who feel that now it is their inning and they intend to make the most of the opportunities which they hope are now theirs," he continued.

"The bitterness and harshness of the political campaign may have led labor to assume that hard days lie ahead. I have no direct information and certainly no authority to speak for the administration. I do know, however, that the country cannot and historically has not been run in the spirit of election campaigns once they have ended."

HUDDLES, AS USUAL, were numerous. Here in the midst of one are (left to right) Pres. William Steinberg of the ARA; Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the CIO and the Steelworkers, and Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the NMU.

Kroll Says Ike's Victory Is No Repudiation Of Fair Deal Goals

IN ITS FIRST post-election analysis, the CIO Political Action Committee last week reported to the CIO Executive Board that:

1. CIO members, to a very large extent, followed the recommendations of the CIO leadership and voted for Gov. Stevenson and a liberal Congress.

2. Gen. Eisenhower's victory was a personal one in every sense of the word. It in no way constituted a victory for the Republican party or the ideas associated with the Republican party.

3. Many of those who voted for Eisenhower did so in the belief that they wouldn't lose their present gains.

4. There was no significant realignment of parties in the southern states.

The detailed report, by PAC Jack Kroll, showed that 79% of the registered vote and 61% of the potential vote went to the polls, with the popular vote setting an all time high.

Analyzing the "new" vote this year, PAC observed the largest single bloc was women, who had not previously voted, while the second largest bloc was composed of those just reaching voting age.

The report shows the sharpest shift in the presidential vote came in rural area, with Stevenson showing an increase over the the 1948 Democratic vote in 12 of the 14 industrial states. In contrast, Stevenson's vote was less than the 1948 Democratic vote in 19 of the 23 farm states.

Kroll's report emphasized that there was no precise way of judging how CIO members voted, since they are integrated into the communities in which they live. Using as a yardstick certain political polls, plus ward and precinct figures in areas where CIO members are known to live in large numbers, PAC concluded:

"A reasonable estimate of CIO members who agreed with the political recommendations of their leadership is 70 to 75%."

Pointing out that the Republicans held only knife-edge control of Congress and that Eisenhower ran far ahead of the ticket generally, PAC called his victory a triumph for "a popular hero, constantly before the public in a heroic role since 1942." The election, it said, "cannot be construed as a repudiation of the principles of the New Deal and Fair Deal."

It was, PAC said quoting one columnist, a case of people who *"wanted to eat their cake and have it too."*

T-H Repeal Set As Major Legislative Goal For CIO

THE NATIONAL CIO convention again repeated its demand for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and once more urged labor relations legislation based on "the enlightened policies of the Wagner Act."

"The fundamental policy which underlies Taft-Hartley is to weaken unions, to block union organization and to frustrate collective bargaining," it said in a resolution. "We cannot and will not compromise our opposition to such a policy.

"Economic stability and industrial peace in a free society are possible only if workers are permitted to achieve an ever-increasing measure of economic and social justice. . . .

"We have supported and will continue to support legislation which will provide this country with a sound and fair national labor relations policy. We would be false to the high trust reposed in us by those whom we are privileged to represent if we adopted any other course."

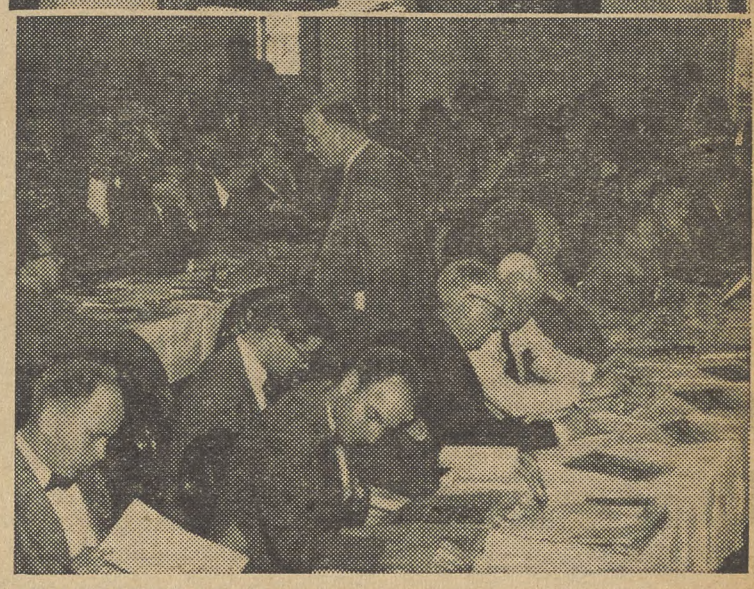
In a companion resolution, the convention declared that "the time has come to abolish this evil device"—the labor injunction —"once and for all."

The resolution recounted the evils visited upon organized labor when T-H undid the good work of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, which virtually barred use of injunctions in labor disputes, and the Wagner Act.

"We reiterate our conviction that this use of injunctions can only result in injustice to the workers and discredit to the courts," it said.

"The unfair and one-sided injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act must be repealed. The Norris-LaGuardia Act must be restored to its original strength and scope. . . .

"The labor injunction must likewise be eliminated from the state courts. In those states not now having laws restricting the use of injunctions in labor disputes, we will fight for the enactment of such laws."



PRESS COVERAGE of the convention was record-breaking, with reporters for daily newspapers, news magazines and radio services vieing for news with press, newsreel and television cameramen. At top, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey poses for an assortment of photographers; below, part of the press tables.

High Points Of Legislative Goals

THE CIO will not abandon its legislative program for the welfare and security of the people, the convention decided.

"Although we shall be heavily engaged in blocking reaction," it said, "we shall continue to press our program attacking poverty, disease, discrimination, insecurity and social, economic and political injustice."

The legislative program approved by convention delegates ranges over a broad field. Among the subjects were:

HEALTH: Support was reaffirmed for a national health program giving the people the medical services, facilities and personnel they need, including national health insurance geared in with old age and survivors' insurance.

Also approved were continued improvement of union health programs, the efforts of CIO affiliates to secure local and state legislation to improve health services and to remove restrictions against consumer-controlled medical cooperatives, and more effective labor representation on the governing boards of health insurance plans, hospitals and similar bodies.

SOCIAL SECURITY: The convention reaffirmed its backing of social security, and pledged an intensified information and education program to win support for their improvement to provide adequate protection to all against the hazards of old age, survivorship, permanent and total disability, temporary sickness and injury, unemployment, and the cost of medical care.

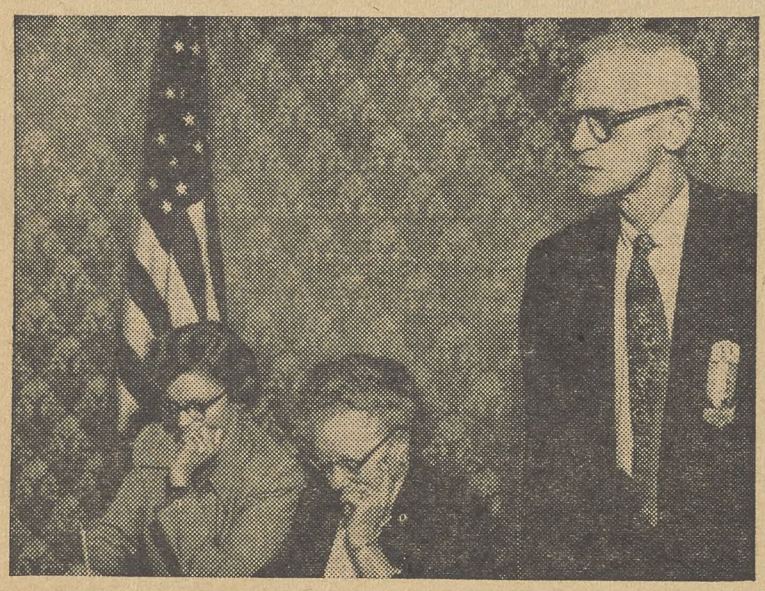
Also supported were proposed amendments to the social security laws to improve the public assistance program, extend rehabilitation services and improve maternal and child welfare services, and at the state level, to win better laws on unemployment insurance, public assistance and other social security programs.

TAXES: The convention recalled that a number of federal tax measures, enacted during the last few years, will expire in 1953, and warned that reactionaries will again attempt to push some of their share of the burden on to the great mass of wage earners.

Approval was given a federal tax program calling for continuance and improvement of the excess profits tax, retention of the present corporate tax rate, an increase in the capital gains tax rate, elimination of the 1951 increase in individual income tax rates on incomes of less than $4000, and placing of the taxes generally on a genuinely progressive basis.

It also proposed higher income tax exemptions and elimination of "the disgraceful loopholes and tax inequities that are prevalent in our tax structure."

HOUSING AND RENT CONTROL: The convention approved a program calling on the Critical Areas Advisory Committee to designate as "critical" all defense production areas where the vacancy rate is less than 2%; strengthening of the Defense Housing Act to provide additional housing in such areas; extension and strengthening of rent control so long as the housing shortage prevents "normal bargaining between landlord and tenant;" congressional action to expand home construction to two million units a year and public housing to 200,000 units, and enactment of legislation to provide loans for middle income families.



HARRY READ, executive assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, addresses the National CIO Auxiliaries convention. Sec.-Treas. Bertha Perrin is in center, Vice Pres. Evalyn Smith takes notes.

Mrs. CIO Housewife Talks It Over

WHAT MRS. CIO Housewife can do to help advance the unions of their men folk was the main business taken up at the convention of the National CIO Auxiliaries held last week in Atlantic City.

The women met for three days concurrently with the main CIO convention at a nearby hotel, then after election of officers, adjourned to attend the memorial ceremonies for the CIO's late president, Philip Murray.

Pres. Lillian Sherwood from the Kent County CIO Council Auxiliary, Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Sec.-Treas. Bertha Perrin, auxiliary of the Republic Steel local, Warren, O., were both re-elected. Eight incumbent vice-presidents also were returned to office. Harry Read of the National CIO installed the newly-elected officers.

The CIO women's group, formerly called the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, voted at this convention to change its name to the National CIO Auxiliaries. Their reason was to avoid confusion caused by having the same CWA initials as the CIO Communications Workers.

Delegates representing some 20,000 members of local and council auxiliaries in a dozen or so states attended the CIO women's convention. They are the wives, mothers and sisters of CIO men who belong to locals of national unions in various industries organized by the CIO.

The Oil Workers leads the list with 54 auxiliaries. Other unions with women's auxiliaries affiliated to the national group include Steel, Auto, Rubber, Transport Service; Gas, Coke & Chemical, and Packinghouse. A number of state, local and county CIO councils also have auxiliaries.

Seven state CIO Councils now have auxiliaries. They are Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Utah and Wisconsin.

During the last year, Sec.-Treas. Perrin reported 13 new auxiliaries affiliated with the national council. Two of them are in the South.

An organizational drive to build new auxiliaries, which will help spread CIO's educational, legislative and political action programs, tops the planned activities for the coming year.

Reports of committee chairmen revealed the wide range of activity by women's auxiliaries in union and community affairs. They helped raise funds for strike relief and PAC, for hospitals, disaster victims and the Red Cross, for the physically handicapped and agencies like the Negro College Fund.

MRS. LILLIAN SHERWOOD

Speakers heard by auxiliaries delegates included Father George Sharkey, director of the Catholic Institute of Industrial Relations of the diocese of Camden, N. J.; Leo Perlis, director of the CIO Community Services Committee; Alice Mills, director, women's division, National Safety Council, and Read.

The eight vice-presidents re-elected were Camilla Persohn, UAW Auxiliary, Evansville, Ind.; Rosalie Manns, Transport Service, Cincinnati, Ohio; Evalyn Smith, Steel, Warren, Ohio; Thelma Lacey, Kent County Council, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Esther Briggeler, Indiana CIO Council, Evansville, Ind.; Viola Friedman, Ohio CIO Council, Youngstown; Pauline Roberts, Michigan Council, Detroit; and Gwen Everhart, Iowa Council, Des Moines.

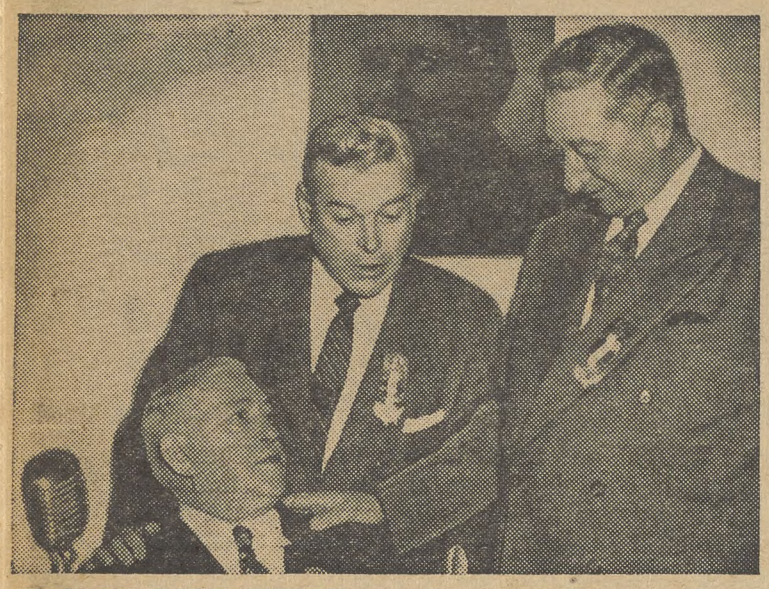
City Of Hope Is Hailed For Work

High praise was voiced by the CIO convention for the "outstanding free and non-sectarian program of specialized medical service" provided by the City of Hope.

CIO affiliates were urged to support financially the cancer and tuberculosis hospital at Duarte, Calif.

Dixiegops Condemned—

'Human Rights Are Biggest Issue Of The Day'



THE CIO CONVENTION was the scene of many discussions such as this one: Left to right, Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president; David J. McDonald, acting USA president, and James G. Thimmes, USA vice president.

THE PLAIN and simple principle of the brotherhood of man was re-enunciated by the CIO convention with the declaration that "human rights are the biggest issue of the day."

The United States, said a comprehensive civil rights resolution, has demonstrated that men can have both freedom and bread through entrusting decisions to the people.

"Racial supremacy," it continued, "is a doctrine discarded by all sound spiritual and moral philosophers, and disproved by all the findings of true science . . . Opponents of full civil rights are motivated by greed for gain and thirst for political power, and to gain them they would apply to human relationships the blind laws that govern brute force in the jungle.

"America itself is not free from this type of thinking. We still see false doctrines of political or economic dictatorship urged by some who call themselves Americans but glibly misquote and distort our philosophy of government to prove their contentions . . .

"Catch phrases and false slogans are used to cloak the objectives of would-be dictators who fear the decisions of a free people. Nowhere is this so apparent as in the Congress of the United States, where both senators and representatives join in nefarious political coalitions to use civil rights as political footballs.

"These practices . . . reveal a bankruptcy in reasoning power and in human decency."

However, there were bright spots in the struggle for human rights since the 1951 CIO convention, the resolution recounted. One was the action of Pres. Truman, "acting with his usual fearlessness," in ordering all government agencies to forbid discrimination because of race, creed, color or national orgin in filling procurement contracts.

The resolution also approved "continuing improvement" in utilizing all citizens in the armed forces.

IT ALSO restated the CIO's stand against discrimination in hiring and promotions, and urged all affiliates to fight for equality of treatment for all workers.

In addition, it recalled the expanding role of the CIO at all levels in the fight for human rights, and called on city, country and state CIO councils to establish human rights committees where they have not done so.

It also pledged support for President - elect Eisenhower's plan to end segregation in the District and to stop discrimination under defense contracts, while disagreeing with his refusal to support a Fair Employment Practices Act.

A separate resolution on filibustering, which has often been used to block votes on questions of human or civil rights, bitterly condemned rejection of the principle of majority rule by the Senate.

A PROPOSAL to kill Senate Rule 22, which lets a minority block a vote by filibustering, was part of the convention-approved legislative program. The rule was enacted in 1949 by a coalition of reactionary Republicans and Southern Democrats.

"The inspiration of Rule 22," said the resolution, "came from those forces that have long and steadily opposed legislation to implement our national concept of equality, and to protect the civil rights of all Americans, regardless of race, religion, color or national origin. . .

"Rule 22 is unconstitutional because it violates the principle of majority rule that is embodied in the Constitution of the United States and is a fundamental of democratic government . . . There must be an end to minority rule masquerading as free speech."

'Riders Of The Headlines'—

McCarthyism Rapped For Weakening Nation

THE "HALF TRUTH and the big lie" of McCarthyite "riders of the headlines" are weakening the "substance of democracy" while hampering the nation's fight against Communist totalitarianism, the CIO convention said.

In a strongly-worded policy declaration on civil liberties and internal security, CIO said "the methods used by (Sens.) McCarthy, McCarran and their fellows help rather to conceal the fifth columnists than to expose them."

"The McCarthys," CIO said, "try to convince the world that they have caught enemies in our midst and are therefore our only protection against treason. Nothing could be further from the truth."

The resolution termed McCarthyism "a most grave danger in our nation's present fight to preserve democracy against Communist totalitarianism."

It condemned as basically alarming those "unscrupulous persons who consciously and deliberately seek to exploit for their own ends the fear which is pervading our land. They join in the great hue and cry against communism, seeking not truth but sensation, and not the apprehension of the real culprits but the augmentation of their own notoriety."

"The CIO has earned the right to speak with authority on how to fight Communist penetration," the resolution pointed out.

"WE HAVE cleaned our own house, and we have done it democratically. We have proven that it is not necessary to harry the innocent in order to ferret out the guilty.

The resolution on civil liberties:

- Urged Congress to review and revise the Smith Act and the McCarran Subversive Activities Control Act "so that the security of the nation shall be safeguarded against acts of sabotage and espionage without subjecting individuals to persecution on the basis of speech and advocacy alone."
- Urged adoption by Congress of a code of fair procedures for investigations.
- Commended Sen. Benton (D. Conn.) "for his courageous fight against McCarthyism."
- Condemned any legislation to restrict the Bill of Rights "or impose conformity of thought and deed."
- And rejected "the hysterical procedures and the denial of basic individual rights that have been foisted upon us in the name of 'internal security.' We insist that all individuals be afforded the personal freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights."

CIO Group On Way To ORIT Meet

A THREE-MAN CIO delegation left immediately after the convention for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for a meeting of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), the arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the western hemisphere.

The CIO representatives are Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers; R. J. Thomas assistant CIO director of organization, and Dr. Ernst Schwarz, executive secretary of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee.

The ORIT executive board will meet Dec. 11. Sessions of the main body, which represents the free trade union movements in Central and South America and the Caribbean area, will be held Dec. 12 to 17.

En route home, Thomas will visit the Panama Canal Zone, where Local 900 of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee has some 5000 members.

CIO Offers 'Bill Of Rights For Negro Labor,' Marshall Says

"THE PROGRAM of the CIO has become the Bill of Rights for Negro labor in America," Thurgood Marshall, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the CIO convention.

"The Number One issue in American life today is civil rights," the NAACP special counsel said.

"Throughout the entire country, in the North as well as in the South, and in the East as well as in the West, civil rights has become the major social and political issue in the national life of this country.

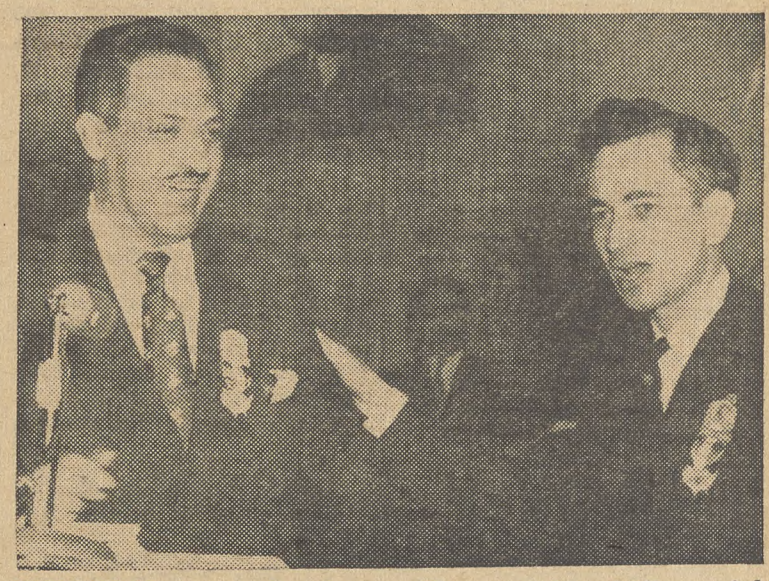
"Fifteen million Negro citizens of the U. S. still suffer the horrors of Jim-Crow segregation and discrimination. Not since the days of Reconstruction, not since the end of the Civil War, has this issue assumed the crucial importance for all the American people, both white and colored that it has today."

Marshall said U. S. criticisms of forced labor in Russia and of undemocratic practices in satellite countries boomerang at the United Nations because of discrimination against Negroes.

"It is evident," he said, "that the continued existence of racial discrimination at home seriously negates and jeopardizes the entire meaning of foreign policy throughout the world . . .

"All progress that we have made is nothing as long as the Negro worker cannot compete on a fair and equal basis for a decent job at decent wages, working at his highest skills—this, I repeat, is the fundamental question.

"Many great and powerful corporations of this country are maintaining a tradition, a rotten tradition, of condemning the Negro worker to do the hardest work, and the dirtiest work, at the lowest pay.



ENJOYING hearty laughs are Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (left), and James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer.

"THROUGHOUT this country at the present moment, there are still too many educated Negroes sweeping floors or running elevators, there are too many colored women who are scrubbing toilets, and you had better put an end to this.

"For these are not questions of abstract morality, but burning life and death problems, and it is precisely in this field that the CIO can make its greatest contribution, in eradicating traditional Jim Crow practices in industrial employment. Your contribution in this field have been tremendous, but much remains to be done . . .

"We believe that the CIO union contract is the most effective vehicle in opening new job opportunities for Negro workers, in integrating Negroes into more skilled positions. Vigorous enforcement of the anti-discrimination clauses in your contracts, and intelligent use of open bidding and seniority procedures have destroyed the traditionally limitations on Negro promotion and advancement, but occassionally a local union forgets that seniority applies to its Negro members also."

Marshall lauded the work of the CIO Auto Workers, the CIO Steelworkers and other CIO unions in protecting the job rights of Negroes.

ICFTU Board Maps Plans At N. Y. Meeting

By GERVASE N. LOVE

A HANDFUL of men from the four corners of the earth met in New York last week to chart the next steps of the international free labor movement.

Men who rose from the ranks of textile workers and auto workers, dockers and clerks, fishermen and seamen and other trades, they now constitute the executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions —the general staff of the world march of working men and women to bread, peace and freedom.

The meeting was historic. It was the first session a top ICFTU body has held in the Western Hemisphere since it came into being three years ago in London.

At that time the workers of more than two-score nations banded together, through their democratically elected representatives, to form their own organization to combat communism and every other form of totalitarianism, and to fight poverty, hunger, ignorance, oppression and all other affronts to economic and social justice.

On the basis of this sound program and its slow but steady march toward its goals, the ICFTU now represents nearly 54 million members in some 70 nations on every continent.

Four of the continents were represented at the meeting. The fifth—Africa—would also have been represented had not the French government denied permission for Farhat Hached, general secretary of the General Federation of Tunisian Workers, to attend.

Because of this refusal he had to stay in Tunisia—and even while the board was meeting in New York, he was brutally slain by assassins.

The meeting was pretty much like sessions of the executive board of a CIO international union. The members or their alternates sat at the long sides of a U-shaped table. At its head was the presiding officer, Sir Vincent Tewson, president of the ICFTU and general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress. Flanking him was Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek, a Hollander who speaks 12 languages.

Between the two tables sat Herman Patteet, a Belgian, the interpreter, who with scarcely a second's hesitation translated speeches from English into French, or vice versa. Spanish and Italian translators were also available, and throughout the meeting a special interpreter sat with Toshio Nishimaki, board member from Japan and president of the All-Japan Seamen's Union.

The meetings were held in New York's Freedom House, the liberal-sponsored monument to the late Wendell Willkie's concept of one world. They were held in this country on the joint invitation of the CIO, AFL and Mine Workers, three of the original member bodies.

The discussions began after a welcome sent by Pres. Truman.

They included discussion of the ousted Communist leaders' trials in Prague and the issuing of a statement denouncing them as "a clumsy maneuver to stir the reactionary elements in the Arab world" by their "fantastic and fraudulent accusations" of a Jewish "plot" against Czechoslovakia.

The members heard a report by Pres. Willard Townsend of the CIO Transport Service Employes, who had just returned from investigating the situation in Japan for the ICFTU.

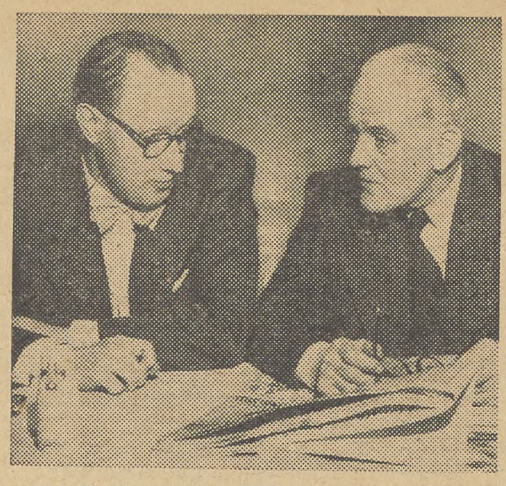
The Communists, he regretfully reported, are making greater strides in the Japanese labor movement than the democratic forces. They virtually control Sohyo, the major national center, through party liners, although most of the unions which make it up are non-Communist—and are affiliated with the ICFTU.

On his recommendation, they voted to open an office in Tokio to give the democratic unions guidance and help in their fight against the Communists and the reactionary government.

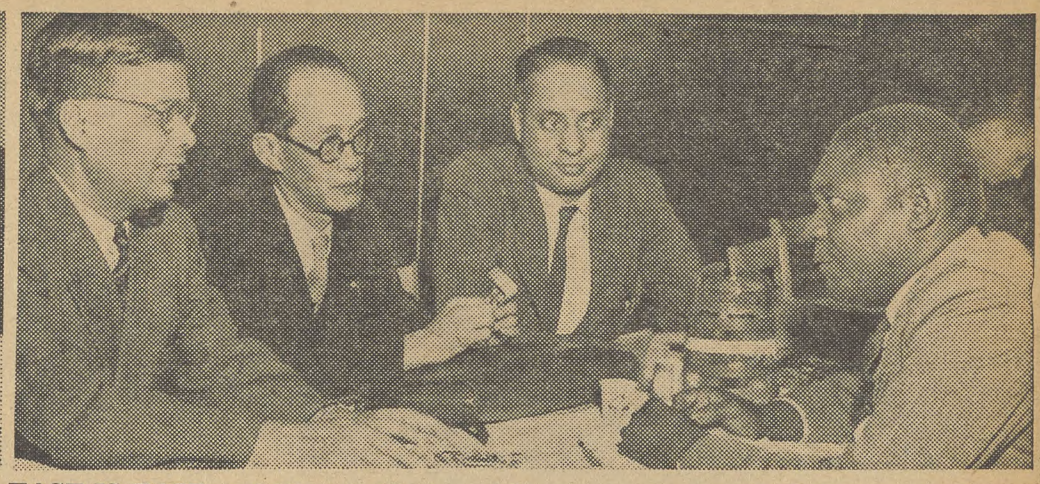
The board voted to expand the work of its trade union training school in Calcutta and to proceed with plans for others in the Middle East and Africa.

And so it went. Not all was work, however. The delegates met with Gen. Sec. Trygve Lie during a visit to the United Nations, attended a Broadway musical comedy, and were honored by the three sponsoring bodies at a farewell banquet after concluding their sessions.

Speakers at the dinner were Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO; Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Matthew Woll of the AFL; Sec. Treas. John Owens of the Mine Workers; Tewson, Oldenbroek, and C. P. Alexander, board member from the Caribbean area and an official of the Trinidad & Tobago Transport Workers' Council.



SERVING as alternate to late CIO Pres. Philip Murray at ICFTU executive board meeting was Victor Reuther (left), CIO European representative, shown with Lincoln Evans of the British Trades Union Congress.



EAST IS EAST and West is West, and the twain meet at ICFTU executive board sessions. From left to right, in deep discussion, are H. Shastri, the Indian Trades Union Council; Toshio Nishimaki, the All-Japan Seamen's Union; Dhyan Mungat, regional secretary of the ICFTU Regional Organization, and Cecil P. Alexander, of the Trinidad and Tobago Transport Workers Council in the West Indies. Board met in New York's Freedom House at joint invitation of CIO, AFL and UMW.

World Labor Mourns Assassination

THE ICFTU executive board, already mourning the deaths of three of its members since its last meeting, was deeply shocked by the brutal assassination of a fourth, Farhat Hached.

Hached, general secretary of the General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT) and the outstanding leader of the moderate nationalist movement in his country and all the Middle East, was machine-gunned and clubbed to death a few miles outside Tunis as he was driving to a union meeting.

If the French government, which rules Tunisia, had not refused to permit him to leave the country, he would have been in New York for the ICFTU board sessions.

Hached, 39, was the most effective leader of the moderate nationalist forces in Tunisia which are attempting both to throw off repressive French colonial rule and to block Communist efforts to seize the government. He last visited the United States about seven months ago, when the CIO and AFL jointly sponsored a luncheon in Washington at which he spoke.

In a statement released in New York and cabled to UGTT headquarters in Tunis, Pres. Walter P. Reuther expressed the CIO's "regret and horror" at the assassination.

He paid tribute to Hached as "an outstanding personage whose leadership extended far beyond the field of labor" and "was given to all the people of his own nation who are striving for independence, for social and economic justice, and for recognition of the dignity of man."

"No one knows at present who is to blame," he added. "But in the deepest sense, it is the French government which must bear a large share of the responsibility.

"For by its refusal to understand the nature of the popular and social movements now in ferment throughout the Middle East; by its adamant stand against any sincere negotiations with moderate nationalist groups in Tunisia; by its deliberate measures to intimidate and obstruct the activities of the UGTT —by all these things, the French made it impossible for a moderate like Hached to function.

"The CIO extends its most sincere and deepest sympathy to his family and to his fellow workers and fighters for Tunisian freedom."

The ICFTU board said it was "profoundly shocked by the sudden and tragic blow." It described his death as "an irreparable loss to the free trade union movement of his country, to the Tunisian people as a whole, and, above all, to the cause of freedom throughout the world."

Other ICFTU board members dead since the last meeting, in Berlin in July, were CIO Pres. Philip Murray, AFL Pres. William Green, and Pres. A. W. Croskery of the New Zealand Federation of Labor.

'Public Welfare Is Big Part Of Defense,' Mosher Says

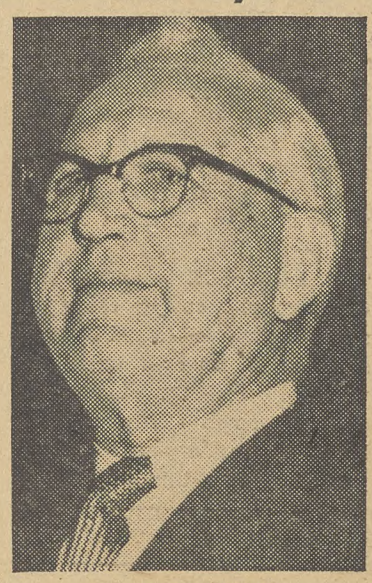
FRATERNAL greetings of organized labor in Canada were voiced to the CIO convention by Pres. A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Congress of Labor.

He reported the sincere condolences of the CCL—with which CIO unions in Canada are affiliated—on the death of the late Philip Murray, CIO and Steelworkers president.

Mosher reported the CCL is "on its toes in both the economic and political spheres" and "we are thinking more and more of social security on a national scale, in spite of those who object very strongly to the welfare state."

"If human welfare is not the most important business of the state," the CCL president said, "I am at a loss to know just what is more important.

"It does not appear that our governments are yet fully aware of the fact that public welfare is one of the most important measures of national defense."



A. R. MOSHER

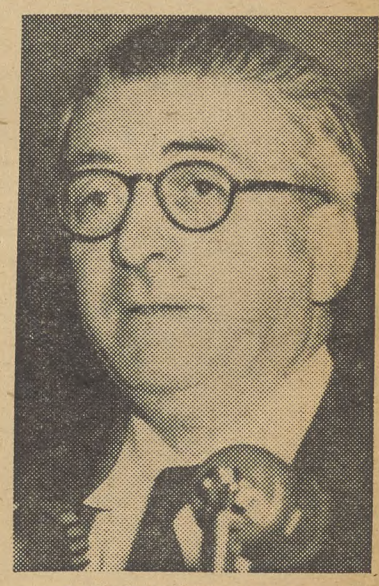
'Democracy By Deed' Is Proposed By ICFTU Aide

A LEADER of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions last week said the peoples of under-developed countries "must be shown by deeds that democracy is something more than a noble phrase."

Hans Gottfurcht, assistant general secretary of ICFTU, told the CIO convention that living standards are appallingly low in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean countries.

"If these people are not to become the victims of machinations of totalitarian dictators, they must be shown by deeds that democracy is something more than a noble phrase," Gottfurcht said.

He said that the United Nations Economic and Social Council is beginning "to move in the right direction" in regard to faulty conditions in those countries, but, meanwhile, ICFTU is assisting trade unions in those areas.



HANS GOTTFURCHT

Truman's Message—

'Labor Plays Leading Role For The Common Good'

PRAISE FOR FREE American labor for its "strong, enlightened and patriotic influence" in the nation's interest was voiced by Pres. Truman in his final message to a CIO convention.

Truman's message to the convention was read by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. It was written to the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray on Nov. 8, the day before Murray died.

Text of the message follows:

"Please extend my cordial greetings to the officers, delegates and members attending the 14th annual convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. They have my sincere good wishes for a successful meeting in the best interest of their unions, their fellow Americans and the communities they serve all over the Nation.

"We in this country have made great economic strides since your organization was founded. Wage earners have gained an ever-increasing standard of living with better wages and hours of work, employment for those who want it and broad social benefits for all our people. This has brought prosperity to farmers and been of prime importance in building up the resources of industry. Labor has played a leading part in the programs carried on for the common good and will continue to wield a strong, enlightened and patriotic influence.

"We Americans have met and solved many perplexing problems in recent years. In the years ahead, we will be called upon to persist in our efforts to preserve peace and freedom against Communist imperialism. This will mean a continuation of high production, in cooperation with our allies, for our own safety and that of the free world.

"American workers can be depended upon to do their full share in the difficult days that lie ahead. They will join all other groups of our country in giving wholehearted support to those measures which are essential in the national interest. Thus, we will show the enemies of freedom that Americans are as one in a common cause against totalitarian ideologies."

Story Of Walter Reuther, CIO's New President

By MILTON PLUMB

WALTER P. REUTHER, new CIO president, has lived a life dedicated to the highest ideals of the American labor movement.

Born in Wheeling, W. Va., on Sept. 1, 1907, Reuther grew up in a home where unionism was a part of the family life. He left high school at 15 to become an apprentice tool and die maker, but was soon fired for organizing the workers in protest against Sunday and holiday work.

In 1926 he went to Detroit, where the unsteady and seasonal employment of those non-union days led him into several jobs in the auto industry. He was employed by Briggs, General Motors, Coleman Tool and Die and finally Ford, where he worked in the tool and die room for six years.

Reuther completed his high school education at night and spent three years at Wayne Univ., where he formed the Social Problems Club and gave its members first-hand experience by taking them to picket lines when strikes were in progress.

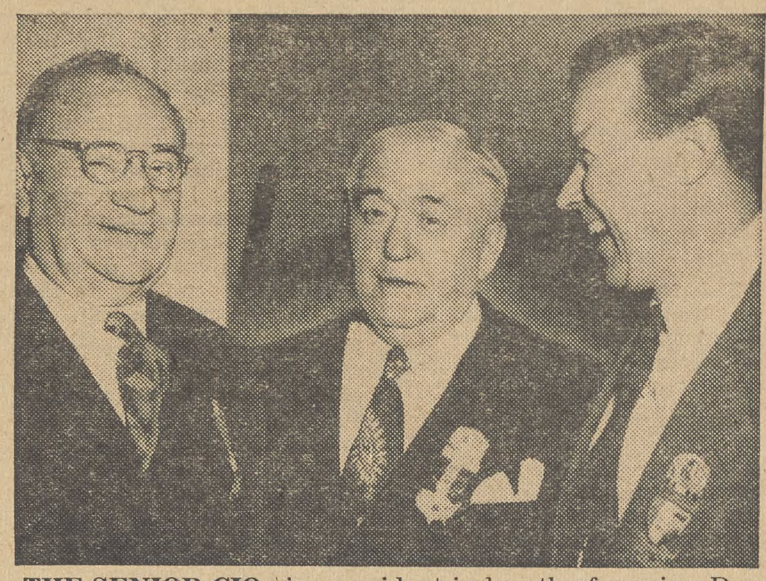
AFTER BEING fired for union activity in 1933, Reuther set out on a world tour with his brother Victor, now CIO representative in Europe. They visited 11 countries and studied the labor movement, getting a first hand knowledge of conditions and working in factories to help pay their way.

Returning to Detroit in 1935, Reuther went to work in a shop and plunged into the work of organizing auto workers.

This was the time of the tremendous growth of industrial unionism and the birth of the CIO. Under Reuther's leadership, West Side Local 174 of the CIO Auto Workers rose from a membership of 78 in 1936 to 30,000 in 1937.

Reuther was elected to the UAW-CIO executive board in May 1936, and was reelected every year following.

In 1942 he was elected vice president, and he was chosen to head the UAW at the Auto Workers' 10th convention in Atlantic City in 1946. A few months later he was elected a CIO vice president.



THE SENIOR CIO vice president in length of service, Pres. Emil Rieve (left) of the Textile Workers, talks things over with Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood and UAW-CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther before the election.

Reuther was active in the Detroit and Flint sitdowns, including the important Kelsey-Hayes Wheel strike in December 1936, one of the early sitdown strikes in the drive that organized the auto industry. During the Ford organizing drive the following year, he and other UAW leaders were assaulted by Ford cops and brutally beaten in the "Battle of the Overpass."

Before Pearl Harbor, Reuther opposed the isolationists of the right and left by proposing a program for converting the auto industry for mass production of military planes. He served as labor representative with the Office of Production Management and the War Manpower Commission, but refused other appointments because he objected to the failure to use labor in more than an advisory capacity.

From 1939 to 1948, as head of the UAW's GM Dept., Reuther led the General Motors workers to new gains. The aggressive campaign in 1945 for higher wages without higher prices was the major factor outside of Washington in upholding those who sought to save price control from the assault of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Early in 1948, while talking to his wife shortly after returning home from a meeting of the UAW Executive Board, Reuther was felled by a shotgun blast fired by an unknown assailant through a window. His right arm was almost severed and he also suffered chest wounds.

UNDER Reuther's leadership, after the 1949 UAW-CIO convention in Milwaukee, the union launched a campaign to win employer-financed pensions and health insurance for its members.

The first such program was achieved at the Ford Motor Co. in September 1949. More than a million UAW members now are covered by pensions wholly financed by employers, and by health insurance plans in which the employer pays at least half the cost.

Reuther attended the founding session of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in 1949 in London, serving as chairman of the CIO delegation. At an earlier meeting that year in Zurich, Switzerland, he was elected president of the Automobile Div. of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation.

Reuther is chairman of the National CIO Housing Committee, and in 1949 he drew up a program for mass produced housing. The plan was called "Homes for People—Planes for Peace—Jobs for Prosperity." Reuther was a member of the United Labor Policy Committee which was set up in 1951 by the CIO, AFL and the railway brotherhoods.

In addition to his other union duties, Reuther serves as co-director with William Oliver of UAW-CIO Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Dept. The UAW has pioneered in efforts to eliminate discrimination and is a leading fighter for civil rights.

Reuther also is a member of the executive boards of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Religion and Labor Foundation.

He is married, has two young daughters, and lives in Detroit.

Unionists From 12 Lands Visit And Meet With CIO

SOME 50 TRADE unionists from a dozen foreign countries visited the National CIO convention and showed a deep interest in the proceedings.

They met with a group of national officers, chatted with rank and file delegates, and heard speeches and discussions translated into their own tongues over a monitor system in the meeting hall.

Some were members of Mutual Security Agency industry teams visiting the United States, while others were in this country under Smith-Mundt Act or Point Four grants administered jointly by the State and Labor Depts. A group of German workers are present under the State Dept. German program.

MOST OF the visitors met on Dec. 1 with CIO Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers, and Acting Pres. David J. McDonald and Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes of the Steelworkers.

A group of Norwegians which has been touring the country under the guidance of CIO National Rep. Adolph Germer met with the Woodworkers' delegation.

On Dec. 2, many of the foreign visitors were presented to the delegates from the convention stage. After Haywood, who was presiding, introduced each national delegation, Gen. Sec. Alf Henry, of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions, responded in Norwegian. His remarks were translated into English by Josef Berg, the federation's education and press officer.

Henry extended fraternal greetings to the convention, and expressed the shock and regret of Norwegian workers at the death of Philip Murray.

He assured the convention that the goals of the CIO are watched keenly by workers in Europe, and declared the convention itself was of "worldwide importance." He warned that all workers must continue their fight for similar goals, adding the injunction that "trade unionists never get anything free."

The individuals and groups present came from Norway, Germany, Israel, France, Greece, Italy, Egypt, Austria, Lebanon, the Philippines and Switzerland.

THREE-SCORE trade unionists from more than a dozen foreign countries visited the convention and listened avidly during speeches and discussion. Many of them were introduced to the delegates from the stage at the Tuesday afternoon session. Here a group composed mostly of Norwegians listens to a speech being translated over the monitor system. Translations also were made for guests from other nations.

'White Collar' Drive Pledged

THE CIO convention set its organizing sights on the field of "white collar" office and professional workers and pledged continued support to the Southern organizing campaign and efforts to bring back into the CIO members of unions expelled because of Communist-domination.

"So long as any group of American workers is unorganized, just so long will the status of the unionized part be endangered," the resolution said.

"Organizing is a job we must do ourselves—even after the worker has signed a union card. We must constantly promote the idea of democratic collective achievement among our membership, among new workers in union shops, and among workers in as yet unorganized groups."

The resolution then called attention to the thousands of office workers who joined unions in plants where the CIO had organized the production workers.

"Now we must bring the same lesson home to office and professional workers generally," the resolution continued.

The progress of the Southern drive "in spite of Taft-Hartley, the KKK and reactionary state and local officials," was hailed. A new impetus has been given the drive, the resolution pointed out, by the Steelworkers' new contract which cut the differential against the workers in the Southern steel mills in half.

Most members of the expelled unions "remained in the CIO; a part, however, have gone with their Communist leaders," the resolution declared.

"The workers are, of course, not Communist," it said. "But they have been mislead. It is our duty to bring them back to democratic labor unionism."

The resolution praised Allan S. Haywood, executive vice president, "for his vigorous, tireless and successful efforts" as director of organization; the Southern Organizing Committee, its director, John Riffe, and his staff; and the CIO Electrical Workers and other CIO unions for their efforts to bring back to CIO members of Communist-dominated unions.

LPA Praised

Labor Press Association, cooperative union news service, was praised by the CIO convention as "an important and valuable adjunct to the labor press." All CIO affiliates with publications were urged to support LPA.

BOARDWALK strolling was in order even for convention delegates and guests who wouldn't think of walking to the corner drug store back home. Many health-giving miles were pounded away despite a breeze that was sometimes sharp and cold.

'Let's Work Together While We Talk Unity,' CIO Tells AFL

CIO'S LONG-standing position in favor of immediate joint action by all democratic trade unions and negotiations toward organic unity in the future was reaffirmed by the Atlantic City convention.

Delegates also authorized the new CIO officers to name a new committee to meet with the AFL to "seek honorable labor unity that will advance the welfare of all of labor."

The AFL, through George Meany, its recently-named president after the death of William Green, had proposed revival of the CIO-AFL discussions on labor unity which last were held some two years ago.

In a resolution replying, indirectly, to that proposal, CIO said that "united action" on immediate issues should be sought, pending discussion on final agreement on organic unity. The resolution said in part:

"The CIO has always looked with favor on the development of unity in the ranks of the free democratic labor movement of the U. S.

"Labor unity has long been a cherished goal of the CIO and its members, because they have recognized that a more secure, more abundant life for the working people of America will be hastened by the achievement of a united labor movement.

"The CIO has repeatedly sought the unification of all bona fide labor organizations. In our efforts to attain this goal, we in the CIO have recognized that united action on social and economic, legislation and political issues could not wait for final agreement on the countless important organizational problems involved in the final attainment of organic unity. This is particularly true today in the situation which confronts all of labor.

"This Convention of the CIO reaffirms our traditional devotion to the ideal of organic unity in the American labor movement, and our hope and belief that organic unity will be achieved through a spirit of cooperation, responsibility, and sincerity in the relationship of all democratic free American trade union organizations."

More To Come

More pictures and news reports on the CIO convention, crowded out of this week's issue because of lack of space, will appear in the next issue of The CIO News.

CIO Offers Aid To Durkin, New Secretary Of Labor

CIO OFFERED its warm congratulations to Martin P. Durkin, president of the AFL Plumbers Union, who last week was named Secretary of Labor.

Durkin's appointment by President-elect Eisenhower filled out the cabinet of the incoming Republican administration. Sinclair Weeks, wealthy Boston manufacturer and GOP fund raiser, was named Commerce Dept. head.

Durkin, 58, of Chicago, is a Democrat, a supporter of Gov. Adlai Stevenson against Eisenhower in the recent campaign, and an opponent of the Taft-Hartley Act.

STEEL AND AUTO chiefs confer on platform: Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of USA (left) and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the UAW.

While CIO's officers wired Durkin a pledge of support and cooperation, Sen. Taft (R. O.) cried howls of rage over the appointment.

In his first blast at Eisenhower since election day, Taft called the naming of Durkin "an incredible appointment." Taft even claimed the naming of a union man as Secretary of Labor was "an affront to millions of union members and officers."

This brought the comment, at the CIO convention, from Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood that "what is not good for Taft is usually good for us." Thomas Jones, CIO Communications Workers vice president, said that "if there is any affront involved in this appointment, the most raw piece of effrontery is the continued insistence of Sen. Taft in attempting to dictate to and about organized labor and everything relating to it in this country."

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Haywood and the eight CIO vice presidents joined in this telegram to Durkin:

"The executive officers and vice presidents of the CIO organizations, speaking for our 14th Constitutional Convention, warmly congratulate you upon your appointment as Secretary of Labor.

"We fell certain that you, with a long and honorable record of experience in the trade union movement, will fill a great and constructive role in the new administration. You may feel confident of the complete and wholehearted cooperation and support of the CIO in these tasks."

Place Your Order Now!

You Need The CIO NEWS Every Week Of The Year

Now more than ever, you need The CIO News every week of the year.

With Pres. Walter P. Reuther and the "new CIO leadership team" just elected, with the Republican administration taking over in Washington in a few weeks, events will be moving fast for all of labor on the legislative, political, organizational and collective bargaining fronts.

You can't afford to miss the first-hand reports in The CIO News on Washington developments and union news from throughout the nation.

For the tops in labor news, pictures, features, cartoons and comment, subscribe today. Do it now—clip, sign and mail this coupon.

The CIO NEWS
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

☐ Send me The CIO News for a year at $1.

☐ Send me a bundle order of ..... copies of this Convention Issue. Rates 2c per copy for orders up to 1000.

☐ Send me rates for larger bundle orders of the Convention Issue.

☐ Send me rates for regular group and bundle subscriptions.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

Organization .....

WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00 A YEAR

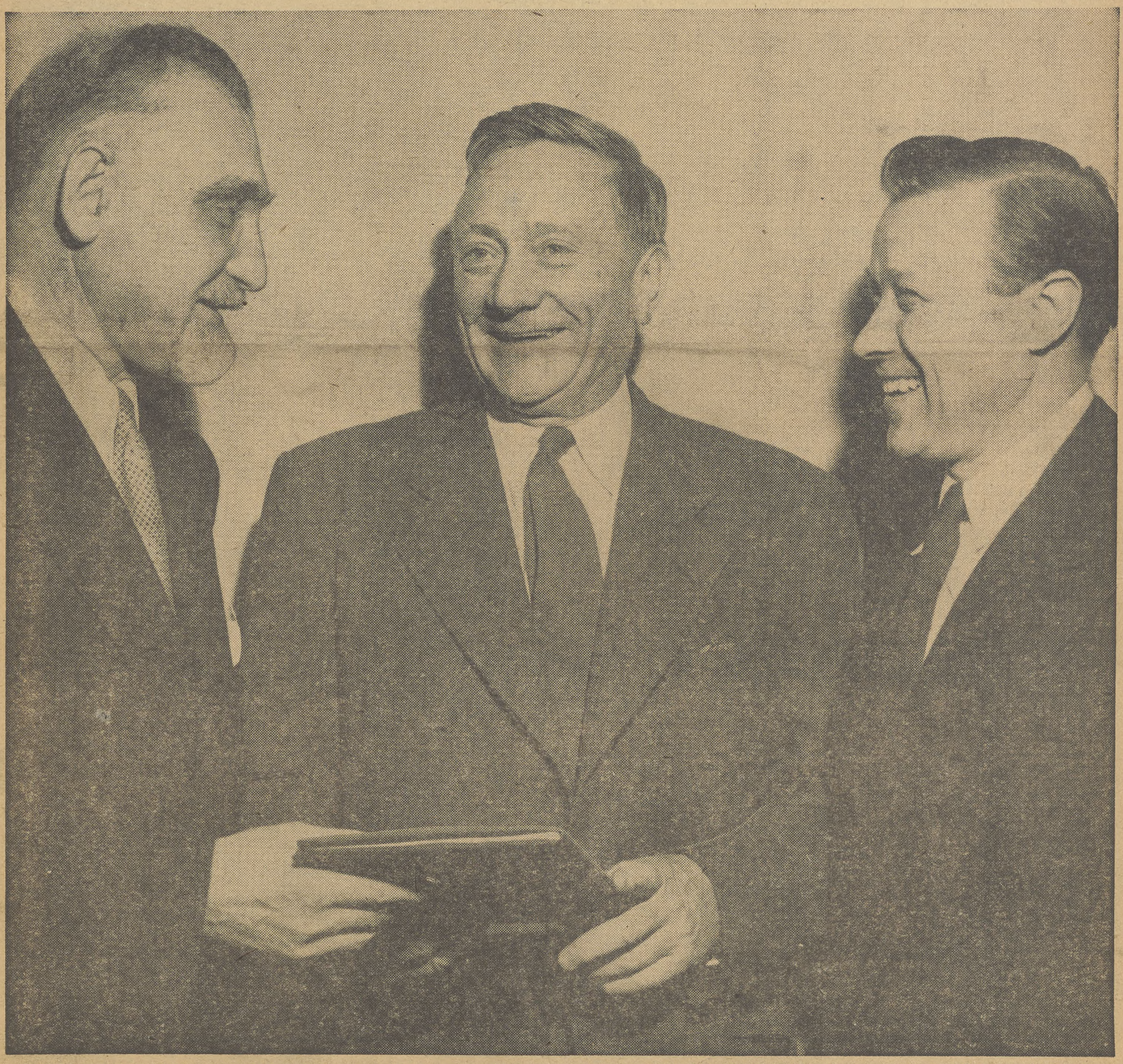
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 15, 1952 82 No. 50

End Wage Curbs Now, Reuther Tells HST And Controls Chief

—See Page 3



"A GREAT AMERICAN and a citizen of the world," Justice William O. Douglas (center), was honored by the Sidney Hillman Foundation. The Supreme Court jurist was granted the foundation's $1000 award for public service at a Washington dinner by Jacob S. Potofsky (left), foundation chairman and CIO Clothing Workers president. CIO and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther praised Douglas as "one of the truly great people of America, who always draw their hope and inspiration from the little people." Four other jurists were guests at the dinner. (See Page 2.)

Hillman Foundation—

Douglas Gets Award As 'Citizen Of World'

"A CITIZEN of the world" who is a friend of man and an apostle of freedom was honored by labor last week.

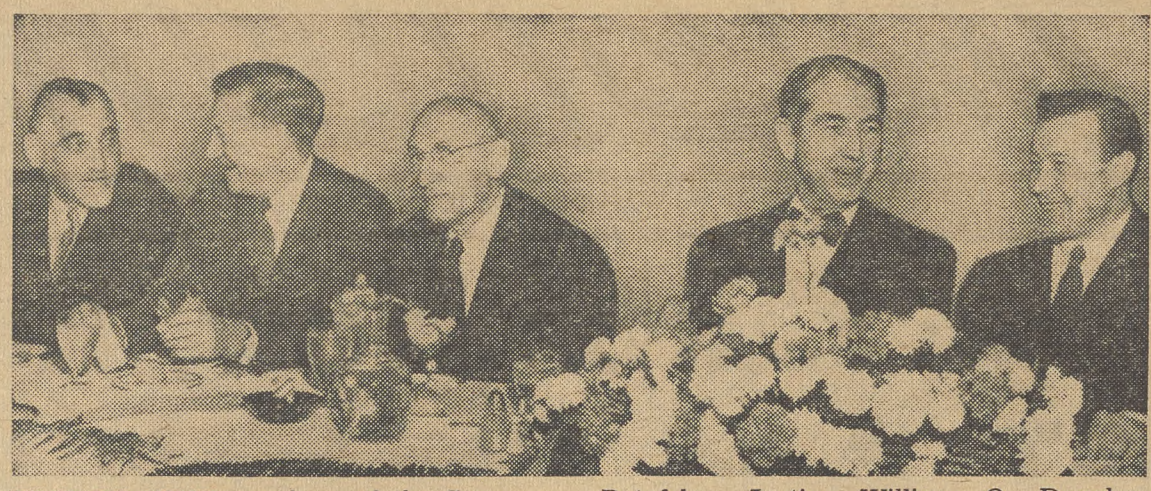
He is Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court, the nation's "one-man Point Four program" just returned from the strange lands and friendly peoples of Asia and the Pacific.

For his services at home and abroad, Justice Douglas last week was granted the $1000 Sidney Hillman Foundation 1952 award for public service.

Presentation of the award was made by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers, also foundation chairman, at a dinner in Washington's Statler Hotel. CIO's new Pres. Walter P. Reuther, also head of the Auto Workers, was among the speakers, and five Supreme Court justices and several government officials were present.

REUTHER, in a brief introductory address, likened Justice Douglas to the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray and the late Sidney Hillman—first president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, for whom awards are made each year in a number of fields.

He also praised Douglas as an outstanding "democratic leader"—a world spokesman for America who understands that "bread, freedom, peace, social justice are basic, and that unless these basic values are universal, they are insecure."



FIVE OF NINE members of the Supreme Court were head table guests at the Sidney Hillman Foundation award dinner. In this group (from left): ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Justice William O. Douglas, ACWA Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, Justice Tom Clark, and CIO and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

The Hillman Award praised Justice Douglas as a "jurist, public servant, patriot and humanitarian" who "has been in the forefront of the struggle to uphold our most precious rights and liberties."

"Justice Douglas has struck out against poverty, exploitation, hunger and disease," the citation said. "Guided by a firm belief in the brotherhood of man, he has made himself an apostle of freedom throughout the world.

"The Sidney Hillman Foundation salutes a great American and a citizen of the world."

In presenting the award, Potofsky praised Douglas' steadfast support of constitutional civil liberties "in an era of war and crisis when many people in high places considered liberty expendable."

IN RESPONSE, Justice Douglas said the lessons learned by American labor—of gaining social justice and human welfare in a democratic society—now are aiding in the building up of free trade unions in Malaya, Burma and other nations of the East.

Douglas voiced high praise for Sidney Hillman, saying "he was as responsible as any leader for the success American labor has had in reaching maturity."

"When civil liberties have been threatened," he said, "labor has been among the first to protest. When social injustices have appeared labor has been increasingly alert to speak out.

"There is another way, too, in which American labor has shown maturity. It has adopted Sidney Hillman's main precepts —that class warfare is not man's manifest destiny, that labor and management can be partners in vast undertakings, that Karl Marx did not offer the solutions to our problems."

"I believe," Douglas continued, "that most of American labor today is convinced that peace and prosperity on this earth are realizable objectives, that a human welfare state is wholly compatible with a capitalistic system of free enterprise."

Then the Supreme Court member turned to what he called the infant labor movement of Asia, saying that "much more could profitably be done" there by "labor leadership with experience in the American tradition."

In Malaya—now a battlefield against Chinese Communism, like Korea—he found that a British unionist, John Brazier, a locomotive engineer, within a few months had built a union federation of 120,000 workers in an area where virtually all unions previously had been under Communist Control. He said:

"LIKE Sidney Hillman, he knows how to inspire men, unite them, and fill them with zeal. Like Hillman, his methods are open, not conspiratorial; he has rejected the techniques taught by Lenin and Stalin."

"Brazier had to start from scratch but he worked wonders," the jurist said, in the face both of Communist terrorists (this year 13 union officers, mostly of the rubber plantation workers, have been killed) and of opposition by both British and Chinese rubber estate and tin managers who "denounce all labor leaders as Communists."

In Burma and Malaya, Douglas concluded, "the philosophy which Sidney Hillman espoused is shaping the destiny of peoples . . . who never heard his name. American labor traditions are beginning to be honored in the miserable labor lines of Asia. The effect on feudal Asia promises to be revolutionary."

Auto Union Warns Ford On Contract Problems

THE CIO AUTO Workers have warned the Ford Motor Co. "good labor relations are impossible" if the company continues to ignore practical problems arising under the long-term contract.

In a letter sent by the UAW Ford National Negotiating Committee to company officials, the union said:

"It is unfortunate that the company considers the long-term agreement a legalistic, static document and is failing to deal with the practical problems as they develop."

More than two months ago, Kenneth Bannon, UAW Ford Dept. director, said, the union asked the company to discuss certain problems arising out of the five-year agreement which runs until 1956. Prominent among these is that of Ford pensioners, and the union urged that the contract be reopened by mutual agreement.

When the company finally met with the union, the UAW reported, it "failed to react favorably to the basic issues, despite the acknowledged hardship to employes and particularly to pensioners." The UAW continued:

"Ford Motor Co. is constantly reminding the union of its desire to outsell its major competition and asking the cooperation of the Ford workers to achieve this goal. Wherever possible, our membership has responded favorably to these requests. Yet, when the union committee requested that the company at least bring our pension program up to that of its competitors, the committee received a very flat, 'No.'"

"Surely, the cooperation of labor and management is necessary if the company is to continue to prosper. However, your answers," the UAW said in its letter to management, "make it quite evident that Ford Motor Co. does not intend to cooperate with the Union in giving recognition to the problems of the pensioners and those persons presently employed with Ford."

AMONG POINTS stressed by the union were compulsory retirement and reduced incomes in purchasing power caused by inflationary trends and the lack of hospital-medical protection for retired workers.

Concerning the increase in Social Security payments of approximately $5 in 1952, the UAW said: "Here was an opportunity for Ford to show some common humanity and give the retired workers at least partial relief."

The letter also noted the need for increasing the annual improvement factor from 4 to 5c and cited the necessity of incorporating the major portion of the 25c-per-hour cost-of-living increase into the basic wage structure. Rate inequities for skilled workers were also cited, with the union pointing out the necessity for adjustment to assure Ford of securing sufficient skilled workers.

How To Smile When Bills Come Rolling In

BEFORE YOU jump off the deep end, purchasing Christmas presents on the "easy-payment" plan, take a word of advice from an expert in the field.

The advice: *"Choose your store with the same care that you pick friends."*

The expert is William J. Cheyney, executive vice president of the National Foundation for Consumer Credit. It is a non-profit research organization which believes in installment credit wisely used.

Cheyney says the smart customer insists on knowing the following 11 items in his installment credit contract:

- The cash price of the product.
- The exact down payment.
- All trade-in allowance credited him.
- The remaining unpaid balance.
- The cost of any insurance or other extra service; with specific data as to what is covered, who benefits and how much.
- The resulting total unpaid balance.
- Any credit service charges.
- The total "time balance" which he finally owes—everything included.
- A clearly defined date for each payment.
- The amount of each payment.
- The number of payments.

Just remember those points and the "morning after" when Christmas bills start pouring in won't be so black.

Racketeering Condemned By Haywood

INVESTIGATION by the New York State Crime Commission of racketeering and payoffs of the New York waterfront last week brought this comment by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president:

"The CIO feels the same way about racketeering as it does about the Communists. We have made that clear in the past.

"This is not to judge the present situation in New York, for we do not have all the facts on which to base a judgment; but if we were ever confronted with a similar situation—which we have not—in the CIO, we as an organization would, I am sure, get the facts and make sure that the racketeers were thrown out of our organization.

"Our statement on ethical practices, adopted at our last two conventions, is intended to protect our members in just such circumstances."

The statement on ethical practices adopted at the recent CIO convention struck particularly at "racketeers who prey upon the labor movement."

Testimony before the New York Crime Commission by officials of various shipping firms and stevedore concerns has named officials of the AFL Intl. Longshoremen's Association as receiving payoffs totaling more than $500,000. A witness said $70,000 was paid to end a 1950 boycott of Russian goods.

Reuther Urges U.S. End Wage Curbs

THE OLD AND THE NEW—Maurice J. Tobin (right), outgoing Labor Dept. chief, briefs Martin P. Durkin, president of the AFL Plumbers Union, who has been named Secretary of Labor by President-elect Eisenhower.

Durkin, New Labor Dept. Head, Meets With Tobin

MARTIN P. DURKIN, who will take over as Secretary of Labor next month, got together with Sec. Maurice J. Tobin, outgoing head of the Labor Dept., last week for a briefing on his new duties and the department's organization and functions.

"I found him a very well-versed man," Tobin told reporters later at a joint press conference. He pointed out that Durkin, as director of labor in Illinois from 1933 to 1941, has already had experience similar to "nearly every program of the department."

Durkin, 58-year-old-head of the AFL Plumbers Union, said that he would "try to bring the parties together so they can come to an agreement" on amending the Taft-Hartley Act.

The incoming Secretary, a Democrat who voted for Adlai Stevenson, said that he's still a Democrat and will remain one.

He predicted that "labor will give Eisenhower full and complete support to make his administration a success."

Taft, who will head the Senate Labor Committee in the 83rd Congress, has denounced Durkin's appointment as "incredible." Durkin said, however, that he is sure Taft will "cooperate" on Taft-Hartley amendments.

ASKED IF HE would follow the practice of appointing assistant secretaries representing both the CIO and AFL, Durkin pointed out that such appointments originated with the President, by statute, and not with the Secretary of Labor.

"I'm in favor of seeing that labor is properly represented in the Dept. of Labor," he added.

When a reporter asked him to comment on the CIO's statement to Eisenhower, when he met recently with CIO officials in New York, that there are now many functions properly those of the Labor Dept. being performed in other agencies of government, Durkin replied:

"I've not discussed the matter with the CIO, and the CIO hasn't made known its views to me. After that, I'd have to study the recommendation before commenting."

End Controls, Ship, Brewery Unions Say

A PLEA to Pres. Truman to end wage controls immediately was voiced last week by the CIO Shipbuilding Workers.

The IUMSWA told the President that its wage increase contracts with Bethlehem, Todd and other East Coast shipbuilders had been tied up by the Wage Stabilization Board without action since last September. A telegram to Truman said:

"We believe it is only fair to U. S. shipyard workers, who have the necessity of continuous operation of this industry in the interests of national defense, that they obtain their wage increases before this Christmas."

Pres. Karl F. Feller of the CIO Brewery Workers also asked Truman to lift wage controls. In a wire, he described their continuation as "unfair and discriminatory" in view of the fact that prices and rents have been "largely decontrolled." In the circumstances, he maintained, "free collective bargaining should be permitted to operate."

PRES. WALTER P. REUTHER carried the CIO's campaign for lifting of wage controls into Washington last week at meetings with Pres. Truman and Roger Putnam, the government's retiring economic stabilizer.

An eight-man CIO group conferred Dec. 11 with Putnam. After the session, Reuther told reporters "there is no sound economic reason or moral justification for wage controls, in face of the weakening price control mechanism."

The CIO leaders talked with Putnam while the Wage Stabilization Board remained in a state of suspended animation. After industry members resigned from the WSB—in protest against Pres. Truman's clearance of the recent coal wage increase—the Board was unable to function. The law provides that all three groups—labor, industry and management — must be represented in its decisions.

Reuther was accompanied on the visit to Putnam by Exec. Vice-Pres. Haywood, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Jack Conway, UAW administrative assistant to Reuther, and four CIO members of the Wage Board: John Brophy, Joseph Childs, Ben Sigal and Del Garst, alternate.

White House Talks

Next day the new CIO president had a 20-minute session with Truman at the White House. Describing their discussion as "very pleasant," Reuther told reporters afterwards:

"The President has given us assurance that he will try to do everything possible to expedite the handling of the 12,000 cases now before the WSB."

Reuther explained to Truman the CIO position on wage controls—that, as the recent convention said, they should be removed as unfair since so many price ceilings have been lifted. He said Truman's assurances were in line with those voiced in the earlier meeting with Putnam.

Reporters also questioned Reuther about the incoming Eisenhower Republican Administration.

The CIO president said the organization will support the Eisenhower Administration when it acts for the people in line with the General's end-of-the-campaign 10-point program. He added that CIO will make its voice heard in protest if the new administration acts in behalf of special interests.

Reuther made clear that CIO believes in the principle of stabilizing the economy during the emergency period. But he charged that Congress had so weakened the price control set-up that it is no longer effective.

Voicing hope that the Administration will lift wage controls altogether, Reuther added that "if not, every effort will be made to expedite those cases now before the board."

Reuther suggested that if quick and sensible decisions could be made on cases involving productivity factors, fringe benefits and severance pay, a great part of the back-log could be hacked away.

Industry 'Hiding'

Putnam voiced hope that new industry members would be appointed to the WSB in a matter of hours. Although the Chamber of Commerce and NAM have urged members to boycott invitations to serve as industry members, Putnam said he had had "many offers" from businessmen to accept such posts.

Reuther indicated a belief that the industry members of WSB were hiding from reality when they resigned in protest against Pres. Truman's approval of the coal contract. The CIO president suggested that if the industry members ever had to work in a mine for a week, they would change their minds.

"Anybody who's ever been in a coal mine knows that the work is worth a dollar a shovel-full," Reuther said, referring to the dirty and dangerous work in the mines.

Reuther's meetings with Truman and Putnam came at a time when controls of all sorts and the wage board were under heavy fire from industry. The attack grew out of the President's overriding of the WSB and Putnam, his granting the Mine Workers a pay boost of $1.90 a day instead of the $1.50 the board had ordered and Putnam approved.

The seven industry members of the WSB and Chairman Archibald Cox resigned soon after the President acted, the former with an angry blast at the President.

Reuther said CIO representatives will continue to serve on the WSB so long as it is in existence.

UPWA Local Hits Armour Pact Delay

Members of CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 347 in Chicago last week demanded that Armour & Co. immediately make effective a new contract upon which the Wage Stabilization Board has not acted.

A resolution adopted at a membership meeting blamed industry members of the board, who walked out earlier last week, for the inability of the WSB to take action on the agreement.

Tobin Proposes Hike In Textile Minimum To $1

A 13c BOOST in minimum wages paid by cotton textile manufacturers with government contracts was postponed last week by Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin. It would increase minimums to $1 an hour.

Tobin's move would affect 75,000 workers, mostly in the South. It followed a plea by the CIO Textile Workers that the minimum wage be lifted from the 1948 level of 87c to $1.135. It would bring southern rates substantially in line with rates paid in northern mills.

Hailing Tobin's action, Executive Vice Pres. Mariano Bishop of the TWUA said it "represents a realistic modernization" of the now obsolete 1948 level. Bishop said the TWUA was "gratified" at the action taken by Tobin under authority of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, permitting him to set minimum wages for employes working on government contracts.

Bishop noted the proposed minimum would realize the purposes of the act, "which are to prevent the less responsible, low-wage type of employer from undermining wage rates in the industry by undercutting in bidding for government contracts."

UNDER the law, employers have until Dec. 26 to protest the increase and, following a final ruling, may take their case to the federal courts. Southern manufacturers, who bitterly protested the CIO proposal when hearings were held earlier, indicated they would fight the increase through the courts.

Bishop said the TWUA could testify to the contributions the Walsh-Healey Act had made in that industry and expressed confidence "that the current determination will serve to check, at least partially, harmful tendencies which have recently become apparent."

"If the industry will quickly accept the determination and cooperate in its application and enforcement, it is certain that some beneficial effects will be felt almost immediately," he said.

NEW CIO OFFICERS and Executive Board members held a brief post-convention meeting in Atlantic City. At front right are Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. (More pictures and stories on resolutions adopted at 14th CIO convention are on Pages 6-7-8.)

The CIO Convention

Like Mark Twain, the CIO can rather proudly say that the reports of its imminent death were greatly exaggerated.

There was a contest for the presidency—a contest conducted in animated fashion but cleanly. There was a roll-call election vote, and Walter Reuther won by some half-million ballots. The new president took over the convention gavel, spoke the thoughts that were uppermost in his mind, and was acclaimed by the delegates.

It is clear that the CIO is still in business, and that the organizations which make up the CIO are, in the American tradition, closing ranks to meet the great problems that lie ahead.

This democratic process is as obviously pleasing to American trade union members as it is irritating to the foes of the democratic process.

"Trud," the paper of the Soviet government-controlled labor organization, was quick to react. To the Russians, the new president of the CIO is a "traitor," a "strikebreaker," a "favorite . . . of big business." Further, says Trud, "the CIO convention has shown millions of trade union members that they need expect nothing from the present CIO leaders."

The position taken by some American reactionary commentators has not been much different. Their balderdash, like that of the captive Soviet press, is another indication of the close relationship between the ideas of the reactionaries of the right and of the left. Few people who believe in democracy will accept their nonsense about the CIO.

This may make some sense to the readers of the Soviet press, who can read only what the Kremlin permits.

To American workers, inside the CIO and out of it, the CIO convention demonstrated the maturity and essential strengths of this organization. The CIO remains loyal to its ideals, and under the leadership of President Reuther, it will carry on its great tradition.

The Member's Rights

Newspaper stories on the CIO convention, concentrating on the more dramatic contest for the presidency, gave little attention to the important policy decisions reached by the delegates.

Worthy of particular study is the CIO's statement on the rights of the individual union member in relation to his own organization.

In its expression of belief and concern for those individual rights, the CIO voiced the prediction that "through ever-vigilant protection of individual human rights, the unions affiliated with the CIO can best implement and strengthen our heritage of trust."

Union membership is both a right and a privilege. In a democratic union, the member is a citizen who should participate in its process of self-government. He should not be denied membership because of race, creed or color. And if he is charged with violation of its constitution, rules, by-laws or regulations, he is entitled to fair hearing and the right of appeal.

These democratic rights are recognized in the unions of the CIO. In adopting this strong statement of principle, the CIO convention gave the democratic process within our unions a new strength and re-enforced spirit.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

WALTER P. REUTHER
President

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum, James G. Thimmes.

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director
Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack
Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925. 5c a copy, $1 a year, $1.50 a year in Canada. Mail subscriptions: Old and new addresses and three weeks' notice are required for change of address.

Vol. XV December 15, 1952 No. 50

At The Helm

In Other Words—

The Danger Of Neutralism

The article below consists of excerpts from a speech by Harry Martin, president of the CIO Newspaper Guild and chief of labor information in the Mutual Security Agency office in Paris, during discussion of the foreign policy resolution at the CIO convention. The "neutralism" he refers to is the belief of some Europeans that their countries can remain neutral in what they see as a conflict between the U. S. and Russia.

By HARRY MARTIN

A GREAT DEAL is said these days about the dangers of communism, and this continues to be a foremost danger in the world. But there is another danger, equally great and equally vicious, and that is the danger of the new spirit of neutralism which is sweeping throughout the world.

Neutralism is a danger almost as acute as communism in Western Europe. Some might consider it more insidious because it is a cancer which grows unperceived and eats into the morale of well-intentioned people.

The survival of western civilization depends, in the first instance, upon the West's intention to resist aggression. That determination may be sufficient to deter aggression and preserve peace. But if that determination is undermined or corrupted by the elusive germ of neutralism, the prospects for lasting peace will be greatly diminished.

Neutralism, therefore, must be combated as vigorously as communism.

The main inspiration for neutralism is, naturally, the desire to live in peace. A country like France, which three times in 70 years has suffered through German occupation, lives in a constant state of apprehension, with occasional outbursts of national defeatism.

Though a majority of enlightened Europeans know that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, there are many others who, because of fear and despair, consider even the manufacture of armaments for defense a warlike act to be avoided at all costs.

One of the difficulties we face, after recognizing the reasons for the existence of this dangerous neutralism, is that the seeds of this concept find fertile ground in the minds of people of many diverse interests and motives.

SOME ARE dedicated to pacifism at all costs and subscribe, without reservation, to the "turn-the-other-cheek" school of thought. These are likely to be more dismayed by one atom bomb test in the U. S. than by the deportation of millions of workers to slave labor camps in Siberia. This attitude of mind is especially difficult to combat because of the obvious sincerity of those who hold this view.

Others fear that any defense program in the West will provoke the Soviet Union into waging preventative war. They have not forgotten the bitterness and the devastation of war on their home soil and would seek to avoid a repetition of these disasters even at the risk of losing their liberties.

Still others are—either deliberately or ignorantly—blind to the obvious differences between democracy and totalitarianism. They claim there is nothing to choose between Russian Communist materialism and what they call American capitalist materialism.

IT WOULD BE a grave error to imagine that most of the people in the above categories are pro-Communist. They are not. But the net effect of their feet-dragging is aid and comfort to a fourth category of neutralists with strong pro-Communist attitudes. In fact, some of the extreme manifestations of pro-Communist neutralism tend to merge with the subversive point of view of those active Communist leaders who are trying to fasten the yoke of totalitarian tyranny on the free peoples of the West.

West Europe's Communist leadership feeds the neutralist inclinations of many people with two main propaganda themes. The first is that the U. S. is "occupying" Europe. The second is that the U. S. has been buying economic and military domination of the continent through the Marshall Plan and the Mutual Security Program.

To successfully combat this trend, it is essential that America, in its international relations, remain a constant advocate of the great humanitarian principles which dictated its unselfish efforts to hasten Eurpoean recovery, and forego indulgence in restrictionism in international trade and commerce.

Book Review—

How Joe Got That Way - A Warning For Ike

By WILLIAM MILLIS

THERE WAS A THEORY a few weeks ago—about the time that a worried junior Senator from Wisconsin came down to Peoria to join the Eisenhower campaign train that was heading for the Badger State—that "the answer to McCarthyism" lay in a Republican victory in the White House and in Congress.

Such was the argument voiced, presumably in all sincerity, by a number of GOP columnists and editorialists.

Within the next few months, that theory will be tested and—as the "honeymoon" of President-elect Eisenhower fades—found wanting.

For the election results of Nov. 4, 1952 brought Sen. Joe McCarthy (R. Wisc.) to a new peak of power and influence.

Now, more than ever, it is harder to draw a dividing line between McCarthy and his Nazi-Communist type of political warfare and the "respectable" Republicans. His arguments had been taken over, body, boots and britches by the GOP high command, and they helped bring victory.

IN MANY states, the tactics of McCarthyism helped elect the sleek, smooth champions of the Old Guard. The GOP national chairman, Arthur Summerfield, sat hard enough on Ike's conscience to produce the President-elect's Milwaukee endorsement of McCarthy—agreement upon "ends," despite differences upon "methods."

Joe had played a hand, too, in the defeat of Connecticut's William Benton, one of the few men in the Senate with enough courage, intelligence and faith in American democracy to stand up to and challenge McCarthy's rule by terror.

He failed to save the scalp of Washington's Sen. Cain, another of the "meat-ax class" in the Senate. In Wisconsin, Joe handily won re-election, although his vote was far behind Eisenhower's and Gov. Kohler. And in the new Republican Congress McCarthy will be chairman of the Senate Committee on Government Expenditures, with wide-range powers over the non-McCarthyites he has talked about "clubbing" into jail.

President-elect Eisenhower and his Republican supporters now might properly concern themselves with the question of when the means they used to win the election will be turned against them—of when McCarthy will start popping off at them?

For the record, as contained in the recently-published *"McCarthy: The Man, The Senator, The 'Ism'"* by Jack Anderson and Ronald W. May, shows that McCarthy holds Ike in just about the same class as Gen.. Marshall. And when McCarthy, in his fulminations against Marshall, voiced his "traitorous" charges against the World War II American chief of staff, he added "in all these attitudes, Eisenhower . . . was Marshall's firm supporter."

PRESIDENT-ELECT Eisenhower might well take note of McCarthy's GOP friends and supporters: Sen. Taft, with his advice to Joe that if he couldn't prove one charge to speed on to another; Col. Bertie McCormick of the Chicago Tribune, one of Joe's earliest backers; the America First isolationist crowd, which financed Joe's GOP campaign telecast; all but a few GOP senators (Maine's Sen. Smith was quickly disciplined for the "declaration of conscience"); and—just under cover, but emerging from time to time—Gerald L. K. Smith, Joe Kamp and all the anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish and pro-Fascist rabble-rousers.

As the honeymoon ends, Eisenhower will be hearing more from them—and from the junior senator who doesn't conceal his dream of becoming President himself.

How Joe McCarthy got that way is detailed in Anderson and May's book, which was published a fortnight before election day. It goes back to the beginnings, on a scrubby farm in northern Wisconsin, and then into politics. Legendary is the war record of "Tail Gunner Joe" which McCarthy fabricated out of non-combatant service in the Pacific in order to help move up from county judge to senator. Unsavory are the facts on McCarthy's "quickie divorces" and tax troubles, his fronting for lobbyists and five per centers, and the $10,000 Lustron housing payoff.

"McCarthy: The Man, The Senator, The 'Ism'" is primarily the story of how McCarthy's self-proclaimed war against Communism has weakened America's efforts to halt Communist advance and build up democratic strength.

CIO LEADERS were fighting communism at a time when McCarthy was proclaiming "Stalin's proposal for world disarmament is a great thing" and at a time when Joe was willing to accept support of a few CP-dominated union officials (from the organizations since expelled from CIO) who cared little about McCarthyism if they could defeat an American progressive like Sen. Robert M. LaFollette, Jr.

In detail Anderson and May record the story of McCarthy's "Communist-in-government" charges. In substance, McCarthy's methods are those of a Communist with his "end justifies the means" theory or a Nazi Goebbels with the contemptuous belief that the bigger the lie, the more people you can fool more of the time.

The falsity of McCarthy's self-crowned title as a "fighter for America" is exposed by his voting record. That record—on all of the international issues involving strengthening America and her friends abroad—is one of opposition to measures aimed at halting Soviet imperialism: the Marshall Plan, NATO, Point Four, and economic and military appropriations for strengthening the free world.

The authors tell how McCarthy—and the whole crew of New Isolationists who are so powerful in the victorious Republican party—would weaken America in the world. But they failed (and this is one gap in their comprehensive report) to tell in detail how McCarthy would cut down America at home.

Ever since Joe arrived in the Capitol and proclaimed that striking members of the United Mine Workers should be drafted into the Army and court-martialed if they didn't mine coal, McCarthy has accumulated a record against labor and welfare measures which gladdens the hardest bitten member of the NAM. Sure, he voted for Taft-Hartley, against decent housing, against good bills and for bad bills all the way through his first six years in the Senate.

IN THE LAST session, for example, McCarthy had 13 wrong votes out of 17 issues on The CIO News Voting Record (ranging from a vote to bust the CIO Steelworkers' strike with a T-H injunction to cutting economic and military funds under the Mutual Security program). He was absent on two key roll calls, and he had only one out-and-out right vote, on the St. Lawrence Seaway—an issue of importance in Wisconsin.

At year's end in 1952, with the approach of a Republican administration, the flood tide of McCarthyism is the latest and strongest current in the dark side of our America—the shameful chapters from history of the Know-Nothings, anti-Catholics and anti-Masons of pre-Civil War . . . the later APAs and some of the Populists . . . the Klan after World War I . . . Huey Long, Fritz Kuhn, the Nazi Bund, Christian Fronters, Coughlin and Gerald L. K. Smith . . . and now Joe McCarthy.

There is another and stronger and cleaner current in American history . . . from Jefferson to Lincoln to F.D.R. The authors of "McCarthy: The Man, The Senator, The 'Ism'" have provided some of the facts that are weapons for Americans in that tradition.

McCarthy: The Man, The Senator, The 'Ism,' by Jack Anderson and Ronald W. May. The Beacon Press, Boston; $3.75.

How To Raise Roses And Your Blood Pressure Via GM Books

GENERAL MOTORS' cafeteria education plan for its employes has grown into one of the country's largest booklet distribution operations, according to a recent article in the New York World-Telegram & Sun.

The article quoted Bill Lane of GM as saying that in less than three years, the firm has made 47 million copies of 280 publications available — free — to the people who work in its factories and offices.

Lane was also quoted as saying that a survey showed "a genuine hunger for more information."

What Bill Lane didn't say was that GM stuffs its book with an alluring combination of booklets on how to grow better roses or raise your bowling score with others preaching the ultra-reactionary line that "socialism" is around the corner, that the bosses have made the United States great, and that Adam Smith's brand of capitalism is Americanism and comes straight from Heaven.

Typical are two additions recently offered employes in one GM plant and, presumably, in others.

One is entitled "Your Right To Own." This one was written by Harley L. Lutz, professor emeritus of public finance at Princeton Univ. and author of "A Platform for the American Way," which a foreword describes as a "challenging book."

The booklet describes the right to own as the "keystone in the arch of freedom," a view too radical and too materialistic for the average union member or officer. The author holds that "of all human rights, the most important is the right to own property . . . it is our badge of freedom."

PEOPLE without the right to own, he explains, are slaves, such as the people in Communist-dominated countries. And if the "drifting" socialism he claims to see in this country continues to drift, he warns, the government is going to need so much money to do things "for" the people that it will have to do something "to" them, such as to take over all property through socialization. So there!

The other? Oh—that's a once-in-a-while-cookbook by Gertrude Blair for those times when a fellow has to cook it himself or go without. *Something, doubtless, no home should be without.*

CIO-CSC Urges Labor To Combat Moves By Doctors' Lobby To Rule Health Plans

THE NATIONAL CIO Community Services Committee has called on state and local CIO affiliates to fight control of voluntary health insurance plans by a "bold-faced monopoly of organized medicine."

CIO-CSC Chairman Irving Abramson declared that voluntary prepaid medical and hospital plans which deserve community-wide support and participation should have governing boards which broadly represent those participating.

"The CIO disapproves the attempt by any group—including labor—to secure control and domination of community enterprises, particularly in the field of health and welfare," the committee said. "No one participating group should have control of a community organization."

Pointing out that labor constitutes the bulk of consumer participation in prepaid medical plans, the CIO-CSC said that labor has not, and will not, insist on majority control of any of these voluntary community programs.

The resolution charged that organized medicine, on the other hand, has demanded "51%" control of such plans.

"Legislative bodies throughout the country have given unwritten assistance to this bold-faced monopoly by organized medicine," the committee said. "State medical societies, with the help of the American Medical Association, have been able to secure legislation in 28 states, by which the states have permitted only the medical profession to operate or control prepaid medical plans."

"Stop worrying! I'm positive Santa's strike will be over by Christmas!"

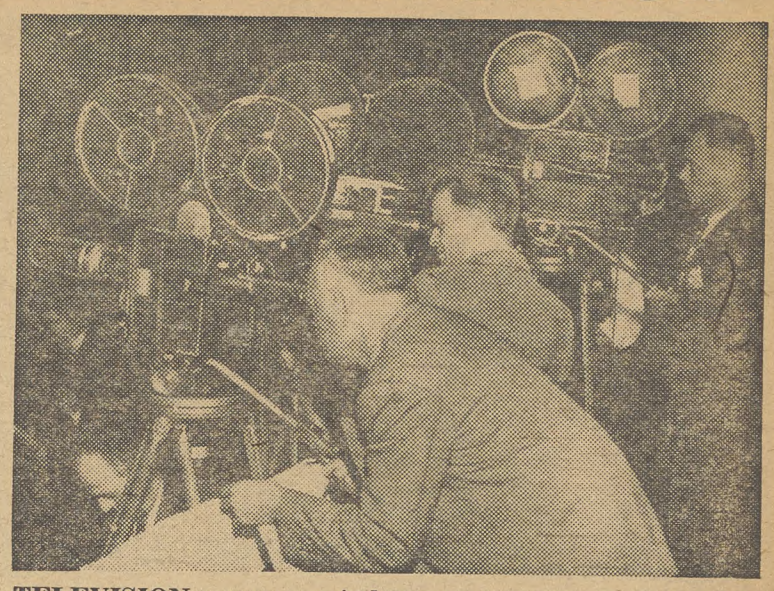
In states where they have not been able to secure legislation, the committee continued, organized medicine has accomplished the same thing by refusing to approve voluntary group health plans unless 51% or more of the physicians on the governing boards are recommended or acceptable to the county and state medical societies.

ALL CIO state and city bodies were called upon by CIO-CSC to "seek adequate representation on the governing bodies of the Blue Cross, Blue Shield, and other voluntary group health plans, and to fight against their domination by any one segment of the community."

Meanwhile, the Health Information Foundation, supported by the drug, pharmaceutical, chemical and allied industries, has announced a national survey to determine how these plans are working. Lobbies for the interests supporting the Foundation have, gone down the line with AMA in opposing a national health program, which the CIO favors.

The Cameraman Records CIO's Convention

HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS from CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther to Executive Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood, as 14th convention names "new leadership team." Gen. Counsel Arthur Goldberg, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky applaud, while Textile Pres. Emil Rieve, presiding officer during elections, grins broadly.



TELEVISION cameras grind away, recording eventful CIO convention in Atlantic City. Eight television and newsreel crews covered the proceedings, along with a big corps of newspaper, radio and magazine reporters.

'Integrated' Regional Water Power Plans Supported By CIO

THE CIO convention adopted a comprehensive regional development and conservation program based "on the foundation of integrated plans for entire regions."

"Such plans must be developed with due respect for all the resources in the region and for all human groups involved, majority and minority alike," the resolution said.

Three steps necessary for the program were listed as:

1. "Immediate and rapid restoration and rehabilitation of our watersheds.

"We need rapid action on a program such as that which was developed by the Dept. of Agriculture for the construction of great numbers of farm ponds, check dams, grassed waterways, and terraces, and for strip cropping, contour planning, soil conservation, reforestation, and afforestation."

2. The selection "of a series of advantageous sites for the development of hydro-electric power . . .

"The choice of such sites for hydro-electric power installations should be made against the background of the general regional plan comprising all interests and all people which we insist is fundamental to all sound development."

The hydro-electric program would require federal construction of dams and federal transmission of the power, the right of workers on such projects to collective bargaining and the use of such federally produced power as a yardstick to hold down the prices charged by private utilities, it was explained.

3. "A vigorous watershed policy coupled with supplemental flood storage space in our hydro-electric dams."

"Prompt establishment" of a National Watershed Review Board was recommended. Such a board would have authority over the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Federal Power Commission and would be responsible for replanning the development work of the federal government in line with the three steps.

The resolution also called for:

- Development of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project.
- Retention of title over tidelands oil lands by the federal government, with the revenue to be used for educational purposes.
- Federal operation and ownership of atomic energy production.
- Federal regulation of timberlands and commendation of the leadership of the CIO Woodworkers in timber management policy.
- Allocation of more federal funds for conservation.
- A coalition of public power, farm and labor groups to seek better conservation legislation.

Irish Freedom Vote Is Urged

The CIO convention passed a resolution requesting Pres. Truman "to use his good offices to the end that the people of all Ireland be permitted a free plebiscite to determine their own form of government."

The resolution was amended to provide that a committee be named to present the resolution to Pres. Truman. The amendment was made by Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, at the suggestion of Vice Pres. Philip O'Rourke of the CIO Radio Association.

THERE IS NO DOUBT about which union these delegates represent. Among those in the photo are from the left: Pres. Burl Phares and Vice Pres. Leland Beard, who himself is a handy man with a camera.

THREE WOMEN delegates renew old acquaintances in the Chelsea hotel lobby.

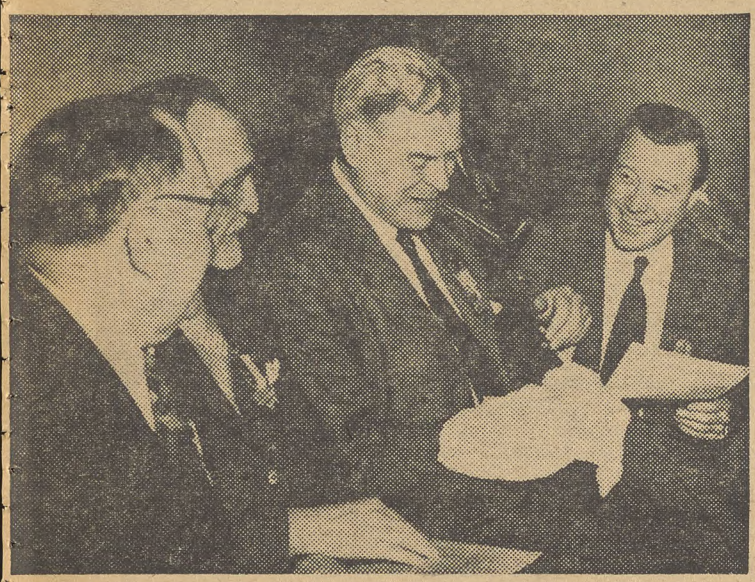
A VISITOR'S BADGE is presented to Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga, assistant secretary-general of the Mexican Confederation of Workers, by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the CIO Latin Affairs Committee, approves. The visitor spoke at the memorial service.

A HEARTY GREETING for an old friend of labor. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther congratulates Mutual Security Administrator W. Averill Harriman as Acting Pres. David J. McDonald, USA; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, ACWA, and David Cole, Conciliation chief, look on.

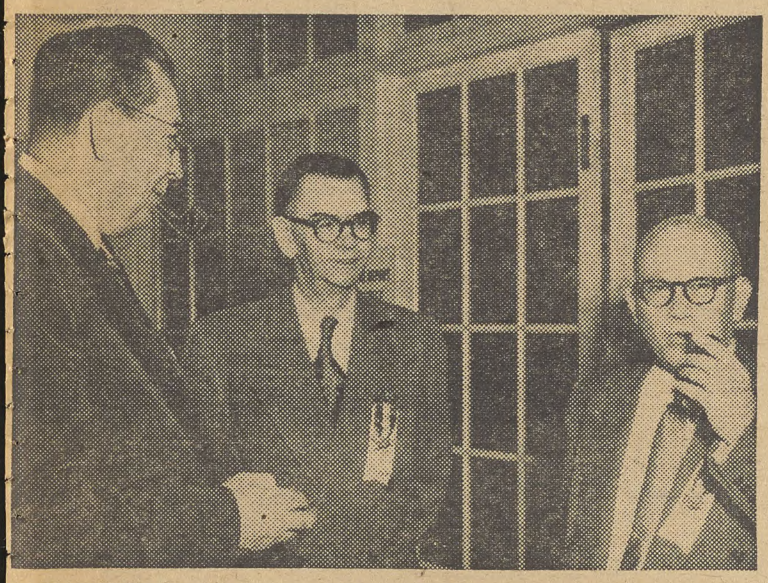
More Photo Highlights From Atlantic City

CIO'S NEW PRESIDENT and his wife, May, listen intently as the name of Walter P. Reuther is placed before 14th convention. Reuther, at 45, became the CIO's third president.

READ ALL ABOUT IT! Leaders of the National CIO Auxiliaries turn to The CIO News to learn what's going on. From left: Mrs. Thelma Lacey, vice president; Mrs. Sherwood, president; Mrs. Pauline Roberts, vice president, and Mrs. Camilla Persohn, vice president.



ONE OF THE lighter moments at the CIO convention is enjoyed by (left to right) TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Acting USA Pres. David J. McDonald and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther.



HOMESICK perhaps were these CIO regional directors from the West "sentenced" to the East Coast for the duration of the convention. They are (left to right) A. R. Kinstley, Kansas City; Roy Atkinson, Seattle, and Chester Dusten, Portland, Ore.

Drive For Job Safety Backed

RECITING the toll of death, suffering and monetary losses incurred each year because of unsafe working conditions and health hazards, the CIO convention pledged itself to work with all groups dedicated to improving safety on the job.

In a resolution, the convention urged a stepped-up program of educating the public to the price paid in blood, suffering, lives and reduced productive power because of industrial hazards.

It also urged the 83rd Congress to enact, without further delay, legislation requiring high standards of industrial safety and health conditions.

CIO Renews Support Of UN, Says Point Four Needs Speeding Up

Details of the CIO convention foreign policy resolution on specific international problems follow:

KOREA: The CIO, as it has since the invasion by the North Korean Communists, wholeheartedly restated support for the stand of the U. S. and the United Nations "against this Soviet-inspired aggressive imperialism." The resolution supported and paid tribute to UN peace negotiators for "patiently and persistently" seeking an honorable settlement, and blamed the Kremlin and its agents for failure to achieve a cease-fire.

UNITED NATIONS: The resolution reaffirmed support of the UN, called for steps to strengthen its powers to take collective action for collective security, and commended the regional and bilateral defense arrangements negotiated by the U. S.

It called on the U. S. to continue to lead in developing a "workable" disarmament plan, including international atomic control, supported UN efforts to draft a sound human rights covenant with economic, political, social and cultural rights stated, and welcomed with a pledge of support the constructive activities of the various specialized agencies.

It particularly commended the Intl. Labor Organization, and opposed any move to lessen participation of free labor in the UN through the consultative status of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

MILITARY SECURITY PROGRAMS: The principle that the security of the free world must be a mutual effort was endorsed, along with aid in the economic, social and military development of our allies. The resolution pointed out that in the last year there has been a shift in emphasis from the social and economic aspects of European defense support to the military.

It said that the need of adequate military defense is obvious, but cautioned the Mutual Security Agency against regarding production increases as indicative of ability to meet military requirements and at the same time "maintain internal economic conditions adequate to safeguard against the political consequences of serious economic deterioration."

POINT FOUR: While expressing admiration for Point Four projects for better crops, health and sanitation, the resolution also expressed disappointment that the scope of the over-all program has fallen "far short of the hopes originally aroused." It urged the extension and speeding up of the program, and the addition to it of technical aid in developing free, democratic institutions.

EUROPE: The CIO commended various moves towards the economic integration of Europe, including the idea behind the Schuman Plan, the European Coal and Steel Community, the Pleven Plan and the European Army.

ASIA: The resolution welcomed the return of Japan to the community of free nations and offered CIO support to its struggling trade unions. It also welcomed the beginnings of a mutual defense arangement for Southeast Asia and pointed out that it is a prime responsibility of the U. S. to convince the Asians that 19th Century imperialism is dead.

LABOR PARTICIPATION: The resolution again stressed CIO belief that the country will benefit by the appointment of people trained in the ranks of labor to top posts in the planning, policy and operational divisions of the State Dept. It expressed regret that the status of the labor advisers, who contributed so much to the success of the Economic Cooperation Administration, has been changed for the worse in its successor, the Mutual Security Agency.

ICFTU: The convention endorsed a campaign among international unions by the ICFTU for a $700,000 fund—to which the CIO itself has already made a contribution—to assist the growth of free unions where they do not exist or where they have been subverted from original goals. The CIO International Committee and the National Community Services Committee were instructed to work with all CIO bodies to make the drive a success.

Murray's Name Given To Project

A $5 million low-rent housing project in Chicago has been named the Philip Murray Homes, in honor of the late CIO president.

The action was taken by the Chicago Housing Authority commissioners.

Philip Murray Homes will open early in the new year. It will consist of 500 two-story brick apartments, adjoining the existing Altgeld Gardens housing project.

VICTORY wave as Pres. Reuther greets cheering supporters.

'Forgotten Men'—

Union Organizing Push Urged To Aid Farm Migrant Workers

THE "FORGOTTEN men" of 1952—the thousands of men, women, and children working on big farms and in food processing plants — were remembered by the CIO convention.

The convention supported continued legislative efforts and a stepped up union organizational program to help migrant workers—citizens and non-citizens alike—gain a better life.

Now "they suffer greatly from substandard living, working and community conditions," a resolution said. "In the name of the year-around hired man on the family farm, the protection of labor and social legislation has been denied to employes of large-scale agricultural corporations and to migratory farm workers."

The resolution pointed out that the wage and working standards of organized workers in basic industries are undercut by sweatshops on the farms and illegal importation of migrant workers.

"The CIO has been concerned about the conditions of these people for reasons of self-interest as well as of common brotherhood," the resolution said.

"Substandard conditions among workers on large-scale farms drag down standards in surrounding areas and related industries, and these in turn affect more remote industries and cities.

PROGRESS for processing workers is more difficult if field workers are badly treated or unemployed. Disease spreads from rural slum to model homes.

"The same forces that now insist on bringing in cheap foreign labor for such operations may some day force extension of the practice to industry."

Despite "bitter opposition" from growers and local governments they control, "some measure of success" was reported in union organization of both field and processing workers.

In detail the resolution reviewed the evidence on exploitation of migrant workers as presented to the Senate Labor subcommittee, headed by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.), and earlier to Pres. Truman's Commission on Migratory Labor.

OVERWHELMING proof of the need for additional legislation and better administration is contained in the records" of both hearings the resolution said, but Congress failed to act. Likewise, the U. S. Labor Dept. has been "severely handicapped" in funds, manpower and machinery to enforce even the inadequate existing legislation.

The comprehensive resolution on farm labor made these recommendations:

- Endorsement of CIO organizing efforts to bring unionism to farm workers.
- Cooperation and support for the National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor.
- Enactment by Congress and the states of major recommendations of the President's Commission on Agricultural Labor.
- Extension to farm workers of coverage under social security, minimum wage and workmen's compensation laws.
- Enactment of federal and state legislation "to protect the right of these workers to organize and bargain collectively."
- Strengthening of laws governing imported Mexican and West Indian workers "so as to eliminate abuses."

CIO emphasized that its effort to aid farm workers is in the interest of family farmers, citing the declaration of the National Farmers Union that cheap labor on huge corporation farms undercuts prices and living conditions for the family farmer.

U. S. Inquiry Proposed On Compensation

THE CIO convention urged President-elect Eisenhower to order an immediate and complete investigation of workmen's compensation.

A resolution predicted such an investigation would disclose "the desirability of national workmen's compensation legislation."

The convention based its prediction on an analysis of present inequalities, injustices and "inconsistent and overlapping laws" and the urgent need for far-reaching reforms.

These reforms, the convention said, included broadening of coverage to protect workers in small establishments and those now labeled as non-hazardous; a statutory benefit level to assure injured workers of at least 80% of their lost wages; elimination of waiting periods and provision for additional payments to workers with dependent children.

Fight Pledged For Wage Improvements

"THE CIO will continue to fight for higher wages," the convention said in separate resolutions on collective bargaining and labor solidarity and support of strikes.

Pointing to the "vast improvements" in wages, hours, seniority, shift differentials, pension and social insurance won by American unions over past years, the resolution said CIO affiliates will seek "continual improvement" of wages and conditions.

For unions forced by adamant employers to strike to gain a "just settlement," the strike support resolution said:

"The CIO calls upon all its affiliates, in keeping with the great tradition of the American labor movement, to extend all possible moral, organizational and financial assistance and that of their members to CIO unions engaged in legitimate strikes as their first obligation, and to labor generally within the limits of their resources."

TRANSPORT SERVICE Employes Pres. Willard S. Townsend (left), recently returned from a trip to Japan, chats with George L-P Weaver (center) and James Gildea, administrative assistant to CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

GOOD WISHES are being extended by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (left) to Leo F. Tearney, retiring comptroller of the CIO who has moved to California.

Leo Tearney Retires After 15 Years Service With CIO

LEO TEARNEY, the National CIO's comptroller since 1944, retired from office last week to take up residence with his wife in California. Born in Kansas 71 years ago, Tearney has been with the CIO since March, 1937.

He planned to retire at the close of the CIO convention scheduled to be held in Los Angeles in late November. After the death of Pres. Philip Murray caused postponement of the meeting, Tearney returned to Washington and delayed his retirement until after the Atlantic City convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Tearney will make their home temporarily with their married daughter, Mrs. Bernice Schneider, in La Jolla, a town on the edge of San Diego near the Mexican boarder, until they can find a home of their own. The Tearneys have another married daughter, Mrs. Frances Deem, in Indianapolis, Ind., and a married son, John, in Paducah, Ky.

Before he joined the CIO staff in 1937, Leo Tearney was employed for eight years at the Columbia Conserve Co., a cooperative cannery in Indianapolis, where he was associated with John Brophy. Later, when Brophy became director of the newly-formed Committee for Industrial Organization, he asked Tearney to join the staff of the CIO's bookkeeping department.

Looking back on his 15 years with the CIO, Leo said they make up the best portion of his whole working life.

"I feel I've seen important history in the making and have witnessed many accomplishments for the good of labor that I never dreamed would have been possible," he said.

Consumers Get A Hand At Rhode Island CIO Parley

A CALL for state legislative protection of consumers against chiseling by public utility firms, landlords and the dairy industry was sounded by the Rhode Island State CIO Council at its 15th annual convention last week in Providence.

The council also urged a consumers' council and counsel to investigate "unwarranted increases in the cost of living" within Rhode Island, demanded a $1 an hour minimum wage for all workers, and threatened to picket the State House if the Senate kills in committee—as it has in the past—a bill establishing a state workmen's compensation fund.

The convention in addition asked a tightening of administrative procedures and unlimited medical benefits in the Workmen's Compensation Act, and repeated previous demands for federal reinsurance of the unemployment compensation fund.

Pres. Frank J. Benti pleaded with other labor organizations to join the CIO in pushing for the State fund and in forming a statewide federation of labor, civic and consumer groups to fight on the consumer front.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the principal speaker, asked the delegates for continued support of the United Nations. Without the UN, she said, the United States might well be in World War III today.

"Then we wouldn't be sitting here today," she said. "Few cities would be standing, and what Europe and other nations went through would be happening to us."

EXECUTIVE Vice Pres. Mariano S. Bishop, of the CIO Textile Workers, called on the owners of northern textile mills to install in their southern operations "the same wages, working conditions and other benefits we have won in the north." Northern interests control more than two-thirds of the South's textile industry, he said.

A fight by opponents of Benti to change several articles in the constitution was beaten back on the floor. Benti was reelected without opposition, as were executive Vice Pres. Thomas F. Policastro and Sec.-Treas. John A. Doyle.

Annual Wage Plans Set As Major Goal

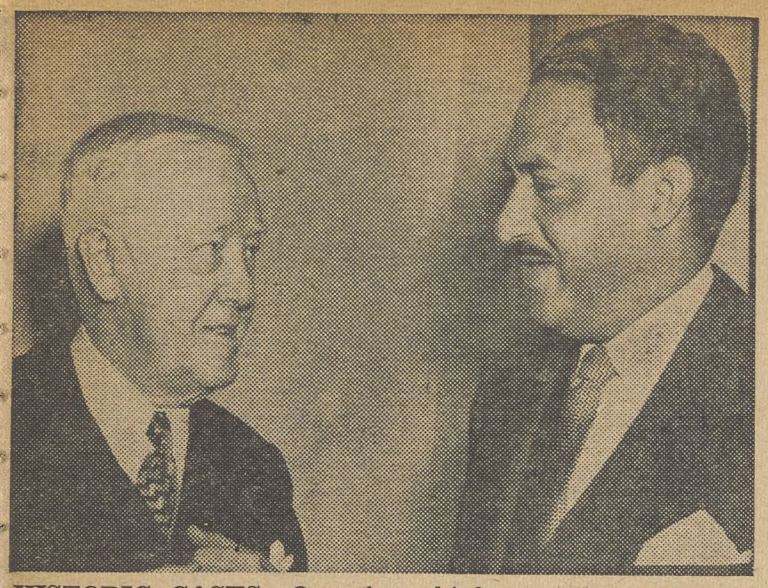
THE CIO convention called on management "to enter into concrete plans" for the guaranteed annual wage.

A convention resolution called the guaranteed annual wage "one of major objectives of our organization."

"The battle for pensions and insurance was not easily won," the resolution said. "Victory in that field represents a forward step in the march toward security.

"Until such continuity of employment or income as is provided by the guaranteed annual wage is achieved, such security as we do have may well be illusory."

The convention pledged the CIO to fight for improvement of federal and state unemployment insurance laws as a means of promoting continuous employment.



HISTORIC CASES—Opposing chief counsels as the Supreme Court hears school segregation cases are (right) Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and John W. Davis. Davis represents South Carolina.

Vigilante Era Ends—

Dates With Union Touch Now Packed By CIO

By HENRY SANTIESTEVAN

TASTY DATES with a dash of history were munched by delegates to the CIO convention in Atlantic City.

They came from the first date-packing plant ever to be organized—Valley Date Gardens at Indio, Calif.

Some 200 workers in the Coachella Valley plant made union history recently when the union of their choice, CIO Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers, LIU 78, reached an agreement bringing job protection, a boost in wages, and a union shop.

The plant was organized after workers approached the CIO with pleas for help. CIO Field Rep. Ken Gillie, with Local 78 Organizers Lum Moorhead and Russell Parker, moved into town to size things up.

Some weeks later they had Labor Board election victories at Valley Date, and Cal-Date shed with some 350 workers, tucked safely in their pockets. Contract negotiations with Valley Date were settled first, thus to them went the honor of becoming the first date-packing shed in history to sign up.

Significance of the CIO victory in Coachella Valley gains with the recognition that it was here that a vicious anti-union "vigilante" program once ruled supreme.

For some 75 years, workers in the date and other agricultural industries which dominate the Valley were without union protection. Infrequent attempts through the years to unionize were repelled—sometimes brutally.

With the first dent made, CIO Local 78 now plans moves to organize the rest of the date industry, and also bring unionization to workers in other agricultural industries which dominate the below-sea-level Coachella Valley.

E. E. Smith, plant manager, said that Valley Date Gardens shipped 75 cases of 24/8-ounce packages of their top brand, "Good-as-Gold" to the CIO convention.

So, if you like dates—look for the CIO kind.

They're the first union dates in history.

Full Union Rights Urged By CIO For Civic Employes

REMOVAL of all existing restrictions on union organization rights of government workers was demanded by the CIO convention in a resolution supporting the Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

"The degraded standards imposed upon public employes stand as a threat to the gains won by industrial workers and a shame to the political forces maintaining them," the resolution said.

"Employes in the public service are still denied—with rare exceptions—the basic right to bargain for improvement of their wages and working conditions and in many cases are denied even the right to organize."

The resolution said federal, state, county and city workers should have full right of union organization and bargaining rights, including mediation and arbitration provisions. It also urged a true merit system, equitable tenure and social security coverage.

High Court Hears Pleas To End School Segregation

ARGUMENTS began last week in the U. S. Supreme Court on the first direct legal challenge to segregated schools. Involved are four states and the District of Columbia which compel Negro children to attend separate schools.

While the Supreme Court set aside three days for oral arguments, observers familiar with court procedure said a decision could not be expected until spring, at the earliest.

The five school cases directly involve Virginia, South Carolina, Kansas, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. But the outcome will affect all 17 states that maintain separate elementary and secondary schools for white and Negro pupils.

CIO filed a friend-of-the-court brief contending that segregated schools were by their very nature unconstitutional and a direct denial of the 14th amendment, which guarantees equal protection of the law. While the burden of the cases was being carried by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, other liberal organizations took positions similar to that of CIO.

CHIEF COUNSEL for those opposing segregated schools was Thurgood Marshall, special counsel to the NAACP, and one of the principal speakers at the recent CIO convention. Marshall has a long and impressive record of victories in important civil rights cases decided in recent years by the Supreme Court.

Heading the legal battery employed by the states practicing segregation was the one-time Democratic presidential candidate, John W. Davis. Davis, at 79, is a noted constitutional lawyer and an extreme conservative. He headed the steel company's legal staff in the steel seizure case earlier this year.

As the nine justices began hearing the arguments in this historic cases, with far-reaching social, political and economic considerations, they had a clear threat from the governor of South Carolina, Klan-supported James F. Byrnes.

Byrnes, a one-time justice of the nation's highest court, has publicly promised abolition of South Carolina's public school system, if the court abolishes segregation.

In a nutshell, here's how the arguments shaped up:

Against Segregation — Opponents of segregation centered their arguments on the contention that segregation statutes violated the 14th Amendment that no state "shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

For Segregation — Proponents of segregation, on the other hand, contended no constitutional rights of Negro citizens were impaired by state segregation laws.

Thus the issue of segregated schools, one of the most explosive ever to come before the Supreme Court, was baldly and flatly presented. Both sides were looking for an answer to the constitutionality of the long-held and long-hated "separate but equal" theory of education.

Opponents of segregation in fact abandoned all claims to constitutional inequality in one case, that of Kansas schools, by agreeing that the physical facilities were equal. Robert L. Carter of New York, as attorney for those involved in the Kansas challenge, told the court: "We abandon any claim of constitutional inequality except for segregation itself."

In the Kansas case, the lower court had said "segregation with the sanction of law, therefore, has a tendency to retard the educational and mental development of Negro children and deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system." Nothwithstanding this admission, the lower court rejected attempts to outlaw segregation in Kansas.

In all five cases the question was squarely before the court: Does segregation in itself put the stamp of inequality on Negroes? The plaintiffs and their friends, including the CIO, said, "Yes." The opponents led by Davis said, "No." The justices, who followed the arguments intently and asked many questions, were, as Marshall put it, the "only testing ground" on which this basic question could be resolved.

As the hearings continued, there was repeated references to "threatened resentment by some whites" if the court were to abolish segregation. In its brief the CIO had gone directly into this question and had suggested that:

"**CERTAINLY** the experience of the CIO supports the view that the dire consequences which are so often predicted are merely phantoms. The CIO, through its Southern Organizing Committee, is proving daily that the myth of incompatability between white and Negro is but a myth.

"There are frictions and tensions to be sure. But they are not nearly of the magnitude usually pictured. We have proved that it is possible for free men, white and Negro, to associate themselves together voluntarily without conflict, in the absence of compulsion by the state."

4 Arrested In Miami Terrorism

Four persons were arrested by U. S. marshals in Miami last week as result of 1951 bombings of Negro homes, Catholic churches and Jewish synagogues.

They were charged with perjury or false statements in testimony before the grand jury investigating the bombings, which included the killing of Harry T. Moore, Negro leader, and his wife.

One of the persons arrested was a Mrs. Helen Russell, described by the Justice Dept. as a "civic leader" and socialite. The three other men were identified by the department as Ku Klux Klan members.

Negro Minister Beaten On Bus Near Atlanta

ANOTHER reminder that brutal attacks on Negroes are not a thing of the past came last week in a news story of a vicious assault on the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie of Washington, D. C., on a bus en route from Atlanta, Ga., to Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rev. Carnegie is the 67-year-old president of the National Hospital Foundation. He had been in Atlanta calling on state and medical school officials to discuss the Foundation's plans for getting improved hospital facilities for Negroes.

His face bruised and swollen, Carnegie told reporters in Chattanooga that two white men—after a whispered talk with the bus driver—slugged and kicked him because he refused to take a seat in back of the bus. Two policemen curtly brushed off his request for aid, and ordered him "to get in the back."

Rev. Carnegie said that he would start legal action for the violation of his civil rights. The Washington bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked the Justice Dept. to investigate the case.

Brewers Expand

The CIO Brewery Workers have established a Canadian regional office in Vancouver, with E. C. Sims as director.

A "DATE" WITH CIO—United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Workers LIU 78, covering food processing workers in California and Arizona, signs first union contract in date industry with Valley Date Gardens, Indio, Calif. Signing (from left) were LIU 78 Business Agent Bertha Adams, CIO Field Rep. Syd Rose, CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, and E. E. Smith and S. B. Wasmuth for the company.

ICFTU Plans For World Congress

LEADERS of the worldwide free labor movement were back in their home lands last week, preparing to put into effect decisions made the previous week at the meeting of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions' executive board in New York.

Sir Vincent Tewson, the president, and Gen. Sec. J. H. Oldenbroek, at ICFTU headquarters in Brussels made the first preparatory moves for the 1953 ICFTU general congress. The executive board voted to hold it in Stockholm, Sweden, early in July. Sessions will be held in the Swedish Parliament.

The secretariat also was preparing to carry out the board's decision to open an office in Tokyo as a means of helping democratic Japanese trade unions combat Communist infiltration. In addition, it was considering expansion of the Asian trade union training school at Calcutta, likewise ordered by the executive board.

Among other decisions, the executive board rejected any relations with Democratie Combattante, known in English as Fighting Democracy, the "peace" organization created by Leon Jouhaux.

Jouhaux, president of the free French union Force Ouvriere, is a member of the board. However, he did not attend the New York meeting, and had asked that action on Fighting Democracy not be taken.

The decision to reject any affiliation was made, despite Jouhaux's request, because of fear of misunderstanding unless action was taken. Victor Reuther, CIO representative in Europe and an alternate IGFTU board member, criticized the methods by which Fighting Democracy had sought support. He declared the name of the CIO had been used incorrectly to give the impression of endorsement.

The same complaints were made on behalf of the AFL by Irving Brown, that group's European representative. Criticism also was voiced by Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Congress of Labor, with which CIO unions in Canada are affiliated, and by Tewson and Lincoln Evans, president of the British Iron and Steel Workers Federation. Tewson pointed out that "as far as we are concerned there is only one peace movement—the United Nations."

JOUHAUX'S own FO has refused to affiliate with Fighting Democracy. Delegates to its convention in November, although re-electing him, declined to join on the ground that it is "an outside non-trade union movement."

The executive board decided to renew its efforts to compose differences between the two free Italian union groups, the Italian Federation of Trade Unions (CISL) and the Italian Labor Union (UIL), in order to promote more effective union action. The CIO and AFL, in a joint message to the two groups several months ago, strongly urged a united program.

CERTIFICATES of accomplishment were presented 33 Washingtonians who attended eight-week session of CIO Conference on White Collar Organizing sponsored by Local 1, CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee. Ruth Harvey Wood, of Local 1, receives her award from GCEOC Sec.-Treas. Milton Murray. Looking on are Jack Barbash, administrative director of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor, and Milton Zatinsky (right), conference director.

Resentment Grows Over Tunisia Unionist's Slaying

RESENTMENT swept North Africa in a series of widening waves last week following the brutal assassination of Farhat Hached, 39-year-old founder and secretary of the General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT) and leader of moderate nationalist forces throughout the Middle East.

Hached was machine gunned and beaten to death on Dec. 4 while driving from Tunis to a union meeting in a suburb. Had the French government not refused to permit him an exit visa, he would have been in New York attending the meeting of the executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, of which he was a member.

Violence, kept down in Tunis by a French-imposed three-day curfew and a UGTT general strike of the same length, broke out in neighboring Moroco.

Several score persons, both Arab and European, were killed in a series of clashes that spread when the French used force to quiet demonstrations. Several hundred natives, including many union leaders, were jailed. Outbreaks occurred in Casablanca and in the city of Beni Mellal, 100 miles away.

IN TUNISIA where other labor leaders were rounded up and clapped into jail before the general public was aware of Hached's murder, a train was machine gunned shortly after the curfew was lifted. Extreme Arab nationalists—the sort from whom Hached dissociated himself—were blamed.

Meantime, French authorities were no nearer discovering Hached's killers than they were when his body was found. Native leaders blamed the French terrorist organization, the "Red Hand." The French blamed extreme nationalists or Communists.

In separate statements, the CIO, AFL and ICFTU all declared the French government, by refusing to deal reasonably with rising Arab nationalism, could not avoid at least a share of the blame in the killing.

Demands were made for a thorough investigation of the assassination by the United Nations.

Bigots' Rule In Africa Condemned

The CIO convention condemned the South African regime of Prime Minister Malan "as bigotry accepted and installed as official government policy."

The CIO called "upon the people of European extraction in South Africa to reflect seriously on what the results of such a backward and ruthless race policy must be, and to act accordingly while there is still time."

Reds Stage Another Phony Meet

ANOTHER phony conference on "peace" opened Dec. 12 in Vienna under Communist auspices too blatant to be disguised.

It rejoiced in the resounding name of the Congress of the Peoples for Peace. It is ostensibly the creation of the World Peace Council, the Soviet-managed front that plumps for disarmament in the free world but thinks it fitting that Russia and her satellites arm to the teeth.

The stated objective is to end international tensions and give everybody a nice feeling of security. Actually, the meeting has been used as a sounding board for bitter attacks on the United States in the hope of splitting it from the rest of the free world—and making it easier for the Russians to extend their imperialistic domination.

The sessions have attracted the usual assortment of party members, party liners, party stooges, pacifists (whom the Reds have been attacking bitterly as enemies of "peace") and plain suckers. The last time the Russians staged a world conference in Vienna, without telling the Austrian government, it didn't draw a line in the local non-Communist press.

Capital CIO Unions Confer On White Collar Organizing

A NOVEL CIO conference on white collar organizing sponsored by Washington Local 1 of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee ended last week with presentation of certificates to 31 successful students.

Eight weekly sessions were held during the conference, which got under way in October. During them every phase of white collar organizing, a field in which unions have had only limited success, was explored with the aid of visiting speakers and Milton Zatinsky, Local 1 member and former education director of the CIO Newspaper Guild.

Certificates were presented to those who completed the course by Milton Murray, secretary-treasurer of the GCEOC. Jack Barbash, administrative director of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations, was the principal speaker.

Barbash suggested a three-edged attack on the admittedly difficult job of organizing in the white collar field: a year-round, continuing, face-to-face public relations and education campaign for the public; imaginative settlement of grievances of union members, and action by white collar unions to become "in theory and in fact" part of the organized labor movement.

Murray, congratulating the local on its educational venture, assured the students that the GCEOC can count on the continued support of the CIO's new "leadership team." The foundation already laid, he declared, is one on which much can be built.

"If all federal workers in the District of Columbia were to become members of our union tomorrow," he said, "we still would not have the force we'd have if we were operating in industry. We'd have to have the support and strength of the CIO to attain our goals."

UAW Gains 'Best Contract' At Detroit Tank Arsenal

"THE BEST contract ever negotiated in the tank industry" has been signed by the CIO Auto Workers and the Detroit Tank Arsenal.

UAW said that the agreement provides a wage structure above any other tank plant and in excess of auto rates. It brings the 3000 employes under the National UAW-CIO Chrysler Contract. Chrysler operates the plant, which formerly was run by the federal government.

The pact contains a pension plan providing a $130 maximum monthly pension with the firm paying the entire cost. Previously workers contributed 6% of their wages into the pension fund.

Other contract features are wage increases ranging from 1c to 46c, automatic progression to top rates in 90 days, escalator cost-of-living protection, a 4c annual improvement factor, and group life, sickness, accident and hospitalization insurance with Chrysler paying half of the cost.

Pure Food Protection Is Weakened

PROTECTION for consumers against impure or misbranded foods and drugs was weakened by a U. S. Supreme Court decision last week.

The court, in an 8 to 1 decision citing contradictions of the Food and Drug Law, said food processors could refuse to admit inspectors from the Food and Drug Administration to their plants.

Some 80% of all cases of food and drug pollution are discovered by FDA plant inspections.

Now "protection from the activities of the shady fringe (of food processors) will be substantially reduced," the agency said.

FDA said spot checks of finished food products in shipment are not as effective as factory inspections.

The agency said it would ask the new Congress to amend the Food and Drug Act, to clarify the legal contradictions cited by the court. But Labor Press Associated reported that Dixiegop members of the House Commerce Committee were reluctant to correct weaknesses in the law.

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE CIO CONVENTION is over. This convention was a history making gathering, in which for the first time in the history of CIO there was a roll call vote for the office of president. Democracy was put to work in its truest sense. The decision was made and it is the duty and obligation of us all to make one CIO team and full steam ahead.

The Organization Dept. will give Pres. Reuther every assistance and cooperation possible to help make his administration a successful one. We will continue serving all our members and all our unions as we have done in the past, rendering service in every way possible.

Let us all unite now for a stronger and bigger CIO, we will be stronger then in our search for organic unity with the AFL. We must apply ourselves, large union and small union alike, in making a better CIO. As was the closing note of the convention, let us all join in the spirit of "rolling our union on." Our beloved Philip Murray would have us do this and in his memory we will not fail.

★

SEC.-TREAS. James Lawson, CIO Stone & Allied Products Workers, reports that the USAPWA-CIO won a representation election at the Arnold Stone Co., Greensboro, N. C., by a vote of 43 to 13, and at the Harbison-Walker Co., Clearfield, Pa., by 21 to 3.

Reg. Dir. Mike Livoda reports that employes of the Shell Chemical Corp., Denver, Colo., voted for the CIO Oil Workers in a representation election by OWIU 227, AFL 1, independent union 49, no union 11.

Reg. Dir. William Taylor reports that the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers won a big representation election at the Atomic Energy Plant, Paducah, Ky., over the AFL by a vote of 301 to 223. This plant will employ approximately 3500 workers at peak production. The campaign was directed by the CIO Regional Office and credit for this victory goes to UGCCW Rep. Thomas Fee, and CIO Field Reps. Carl Beck and Bob Christofferson.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett, IUE-CIO, reports the following IUE representation election victories: National Co., Inc., Malden and Melrose, Mass., IUE-CIO 439, no union 279, void 5, challenged 5; American Measuring Instrument Co., Long Island City, N. Y., IUE 73, no union 13, UE withdrew.

Reg. Dir. Lee Tucker reports that the CIO Auto Workers won a representation election at the Southwest Manufacturing Co., Little Rock, Ark., by the following vote: eligible 68, UAW-CIO 57, no union 7, challenged 3. This campaign was conducted by Intl. Reps. Jack Crump and William Kimberling.

Reg. Dir. George Craig reports representation election victories for the CIO Newspaper Guild and CIO Playthings, Jewelry and Novelty Workers. At the York, Pa., Dispatch the count was Newspaper Guild 22, no union 6, and at the French Jewelry Co., Philadelphia, Pa., PJNW 36, no union 6.

★

VICE-PRES. Claude Ballard reports that in a representation election at the Intermountain Manufacturing Co., Bend, Ore., the workers favored the CIO Woodworkers by a vote of 16 to 8 for the AFL.

At the Frost Lumber Industries, Frost Div. of Olin Industries, Inc., Nacogdoches, Tex., the Woodworkers won by the following vote: eligible 108, IWA-CIO 55, no union 40, challenged 3, void 2. Intl. Rep. Kenneth Snyder directed this drive. In a representation election at the Sells Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Johnson City, Tenn., the IAW-CIO was victorious by a vote of 59 to 45 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Loren Houser reports a smashing victory for the CIO Packinghouse Workers over the AFL Butchers Union at the Emge Packing Co., Fort Branch, Ind. Among maintenance and production workers the vote was CIO 345, AFL 31; truck drivers, CIO 27, Teamsters AFL 9. Intl. Reps. Roy Utley and Herman Walker deserve the credit for this victory.

Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst reports that the CIO Utility Workers won a representation election at the East St. Louis and Interurban Water Co., by the following vote: eligible 45, UWA-CIO 28, AFL 5, 1 challenged. CIO Field Rep. Willard Murphy was in charge of this election.

Reg. Dir. Ed McCrone reports that the UAW-CIO won a representation election at the American Machine and Foundry Co., New Haven, Conn., by a vote of 41 to 1 for no union. Intl. Rep. Sid Gunning conducted the drive.

Reg. Dir. Robert Davidson reports a tremendous victory for the UAW-CIO at the jet engine plant of the General Electric Co., Cincinnati, O., by the following vote: UAW-CIO 2641, AFL 455, independent 109, no union 105, challenged 62, void 8. The election was conducted by Intl. Rep. Al Busch and Pres. George Jent of the local, who are to be congratulated for the fine job.

Reuther Offered Good Wishes Of AVC

The American Veterans Committee last week extended congratulations to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther on his election.

Writing for the veterans organization, National Exec. Dir. Charles H. Slayman, Jr., said: "It is pleasant to recall the good associations we have enjoyed in the past and to look forward to continued cooperation for attaining our goals of a more democratic and prosperous America with just and lasting peace in the world."

Supreme Court Dodges Ruling On State Powers Under T-H Act

THE AUTHORITY of state courts to enjoin alleged violations of the Taft-Hartley Law remained unresolved last week as the U. S. Supreme Court tossed out a test case.

Ruling that the Alabama case before it did not involve a final order of a lower court, the Supreme Court dismissed it on a 7-to-2 vote, without commenting on its merits.

The CIO had filed a friend-of-the-court brief in the case, contending Congress had never intended to "entrust to the courts of the 48 states the power to enforce the Taft-Hartley Act."

Thus the Supreme Court left the question of overlapping jurisdiction of state and federal enforcement up in the air. The majority decision was that the high court never should have agreed to consider the case. Justices Douglas and Black dissented.

The specific case arose in Montgomery, Ala., where a State court issued a temporary injunction prohibiting picketing of an apartment house construction project, charging it violated the Taft-Hartley Act. Pointing out that the anti-picketing order was a temporary and not a permanent injunction, the court ruled it could not act on orders which were not final.

In its brief, the CIO contended that to allow state courts to enforce Taft-Hartley (a federal law) would be to "authorize an unprecedented expansion in the business of strike breaking by preliminary injunction."

In their dissenting opinion, Justices Douglas and Black held that the power of the state court to issue a temporary injunction was the question involved, and that this question could be decided without reference to future proceedings.

Justice Douglas, who wrote the dissent, said that "the mischief of temporary injunctions in labor controversies is well known," and that the damage done by them was "often irreparable."

Steel Union To Test T-H

PRES. TRUMAN last week instructed the Justice Dept. to seek a Taft-Hartley injunction against striking CIO Steelworkers at the Dunkirk, N. Y., plant of the American Locomotive Co.

His action came after a fact-finding board's report that national emergency existed as a result of delay in production of nickel pipe for use in Atomic Energy Commission projects.

Resumption of production was necessary, the board said, to maintain the AEC's schedule of operations. The strike started on Aug. 29.

The Steelworkers were prepared to oppose granting of any injunction, Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg said, and would immediately seek a review testing the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley Act if an injunction were issued.

For the first time, Goldberg said, the act would be challenged on the grounds that, by judicial degree, a perfectly lawful strike was being declared illegal. He made it clear the Steelworkers would obey any injunction which might be issued while they tested its legality in the courts.

CIO, Unions In Capital Get New Phone Numbers

Washington telephone numbers were changed last week. Following is a listing of new telephone numbers for CIO unions in the nation's capitol:

National CIO	**EXecutive 3-5581**
CIO-PAC	**ADams 4-0832**
Auto Workers	**EXecutive 3-3522**
CWA	**HUdson 3-9200**
CIO Maritime Committee	**LIncoln 7-9090**
Govt. Workers	**NAtional 8-5364**
Insurance Workers	**MEtropolitan 8-1888**
IUE	**EXecutive 3-6096**
Marine Engineers	**LIncoln 4-2600**
Oil Workers	**STerling 3-4458**
Textile Workers	**NAtional 8-9574**
Chemical Workers	**REpublic 7-5034**
Railroad Workers	**EXecutive 3-3023**
Shoe Workers	**REpublic 7-1442**
Steelworkers	**EXecutive 3-5581**
Utility Workers	**EXecutive 3-5955**
Paper Workers	**STerling 3-8230**

Young Widow Is 5 Millionth To Get Social Security Aid

A YOUNG California widow has become the five millionth person to receive social security checks since the program went into effect in 1937 and began to pay benefits in 1940.

She is Mrs. Dolores Plaa, 23, of San Rafael, mother of two young children. Her husband, a telephone foreman, was killed accidently a month ago. On receiving her first check, Mrs. Plaa said the payments would permit her to be "both mother and father to the children," Larry James, 4, and Michele Marie, 1.

Under the present law, Mrs. Plaa will receive $63.30 monthly and $52.80 for each child, or a total of $168.90 each month. By the time Michele Marie, the youngest, reaches her 18th birthday, the benefits paid to the children alone will total $20,038, if the benefit scale remains unchanged.

Depending on life expectancy, and whether she remarries, Mrs. Plaa herself may receive payments of from $12,000 to more than $20,000. These payments will be the family's principal income, she said, supplemented by a modest life insurance policy.

FIVE MILLIONTH social security recipient is Mrs. Dolores Plaa, young California widow with her two children.

Belanger Wins Re-election At Bay State CIO Meet

J. WILLIAM Belanger, State director of the CIO Textile Workers, was elected to his fifth term as president of the Massachusetts CIO Council at the 14th annual convention in Boston last week.

He defeated John H. Callahan, chairman of the CIO Electrical Workers' General Electric Conference Board, in a spirited contest. Salvatore Camelio was chosen for another term as secretary-treasurer, and 22 vice presidents were named without opposition.

A highlight of the convention was a requiem mass for the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray offered in Holy Cross Cathedral by Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston. About 1000 delegates and guests attended.

"No man in the American chapter of organized labor's history," he said, "has given it more dignity, prestige and potential for good than has Phil Murray . . ."

In a speech at the convention, Archbishop Cushing urged the delegates to try to restore the workers' "lost love for work."

"Love for work is the only effective inducement for good work," he declared. "Work must not be a drudgery, but the object of love by the workers."

The convention adopted a resolution aimed at helping communities whose textile industries have moved to the South. It urged legislation to "impose upon a liquidating company taxes of such a nature that will discourage financial manipulators from acquiring and using the assets of solvent companies to make profits by liquidation at the expense of workers and communities."

OTHER resolutions asked a fair procedure code for congressional investigating committees, pay-as-you-go taxation with elimination of loopholes and inequities, and greater use of labor representatives at all levels in the State Dept.

Other speakers included Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, Gov. Paul A. Dever, State Labor Commissioner John J. Delmonte, Rep. John W. McCormack, Assistant CIO-PAC Dir. Tilford Dudley, State Treasurer-elect Foster Furcolo, and Joseph A. Salerno, regional director for CIO Clothing Workers.

TWU Backs 2 Big Locals On Shorter Hours

By FRED ROSS

FOUR HUNDRED delegates to the CIO Transport Workers' eighth convention met last week in Philadelphia, on the eve of economic showdowns involving TWU's two biggest locals.

New York and Philadelphia are strongholds of the 100,000-member TWU, and in both cities the Transport Workers are fighting to clinch the eight-hour day.

TWU Local 234 was prepared to strike on Dec. 15 against the big Philadelphia Transportation Co. which operates subway, elevated, trolley and bus lines in the City of Brotherly Love.

In New York, TWU Local 100 was prepared to begin job action the same day against nine privately-operated bus lines.

The TWU's convention gave full authorization and support to transit workers in both cities.

And CIO backing was voiced by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who was to address the convention on its final day, and by Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood.

TWU's was the first convention of a CIO union since the

12-15

National CIO meeting in Atlantic City, at which Reuther defeated Haywood for the presidency.

"When my people decide, that is final for me," Haywood said. "I support men who are elected by the democratic process. All things that I could give to Phil Murray I shall give to Walter Reuther."

While TWU in Philadelphia was prepared to strike, Local 100 in New York planned job action —in the unique form of deciding not to collect fares. The no-fare "Christmas holiday" for bus riders would continue to Dec. 31, when the contracts expire.

If no settlement is reached by that date, a strike—authorized by the convention—would begin on the nine bus lines.

In both cities TWU is seeking a reduction of the work week from 48 to 40 hours with no decrease in pay. About 45,000 members of the union working for the New York City-owned transportation system went on the 40-hour week last July.

Transit workers throughout the United States are generally working more than the 40-hour week, and the convention action is the kick-off in a drive to obtain the shorter week for them, also.

MORE TIME was devoted to the discussion of the Philadelphia and the New York situations than to any other convention subjects.

The fight was not confined to the convention floor. The Philadelphia Transportation Co. took the fight to the courts and the newspapers.

A Philadelphia court served subpenas on TWU international and local officers, ordering them to appear in court for a hearing Dec. 12 on the company's application for a no-strike injunction.

In their ads, the company reproduced a letter written last January by Quill in which he said the union would observe a 30-day "cooling off" period after the contract expires.

TWU officials said that the letter is not binding because it was written at the direction of the local's executive board, which has been supplanted by a new board.

In Philadelphia, the union is seeking a 32c hourly pay increase to compensate for shorter hours. In New York City, TWU asks a 25c hourly increase in addition to maintaining present wages for the shorter, 40-hour work week. Pension improvements also are asked in both cities.

TWO NEW YORK bus companies called on Theodore W. Kheel, impartial chairman of the transit industry, to order TWU to "conform" to the provisions of the contract, which, they claimed, ruled out any interference with the "normal operation" of the companies until Dec. 31.

Some 175 delegates pledged themselves to give blood Dec. 18 at the Philadelphia Red Cross headquarters "in honor of Philip Murray and the boys in Korea."

Resolutions called for:

- Continuing the fight against the use of injunctions in labor disputes, repeal of the injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, and stopping the use of injunctions by state courts.
- Urging CAB "to draft regulations without delay, requiring all flight stewards, stewardesses and pursers to obtain Civil Aviation Act licenses." (TWU holds contracts with a number of airlines.)

EITHER Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers (left) or Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, must have cracked a joke at TWU convention at Philadelphia.

SEVERAL MEETINGS such as this were held last week by representatives of TWU and the Philadelphia Transportation Co. in an effort to avert a strike at the expiration of their contract. Among those in the picture are: Left to right, seated TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill; PTC Pres. Charles E. Ebert; second row, TWU Board Member Louis Dwyer and TWU's Local 234 Pres. Paul O'Rourke.

$16,500 Given To Murray Fund

The TWU executive board donated $16,500 to the Philip Murray memorial fund, it was announced last week by Sec. Treas. Gustav Faber at TWU's convention at Philadelphia.

The board also called on the locals to contribute to the fund. Among those subscribing was TWU's newest Local 700, parking lot workers, who gave $100 to the fund.

Thanks To TWU, Parking Lot Workers Get Holiday Bonus

APPROXIMATELY 325 Philadelphia parking lot workers will get a "Christmas bonus" of more than $100 each, thanks to the CIO Transport Workers.

The Yuletide windfall will be the retroactive pay dating back to Sept. 10 which employes of the Sley System—largest parking lot operators in the city—will receive under an arbitration award.

THE AWARD also gave them a 15c hourly pay increase, the union shop, two paid holidays, time and a half for four other holidays, a week's paid vacation after one year and two weeks after five years.

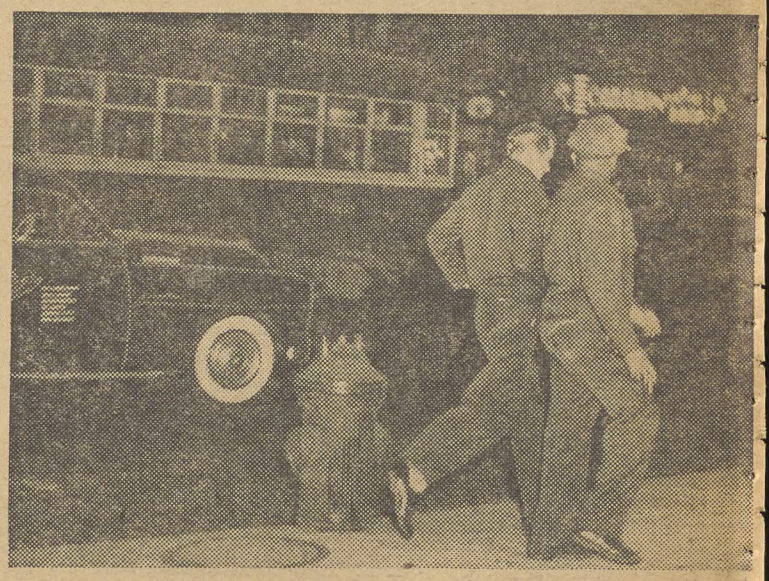
The arbitration decision also paves the way for organizing all the other principal parking lot employes in Philadelphia, according to Louis Dwyer, TWU executive board member stationed there.

Since the award was announced, Lattimore Garage employes have voted for TWU in an election conducted by the Pennsylvania Labor Board.

This Christmas will be a brighter one than last year's for the Sley lot workers. Getting nowhere through a company union, they turned last December to TWU, which won a state board election. By contesting the election results and certification and finally offering a 10c hourly increase without retroactive pay, management stalled the workers until September when they voted to strike.

City officials and federal mediators then arranged a meeting of TWU and Sley management at which it was decided to submit the disagreement to arbitration. Lee Lichliter of the American Arbitration Association was the impartial member of the three-man arbitration board. Dwyer was the union member and Harry Sley represented the firm.

TV-CONSCIOUS TWU paid for televising the opening proceedings at its eighth biennial convention at Philadelphia. Camerman focuses on the stage for sound pictures which later were broadcast from a Philadelphia TV station.



THIS PHOTO will be the basis of a charge of unfair labor practices which TWU will bring before the Pennsylvania Labor Board. TWU claims the day the board held an election for the employes of Eglin's parking lot, the company used its station wagon (in left background) to bring workers to the polling places.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 22, 1952 82 No. 51

CIO'S CASE for prompt removal of unfair wage controls and ineffective price controls was taken to the White House by Pres. Walter P. Reuther (right) in conference with Pres. Truman. Reuther described conference as "very pleasant," said Truman gave assurance that Wage Stabilization Board will expedite its backlog of 12,000 cases. (More pictures and news story on WSB situation, Page 3.)

In This Issue . . .

President's Commission tells U. S. health needs 2
DiSalle named wage-price chief 3
"Freedom in Concrete," an editorial 4
What GOP "hard money" means to you 7
NLRB faces working-over by GOP 7
Supreme Court nods at wire-tappers 8
Moroccans ask aid of U. S. unionists 9
"Danbury injunction" slapped on TWU 10
Allan Haywood's column 11
Kroll challenges big election spending 12

Steel Union Fights T-H Strike Curb

—See Page 3

HST Board Urges Expanded Health Care

THE BLIND SPOT of the American Medical Association on the nation's inadequate medical care was underscored last week with the release of the report of Pres. Truman's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation.

Five prominent physicians, four other health officials and six laymen making up the commission reported unanimous agreement that many large health needs of the American people are not being met, often because those requiring them haven't the money to pay for such services. The report called for substantial reorganization of medical care and of the methods of financing its cost.

The commission was unanimous in all findings as to the inadequacies of present health conditions. There was only one important dissent in the many recommendations for corrective action which involve policies that have long been bitterly opposed by the AMA and state medical societies.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, a member of the commission, joined the other labor representative, A. J. Hayes, president of the AFL Machinists, and Miss Elizabeth Magee, representative of consumers, in objecting to the majority recommendations dealing with methods of paying for personal health services on the grounds that they are not adequate.

Their dissenting opinion asserts that every state should be required by law to participate in the federal-state program recommended by the commission or else the federal government should either make comprehensive personal health services available in states which do not participate or Congress should see that such services are provided under a National Health Insurance Act.

ALTHOUGH the commission majority rejected national health insurance for the present, it acknowledged that this proposal "must be recognized as one of the outstanding ones," and added, "it must continue to receive study and consideration as a possible solution."

The only other dissents in the entire report were comparatively minor and involved but two of the more than 80 recommendations made. They dealt with the extent of federal aid for health education and the proposed department of health and security, but none expressed outright opposition to the proposals in their entirety.

Created by the President at the beginning of 1952, the commission goes out of existence Dec. 29. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, distinguished Chicago surgeon, it took millions of words of testimony from experts in many conferences, reviewed previous studies and held public hearings in eight cities.

MANY CIO witnesses testified before its panels, presenting the views about health matters the CIO has long advocated. It is significant that the recommendations of the commission, with the one exception noted, generally support the CIO position against which the doctor's lobby has waged unremitting warfare.

After weighing all the evidence, the commission in its entirety decided "it is well within the economic potential of this country to provide itself with the finest system of health care in the world, (and) that the American people desire this and deserve no less."

Instead, it found that many persons do not get services they need, and that there are not enough physicians, nurses, dentists, hospitals and local public health departments. It also concluded flatly that "the individual often does not obtain health services when the need arises because he simply does not have the money to pay for them."

To meet these needs, the commission majority recommended that for most Americans the costs of medical care should be met through pre-payment health insurance plans which will cover the services of the family physician as well as specialists.

THE REPORT urged the establishment of a "cooperative" federal-state program to assist in financing personal health services. Under it "each state would draw an over-all state plan for assisting the development and distribution of personal health service for all persons, using public or private agencies and resources, or a combination of them."

In its proposals the commission differed sharply with the AMA, which has endorsed health insurance plans providing only limited services. The report also called for greater development of group medical practice in health insurance plans and pointed out that "a hostile attitude on the part of organized medicine" has made the establishment of such programs extremely difficult.

The commission also broke with the AMA in recommending that at least half of the governing bodies of medical insurance plans be made up of the consuming public, as the CIO Community Services Committee recently proposed. The doctors' lobby has insisted on majority control by physicians which it names or approves.

The AMA also has bitterly fought other recommendations, such as federal aid to medical education, federal aid to local health departments, etc.

The recommended program, the commission estimates, would cost the federal government about $1 billion annually.

Labor Members Back Insurance

The dissenting opinion to the health commission's recommendations on the financing of personal health insurance, in which CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther joined, declares in part:

"If the basic recommendations in the financing of personal health services section of the commission's report are to be considered as a means of achieving the objectives set forth throughout the report, then the participation of every state must be assured by federal statute, or the federal government must make such health services available in those states which for any reasons do not participate.

"In the event this cannot be accomplished for any reasons, then the objectives set forth throughout the report . . . should be accomplished through a National Health Insurance Act supported by joint employer-employe contributions and tax revenues."

★

With One Dissent—

Reuther Hails 'Courageous' Proposals Of Health Inquiry

The following is the text of a statement issued last week by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, a member of the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation:

THE REPORT of Pres. Truman's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation is a document that will bring new courage and hope for the millions of Americans denied their basic human rights of a chance at health.

Organized labor will welcome it as a courageous vindication of views it has long held and of policies it has long advocated against the highly financed attacks of the American Medical Association and state arms of the doctors' lobby, backed by drug, insurance and other interests peddling the line laid down by the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

Speaking for the CIO, however, I must reiterate the expression of disappointment which the consumers' representative and the two labor members stated in their dissent over the commission majority's recommendations concerning the financing of personal health services. This is not intended to detract from the many positive positions taken by the commission with a general unanimity of agreement that is impressive in view of the many interests represented among its members, and which face the facts squarely and wisely.

Disease, like fire, however, cannot be stamped out by halfway measures. Many of us knew from experience the vast differences in social responsibility among the verious state governments, as well as in their financial ability to support such a program.

We can have no faith in the efficacy of a proposal which purports to provide "all people equally" with the high quality medical services which are their right by leaving the matter entirely to the "cooperative" willingness of the states. Some form of federal health insurance seems to me to be the only adequate answer.

Despite this disagreement, I nevertheless believe that in all regards the program recommended by the commission falls within the pledges regarding the nation's health programs made by the Republican party in its 1952 platform. Those pledges to the American people called for "a just division between the government, the physicians, the voluntary hospital, and voluntary health insurance" and promised support for scientific research and development of adequate hospital services. The incoming Administration will find the program recommended by the commission a carefully reasoned method, indicating the minimum essential steps, whereby those campaign pledges can be kept.

The statement by the president of the American Medical Association this very week, to the effect that the results of the recent election aided the AMA cause, places the Republican leadership squarely on trial before the American public. Because the commission's findings so thoroughly refute AMA policies, the new President and Congress should seek speedy application of the commission's recommendations as the best means of disproving the implications of this new AMA contention and of showing that the people's interests will be placed before the special interests in the crucial days ahead.

The position taken in the minority report on the commission's recommendations concerning the financing of personal health services, in which I had the honor to join, deserves thoughtful consideration by men and women of goodwill in the medical and health professions as well as by labor and consumers and the American people in general.

"He said I've got a tough row to hoe; so I'll need a lot of Union help!"

★

Recommendations Of Truman Health Board In Summary

Here are highlights of recommendations made last week by Pres. Truman's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation:

1. Federal funds should be made available to overcome the present financial crisis in schools of medicine, dentistry, nursing, and public health; such funds should be forthcoming for modernizing and expanding facilities, to make up operating deficits, and to encourage the development of new medical, dental, nursing, and public health schools where they are needed.

2. To remove the economic barriers which now restrict the freedom of American youth in entering the health professions, federal funds should be made available for scholarships.

3. To meet the need for additional Negroes in the health professions, special programs should be formulated to make better opportunities available for their education and training. Discriminatory bars in some parts of the country which start at the secondary school level and run all the way through post-graduate training, internship and hospital affiliation must be removed wherever they exist.

4. Segregation in the use of hospitals should be eliminated, since it detracts from the efficiency and quality of care.

5. A nationwide system of hospitals and related health facilities adequate to serve all of the people should be developed, utilizing federal grants-in-aid for major construction and modernization and with local responsibility for operation continued.

6. Federal grants-in-aid should be made available for establishment and maintenance of local health departments and aiding in the development of chronic disease control and other new aspects of public health.

7. Organized medicine should review its attitude toward group practice in a spirit of tolerance, and federal loans should be made available to local organizations desiring to institute prepayment plans associated with group practice.

8. Both private and governmental support for medical research should be expanded and allocated to all agencies with promise in this field, including a substantial amount for basic research. Grants should cover a substantial share of the indirect as well as direct costs of research, and emphasis should be placed upon administrative methods, mental and chronic illness, and research into the relation between the social conditions of life and disease.

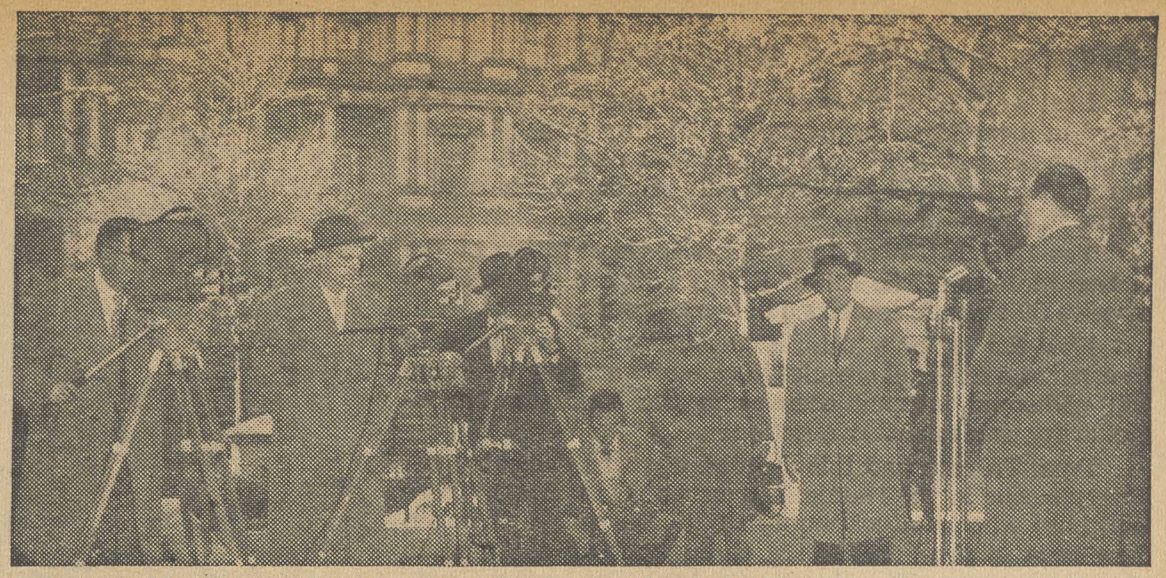
9. Congress should establish both a department of health and security and a Federal Health Commission, and bodies comparable to the latter should be established by states and local communities.

10. The federal-state vocational rehabilitation program should be strengthened and expanded through increased federal appropriations and state matching funds.

11. Prevention of accidents should be given a high priority as one of the urgent health problems of the nation.

12. State workmen's compensation laws should be improved so that they provide coverage of all occupations, adequate medical care including rehabilitation, coverage for all injuries and diseases arising from occupational exposure, and assurance of impartial medical diagnosis with a minimum of legalistic procedures. State and federal health, safety, and labor agencies should be strengthened, with sufficient investigative, code-making and enforcement powers and adequate financial support to achieve minimum health and safety standards in all places of work.

13. The federal government should recognize its responsibility and assist in solving the health problems of migratory labor, in cooperation with state and local governments, employers, and voluntary agencies.



CIO'S "NEW LEADERSHIP TEAM" carried the case for removal of wage-price controls to top government officials in Washington within a week after the recent CIO national convention condemned the wage freeze as unfair after price ceilings had been scuttled by Congress. At left, Economic Stabilizer Roger Putnam hears from CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood. At right, Reuther is questioned by television and newsreel reporters and camermen after seeing Pres. Truman at White House.

New Wage-Price Chief

DiSalle Returns To His Old Quipping Grounds

FORMER PRICE Boss Mike DiSalle last week took over the nation's economic stabilization program, 24 hours after a new stop-gap wage controls set-up went into effect.

The wise-cracking DiSalle's appointment, effective immediately, came as Pres. Truman "reluctantly" accepted the resignation of Economic Stabilization Chief Roger L. Putnam. Putnam's resignation had been on Truman's desk for sometime.

A day earlier, Putnam, acting under Truman's direct order, had commissioned the public members of the old Wage Stabilization Board to process wage cases pending since the industry boycott, designed to cripple the controls program, had begun.

The new board immediately attacked the 12,000-case backlog accumulated by the board.

In the first day, the board reported it has broken a one-week log jam, acting on 200 cases. "We will make every effort to get the maximum number of cases out before Christmas," Chairman Charles C. Killingsworth reported.

TRUMAN'S action followed closely on the heels of a pledge he made to CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a White House conference. Following the meeting. Reuther reported the President "has given me his assurance that he will do everything possible to expedite the disposition of the 12,000 cases pending before the Wage Stabilization Board."

In a later radio broadcast, Reuther criticized the industry boycott of WSB, calling it "a very serious mistake." He reiterated CIO's hopes that wage controls will be abolished, because prices have been largely decontrolled. But, he added, so long as wage controls continue, the board should remain in operation on a tri-partite basis, with labor, management and public members.

Under the stop-gap setup, only public members act on cases, with the labor members standing by for consultation and "advice on an informal basis," Putnam said.

Killingsworth told reporters the committee members were aware that thousands of workers would like to have any wage increases and retroactive pay involved before the holidays, and that many employers might face year-end tax problems if their cases were not cleared up before New Year's Day.

The industry "strike" against WSB participation followed White House approval of the $1.90-a-day wage increase for the soft coal miners, ordered by the President because of special considerations.

IUE Gains Okeh For 7c Wage Hike

The new Wage Stabilization Committee, in its first major decision, last week approved an average 7 to 8c an hour wage increase under an agreement negotiated by the CIO Electrical Workers and the General Electric Co.

The action paved the way for quick okeh of similar increases for Westinghouse and Sylvania workers. A total of about 210,000 GE employes will receive the pay boost, which approximates 5% on average hourly earnings of $1.60.

Pres. James B. Carey of the IUE-CIO strongly urged GE to give the workers their pay boost before Christmas. Most workers will collect about $40 each in retroactive pay.

Steel Union Challenges Taft-Hartley Strike Curb

CIO STEELWORKERS last week began an important test of the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley anti-strike injunction clause. It was the first major legal challenge of the so-called national emergency section.

The test began in the U. S. District Court in Buffalo, N. Y. There the Justice Dept. had obtained a temporary restraining order six days earlier and had petitioned for an 80-day T-H injunction against the Steelworkers and Locals 2286 and 4498.

Judge John Knight took the case under advisement and it was expected he would announce his decision before the temporary order expires in the afternoon of Dec. 22.

Pres. Truman had ordered the injunction action after a fact-finding board had charged a national emergency existed because of the strike against the Dunkirk (N.Y.) plant of the American Locomotive Co. The board charged that the strike, which began Aug. 29, created a shortage of nickel-plate pipe ordered by the Atomic Energy Commission, thus delaying AEC construction schedules.

In the union's brief, which opposed the T-H injunction, urged the court to dissolve the temporary order and dismiss the complaint, Gen. Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg argued the entire national emergency section was unconstitutional. The union had obeyed the injunction and the 1500 workers had returned to work.

Goldberg's contentions could be thus summarized:

1. The national emergency section was unconstitutional since Congress could not lawfully confer upon the courts the power the Taft-Hartley Act sought to confer.

2. Previous cases, upholding the constitutionality of other Taft-Hartley sections, did not apply to this case.

3. The Dunkirk case did not meet the double-barreled test which Congress intended be applied to determine if a national emergency existed.

4. Regardless of other merits, the government's attempt to enjoin individually all members of the USA-CIO, along with the union, was unwarranted.

Goldberg first traced the long history of negotiations with American Locomotive, which began during December, 1951. He showed the company had met the basic steel wage package for one plant, but refused to do so in the Dunkirk plant or other still strike-bound plants. Its sole offer at these plants amounted to 12.5c as compared to the 21.5c package won after the summertime steel strike.

"IN THE face of such an inadequate offer," Goldberg said, "the union struck at Dunkirk after having patiently postponed strike action for seven long months."

Goldberg traced the long history of decisions, in which U. S. district courts and the Supreme Court have declared unconstitutional laws by which Congress ought to confer on them duties which were not judicial and which were not connected with any case or controversy.

He pointed out that so-called national emergency strikes "are not made illegal by this act, or by any other statute: hence no function of deciding the legality of a strike is before the court."

Secondly, he said, the section simply makes the court's coercive powers a cog in the administrative machinery for attempting to settle strikes over which the court can make no final adjudication.

Finally, Goldberg argued, the Taft-Hartley provisions ran counter to the traditional Supreme Court theory that the judiciary branch could not be entrusted with functions which other branches of government could revise or control.

"The courts are empowered to decide nothing" (under this T-H section), Goldberg contented, "and even the 80-day injunction they are authorized to issue must be discharged automatically upon application of the Attorney-General. And the ultimate reliance of the statute is upon referral to Congress."

"ANY ONE of these three defects," he told the court, "is a sufficient ground for holding invalid the Taft-Hartley provisions. Taken together they are absolutely conclusive of unconstitutionality."

In the second section of his lengthy brief, Goldberg argued that the Dunkirk case didn't come within the court's jurisdiction under the so-called emergency section. To do so, he said, a strike must meet two clear tests: it must affect all or a substantial part of an industry and imperil the national health or safety.

The Dunkirk plant, he contended, was neither all or a substantial part of an industry. "The government," Goldberg said, "is seeking to enjoin here the very type of strike which Congress specifically decided to leave unregulated."

Reuther Undergoes Surgery, Due Back On Job Jan. 1

WALTER P. REUTHER, president of the CIO and the Auto Workers, underwent surgery at Harper Hospital in Detroit last week for the removal of his gall bladder.

The operating surgeon was Dr. H. C. Saltzstein and the internist, Dr. Raymond Sokolov.

After the operation, Dr. Saltzstein reported, "the operation went smoothly, and we do not anticipate any complications. Reuther is resting well."

It is estimated that Reuther will remain in the hospital for another week or 10 days and will complete his convalescence at home. He is expected to resume his dual duties as president of the CIO and the UAW shortly after the first of the year.

Dr. Saltzstein said that Reuther had a chronic gall bladder condition and had been undergoing recurrent attacks for more than a year.

UAW spokesmen said that Reuther had delayed surgery until last week because of the relative inactivity in both trade union and legislative affairs during the holiday period.

This Time Just Skip The Letters—

Never mind the letter, just send us the cash. In effect, that was the message sent by CIO Auto Workers to the top brass of Chrysler Corp. recently.

Recalling that in 1951, Chrysler Pres. Tex Colbert had written all production employes, praising them for an outstanding job and extending Christmas greetings, UAW Chrysler Dir. Norman Matthews suggested a new plan for 1952.

It was for time off with pay for all workers on both Fridays following Christmas and New Year's Day. The workers really preferred the tangible expression of the corporation's gratitude, Matthews noted.

Freedom In Concrete

Last week on the eve of Bill of Rights Day, an armed guard in a military troop carrier pulled up at the Library of Congress and—with due respect and ceremony—transferred "the Ark and the Covenant" of our freedoms to a shrine in the National Archives.

The Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights now are encased in a massive 50-ton safe embedded in bomb-proof concrete.

Now the nation's historic documents are presumed to be safe from external enemies in case of war; how well they will withstand internal enemies in the McCarran-Nixon-McCarthy era is another question.

Pres. Truman had this in mind when he dedicated the liberty shrine in the National Archives. He warned "there are those who hate communism but . . . believe it is too dangerous to proclaim liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants."

A reminder that freedom needs fighting for is contained in two contradictory rulings last week of the U. S. Supreme Court.

On the one hand, the justices struck down a most extreme version of the so-called non-Communist oath laws enacted in several states—a test oath for teachers and state employes in Oklahoma.

Yet on the same day the high court nodded at the use of wire-tapping evidence in state courts. (See Page 8.)

The familiar instruments of tyranny, in the words of the late Justice Brandeis, "are but puny instruments of tyranny and oppression when compared with wiretapping."

But the court ignored the law—wiretapping is supposedly outlawed by the Federal Communications Act—and its own decisions banning use of evidence obtained by wiretappers in federal court to allow its use in state trials.

This decision lends weight to the recent comment of CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther that "freedom is not a luxury; it is a weapon to fight with, a tool to build with."

Six Months To Go

Speaking of the state of civil liberties, Sen. McCarthy agrees with predictions that he'll soon be gunning for President-elect Eisenhower and his GOP Administration. The junior Senator from Wisconsin last week said he plans to "start investigating the Republican Administration within six months or a year" for possible Communist infiltrators. Presumably they'll be wearing "respectable Republican cloth coats."

Wiser Words

A few weeks ago, when Eisenhower headquarters were located on almost every downtown block in voteless Washington, big advertising posters in their windows shouted: *"If you don't want your boy to go to Korea, vote Republican."*

Now that President-elect Eisenhower has returned from his "I shall go to Korea" trip, and the war goes on, he is talking more honestly to the American people. He says, for example, that "there can be no simple formula for bringing a swift, victorious end to this war."

All of which parallels the words of Adlai Stevenson when he was talking sense and refusing to play politics with the people's fears.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

WALTER P. REUTHER
President

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum, James G. Thimmes.

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925. 5c a copy, $1 a year, $1.50 a year in Canada.

Mail subscriptions: Old and new addresses and three weeks' notice are required for change of address.

Vol. XV December 22, 1952 No. 51

Merry Christmas To All

In Other Words

The Cost Of The Casual Era

(Suburban life and early marriages, in America's most casual era, are ruining the high-style dress business, Solomon Barkin, research chief for the CIO Textile Workers, said in a recent interview in This Week Magazine section of the New York Herald Tribune.)

By CLIVE HOWARD

THE MODERN American woman, according to Solomon Barkin, is a terrible problem.

Solomon Barkin is a big, loose-limbed, earnest man who is research chief for the CIO Textile Workers Union. It is his job to keep a constant eye on the state of the clothing business, which means more or fewer jobs for the textile workers—and what he sees nowadays often gives him cause for pause.

"It's the post-war trend," Barkin said. "Cosmetic sales haven't fallen; if anything they're going up. I haven't heard of any mass bankruptcies among beauty shops, and the home permanent industry is just about the biggest success story of the decade. It's just that women nowadays don't feel they have to have a lot of clothes to put on their backs to be in the swim. That may be mixing metaphors a little, but that's the way it is.

"Take the suburban housewife. In the morning she puts on a skirt. Over it she throws a smock—that's a big item in clothing sales nowadays, the smock—and she's ready for her housework. Or if she hasn't too much work to do and she thinks somebody might drop in, she wears a brunch coat over the skirt. That's a kind of three-quarter length housecoat. Looks pretty good, especially when it has gold designs on it.

"In the afternoon she's got a little fancy shopping to tend to, or a bridge party or something. So what does she do? She takes off the smock and puts on a blouse or sweater. Or one of her husband's old shirts—even that's considered perfectly respectable for most purposes nowadays.

"Then she combs her hair and does a careful job with lipstick and vanity case. She feels dressed up just by putting a new face on. That's all that today's customs require."

What does the war have to do with it?

"Well, the dressmaking industry really got started during the twenties. Before that everything was mostly done by hand, by local dressmakers and seamstresses. Then came the machine-made dress. It was cheaper, lasted longer and gave you your choice of just about anything you wanted at any price you wanted to pay.

"Women liked dresses in those days and snapped them up. It was an era of city living. The suburbs didn't amount to much as yet. There weren't too many autos or too many commuters. Life was much more formal than nowadays. If you had a car, you used it to visit friends or just go out for a Sunday drive—and you dressed up to do it. The movies were the biggest form of entertainment—and that meant dressing up again.

"People weren't marrying so young in those days. Women stayed single longer and in a sense were competing for the attention of men. That meant dressing up. I call it 'display competition'—and all fashion is really display.

"The dress industry even grew during the depression. Clothing was cheap; you could afford it even if you couldn't afford anything else."

"THIS IS the most informal and casual era in the history of American clothes. Even the wealthiest people are dressing casually; it's the first time they've copied a style from the lower income group, rather than vice versa."

I was beginning to feel a little sorry for Barkin's workmen in the textile industry, not to mention the businessmen who hire them, and I said so. Barkin grinned.

"Don't worry; we'll lick the problem yet," he advised me. "The real trouble is that the industry just hasn't caught up with trends; it didn't realize what was happening. One of these days the industry will start making clothes designed for our times—and you'll see that there's some life in it yet.

"Besides, who can say how long a trend will last? You know who the most fashion-conscious women in America are today? You may not believe it, but they're the teen-agers. The bobby-sox era is dying. Then teen-agers are taking to quilted dresses and crinolined party dresses with layers of petticoats underneath. They're more high-style conscious today than their mothers—and who knows what will happen when they get a little older?"

CIO's Christmas Message—

'Never Before Has Peace Been So Precious'

Fundamental "principles of religious freedom, political liberty and the brotherhood of man" were reaffirmed by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey in CIO's Christmas greetings to workers of other countries. A digest of his Voice of America world-wide broadcast on Christmas Eve follows.

By JAMES B. CAREY

MORE SOLEMNLY, more reverently, more hopefully than ever before, Americans this year approach the birthday of the "Prince of Peace"—because never before has peace been so precious an inspiration and so urgent a need for all humanity.

The Prince of Peace, whose birthday we celebrate on Christmas, brought to us more than a message of "peace on earth." He taught us that the peace we seek can be won through a brotherhood of man under God.

It is the hand of brotherhood and peace that American workers extend—in this Christmas season of 1952—to our brothers and sisters in all nations. to working men and women all over the world.

Too often in these turbulent times we incline to think of brotherhood and peace as abstractions—as ideals rather than realities. But wherever democratic trade unionism exists in the world, brotherhood becomes a living reality—with a day-to-day meaning. More than any other single thing, democratic unionism is "fraternity in action." If any principle lies at the root of democratic unionism it is the affirmation: "Yes, we are our brothers' keepers!"

But we live in a world today where greed, hatred and the lust for power are concentrated on the suppression of brotherhood. We live in a world in which a small group of tyrants—controlling the lives of millions of men and women—are determined to destroy everything that religion teaches us and that unionism teaches us about the fraternity of man.

We must, therefore, understand anew the monumental meaning—and the strength—that reside in the word "fraternity." We must ask ourselves—with fresh emphasis—"Why is it that totalitarianism, more than anything else, fears and hates the idea of brotherhood?"

The six million members of the CIO have dedicated and re-dedicated their organization to the spirit and the practice of brotherhood.

But we are brothers not simply to the men and women of the American labor movement. We are brothers to the millions of free workers in Europe, Asia, Africa and in our own hemisphere who are joined with us in the fight to preserve and extend democracy.

We are brothers to the millions of workers who are oppressed, enslaved or brutally exploited.

We are brothers to all men—wherever they may be—who are discriminated against because of their color, race, religion or national origin.

We are brothers to all men who are struggling—and who have struggled throughout history—to create a world governed by human dignity, equality and economic justice.

Democratic unionism—like peace—is indivisible. The strengthening of a free labor movement in Europe and Asia not only strengthens free labor movements everywhere else in the world; it strengthens democracy itself wherever it exists or is striving to exist. And we know that wherever democracy is strengthened, Communist tyranny and slavery are that much more weakened.

December also marks an anniversary for Jews all over the world, the celebration of Hanukah, or the Feast of Lights. With communism's bloody despotism now openly espousing anti-Semitism, the "Feast of Lights" should be a time of sacred importance not only to Jews but to all believers in freedom.

All of us—regardless of our varying faiths—Jewish, Catholic, Protestant, Moslem and others—might well take this holy period of the year as a personal time of rededication to the principles of religious freedom, political liberty and the brotherhood of man.

We of the CIO and of the American labor movement pledge ourselves not only to the realization of these goals. We pledge ourselves to the achievement of these goals by our solidarity with democratic unions everywhere in the world—and by standing shoulder-to-shoulder, hand-in-hand with freedom-loving men and women of every nation, race and religion.

This is our dedication and rededication to human brotherhood.

Vigorous PAC, Education Drives Set By Texas CIO

By AL HEIKEN

AN AMBITIOUS program of political action, education and public relations for CIO in industrially-growing Texas was approved by more than 200 delegates at the Texas CIO Council's 16th convention in Galveston last week.

The convention directed council officers to lead an intensive drive—in the political off-year of 1953—to register all CIO union members and to build up grassroots political strength in preparation for the '54 congressional elections.

EXPANDED radio and television programs were authorized to back up the PAC program.

And a program of progressive state labor legislation—including higher unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits and redrafting and liberalizing of state labor laws—was projected for the Texas Legislature opening next month.

Like previous Texas Council conventions in Waco and Austin, CIO's Galveston convention was held on an unsegregated basis in one of the city's biggest hotels.

O. A. (Jack) Knight, a CIO vice president and Oil Workers president, told delegates the battle between democracy and totalitarians will be decided "not on the battlefields but on the wheat fields and rice fields."

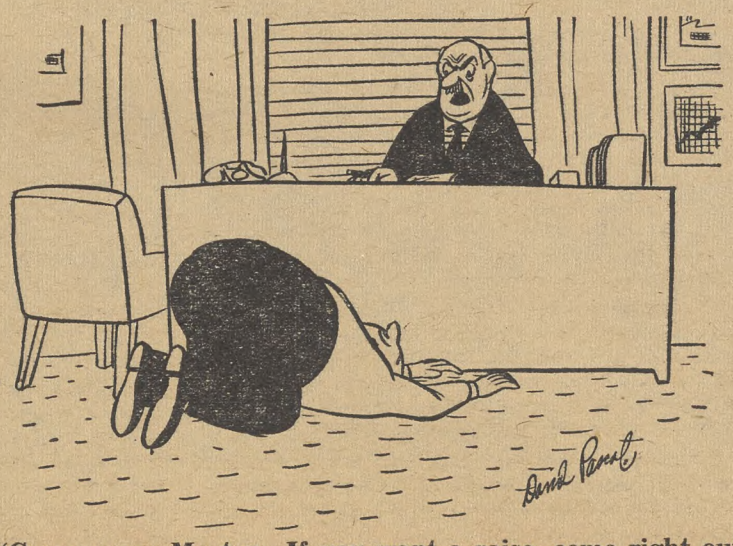
"THE REAL cause for unrest in the world today," he said, "is hunger."

Knight supported U. S. economic assistance to peoples abroad. And at home, he called for a strong fight—in the face of the incoming Republican Administration—for decent legislation, including replacement of Taft-Hartley with "fair and impartial" labor legislation.

Texas CIO heard a plea for expanded union organization among workers of Mexican descent from Dr. Hector Garcia, head of a Mexican-American organization known as GI Forum. He urged vigorous action to stop job exploitation of "wetbacks" and widespread discrimination against people of Mexican origin in the state.

Pres. Paul G. Gray, of the Communications Workers, Fort Worth, and Sec.-Treas. D. Roy Harrington, OWIU, Port Arthur, were re-elected. Elected to the new offices of administrative vice presidents were Roy Evans, Auto Workers, Dallas; James Smith, Steelworkers, Houston; and Charles Tipton, Packinghouse Workers, Dallas.

The convention was opened with a brief memorial service for Philip Murray, late CIO president, and closed with a memorial to J. J. Hickman, council secretary who was killed in an auto accident a year ago.



"Come, come Morton. If you want a raise, come right out with it!"

Secrets Revealed—

Maybe There's A Ford In Your Future —But The Profits Are Here And Now

THE VEIL of secrecy, which has for years kept the public from knowing concrete facts about the financial position of the gigantic Ford empire, has been whipped away by the Wall Street Journal.

In a copyright article, the Journal has exposed what it calls "the biggest business secret of modern times"—the sales and earnings of the Ford Motor Co.

Here's what the facts reveal:

- Ford, not Chrysler Corp., is the second largest U. S. automotive enterprise.
- Ford had 1951 sales of $2952 million and profits, after taxes, of $87 million.
- Ford took 11.2c of each sales dollar as profit before taxes last year. This compares with 19.9c-per-dollar for General Motors and 5.9 for Chrysler.
- Ford is the fourth largest U. S. manufacturer in terms of sales, being topped only by General Motors, Standard Oil of New Jersey and U. S. Steel. It overshadows, the Wall Street Journal said, such corporate giants as Du Pont, Swift & Co., Bethlehem Steel, General Electric, Goodyear and National Dairy Products.

REASON for all the secrecy, says the Journal, was founder Henry Ford. He wanted it that way and since only the Ford family were stockholders, he got his wish. Even the ascension of Henry Ford II to the Ford throne in 1945 didn't change the top secret classification on financial figures, says the New York newspaper.

In Detroit, "Young Henry" indirectly confirmed the Journal story. The obviously nettled auto tycoon claimed the figures were inaccurate but agreed that Ford was the second largest auto firm.

The Journal recalled that generations of financial experts have tried without success to crack the secret, with Detroit auto competitors even trying to work spies into the Ford command to learn the inside dope, which was a matter of public record for all other auto companies.

WITH "Young Henry" in command, the Journal says, Ford's sales and profits have zoomed as new, racier models have replaced the one-time standard black Ford. It reports:

"In 1948, just before the big model change, Ford had earnings after taxes from its vast properties of $119 million. In 1949, with the new models in the showrooms, they hit $203 million.

"For 1950, biggest sales year ever for Ford and most auto makers, Ford profits soared to well over double 1948 earnings—to $279 million. Earnings dropped back in 1951 to the $87 million figures, largely—as was the case with other manufacturers—due to federal curbs on auto output and the excess profits tax."

Besides its auto plants, Ford also owns both iron and coal mines, as well as plants making its own steel, glass, and plastics.

Big Firms Managing To Get By

BIG BUSINESS is doing very nicely, thank you. Final quarter profits are expected to be the best of the year, and dividends for the first 11 months of the year were up 3% over the same period in 1951.

Steel producers and fabricators reported declines in net earnings, blaming the 55-day steel strike and high taxes. But Chrysler and General Motors, two of the "big three" in the auto industry, ran up gains of 4 and 19% respectively. The electrical industry wound up 9% ahead of 1951.

Total dividend increases, both in terms of dollars and percentage, came in the petroleum industry, the Commerce Dept. said, on the basis of 11-month reports. Dividends were up $102 million or 16%, while the transportation industry dividend rate was up 13%.

Bowles Tells Gains—

Point Four Brings Hope To India's Millions

The Point Four program, which has brought new hope to millions of the world's depressed, will face the Republican economy bloc when the GOP takes over Congress in January. The following report on how the program has worked in India is from an article by Chester Bowles, U. S. ambassador to India. It is reprinted with permission from the New York Times Sunday Magazine.

By CHESTER BOWLES

ANYONE IN ASIA who watches Point Four in action soon comes to a challenging realization. Point Four is no mere program, however bold and new. Potentially, it is a revolutionary concept.

If we understand and nourish it, Point Four may go down in history as the most important single idea of our generation, the counter-revolutionary movement with which world communism could not cope.

To the hundreds of millions of long oppressed people in Asia, the new surging conviction that a better life is somehow attainable has deep revolutionary significance. It is the driving force and ferment that is changing the face of Asia, and which may change it even more profoundly in the coming years.

In cooperation with effective, progressive Asian governments, Point Four can offer these millions the hope of a better life, and the tools and encouragement to achieve it. It can guide their energies away from explosive frustration, and into tangible opportunities for advancement—bigger crops, more schools, literacy, tube wells, better plows, healthier children, and relief from smallpox and malaria.

POINT FOUR, in other words, intelligently administered and adequately financed, can help accomplish a dynamic, bloodless, non-Communist revolution from poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance. It is little wonder that this program is vigorously berated by Communist agitators who know better than many of us the almost unlimited positive possibilities of this down-to-earth, bullock-and-plow approach to mankind's problems.

Point Four is a tremendous challenge. America, with her vast resources, is the only country that could undertake it. But Point Four is also a great responsibility. We must clearly understand how this dynamic concept must blend with the indigenous forces with which it works, and the awakening drive for human betterment which is rapidly arousing the billion people who live in the so-called underdeveloped areas. There are several points that bear repetition.

CHESTER BOWLES

First, we must realize that Point Four is not a ready-made program that can be exported neatly wrapped, complete with a guarantee to cure the economic and social ills of backward countries. The objectives of Point Four can, however, be simply stated: the conquest of poverty, disease and ignorance through the democratic use of modern tools and technical assistance.

These broad objectives, however, must be worked out in specific terms for each country, and the specific program must be individually tailored to its economy, to its customs and culture, and to its government.

SECOND, we must realize that Point Four is not a charity basket program, but an approach to human betterment based on the most modern principle of social work—self-help. This approach, though sometimes slow and frustrating, is the only enduring way. For unless the people themselves participate, unless they see how by their own efforts, plus a little outside help in money and materials, they can build a better future, the advances gained will never take root, but eventually will lapse in apathy.

Third, in each country Point Four must encourage the broadest possible attack on human problems. What is needed is not model hospitals, model schools and model farms, but a mass attack on the problems of public health, literacy, agriculture, and of stimulation of local industry, built solidly on the participation of the people themselves.

Fourth, we should not embark on a Point Four program in the naive belief that it will enable us to buy favors in the recipient countries or even to win their gratitude. Indeed, the principal reason why some underdeveloped countries hesitate to accept American assistance is the fear that we may attempt to use Point Four to curb their newly won freedom or to influence their national policies.

There is only one basis on which America and the underdeveloped countries can grow closer together, and that is an honest, mutual desire to build a more secure and freer world. If democracy succeeds in Asian, African and South American countries, every American will have increased reason to hope for a better existence for himself and his children.

If we cannot be satisfied with this objective; if we insist on subservient gratitude and return favors, our efforts are doomed to abysmal, tragic failure. We will have lost not only the hundreds of millions of Asians and Africans who wanted to be our friends, but also the hope of a bloodless, democratic revolution.

India, with one-sixth of the world's population, has the most inclusive and largest of all Point Four programs, and here during the past year we have been trying to put some of these precepts into practice. The program that has emerged illustrates clearly the problems and the challenge of bringing the tools of self-help to a nation whose long oppressed millions are on the march in a revolution toward a more hopeful future.

INDIA'S economic difficulties in contrast with those of some other undeveloped countries start with a chronic shortage of agricultural products. Each year the government must spend some $600 million in foreign exchange to purchase the food necessary to maintain the diet of the people at its present inadequate levels. Additional millions must be spent to purchase cotton to keep India's great textile mills operating full time in supplying India's needs.

Thus, India's Five Year Plan (with the target date for completion Apr. 1, 1956) concentrates largely on increased food production.

The first Point Four agreement between India and the United States established a so-called Indo-American Development Fund to which the United States contributed $54 million. An additional $45 million was made available by Congress in June. The Indians are contributing nearly double this amount.

The American dollars are used to pay for the services of American technicians and to purchase equipment, supplies and services outside India. The Indian funds are required to pay for Indian labor, for materials available in India, and for transportation within India. In the last several months 11 specific projects have been agreed to by the two governments. All of these projects are now under way.

The most dramatic: a village-to-village attack on poverty, disease and illiteracy.

BUILDING UP of India's soil so as to boost food production is major aim of Point Four program. Here an Indian agricultural demonstrator shows farmers at Tirrur Kuppam farm how to transplant seedlings which help in fertilizing the soil when plowed under.

SEEDER BUILT in U. S., finished in India with local tools and equipment, is demonstrated by Earle Rambo (right), of Point Four Agricultural Mission, at tractor school in New Delhi. Program is joint undertaking of U. S. and Indian governments to raise living standards.

GOOD FARMING practices are encouraged by turning some Indians into instructors to help farmers increase crop production. One of Point Four's most noted "instructors of instructors" is Horace Holmes (left), one-time Tennessee farmer, shown discussing new type of seeder with some of his students.

Washington Report—

What GOP 'Hard Money' Policy Means To You

By DEWEY ANDERSON AND ASSOCIATES

Public Affairs Institute

THE EDITOR of Business Week predicts "a major business setback" before the end of President-elect Eisenhower's first term. Unemployment of seven million or more is talked about quite generally.

Yet, we have the assurances given by the Republicans in the closing days of the campaign that they would do everything necessary to maintain the highest level of economic activity and to prevent unemployment.

Can they "make good" on these pledges?

More than a hint at the answer to this important question comes from the appointees who will shape monetary policy. Both Joseph Dodge, the fiscal advisor, and Sec. of the Treasury-designate George M. Humphrey are believers in "hard money." To them Gen. Eisenhower's campaign promise to restore "frugality, thrift and efficiency" in government is lifelong gospel. They are loyal members of his crusade "to stabilize money."

The New and Fair Deals are accused of making money "cheap." As a consequence, it is alleged, we suffer now from "inflation." If we decrease the supply of money, goods will become more plentiful in relation to money, prices will come down and the "inflation" will be halted. This will no doubt benefit all who have such "hard money."

How is money made "hard"?

Most of the money we use consists of bank deposits. Deposits are "created" when a bank makes a loan to you or to the local businessman, or invests in government securities. Making money "hard" requires a less liberal lending policy. Loans are made more costly and the supply of funds is reduced by raising interest rates.

Our country is growing rapidly. The needs of the people for homes, schools and hospitals, roads, business services, personal services, etc., are far from having been met. This should be borne in mind as we determine upon any particular monetary policy.

For the effect of a "hard money" policy is to discourage expansion of productive capacity. Funds for such expansion become harder to get. If the policy is tough enough and lasts long enough, consumers' demand may be cut even below existing capacity and, as prices drop, they will handicap businessmen with high priced new capacity. This naturally discourages business expansion.

So, while the "theory" of making money "hard" and thus stabilizing its value seems most desirable, in practice it may mean restricting investment, limiting production and thus continuing shortages of goods and high prices.

Here's how the hard money policy may affect various parts of our society:

- **Veterans.** Makes a bank loan as costly and as difficult to get for a veteran wanting to build a home as for a syndicate seeking capital to build a race track.
- **Small and New Businesses.** Hits especially hard the new and small businessmen whose survival may depend upon access to credit on easy terms.
- **Business.** It raises business costs; forces business to seek economies; makes employers get every ounce of work out of labor, cutting out every job possible. It tends to force business mergers and eliminate competition.
- **Government.** The federal government is the nation's largest borrower. Making money cost more means making government services cost more. This may mean cutting down what the government does for the country. It could result in cutting back programs covering FHA and VA insured housing loans, RFC and small business defense loans, farm credit, price support, and conservation payments, hospital, airfield and highway construction grants, irrigation, and electric power development.
- **Money Lenders.** Hard money policies increase the incomes of banks and private money lenders.

Finally, any such sweeping policy as "hard money" isn't as easy to stop as turning off the kitchen faucet. Controlling its effects are mighty difficult. *And hard money can be used so easily as an excuse for bypassing the democratic legislative process of determining what services to render the citizens, that the federal, state and local governments can be hamstrung without the people's elected representatives having the opportunity to express their views.*

NLRB Faces Working Over By GOP

(First of a series on what the new Republican Congress may mean for key goverment agencies.)

By MILTON PLUMB

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board — chief target of the anti-labor forces who pushed the Taft-Hartley Act through the Republican 80th Congress in 1947—has already been designated for another working over in the 83rd Congress.

Sen. Taft (R. O.), due once again to head the Senate Labor Committee, singled out the board for legislative treatment last month at his first press conference after the election. In fact, the only immediate change in Taft-Hartley he then favored was the addition of two more members to the NLRB, increasing the total to seven.

Taft made no bones about his thinking behind the proposal, acknowledging that the action would speed GOP "control" of the board. Such an enlargement would repeat the basic pattern of the Taft-Hartley Act, which increased the board from three to the present five members.

It is significant, however, that Taft said he is seeking "no other change" at present. There were many post-election reports that more far-reaching attacks on the board were in prospect.

This apparent retreat is in itself an indication of the unhappy state of the present board, which has failed to resist effectively reactionary pressures upon it from industry and Congress. The CIO Legal Dept. has charged the NLRB with an anti-labor bias and, in its report to the last convention, said that the board had:

1. Effectively destroyed the bargaining power of workers in many plants.
2. Replaced stable labor relations with chaos.
3. Markedly favored the AFL over the CIO.

In any case, the move to enlarge the board will provide a vehicle for further assaults on the NLRB from its enemies in Congress, and the firmest kind of Administration leadership is likely to be needed to prevent damaging riders. The big question is whether it will be forthcoming.

On the other hand, preservation of the status quo—which Taft's statement seems to indicate he now advocates—in itself would be harmful to the board. The Taft-Hartley Act placed many discriminatory restrictions on the NLRB which hamper its administration. They must be repealed before it can operate efficiently.

This is clearly shown in terms of the sharp increase in administrative costs which followed the passage of Taft-Hartley. In fiscal 1947, the board's total expenditures and operations were $4,436,650, and that was considerably higher than all previous years. In fiscal 1948—the year of Taft-Hartley—they shot up to $5,538,507 and in 1949, the first full year of operation under the act, they reached $8,455,753. They have stayed above $8 million annually ever since.

The doubling in costs that took place in 1949 occurred before the post-Korean inflation. By holding the board at roughly the same appropriations level since that time, Congress has actually forced cutbacks in operations and a slash in personnel to below former levels. The real need of the board at present is not for more members, but for better members and an adquate staff to do the work.

Built-in Chaos

While much of this increase was due to the increase in labor disputes, and consequent greater board activity, which were caused by Taft-Hartley, a large part represents added costs of operation directly attributable to the inefficient procedures which the act compels the board to follow.

One example of the complex internal regulations which the act prescribed was its abolition of the review section, a common pool of lawyers which served the entire board. In its place, Taft-Hartley substituted instead a group of legal assistants of whatever number needed, 10 or 15 or more, for each board member.

The result is that, instead of one review section trained and supervised by its chief in accordance with general board directives, there are now in effect five separate review sections which must be supervised and directed by the board members individually. This means considerable duplication and overlapping of work. Such wasted effort would only be increased if the board is enlarged.

Still another example of Taft-Hartley's hamstringing of the board is its prohibition against any review of a trial examiner's report by any legal assistant before issuance. There are many other similar restrictive provisions.

No other agency of government has been subject to such highhanded meddling with its administration. In 1946, Congress passed the Administrative Procedures Act which set forth a uniform code for government operations in all agencies.

Ten years of study went into the formulation of this law, and the organization and procedures of the NLRB had been found to be subject to little criticism. The Taft-Hartley Act, however, singled out the board alone for still further internal regulation.

Taft-Hartley created a new and independent office of general counsel, and gave him the final authority to decide whether complaints of unfair labor practices shall issue. The general counsel thus can dismiss any charge, and there can be no appeal to his decision.

No other agency of government has such broad and unreviewable powers. That they can be abused by a general counsel not fully aware of his public responsibilities was demonstrated in the refusal of Robert N. Denham, first occupant under the act, ever to release his rulings.

Trouble Ahead?

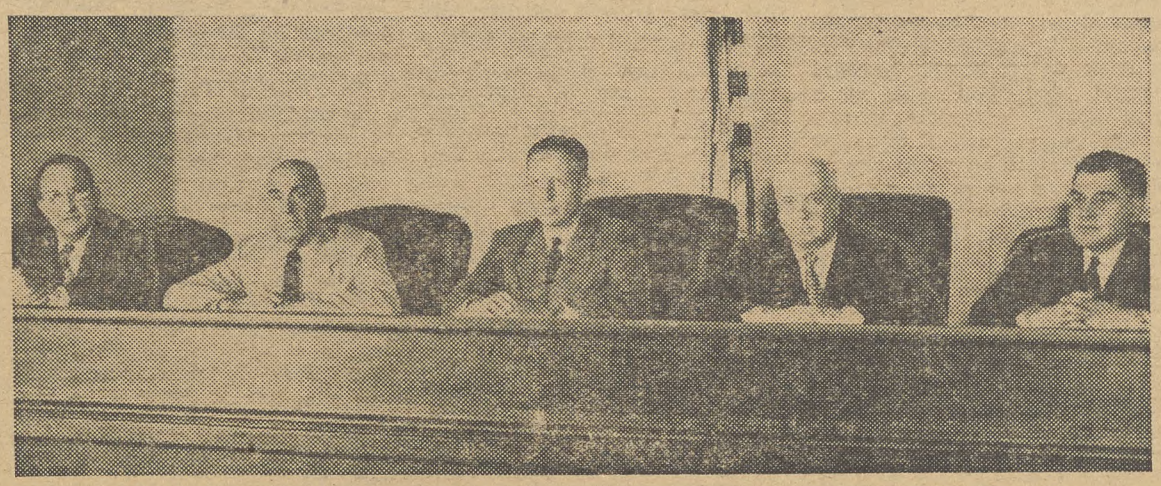
One of the first actions of the present general counsel, George Bott, was to make his decisions public. His readiness to place his rulings in the spotlight of public opinion, however, was a voluntary step, not required by Taft-Hartley.

Those familiar with the current labor scene realize that an effectively functioning—and fair—NLRB may be essential to the preservation of industrial peace in the crucial days ahead.

Both the CIO and the AFL are preparing new, intensive organizing drives. This will bring more work to the board in terms of representation elections.

On top of this, it appears likely that there will be a sharp increase in unfair labor practices among reactionary employers who mistakenly see in the GOP election victory a signal for all-out war on the unions. They will be stimulated in this by the probable leveling off of defense production and a lessening of the tight labor market pressures they have recently confronted.

In such circumstances, the NLRB's intended role of preserving the democratic processes in industry will take on even greater significance. It needs enough money to do the job.



UNCERTAIN FUTURE—National Labor Relations Board, target of Republican 80th Congress, wonders what will happen under GOP-run 83rd. Board members (from left): Paul L. Styles, John M. Houston, Chairman Paul M. Herzog, Abe Murdock and Ivar M. Peterson. GOP control of the NLRB is certain in next two years.

It's Illegal, But—

High Court Nods At Wiretapping

THE SUPREME COURT last week retreated a bit further from its one-time staunch opposition to wiretapping, the 20th century weapon of the cloak-and-dagger boys.

In an 8-to-1 decision, the court ruled that evidence obtained by wiretapping, in violation of the federal law, was still legally admissible evidence in state court proceedings.

Justice Minton wrote the majority opinion, which upheld the conviction of Thomas Schwartz, a Dallas pawnbroker, convicted of masterminding a Texas robbery. Evidence against him had been partially obtained by tapping telephone wires, itself an unlawful act under the Federal Communications Act.

Since 1937, when the court first ruled on this matter, wiretap evidence has been banned from federal trials. This decision was the first bearing on procedures in state courts.

The lone dissenter was Justice Douglas, who used but one paragraph to air his opinion. He said the wiretap evidence "was a search that violated the fourth amendment" to the Constitution and should have been excluded.

Previous decisions in line with the Schwartz decision, he added, "impinge severely on the liberty of the individual and give the police right to intrude into the privacy of any life. The practices they sanction have today acquired a momentum that is so ominous I cannot remain silent and bow to the precedents that sanction them."

The majority felt that because wiretap evidence would be inadmissible in a federal court, "it does not follow that such evidence is inadmissible in a state court."

"Indeed," said Minton's opinion, "evidence obtained by a state officer by means which would constitute an unlawful search and seizure under the fourth amendment to the federal constitution is nonetheless admissible in a state court . . . while such evidence, if obtained by a federal officer, would be clearly inadmissible in a federal court."

Reporter Magazine Says—

'Wiretapping Racket Now Freest Of Free Enterprises'

"WIRETAPPING, a furtive practice that recognizes no legal bounds, has become the uninvited, unsuspected third party to the private telephone conversations carried on by American citizens of all persuasions and beliefs from all walks of life."

That's the conclusion of William S. Fairfield and Charles Clift, whose full-dress expose of wiretapping begins in the current issue of The Reporter magazine.

The Reporter points out that Congress completely banned wiretapping in 1934 but that only one person has ever been prosecuted and convicted under the law. That conviction was 11 years ago.

Atty. Gen. Robert H. Jackson, now a Supreme Court jurist, in 1940 summed up the reason why the Justice Dept. had not prosecuted violators.

"I do not feel that the Dept. of Justice can in good conscience prosecute persons . . . for a practice . . . engaged in by the department itself, and regarded as legal by the department," he said.

The Reporter article finds the 1940 reason as the only rationalization for the Justice Dept.'s failure to prosecute violators, for it notes that "wiretapping today is actually the freest of free enterprises."

While it is "highly expensive," the article observes, wiretapping is "indulged in with virtual immunity from federal prosecution by government agents, municipal police, political parties, business firms, witch hunters, divorce lawyers, freebooters, and blackmailers of all sorts."

IF YOU fall in any of the following categories, The Reporter article says, you are "fair game for wiretapping most likely for the specified purposes: a rich man for blackmail; a businessman for competitive information; a union leader for labor espionage; a politician for future attacks by opponents; a public administrator for advance tips on pending decisions; a philanderer for a favorable divorce settlement; a criminal for arrest and prosecution; a Communist or suspected Communist for a security check; a simple nonconformist for compilation of a dossier of his unpopular views; a member of the armed forces or a government employe for a check on personal associations and loose talk; any private employe for testing his efficiency and loyalty to the firm; a taxpayer for information on possible evasions."

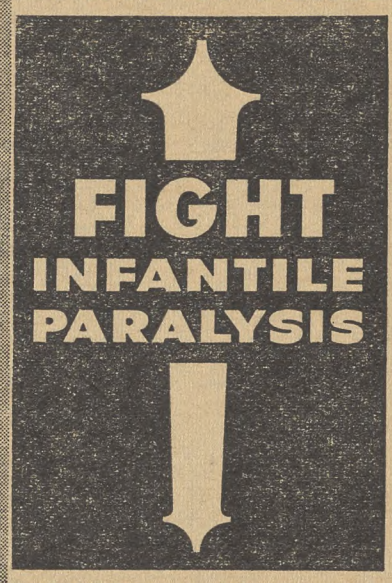
Wiretapping victims, Fairfield and Clift pointed out, are not only those enumerated, but anyone who might engage in an innocent or irrelevant telephone call with the person whose line is being tapped. "The most innocent," they note, "may find their private and sometimes very personal conversations recorded side by side with the business calls of a booker or a procurer."

'Puny Instruments Of Tyranny'

Here's what the late Justice Louis D. Brandeis thought of wiretapping:

"The tapping of one man's telephone line involves the tapping of the telephone of every other person whom he may call or who may call him. As a means of espionage, writs of assistance and general warrants are but puny instruments of tryanny and oppression when compared with wiretapping."

CIO Supports March Of Dimes



FULL CIO SUPPORT for the 1953 March of Dimes campaign to raise funds to combat polio has been urged, on the eve of the annual drive to be conducted during January in communities throughout the nation.

The worst polio epidemic in all time, during the past year, makes March of Dimes contributions by union members and their families more important than ever, said the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray. Murray's statement, drafted shortly before his death and released last week, said in part:

"As a trustee of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, I fully realize the almost insurmountable difficulties that we face as a result of this year's polio epidemic. Disastrous as this may be, it is also encouraging to know that it is the year of greatest accomplishments in the field of research. Scientists are convinced that if present progress is maintained, polio may be prevented in the very near future.

"The National Foundation has demonstrated and established its meritorious program, not only to the membership of the CIO but to the nation and the world as well. Its care and treatment program, practiced without discrimination, commands the respect of each and every one of us.

"It is therefore a pleasure for me personally and in the name of the CIO to endorse the individual and voluntary program of the National Foundation. I will recommend that our membership be as generous as possible to this great cause."

New York CIO Backs Adlai's Leadership

THE NEW YORK State CIO Council last week called on Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson to continue as leader of the Democratic party.

The executive board, meeting in New York City, adopted a resolution urging him to "continue to be active in framing the party's policies and program."

They urged Stevenson to lead the party "in the unfinished work of building a secure and dignified life for all Americans." His leadership, the resolution said, would "insure that the Democratic party will remain true to its traditions, the party of the common man dedicated to the interests of all the people, not the privileged few."

The board also outlined its legislative program for 1953, with emphasis on upward adjustment of unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation and disability benefits; a state minimum wage of $1.25, accelerated school construction, a state health insurance program and permanent personal registration.

High Court Tosses Out State Loyalty Oath Law

OKLAHOMA legislation requiring non-Communist oaths by teachers and other public employes was declared unconstitutional last week in an 8 to 0 decision by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The law was the first of many similar enactments studied by the high tribunal which was not upheld.

It requires signers to swear they are not members of the Communist Party, and for five years prior to signing had not been members of any body called subversive by the U. S. Attorney General or any "other authorized public agency" of the U. S. They also must swear to take up arms in defense of the country if necessary.

The majority decision was written by Justice Tom C. Clark, who has written previous loyalty decisions. Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas and Felix Frankfurter wrote separate concurring opinions.

"Under the statute before us," Clark wrote, "the fact of membership alone disqualifies. . . . But membership may be innocent. A state servant may have joined a proscribed organization unaware of its activities and purposes. In recent years, many completely loyal persons have severed organizational ties after learning for the first time of the character of groups to which they had belonged."

THE CASE arose after seven teachers at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College were discharged on May 21, 1951, for refusal to take the oath, although their contracts still had five weeks to run.

Frankfurter called the Oklahoma law an "unwarranted inhibition upon the free spirit of teachers."

"It has an unmistakable tendency," he said, "to chill that free play of the spirit which all teachers ought especially to cultivate and practice; it makes for caution and timidity in their associations any potential teachers."

Black called test oaths "notorious tools of tyranny."

Higher Wages Seen In U. S. Of 1960

A BRIGHT economic picture for the United States by 1960 — with higher wages and without large defense expenditures — was painted by the National Planning Association in a full-length report released last week.

The report, prepared by the non-profit, non-political organization, warned, however, that a sustained, prosperous economy will not come automatically, when defense spending slackens.

Rather, the NPA said, it "will require a number of constructive adjustments in the attitudes and policies of both government and private groups."

"We need not be afraid of peace, if we can have it," the report emphasizes.

The Washington organization, "devoted to planning by Americans in agriculture, business, labor and the professions," believes the key to continued economic expansion lies in how freely the consumer spends his money.

Briefly, the report excludes the possibility of heightening international tensions, which would call for even greater spending for national security. On the other hand, it assumes there will be no sudden disappearance of the tensions between the great powers, with the result that free countries will continue to build and maintain military strength, but not at the spending level of the past few years.

Thus the report assumes it will be necessary for consumer spending to close the gap between the nation's productive and consumptive rate, making up for the lag in federal military spending. To help promote this spending, the report advocates:

- Tax reductions.
- Government long-range credit and interest policies to promote private investment.
- High-level import and export trade.
- Increased non-defense federal, state and local government projects.

"Steady high employment and expansion need not result in continuing price rises," the association warned.

But it favored rising wages as another source of increased consumer spending. "A rise in both wages and farm income appears essential," the NPA said.

They also pointed out that it is possible to attain full employment and that this is "by no means a utopian goal" as some ultra-conservatives have long argued.

LABOR-BACKED City of Hope exhibit at recent CIO convention was inspected by Pres. Walter P. Reuther (left) and Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood (right), with Harry Lopatin, City of Hope field secretary. Convention urged CIO affiliates to back free, non-sectarian medical center near Los Angeles.

Moroccans Ask Help Of U. S. Unionists

THE MOROCCAN delegation in the United States last week asked the support of American trade unionists in the fight of North Africans to throw off the yoke of colonial oppression.

Tension in Tunisia and Morocco continued to grow in the wake of the murder of Farhat Hached, secretary of the General Federation of Tunisian Workers (UGTT) and leader of moderate nationalist forces throughout the Middle East.

The French, which have protectorates over both countries, were meeting protests against Hached's assassination and their own refusal to grant more than token concessions to the nationalists with gunfire, mass arrests of labor leaders, and concentration camps in the Sahara Desert.

Ahmed Balafrej, speaking in New York for the Moroccan delegation, charged the French with supporting the Communists in North Africa—especially in the labor movement—rather than yield to pressure of moderate nationalists.

The labor movements in both countries, sparked by Hached's leadership, have followed a moderate, pro-democratic, anti-Communist course. The iron hand policy of France, plus its gestures toward the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labor (CGT), may turn North Africa from the West and lead it into the hands of the Soviet Russian imperialists, it is feared.

"The Moroccan working class, which has the active sympathy of the North African population," Balafrej wrote in his appeal for American labor support, "is showing successful resistance to both colonialism, which has been unmerciful in its use of armed force, and to communism, which benefits from all facilities accorded by the French in Morocco."

HACHED won the warm-hearted admiration of the American labor movement, and its strong support, when he visited the United States last April.

After a luncheon in Washington at which he was guest of honor, the CIO and the AFL—the hosts—issued a joint statement declaring that free labor "supports the cause of the trade union movement and the people of Tunisia" in their struggle against "rampant" totalitarian colonialism.

"We are helping the Tunisian trade unionists because their struggle against brutal colonialism is as much ours as the struggle of the oppressed workers behind the Iron Curtain against communism." the CIO and AFL said.

The statement was sharply critical of the U. S. "for demonstrating an unfortunate neutrality" in a case where "our basic traditions should range America on the side of the exploited." It asked the U. S. to reverse its position and use its influence to have France grant home rule to Tunisia.

UN Urges French Talk With Arabs

FRANCE was called upon to open negotiations for the settlement of differences with Tunisia and Morocco in separate actions in the United Nations last week.

The UN General Assembly overwhelmingly called for parleys with Tunisia to settle differences over that protectorate's demands for self-government. The resolution was sponsored by the Latin American nations. It was introduced after a more strongly worded proposal offered by 13 Asian-Arab nations had been rejected.

In a companion action on Morocco, the UN Political and Security Committee approved a similar resolution by the Latin Americans, to which Pakistan managed to add a little strength.

The resolution originally expressed the hope that "the parties will continue negotiations on an urgent basis towards developing the free political institutions of the people of Morocco." The Pakistani amendment injected the phrase "self-government."

The French boycotted debate on the Tunisian resolution, which was passed by 44 to 3 vote with eight abstentions.

European CIO News Says—

Productivity Plans Fail To Gain Friends For U. S. Among Labor

THE AMERICAN productivity campaign in Europe has aroused more fear of speedup among workers than anything else, according to a "random, unscientific" survey by the European Edition of The CIO News.

The survey was conducted among the rank and file of European workers, CIO visitors and American students and scholars.

"In general," an article in the CIO's European publication said, "most of the reporters said they had the feeling that whatever the productivity program is accomplishing in factories, socially it is not making the U. S. any friends down in the rank and file, where the U. S. needs friends.

"With a new set of sights, a different name and a basic belief in democratic unions, things could be different."

The study disclosed that to European workers, a productivity drive "either sounds like wage-cutting and speedup, or it has no meaning at all." In actual practice, improved production has often led to shorter work weeks, something the Communists have seized upon effectively.

"Despite an original willingness to cooperate in the program," the article said, "many people in the free trade unions now say that until now the productivity program has acted to lower costs and increase profits without lowering prices or raising wages . . .

"DESPITE the publicity about the American features of the productivity program, it is actually chiefly run by European employers with employers' money, so that American participation serves chiefly to permit the U.S. to act as scapegoat for the faults and failures of European employers and as a whipping boy for the Communist party."

Americans, particularly, described their government as "naive," according to the article.

"Despite general recognition of the fact," it explained, "that cartels, employer groups and trade associations are responsible for the restrictive practices which have held down production and retarded the development of increasing productivity, these guilty parties are the very agencies chosen for the operation of the productivity programs.

"Workers, well aware of the restrictive practices of their employers, tend to be skeptical of programs that are not accompanied by actions on the part of the companies which would tend to show that they had reformed."

A lot of European workers didn't like the use of the word "productivity" because they connected it wth speedups.

"In operation, despite exhibits of new machinery and publicity about technology," the article recounted, "most workers feel that productivity inevitably boiled down to the introduction of a more scientific incentive pay plan than the preceding one, so that again no matter how the word is spelled it tends to come out as speedup in the workers' apprehension."

Unionists complained the planning is non-cooperative and has tended to end in a technician-run operation outside the collective bargaining relationship; also, that it does not recognize the fact that union know-how is as essential to the success of a program as managerial techniques.

"Requirements for qualifying (managements) for benefits," the article reported them saying, "should include the existence of guarantees for workers against loss of pay, security or working conditions as the result of a productivity campaign."

CIO people ask why it would not be possible to require of participating employers that they bargain in good faith with their employes as an eligibility provision for benefits.

The productivity program also was attacked for its failure to recognize that production is national in character, not the problem of an individual plant, and to consider specific social goals.

ILO Meets On Productivity

Sixteen experts from 13 countries last week ended a 10-day study of methods of increasing industrial productivity at a Geneva meeting called by the Intl. Labor Organization.

They represented labor, management and governments. Their report was not made public, but among other things, they said:

"The full cooperation of all groups (in increasing production) could be expected only in a society which accepted the principle of social justice and in which it was recognized that the fundamental purpose of industry was to serve the needs of society as a whole."

West Germany's Recovery Told By Steel Local's Chief

WESTERN GERMANY has made great strides in its recovery from the war but much work remains, according to Pres. Herman Stassfurth of Cleveland Local 2287, of the CIO Steelworkers.

Stassfurth recently returned from a 30-day survey of labor-management relations and Marshall Plan results in Germany. He made the trip as one of the CIO members of a U. S. labor-management team.

Unemployment is above normal in Western Germany, he found, and is "very high" in West Berlin because of the constant influx of refugees from East Germany.

"We visited 12 cities and were given the opportunity to speak with city, employer, and union representatives about production and living conditions," he reported.

"Most plants, with the exception of those in West Berlin, are fully operated. Some could do more if they had sufficient materials. The workers have to work nine hours a day for five days and five hours on Saturday.

"Skilled workers' wages range from 1.50 marks (a mark is worth slightly less than 24c) to 2 marks per hour. Unskilled labor receives from 1.10 to 1.50 marks . . . Taxes are very high, and therefore the take-home pay in most cases ranges from 40 to 60 marks per week . . . Prices are very high.

"Most Americans make the mistake of figuring the prices in terms of American money, but if one had to live in Germany on German wages, the difference in living conditions in comparison to those of the Americans is appalling.

"THE MARSHALL Plan and other American help has made it possible for the Germans to rebuild their economy. The stabilization of German currency has made it possible for businessmen and manufacturers to reorganize their enterprises. However, the German laboring masses have made the greatest sacrifices to make this recovery possible.

"They have increased productivity many-fold. Now the German trade unions are demanding their fair share of the national income and a voice in management as well. But they face the same opposition from the employers as American workers."

Joint Labor Rally In N. Y. Hits Soviet Anti-Semitism

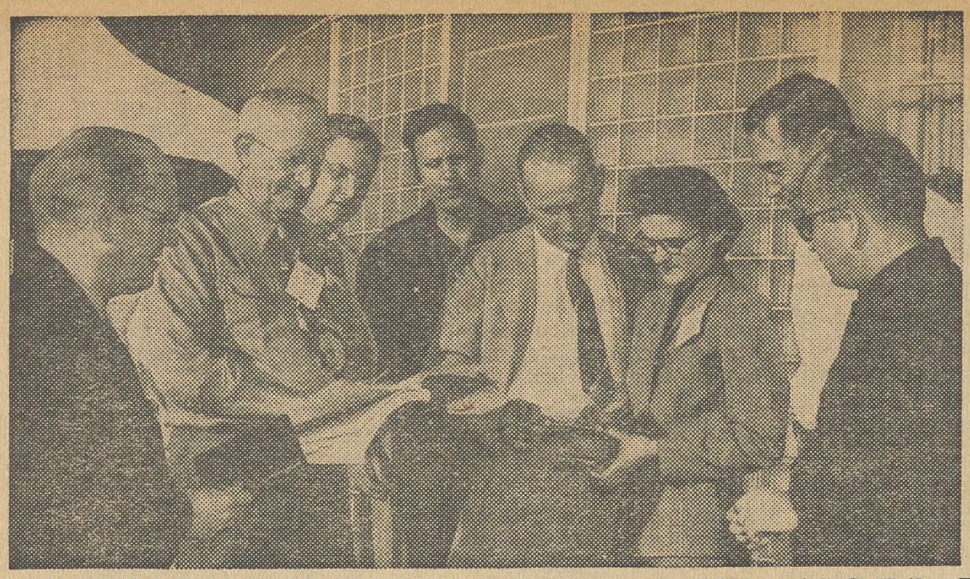
THE CIO this week joined the AFL and a cabinet member in participating in a "Free Labor" meeting in New York City to condemn Communist anti-semitism in the recent Czech purge trials.

Speakers at the weekend meeting included Sec. of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council.

The recent CIO convention at Atlantic City urged all free people to "condemn" the Czech trials as the "latest demonstration of Communist contempt for human decency" and called on the U. S. to press for action in the UN.

The meeting called on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to declare the use of anti-semitism by Soviet satellites a violation of human rights. The gathering was sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee which represents more than 500,000 Jewish trade unionists in the CIO and AFL.

Rep. Celler (D. N.Y.), said anti-semitism is a growing factor in Russia's cold war against the western world. He charged Jews are being used in Czechoslovakia as "scapegoats to attract attention from economic hardships and all sorts of shortages of goods."



SOUTHERN SCHOOL—The CIO Education and Research Dept. held its last school of 1952 at the Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman. In the photo at the left a group of students are discussing problems with C. Friley Peterson, student council president (left); Joy Gibson, council secretary (third from the right), and Ben Segal, CIO associate director of education (right). In the other picture Andrew Brown, assistant director of the Auto Workers Community Services Committee, is conducting a class at the school, which was attended by unionists from three states.

'Danbury Injunction' Blocks TWU Walkout

A DANBURY hatters-type injunction has been slapped on the CIO Transport Workers, banning the 10,000 members of Local 234 from holding any meetings to discuss strike action against the Philadelphia Transportation Co. for a month.

And TWU last week postponed the "free ride" job action on the nine privately owned New York bus lines.

The proposed strike and the job action both had been approved by TWU's eighth biennial convention in Philadelphia in an effort to get a 40-hour work week with no reduction in pay. Both actions had been scheduled for Dec. 15.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther told the convention that the Philadelphia County Common Pleas Court had made a "tragic mistake in judgment in thinking that the route to industrial peace can be found through injunctions."

John F. O'Donnell, TWU's general counsel, termed the injunction "more sweeping than the injunction issued against the Danbury hatters."

(In the Danbury hatters' case of 1908, the courts imposed a judgment of $234,000 against the members of the union and ordered seizure of the homes and life savings of the individual union members to satisfy the judgment.)

In addition to banning any meeting to discuss striking, TWU and Local 234 officers were forbidden from talking to members of the local and the Metropolitan Opera House, Philadelphia, was enjoined from permitting a meeting planned on the eve of the strike.

REUTHER and Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president, attended a conference called by Mayor Joseph S. Clark, Jr., between the union and the company. Clark sought to speed negotiations by withdrawing opposition to higher fares.

TWU attorneys tried to overthrow the injunction, which was issued by Judge Joseph L. Kun, by appealing to the full Common Pleas Court and the State Supreme Court.

Haywood persuaded the executive committee of Local 100 to abandon the free fare action in New York as the "common sense approach" to industrial peace. Theodore F. Kheel, impartial chairman of the New York City transit industry, earlier had ordered the union to abandon the action as a contract violation.

TWU's plan to strike the companies when the contract expires Jan. 1 still stands, union officials said. Meanwhile, the union resumed talks with the companies last week.

In convention action, Michael Quill and Gustav Faber were reelected president and secretary-treasurer without opposition. As a result of a constitutional amendment, TWU's executive board named Matthew Guinan, Local 100 president, as executive vice president.

Reds' Latest 'Peace' Meet Lays An Egg

THE SOVIET Russian propaganda machine chalked up one of its worst flops since the October Revolution at the so-called Congress of the Peoples for Peace in Vienna last week.

It started Dec. 12 in such confusion that delegates couldn't even find anyone to register them, and amid such lack of interest that only a third of the 3000 seats in Vienna's Concert Hall were filled.

At the height of the sessions, one-third of the hall remained vacant. A parade billed as a gigantic demonstration of Austrians for peace turned out to be a march of 8000 shivering workers dragooned from factories in the Russian Zone. Some of the delegates unexpectedly revolted against censorship of their addresses, causing such turmoil that the Communists running the show were forced to concede that remarks during so-called debates did not have to be cleared in advance.

The congress was sponsored by the World Peace Council, one of the Kremlin's less concealed fronts. As expected, it turned into a sounding board of attacks on the U. S. by Communist policy-proclaimers and stooges, and an attempt to stir up trouble among western nations moving toward joint defensive action.

Oklahoma U. Scene Of CIO School

DR. GEORGE CROSS, president of the Univ. of Oklahoma, presented diplomas to two score pupils at the last school for 1952 conducted by the CIO Education and Research Dept.

The school, which was for the southwest region including Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, was held at the university at Norman, Okla.

"The greatest achievement in the 60-year history of the Univ. of Oklahoma was the admission of Negro students," Dr. Cross said.

Negroes were first admitted as students at the university as a result of a Supreme Court decision two years ago. The CIO filed a "friend of the court" brief in the case on behalf of the Negro seeking admission to the school. This decision also enabled the CIO to conduct its school at the university as Negroes were among the students.

Robert W. McVay, CIO regional director, Oklahoma City, and Charles Smith, Steelworkers' sub-regional director, Tulsa, Okla., took part in a panel on "Labor in the Southwest." Ben Segal and Stuart Brock, CIO associate directors of education, were in charge of the school.

NLRB Action On T-H Oath Protested By CIO

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board does not have the power to punish a union because one of its officers falsely swore he was not a Communist, the CIO contended last week.

The claim was made by David E. Feller, CIO assistant general counsel, at an NLRB hearing on its proposed revocation of board services and certifications to CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 80-A, in Camden, N. J.

The hearing and proposed revocations grew out of the conviction of Anthony Valentino, Local 80-A business agent, on a charge of filing a false non-Communist affidavit as required by the Taft-Hartley Act.

FELLER told the board that the CIO, and with it the AFL, believe "that the board has neither the right nor the authority to revoke certifications issued to a union because an officer of that union has been convicted of filing a false non-Communist affidavit."

"We submit," he maintained, "that such action is not justified by the terms of the statute or its legislative history. Indeed, we believe that the far-reaching implications of such action are directly contrary to the expressed intention of the Congress."

The Taft-Hartley Act, Feller contended, gives the NLRB only the authority to require that an affidavit be submitted.

"The determination as to whether that affidavit was true or false, and the punishment in cases in which it was false," he said, "was left to criminal prosecution of the affiant who swore falsely."

TO PUNISH the union in case of a false oath by one of its officers would be to punish an innocent—and injured—party, Feller claimed.

He also pointed out that the affidavit upon which Valentine's conviction was based was made in October 1949. At that time, he recounted, Valentino was an officer of Local 80 of the Food & Tobacco Workers Union, then in the CIO and expelled on Jan. 15, 1950, because of its Communist domination.

In October, 1950, the local voted to bolt the FTA and received a charter as Food & Tobacco Workers Local 80, CIO. About a year later it became Local 80-A of the Packinghouse Workers. The conviction, Feller claimed, established nothing about the truth or falsity of Valentino's non-Communist oaths filed in 1950, 1951 and 1952.

Eugene Cotton, general counsel for the UPWA, told the board that "you're stepping out of your role."

"The remedy should be directed at Valentino," he maintained. "The union should not be punished."

CWA Sets Policy Rules On Strike Fund Of $500,000

THE NEW strike fund of the CIO Communications Workers last week pushed past the $500,000 mark, only four months after the 300,000-member union put it into operation.

The war chest, made up of per capita payments of 50c a month, is expected to reach the $15 million goal in about eight years. The specific allocations was ordered at the union's convention in Cleveland last June.

Last week the CWA named a seven-member committee to draft rules for administering the fund, which the union says is one of the few specifically-earmarked defense funds set up by a union for use in case of a strike.

Preliminary rules provide that the 700 CWA locals will each carry a small reserve, with the bulk of the money being held in a common fund at the international union level.

Under the program adopted by the convention, 50 cents per member per month goes into the fund until that portion held by the international union reaches a level of $50 per person. Collections then stop until the balance drops to $40 a member, when the per capita is resumed.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said the committee will report to the CWA's next convention. "Establishment of the defense fund," he said, "came from a realization that no union can survive unhurt in a show of economic strength without adequate finances. Under one name or another, a war chest is an absolute must."

Detroit CIO, AFL Back School Aid

CIO and AFL unions in Detroit are among 11 community groups which have supported school board proposals to increase taxes by $11 million a year to improve the school system.

Roy Reuther, CIO Auto Workers PAC director, praised the board's expansion program, saying:

"Detroit cannot afford part-time education or large classes if it is to produce the type of leadership the nation needs. Let's not sell our children short by halfway measures in our schools." (LPA)

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THIS PAST WEEK the writer journeyed to Philadelphia to address the Transport Workers convention. This union under the leadership of dynamic Michael Quill and capable Gus Faber has made tremendous gains for its members throughout the country.

Since 1937, when the writer assisted in setting up this organization, the workers have received wonderful improvements in wages, working conditions and security. Later in the week I returned to Philadelphia and had the privilege of presenting CIO Pres. Walter Reuther to the Transport Worker's convention. Pres. Reuther was received warmly and enthusiastically by the entire delegation.

Every effort is being made by Pres. Quill, Sec.-Treas. Faber and the other officers and members to bring about a settlement of the transportation problems that presently exist in Philadelphia and New York. The union is battling to establish the 40-hour week on the transportation systems in these two cities, a work week already accepted by other industries throughout the country.

I had the honor of attending and addressing the Philip Murray Memorial sponsored by the New York City Industrial Union Council, of which Mike Quill is president and Morris Iushewitz secretary. Pres. David McDonald of the Steelworkers and Pres. Joe Curran of the Maritime Union also spoke. The event was shown over television and people in millions of homes could see the love and affection we of the CIO held for our beloved leader.

Philip Murray was a great, good man, a humble man. He had a humble birth, he lived a humble life and he died a humble death. His was a personal humility—he was humble for himself. When the rights of others were involved, however, when men were being denied justice, then he was humble before no man. He was then, as many a coal operator, and steel baron and government official could testify, a mighty warrior. Phil Murray knew how to fight—whatever the odds.

I wish at this time to extend to each CIO officer and member a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. And may the New Year bring all of us the things we have wanted and have fought for in the years past.

★

REG. DIR. ROY ATKINS reports the following CIO representation election victories: Seidelhuber Steel Rolling Mills, Inc., Seattle, Wash., USA-CIO 29, AFL 20; Swift & Co., Spokane, Wash., CIO Packinghouse Workers 72, AFL 28, no union 1.

Vice Pres. Claude Ballard, CIO Woodworkers, reports the following IWA-CIO representation election victories: Druid Manufacturing Co., Tuscaloosa, Ala., IWA-CIO 29, no union 23, challenged 8; Gray's Lumber Co., Waverly, Va., IWA-CIO 99, no union 8; Trinity National Lumber Co., Eureka, Calif., IWA-CIO 50, no union 7, challenged 4; Van Dusen River Lumber Co., Carlotta, Calif., IWA-CIO 15, no union 6. IWA Organizers Frank Gordon and William Baker handled the last campaign.

Field Rep. James O'Reilly reports that the CIO Optical & Instrument Workers were victorious in a representation election at the American Optical Co., Schenectady, N. Y., by a 5 to 1 vote.

Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler reports representation election victories for the IUE-CIO and the CIO Furniture Workers: RCA plant, Los Angeles, Calif., IUE-CIO 151, IAM 41; Superior Sleeprite, Los Angeles, UFW-CIO 87, independent 74. UFW Rep. John McBee and CIO Field Rep. Syd Rose worked on this drive.

Reg. Dir. Nicholas Dragon reports the following victories: Eloy Federal Compress, Phoenix, Ariz., UPWA-CIO 29, no union 0; Arizona Bullet Co., Tucson, Ariz., UAW-CIO 11, challenged 3. The latter campaign was in charge of Intl. Reps. William Gillespie and F. L. Innis.

Reg. Dir. Joe Walsh reports representation victories for the CIO Utility Workers Union in four plants of Scranton Spring Brook Water Co., Gas Div., recently purchased from the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. Wilkes-Barre steam plant 14 to 10; Wilkes-Barre gas plant 21 to 12; Sunbury gas plant 14 to 8, and Williamsport gas plant 18 to 17. CIO Field Rep. Frank Vrataric and UWUA Rep. Grant Brown handled the campaign.

★

THE CIO REGIONAL office at Charlestown, W. Va., reports that the CIO Retail Wholesaler Union unanimously won a representation election at the Samuel Levi & Son Furniture Co., Portsmouth, O. The organizing was done by Union Rep. Edgar Johnson.

Sec.-Treas. Ross Blood, CIO Shipbuilding Union, reports a representation election victory at the Hinton Equipment Co., Staten Island, N. Y., by a vote of 35 to 4 for no union.

Reg. Dir. Michael Mann reports that in a representation election at Engelhard & Koenig, Inc., New York, the workers favored the CIO Furniture Workers by a vote of 12 to 3 no union.

Sec.-Treas. Al Hartnett of the IUE-CIO reports the following representation election victories: Singer Mfg. Co., Elizabeth, N. J., IUE 5139, no union 64, independent union 1201, void 40, challenged 16; Smith Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. IUE 15, no union O; RCA, Montreal, Canada, IUE 684, IBEW-AFL 156, void 12; Taylor Lock Co., Philadelphia, IUE 71, no union 6, UE withdrew; American Metal Specialties Co., Philadelphia, IUE 225, no union 10, UE withdrew; Alliance Mfg. Co., Alliance, O., IUE 419, no union 13, AFL 367, void 1, UE withdrew; Ward Leonard Electrical Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. (runoff), IUE 585, UE 277, void 7, challenged 11; Woods Products, Inc., Rocky Mount, N. C., IUE 25, no union 11, challenged 1.

Growing Maryland CIO Elects CWA Leader As President

THE MARYLAND CIO Council elected its first woman president at the annual convention in Hagerstown the week-end of Dec. 13.

The robes of office fell on Mrs. Audrey Smid, president of Local 2120 of the Communications Workers, Baltimore. She was not entirely unaccustomed to them, however. Several months ago she was named president by the executive board when her predecessor, E. J. Moran, of the Auto Workers, resigned.

The convention was the largest in the council's history, with 169 delegates from more than 50 locals. Fourteen new locals, most of them Steelworkers, affiliated on the opening day and raised to approximately 75,000 the number of CIO members now represented by the Free State Council.

THE CONVENTION passed a resolution expressing its sorrow at the death of of the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray after CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bender gave a memorial address. The delegates observed a minute of silence, and each was given a picture of the late leader.

Speakers at convention sessions included CIO National Rep. James Leary; Henry Murray and Tilford Dudley, of the CIO Political Action Committee; William Welsh, of the National CIO Community Services Committee; Emil Starr, of the Jewish Labor Committee; Moishe Bitan, general secretary of the Israel labor federation, Histadrut; Reg. Dir. Boyd Payton of the Textile Workers, and Reg. Dir. Tom Starling of the UAW-CIO.

One entire session was attended by a group of girls from Hood College, Frederick, Md., who have been studying the labor movement and were seeking first-hand knowledge of how it works.

Twenty-two resolutions were adopted dealing with workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, the union label, organization and other matters of direct interest to the members.

Charles A. Della was reelected to his fourth term as secretary-treasurer. Three incumbent vice presidents were chosen again: E. T. Michael of the UAW-CIO, for the Hagerstown area; Nettie Mehaffey, Clothing Workers, for the Eastern Shore, and, Harry Castle, Rubber Workers, for the Cumberland area. A fourth vice presidency was created for the Baltimore area and filled by the election of Albert Mattes, of the UAW-CIO.

Principal speakers at the convention banquet and dance were CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the CWA-CIO. Michael presided.

Carey ridiculed newspaper stories printed during the National CIO convention in Atlantic City that the CIO "was split wide open" by its search for a new president.

"THE TRUTH is," he declared, "the CIO came out of its 14th convention completely and devotedly united. The CIO finished its convention more determined than ever before to build a greater, a stronger CIO increasingly able to serve American working men and women and the nation as a whole."

Beirne paid high tribute to Murray.

"Philip Murray lives in the CIO," he said. "The greatest memorial we can pay to his memory is to build the CIO bigger and better. No more fitting tribute can we pay than to expand numerically and spiritually."

NEW OFFICERS and part of the next executive board of the Maryland CIO Council. Seated, from left, Sec.-Treas. Chas. A. Della, Pres. Audrey M. Smid, Vice-Pres. Albert Mattes and Harry Castle.

City FEPC Adopted In Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH has adopted a Fair Employment Practices Commission ordinance after months of concerted effort by CIO and other labor and liberal organizations.

The ordinance, which goes into effect on Jan. 1, prohibits discrimination in hiring, salary, promotion, tenure and firing by any business, union or association operating within the city limits.

Councilman Patrick J. Fagan introduced the ordinance, which is patterned after those existing in Philadelphia and three other Pennsylvania cities. It will be administered by a five-member commission.

Among those leading the fight for FEPC was Frank Shane, civil rights director of the CIO Steelworkers.

Meantime, the Pennsylvania CIO Council opened a campaign to raise funds for the 1953 campaign to win a State FEPC law. Pres. Harry Boyer urged contributions to the special fund, saying "the need is great and the cause is just."

Order For Your Union

Murray Memorial Now On Records

Recordings of the CIO's 14th Constitutional Convention memorial session to the late Philip Murray are available through the CIO Publicity Dept.

These recordings are available in 15-minute and 30-minute productions and are suitable for radio broadcasts on public service time and for use in union meetings. They include memorial address of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson and those of other speakers.

Recordings are available in sizes and speeds for professional record players, tape recorders and home record players. Orders can be placed by clipping and mailing this coupon:

CIO Publicity Dept.
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

We desire to place an order for the Philip Murray memorial record as follows (check type recording desired):

	15-minute	30-minute
Broadcast transcriptions		
(33⅓ rpm on a 16-inch disc)	☐ $6.50	$13.00 ☐
Tape recordings	☐ $6.00	$10.00 ☐
Home record players		
(78 rpm)	☐ $8.00	$16.00 ☐
(33⅓ rpm)	☐ $6.00	$12.00 ☐

☐ **Check Inclosed** ☐ **Bill Us Later**

Name.....

Address.....

City..... **Zone**..... **State**.....

Organization.....

Young Fortunes Into Peanuts

Kroll Urges Real Curb On Big Political Spending

THE CIO Political Action Committee wants Congress to end the legal fiction by which political candidates spend young fortunes to get into office and then report their expenses in terms of peanuts.

It can be done, PAC Dir. Jack Kroll told the House Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures, by a simple set of laws. In a brief filed with the committee, he recommended:

- That each candidate be made responsible for all expenditures in his behalf.
- That all expenditures without the written consent of the candidate be outlawed.
- That the candidate personally be held accountable for observing the limitation on campaign spending.
- That the candidate personally report all spending on his behalf.

Kroll pointed out that during the life of CIO-PAC "we have witnessed an enormous growth in the cost of political campaigns and we have witnessed additional restrictions placed upon the rights of trade unions to participate in politics."

The trade union political restrictions come in the Taft-Hartley law, Kroll observed. "While similar restrictions are, in theory, placed upon corporations, the equality of such restrictions is more apparent than real," he charged.

He called the T-H limitations "an unwarranted and one-sided interference with the rights of trade unions members to express themselves politically through organizations and means of their own choice."

Kroll lashed at so-called institutional advertisements, placed in newspapers and magazines by corporations. These ads, he said, were "by all realistic standards, political in nature, lacking only the name of the candidate."

In the 1950 Ohio senatorial election in which Sen. Taft was reelected, he said, "expenditures of this nature equalled or exceeded the amount reported spent for direct political purposes."

Kroll suggested the major weakness of laws governing the conduct of election campaigns "lies in their multiplicity and the opportunities presented for evasion and concealment." He called for thorough overhauling of existing legislation as well as the addition of new restrictions.

WHILE he offered no dollars-and-cents suggestion as a limit on campaign spending, the PAC director specifically urged that the limit include institutional ads which were political. He also urged a ban on multiple contributions from wealthy families, many times in the names of tiny children, to a variety of committees.

"I would limit to $5000 the total amount that any individual may contribute or spend for political purposes in any year," he said. "As a part of the same limitation, I would require that only citizens of voting age may make such contributions."

CIO-PAC, Kroll said, views the growing costs of political campaigns as "a limitation on the availability of the best qualified persons for public office at a time when the country requires the best its citizens can offer."

He pledged PAC's cooperation "to the end that elections may be kept as open and as free as possible."

Here's How They Evade The Law

Here's how political candidates evade the laws limiting campaign spending:

They form "numerous committees, all devoted to the election of the same candidate, but headed by different individuals," PAC Dir. Jack Kroll told the House committee probing campaign spending.

"This practice results in a candidate reporting that he spent less than $2000 to win election when actually several million dollars were spent in behalf of that purpose," he charged.

The result of this legal fiction, Kroll said, was to create "much of the cynicism with which American citizens view politics."

SEABEE OF THE MONTH is Russell J. Johnson, veteran member of the CIO Steelworkers from Phillipsburgh, N. J. On the job he supervises reinforced concrete construction. Off the job (inset photo) he's a good piano player.

Skilled Labor's Role Hailed On Seabees' 11th Birthday

THIS WEEK will mark the eleventh anniversary of the Seabees, the Navy's youngest component, famous for their fabulous construction performances during and since World War II.

Skilled workers, many from the ranks of organized labor, constituted the Seabees during and since the war. Their skill and ingenuity in advance base construction and their performance in amphibious operations won the Seabees a place as a permanent part of the Navy in 1946.

Typical of the Seabees is Russell J. Johnson, a veteran member of the CIO Steelworkers from Phillipsburg, N. J., who has been awarded the title of Seabee of the Month. He is serving as a supervisor for concrete construction reinforcement.

During World War II the Seabees were 250,000 strong. The Seabee force today is small compared to its World War II strength, but during the past year it has been employed in such far-flung places as Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Guam, Kwajalein, Midway Islands, Alaska, Cuba, Newfoundland and North Africa.

COMPARATIVELY few of the World War II Seabees are still in active service. Most of them returned to jobs in the civilian construction industry during the demobilization period.

The remarkable achievements of the "old Seabees" are an inspiration to the present Seabees, whose work in 1952 won the praise of high Navy officials.

Most of the Seabees are younger men trained in various construction skills at the U. S. Navy Construction Schools at Port Hueneme, Calif. The Navy is interested in the enlistment of older experienced men in the Naval Construction Forces.

Los Angeles CIO Gets Set For City Vote

THE LOS ANGELES CIO Council has already ordered its Political Action Committee into another political fray, thus underscoring the fact that PAC is a day-to-day activity of CIO.

The West Coast city holds its primaries for municipal offices on April 7 and its final election on May 26. Thus filing dates for mayor and other candidates are Jan. 17-31.

For that reason, Council PAC Dir. Henry Santiestevan said, local union PACs have been alerted for the first job—finding good, strong, liberal candidates, whom CIO can endorse and elect.

Candidates will be interviewed by PAC as soon as possible after the filing date, to learn their positions on the major issues, he said, pointing out that new municipal officials will directly affect such issues as rent control and housing, as well as many others.

Rep. Woods Denied Election Recount

A special House Campaign Committee has denied the request of Rep. Woods (R. Ida.) for an election recount. Woods, prominent in the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act, was defeated by Mrs. Grace Pfost (D.) by a 600 vote margin out of 100,000 votes.

Anti-Labor Chiseler Was Just That In Boston Postoffice

A CHISELING Post Office Dept. official in Boston is under bitter attack by United Postal Workers Local 51 of the CIO Government & Civic Employees Organizing Committee.

He used his chisel, it seemed, to break the lock of a bulletin board and, with the help of a saw and hammer, remove a Local 51 bulletin critical of his personnel policies.

The chiseler is Asst. Supt. of Mails William P. H. Flanagan, in charge of the South Postal Annex at the time.

LOCAL 51, an aggressive unit of more than 1400 federal employes, has been conducting a vigorous organizing campaign to build one powerful union in the Boston postal system. The members took action against Flanagan at a meeting following his stunt with the chisel.

First, they adopted a resolution of protest which they directed Local Pres. John Bercury to send to all Massachusetts members of Congress, to GCEOC national officials in Washington and to the Boston newspapers, which gave it a good play.

They also instructed Bercury and a committee to call on the local Postmaster and ask him to investigate the incident. The call was made and the probe is under way.

The members in addition attacked anti-labor policies in the Boston Postal District which they said have seriously hurt morale. Flanagan, they said in the resolution, has exhibited a "contemptuous disregard for the well-being of employes under his supervision by refusing to heed protests of duly authorized representatives of Local 51."

In conclusion, they voted to put the whole question of chiseling and anti-labor practices before the incoming Senate and House Post Office and Civil Service Committees.

Speaking Of Corruption—

The following is the complete text of a memorandum to all members of President-elect Eisenhower's staff, which was posted last week in the general's New York headquarters:

"Sixty RCA portable radios were lent to the Eisenhower special train staff by RCA. To date eight of these radios have been returned.

"It is requested that staff members concerned examine their effects and their consciences and drop off at the business office any product of such examination. RCA was doubtless taking the calculated risk and expected a certain attrition, but an 89% loss is perhaps a little high."

Late reports were that there had been no returns, and a top Ike aide said: *"I should have stood in bed before writing that one."*

Alger Concedes In Michigan

Republican Fred M. Alger, Jr., last week officially conceded defeat in Michigan's close gubernatorial contest and a half-completed state-wide recount of votes was cancelled.

Alger's election means a third term in the Michigan state house for youthful, liberal Gov. G. Mennen Williams.

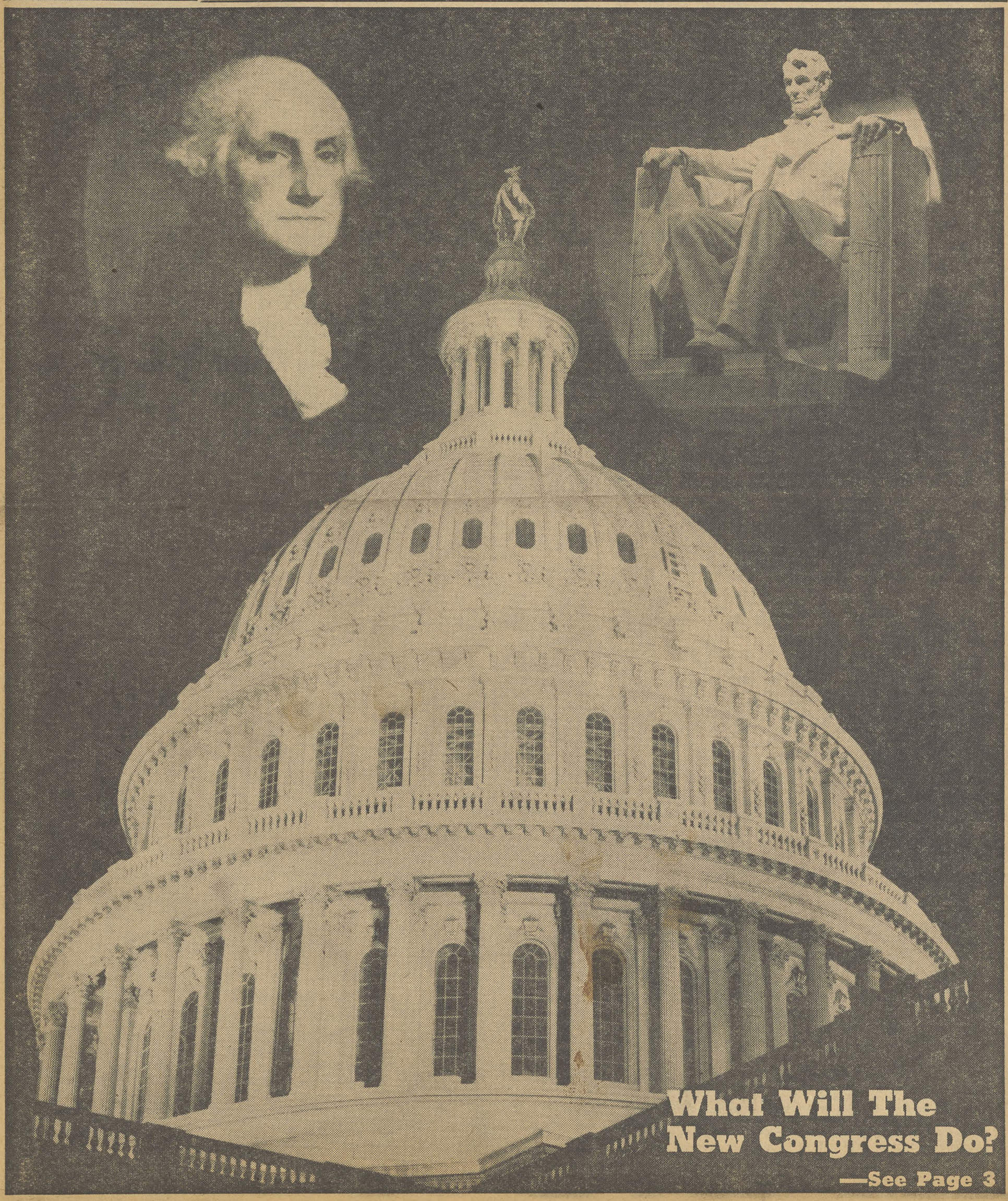
Still unresolved is Michigan's senatorial contest, in which Democrats charge fraud. Sen. Blair Moody (D) was officially declared the loser by 46,000 votes to Rep. Charles E. Potter (R). State officials refused a recount and a Senate committee is investigating the fraud charges.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION
of the
CONGRESS OF
INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS

$1.00
A YEAR
5c a Copy—$1.50 a Year in Canada

The CIO News

Vol. XV | WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 29, 1952 | 82 | No. 52



What Will The New Congress Do?

—See Page 3

Steel Test of T-H Delayed by Court

THE STEELWORKERS' case, testing the constitutionality of Taft-Hartley national emergency injunctions was delayed last week in Buffalo, N. Y.

District Judge John Knight extended a temporary restraining order enjoining Steelworkers from striking at the Dunkirk plant of American Locomotive Co. while he studied the union's arguments in the first major challenge of the law.

Judge Knight acted less than three hours before the temporary order was to expire, giving no indication of when he would rule. He made no comment on the contentions of the union or the government.

He said, however, that he had extended the temporary order so he would have more time to consider the legal aspects of the case in order that justice would be best served.

MEANTIME, the 1500 CIO workers continued to work in the plant which had been strike-bound for 107 days. The dispute, over wages and a new contract, also involves other American locomotive plants, where no injunctions have been sought. In those plants, the strike continued.

Steelworkers General Counsel Arthur J. Goldberg had argued that the government's plea for an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction should be denied and the temporary order dismissed on two grounds. Goldberg contended:

- The emergency national emergency section was unconstitutional.
- But in any case, it didn't apply to the Dunkirk case.

Citing long judicial tradition, Goldberg said the law sought to confer on the courts duties it had regularly rejected as not being judicial. All Taft-Hartley used the courts for, he contended, was as a cog in administrative machinery over which it had no final control.

The Dunkirk case, the union told Judge Knight, failed to meet the two-fold test for national emergency strikes. The law says they must involve all of an industry or a substantial part, plus be a threat to the nation's health or safety.

The plant in question has an Atomic Energy Commission contract for nickel-plate pipe, and the Justice Dept. contended delay of this pipe hampered AEC schedules.

Before the Justice Dept. sought the injunction, Goldberg had told reporters the Steelworkers would take the case to the Supreme Court, if necessary. He indicated the union would seek the swiftest legal avenue, so there would be a determination of the constitutionality before the 80-day injunction period expired and the question became moot.

Bargaining Rights Of Local Revoked

The National Labor Relations Board, disregarding CIO arguments, last week revoked five certificates as bargaining agent in five Camden, N. J., plants held by Local 80-A of the CIO Packinghouse Workers.

The board acted because the agent, Anthony Valentino, had been convicted of falsely swearing to a non-Communist affidavit.

CIO Acts To Step Up Organizing

CIO LAST WEEK initiated steps to intensify organizing and increase the coordination of the organizing campaigns of its 34 unions and committees in 1953.

In a letter to all the unions and committees, Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president and director of organization and councils, said:

"With the unfortunate death of our beloved Pres. Philip Murray, we now conclude the year 1952 and enter the year 1953 with a new president—not new in the trade union movement—Walter P. Reuther, who was elected by the democratic processes at our recent convention.

"IT IS essential now that we unite our forces behind his leadership and intensify our activities so that we may strengthen our unions on all fronts and be in a better position to advance the security of our people and resist any aggression that may be upon us.

"The main objective, of course, is the question of organizing the unorganized. We must, in 1953, devote ourselves diligently to this task. There is still much to be done.

"That is why the unity of our forces is so paramount. All must cooperate in this task of organizing the unorganized which will make our unions strong."

Haywood asked each union and committee planning an organizing campaign to furnish him with vital information.

"Following the receipt of this information, it is anticipated that we will have conferences with the organizations involved to see what can be done to increase the membership of all our unions," Haywood wrote.

TRIBUTE WAS PAID to Philip Murray by CIO officials at a memorial meeting held by the New York City CIO Council. From the left, Pres. Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union; Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president; Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers, and Acting Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers.

New York CIO Mourns Murray In TV Session

CIO LEADERS pledged themselves at a memorial meeting held by the New York City CIO Council to build an even stronger CIO as a living tribute to Philip Murray.

Speakers included Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice president; Acting Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers; Joseph Curran, CIO vice president and Maritime Union president; Michael Quill, CIO vice president, Transport Workers president and Council president, and Morris Iushewitz, Council secretary-treasurer.

Television sound pictures of the service were broadcast by WJZ-TV on Dec. 21.

HAYWOOD told of Murray's deep interest in the welfare of children everywhere. The CIO executive vice president suggested a fitting, living memorial to Murray—together with the further dedication of the CIO to the work he did on behalf of the labor movement—would be a foundation to help children regardless of race, color, creed or nationality.

McDonald spoke of Murray's great contribution to the labor movement and to his country. He voiced his determination to continue the work of Murray, who was president of the CIO and the Steelworkers, so that the late leader shall not have built in vain.

"Philip Murray left us a strong, powerful organization," Curran said, "which stands as a monument to his own strength, devotion and beliefs. We must do everything in our power to preserve his power, to build our organizations and keep them growing from year to year."

Quill and Iushewitz expressed the sorrow of thousands of CIO members in New York City at the loss of their leader. Quill pledged that the CIO in New York City would continue to work for the betterment of workers to whom Murray had devoted his life.

CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther sent a message regretting his inability to attend the meeting.

CIO Fights Bias In Texas, Michigan

CIO AFFILIATES last week waged war on discrimination in the North and the South.

The CIO Auto Workers reported three successful developments in its campaign against hiring discrimination by Detroit area employers:

- In a letter of reply to Walter P. Reuther, CIO and Auto Workers president, Gov. Williams of Michigan pledged himself to introduce again Fair Employment Practices legislation.
- Detroit Mayor Cobo and Common Council Pres. Miriani—in reply to a letter from Reuther to the council—said they are referring discriminatory hiring charges to the Detroit Interracial Committee for investigation and for report to the Mayor and the council.
- Detroit area UAW locals reported increased hiring of Negro women since the UAW drive began Nov. 21.

The Texas CIO Council at its recent convention at Galveston unanimously adopted a resolution calling for "the immediate elimination" of all forms of racial segregation in the Texas public schools.

The resolution branded segregation as a violation of "the fundamental Christian belief in the dignity and equality of all human beings."

It charged that school segregation "has resulted in the systematic denial of equal education for many generations of Negro children."

Union Leaders On Board Of HST Library

A DRIVE to raise $1.5 million for a public library building to house Pres. Truman's papers got under way last week with the naming of some 60 trustees and an advisory panel of five historians and scholars.

The CIO is well represented on the new board of trustees, announced by Tom L. Evans, secretary of the Harry S. Truman Library, Inc., after a conference with the President.

Trustees include CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey, David J. McDonald, acting president of the CIO Steelworkers, and Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the CIO Clothing Workers.

Reuther and George Meany, AFL, were named to serve on a 10-member executive committee chosen by the board of trustees. Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson was named honorary chairman of the board.

The President will donate land that is now part of the family farm at Grandview, Mo., for use as the site for the library, which will become both an archives and research center for the Truman papers.

Living Costs Inch Up; BLS Plans New Index In '53

THE COST of living inched up again for the second consecutive month in the 30-day period ending Nov. 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last week.

The "old" consumer price index, under which cost of living adjustments are made according to most CIO contracts with escalator clauses, rose from 191.5 on Oct. 15 to 191.6 on Nov. 15.

The increase was approximately one-tenth of one per cent. The new figure compares with an all-time record high of 192.4 on July 15 of this year.

The so-called "new" index figure—described as the "adjusted" figure by the BLS—reached a record high of 191.1, compared to 190.9 on Oct. 15.

Both the "old" and the "adjusted" figures for December—which will be issued in January—will be the last. Thereafter, the BLS will issue a new set based on a new market basket containing a number of items not now included, and based on 1949-50 retail costs instead of the present 1935-39 base.

In his report written for the National CIO convention, the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray pointed out that the change-over "will generally require bargaining even under continuing agreements."

His successor, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, said the CIO Auto Workers, which he also heads and which pioneered in escalator contract clauses, "will not accept an automatic change-over to the new index."

Here are the cumulative figures for the "old" BLS Index:

Period	Index
1939 monthly average	99.4
1943 monthly average	123.6
1944 monthly average	125.5
1945 monthly average	128.4
1946 monthly average	139.3
1947 monthly average	159.2
1948 monthly average	171.2
1949 monthly average	169.1
1950 monthly average	171.2
1951 monthly average	185.9
1952 monthly average	190.7

Period		Index
1950:	June 15	170.2
1951:	June 15	185.5
1952:	Jan. 15	190.2
	Feb. 15	188.3
	Mar. 15	188.4
	Apr. 15	189.6
	May 15	190.4
	June 15	191.1
	July 15	192.4
	Aug. 15	192.3
	Sept. 15	191.4
	Oct. 15	191.5
	Nov. 15	191.6

Nathan Broadcasts Back On Air Jan. 3

"Robert Nathan Reports," the CIO radio portion of the American Broadcasting System's labor-management series, returns to the air waves Jan. 3.

The 15-minute broadcast, airing the views of Nathan, an outstanding economist, will be carried over the entire ABC network from 6:45 to 7 p.m. every Saturday night for a 13-week period.

The New Congress

Will It Measure Up In New Year?

By MILTON PLUMB

A PRAYERFUL HOPE is in the hearts of the American people and a practical question in their minds as the Republican 83rd Congress opens this week in Washington.

The hope, bringing with it universal well-wishes for the Congress, is that the new legislature will rise to the greatness it must show if it is to meet its heavy responsibilities in the critical days ahead.

The question, on the other hand, is whether, in the light of the record of many of its leaders and members, the 83rd Congress will be able to do so.

In campaign pledges and post-election statements, President-Elect Eisenhower has outlined and promised a program under which the social gains of the last 20 years will be not merely maintained, but improved and extended.

Under the Constitution's division of executive and legislative functions, however, the President only proposes. Congress has the final say. Congressional leaders, accordingly, may play a more decisive role than the new President in shaping the nation's future.

Those who doubt the ability of the new Administration to achieve its announced goals point to the blunt fact that the leaders of the 83rd Congress were tested once before and found wanting. They will have to shift sharply from their past practices if America is to move ahead.

TOP GOP leadership in the House will be the same as when Republicans were in control in 1947 and 1948. Reps. Martin (Mass.), Halleck (Ind.) and Arends (Ill.) once again will serve as speaker, majority leader and whip, respectively, and 11 of the 19 standing House committees will have the same chairmen as in the "terrible" 80th Congress.

Although altered more, the Senate top policy posts go to the same men who helped pile up the black record of reaction in the last GOP Congress.

There are a number of reasons, however, for hoping GOP leaders in Congress may now show more responsibility than in the past. These include:

1. A Republican President in the White House. This time blame for Congress-caused shortcomings will reflect directly upon the party in power.

2. The slim majority in Congress. By giving the GOP a bare margin of control in both House and Senate despite Eisenhower's landslide, the American people showed again their distrust of Republican "old guard" policies.

KING OF SWAT—Republican Joe Martin displays some of the gavels he will pound when he takes over as Speaker of the House, as the 83rd Congress convenes Jan. 3. He had the same job in the "Awful 80th."

3. The possibility that even the "old guard" has learned from experience. It is hard to believe GOP leaders will stupidly not recognize that a repetition of their earlier onslaughts against labor and liberal forces will again mean certain rejection of their leadership in 1954.

4. Eisenhower's great personal popularity and influence. Although Sen. Taft (R. O.), probable new majority leader, has already challenged it in his protest against Martin Durkin's selection for Secretary of Labor, he has nevertheless said he wants to be "cooperative."

Against these forces working toward a more moderate and perhaps even constructive approach, however, must be weighed factors moving the other way. Foremost are blind spots in the basic philosophy of government set forth in the GOP platform and the heavy special interest pressures to which the new Congress will be subjected.

On the basis of past performance, lobbyists for big business and reactionary interests expect to shape legislation pretty much their own way. History backs them up, and one needn't go back to the scandals of the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover era for evidence. Roll calls during the last few years of rule by the Dixiegop coalition reveal a strong Republican readiness to vote for the wishes of special interests.

IN JUSTICE to the congressmen, it must be admitted the Republican platform on which they were elected calls for much of such subservience. They are pledged, for example, to give away the $40 billion worth of tidelands oil, long sought by the oil lobby, despite three separate Supreme Court rulings that it belongs to all the people and good constitutional grounds for doubting that Congress has the power to do so.

The real test thus seems likely to be not whether the business interests are favored (all odds are they will be) but rather whether the American people get their just share and fair treatment, too.

Here is where sharpest differences exist between Eisenhower supporters and the old guard. And despite Eisenhower's pledges to extend social gains, the leaders of the 83rd Congress have made it clear since the election that they have no intention of doing so. They indicate that big "economies" rather than improvements are in store.

"We certainly won't have any money to extend social welfare programs," Speaker-designate Martin said last month.

To cover up congressional welshing on campaign promises, GOP leaders are expected to follow the smokescreen course used in the "do nothing" 80th Congress. Plans are already drawn for a wide variety of "investigations" intended to back up GOP charges of communism, corruption and waste by Democrats.

Eisenhower has indicated he is opposed to "witch hunts" and indiscriminate smearing of guilty and innocent alike. If he follows through in trying to protect the rights of persons accused, he will run head-on into opposition from members of the smear bund in Congress.

Ike's Influence Gets Big Test Over Filibuster

THE SINCERITY of the new Republican Congress' professed loyalty to the Eisenhower program will be put to the test in the Senate on Jan. 3. Final plans are being drawn for a bi-partisan effort on opening day to bring about Eisenhower's announced wish for a curb on Senate filibusters.

A frontal attack on Senate Rule 22, which makes it virtually impossible to limit debate, is involved. Dixiecrat Senators have used the rule to block civil rights legislation, but it could be directed against other measures.

SOME GOP leaders fear the filibuster might kill essential parts of Eisenhower's program. As a result, a group of Eisenhower Republicans have agreed to join northern Democrats in seeking a new set of rules making it possible to end filibusters by majority vote.

Dixiecrat Senators are expected to fight the move, contending the Senate is a continuing body and that the old rule still applies. Under it, they could filibuster against the rules change itself.

It will then be up to Vice President Barkley, who remains in office until Jan. 20, to rule on the Dixiecrat position. Whichever way he rules, however, there will probably be an appeal. On appeals, debate is limited and the decision is by simple majority vote.

Upon the outcome will ultimately depend future action on the GOP platform promises on civil rights. These backed up Eisenhower's pledge to end segregation in the District of Columbia and called for federal action toward elimination of lynching and the poll tax.

More immediately significant, however, it will be a clear test of Eisenhower's influence over the Senate.

Headline Issues Facing GOP-Controlled 83rd Congress

THE BIG ISSUES and problems that will arise in the 83rd Congress are already clearly evident. Here is a capsule digest of some of the more important ones:

FOREIGN POLICY. War or peace may hang in the balance as the GOP assumes full control of U. S. foreign relations for the first time since before World War II. Election promises to end the war in Korea could bring a new emphasis to Far East affairs at the expense of Europe.

A survey of the new Congress by the Associated Press showed 90% responding want to reduce aid to allies in the struggle against communism. Eisenhower, who played a major part in building Western Europe's defense, will oppose major cutbacks, but European leaders, noting the new leadership of Taft and other isolationists, are worried.

Tariff laws are also due for a revision when the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, cornerstone of the "good neighbor" policy, expires in June. Some U. S. manufacturers are already calling on the GOP to return to "protective" tariffs.

BUDGET AND TAXES. Election promises to lower government spending and reduce taxes have GOP leaders on the spot, and they are already split on tax policy. All but 17c of each dollar is now going for defense, and Pres. Truman has warned major defense cutbacks would be "very dangerous" to national security. Danger is that GOP may meat-ax appropriations without regard for essential services.

Sens. Bridges (N.H.) and Knowland (Calif.) say the budget must be balanced before taxes are cut and this won't be possible before next year. Sens. Dirksen (Ill.) and Schoeppel (Kans.), however, want sharp tax cuts now with death to the excess profits tax next June. Business groups are driving for a federal sales tax to shift most of tax burden to low-income families.

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION. Eisenhower wants Congress to extend the Reorganization Act so he can "streamline" government agencies. Chairman-elect Hoffman (Mich.) of the House Government Operations Committee, has said he will oppose such authority. It is estimated $5.5 million annually could be saved by reorganization.

LABOR. If Sen. Taft steps down, as he now says, from chairmanship of the Senate Labor Committee, Sen. Smith (N.J.) will take over. This would place both House and Senate Labor Committees under chairmen believed to be more "moderate" than in the 80th Congress. Big Business pressure to "tighten" labor laws in its favor is great, however, and labor has a hard fight ahead.

Big Business groups demand industry-wide bargaining be banned, but biggest danger appears to be that the Fair Labor Standards and Public Contracts Acts will be seriously weakened. Efforts to cut enforcement appropriations can be expected.

PATRONAGE AND CIVIL SERVICE. Job-hungry Republicans demanded lists of non-civil service posts from government agencies immediately after the election. GOP appetites got so bad that the Federal Bar Association set up a special committee to fight plans for "wholesale dismissals of government lawyers."

Because of civil service reforms since the GOP was last in power, only about 5% of all federal jobs aren't under civil service.

POWER DEVELOPMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES. Biggest "robbery" (Pres. Truman's word) which the GOP is pledged to perpetrate is the gift of tidelands oil worth $40 billion to the oil interests. This probably won't satisfy the oil lobby, and new efforts to enact the Kerr Gas Bill are expected, with no veto likely.

The St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project may squeeze through, with the power lobby getting most of the profits. Private power groups, seeking to stop all future federal power development, also want to turn TVA over to private interests.

ECONOMIC CONTROLS AND HOUSING. Led by the men who successfully wrecked price controls, the new Congress is unlikely to enact stronger price controls when the present one expires. Some standby legislation may be forthcoming to protect the Administration if new inflationary pressure arises. There will probably be a fight over continuing federal rent controls, which the real estate lobby is opposing along with continued aid to public housing.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE. Although Republicans are pledged to extend social security and welfare programs, their pledge to cut government spending makes action in the first session unlikely. Sen. Lehman (D. N.Y.) has announced he will fight for enactment of the principal recommendations of the President's health commission.

Clouded Crystal Ball

What will 1953 bring to the people of America and the world?

Frankly, our crystal ball is just as clouded as yours.

We don't know whether the war in Korea will be, or can be, ended in an honorable peace. We don't know where or when Soviet aggression will next be on exhibit. We don't know whether democracy throughout the free world will use the abundant means at hand to strengthen its institutions.

We don't know whether President-Elect Eisenhower is going to prove a success or a dud.

We don't know whether the appointment of one labor man like Martin Durkin can offset the cast of big business characters in the Cabinet.

We don't know whether Bob Taft—whose influence in the Republican party, we were solemnly assured last July, was at an end—is going to be the same old Taft or some new Taft during the 83rd Congress.

We do know, however, that the year ahead will be an exciting and provocative 12 months for every American.

And we do know that the CIO, having successfully weathered its day of crisis, is steady on the beam, and prepared to work during each of the next 365 days to protect our American democracy, to strengthen our well-being, to improve the lot of the workers of our nation.

So, taking the plunge into the uncertain hours of another January, we say: "Bring on 1953. And a Happy New Year to you all."

A Shoddy Gift

It's a shoddy Christmas gift that the conservative majority in Congress presented to America in the form of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, which went into effect December 24.

President Truman vetoed that bill, with vigorous words of condemnation. He pointed out that it is full of discriminatory abuses; that it burdens the government with red tape; that its immigration policy is not very sound; and that it will work hardships on aliens and visitors to our shores.

But the Truman veto was over-ridden, in large part through the votes of reactionary Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans. The effects are already showing up.

Non-Communist maritime unions in western Europe are voicing protest over the detailed questionnaires that foreign seamen must fill out before they may step on American docks—even if only to deliver passengers' baggage off the ship. European travel agents predict that visits here by the people who might want to study our way of life, or do business with us, will be curtailed.

Students of immigration policy agree that the McCarran-Walter Act won't do much to save America from foreign subversion. It does succeed, to a high degree, in making us look ridiculous around the world.

As Commonweal Magazine said, the other day, about this onerous new law, "The inn is large and blessed by God with abundance, but the caretakers can find little room for those outside the gates."

We'd better fix up our immigration statutes without delay.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

WALTER P. REUTHER
President

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD
Executive Vice President

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer

VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph A. Beirne, L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, O. A. Knight, Michael Quill, Emil Rieve, Frank Rosenblum, James G. Thimmes.

Henry C. Fleisher, Editor and Publicity Director

Assistant Editors, Hollace Ransdell, Fred Ross, William Weiss (on leave), Gervase N. Love, Milton Plumb, William Millis, Al Zack

Editorial Office: 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925. 5c a copy, $1 a year, $1.50 a year in Canada. Mail subscriptions: Old and new addresses and three weeks' notice are required for change of address.

Vol. XV December 29, 1952 No. 52

Forecast: Foggy

In Other Words—

Our Stake In A Strong UN

America's enlightened self-interest demands it remain in the United Nations, says A. A. Berle, Jr., former high State Dept. official, in an article digested from The Reporter magazine attacking anti-United Nations forces.

By A. A. BERLE, JR.

A CAMPAIGN, first to push the United Nations out of the United States, and then pull the United States out of the United Nations, is now well developed.

It is still covert—the full battery has not been unmasked. But it is clear enough that before long one bloc of American politicians will reveal its true aim of destroying the United Nations, if it can, in a burst of isolationist nationalism.

This writer, no collector of stardust in international affairs, recognizes that the public opinion which supported the U. S. government in organizing the UN was moved by sentiment, aspiring toward a mighty dream. Appeal was made to the straining, eternal, and eternally disappointed hope of the American public that the world could be so governed as to avoid perpetual fear of war and periodic mass slaughter.

Well, it now appears that the hope is not to be immediately realized. From resulting disillusionment comes a return to self-seeking nationalism, and such bitterness can be exploited by politicians. So, say the new flag-wavers, let's give up the United Nations as an impractical, un-American dream.

Cold analysis indicates that these new isolationists may be quite as dangerous to the safety of the U. S. as are Communist conspirators. The case rests not on stardust but on the implacable arithmetic of present reality.

The U. S., to be safe and well off, must work in some sort of composite of many nations besides itself. The question is not whether it moves within the framework of a league of nations. The only question is what kind of a league of nations it must be.

Today a plane can take off from Europe, circle over the United States, and return to base without refueling. Tomorrow, we expect to have atomic-powered airplanes capable of almost unlimited range—and so do the Russians. We might decide not to commit our armies on the far side either of the Atlantic or the Pacific, and to pound away with airplanes based at convenient points on this side of the ocean or elsewhere. So we could. But so could the Russians.

In this hideous long-range artillery duel, fought with atomic bombs (probably H-bombs), the U. S. might arrange not to lose the war. It could hardly arrange to win. Both sides would come out of it wounded beyond imaginable horror. But the Communists would be betting 800 million lives against the Americas' 225 million, and they are just the kind of people to reckon coldly on losing 100 million of their own people if they can kill, maim, or immobilize 100 million Americans. The result could leave them masters of the world.

If, on the other hand, America is part of a composite of nations equal to or greater than half the world, that bitter exchange would not be profitable by Communist reckoning. I respect Communist strategic thinking, little as I like it. They play to win. Unless they see ultimate victory, they do not start. As long as the non-Communist world has organization and reasonable probability of unified action—as much unified action as the UN developed in Korea—the Communists' arithmetic will not take them into a general war, granted that our armament is reasonably strong.

AT THE moment, the campaign against the UN is the primary property of a lunatic fringe of the extreme right, abetted by a few men who ought to know better, and who are constructing "front" organizations taking in groups of people who object to specific uses of the UN. But it is clear that the real objective of these groups is a major political movement to end American membership in the United Nations.

Throughout much of history, the dream of a world ordering of affairs which shall maintain peace has been a dominant ideal. Those periods in history when no such dream found effective expression were periods of sheer, stark anarchy. This is not to idealize. It is to say that historically a peace system, however imperfect, is better than no peace system at all. A dream pursued does lead to some reality, though reality falls infinitely short of the dream. The groups that are now fighting the UN ought to be told, with great bluntness, that their fight injures, weakens, and endangers the U. S.

1952—A Year That Could Have Been Worse

By GERVASE N. LOVE

It's on its way out now, is 1952. Nothing that happens in the couple of days left can make it good, for it just wasn't a good year. But not everything about it was bad.

True, it was a year of death and other losses, of higher prices and strikes, of handouts for big business and injunctions for the workers, of international tensions and of a shift in the political thinking of many Americans. But it also was a year of advances for labor, of better contracts settled peacefully and higher wages, of signs of a new political maturity among workers, of growth of the international labor movement.

Here are some of the things that made it what it was:

JANUARY started with the CIO Steelworkers, unable to negotiate new contracts with the basic industry's Big Four, meeting in a special convention in Atlantic City and voting to postpone a strike. It also started with thousands of CIO members laid off because of faulty planning in the shift from civilian to defense production, and with further job cuts looming in soft goods industries.

Congress returned to tackle some of the most important issues ever to confront the nation—and established a grim record of subservience to the wealthy and the special interests, and of disregard for the great mass of Americans.

FEBRUARY saw the Senate vote to continue its noxious Rule 22, which permits a minority to block a vote on any subject and has prevented action on Fair Employment Practices legislation. The Dixiegops renewed a long and bitter attack on price and rent controls, public housing and other measures essential to the welfare of the general public.

Unemployment continued to increase, especially among Auto Workers, Clothing Workers and Textile Workers. In the latter industry, owners were moving more and more factories from North to South, leaving virtual ghost communities behind. Dr. George W. Taylor was appointed disputes director under the new CIO organizational disputes arbitration program.

MARCH winds blew cold and chill on lengthening lines of laid-off workers as the BLS cost of living index hit an all-time high, relief rolls grew, and Congress weighed legislation to re-fill depleted unemployment compensation funds.

The Wage Stabilization Board proposed a settlement in the steel dispute: a 23c pay raise package, union shop in a form to be negotiated, lower southern differential, better deals on holidays, vacations, shift differentials and Sunday work. The union accepted. Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson attacked it as a threat to the economy.

APRIL saw the steel industry, acting in unison, reject it. Wilson quit in a huff, and the steel union set a strike deadline for midnight Apr. 8. Pres. Truman seized the industry 90 minutes before the scheduled walkout, denouncing management's "greedy" price demands. The industry got an injunction against the seizure, and on Apr. 29 the strike got under way as a long court fight began.

Some 70,000 Communications Workers won $4 to $7 pay raises from Bell Telephone and Western Electric after strikes that affected service in all but five states during the month. About 40,000 Woodworkers struck 726 employers in the five northwestern states, Clothing Workers extended major agreements because of a slump, Auto Workers primed themselves for a fight for the guaranteed annual wage at an educational conference, and 100,000 CIO, AFL and independent oil workers, after months of futile negotiations and three postponements, ended the month by striking.

MAY was barely under way when the steel strike ended, on May 2. The U.S. Supreme Court stayed the lower court injunction against Pres. Truman's seizure while it considered the matter, and Truman called both sides to the White House for bargaining that proved fruitless. The Steelworkers held their convention in Philadelphia, warned the industry that if they got no contract there would be no

A PICTURE OF THIS.—Biggest grin among more than 600,000 CIO Steelworkers belonging to Carmelo Startari, worker in a Pittsburgh mill, after mid-summer settlement of the long steel strike.

work; the same week Irving S. Olds, U.S. Steel board chairman, retired at 65 on a pension of $64,399 a year. The industry was insisting on a price increase of $12 a ton if it were to meet WSB recommendations.

CIO Clothing Workers and Textile Workers laid plans to fight unemployment at their conventions, CIO Packinghouse Workers voted to demand pay increases and a guaranteed annual wage. Striking CIO, AFL and independent oil workers settled when the WSB set a 15c an hour ceiling on pay boosts.

JUNE'S second day found Steelworkers on strike—until settlement this time—after the Supreme Court ruled Pres. Truman's seizure of the mills unconstitutional. Truman rejected as "unfair" requests of Senate and House to use a Taft-Hartley Act injunction.

Congress, rushing to adjourn before the political conventions, reversed its killing of a $5 a month increase in social security payments after hearing from the folks at home. It passed a sadly weakened controls bill with more holes than ever, but continued wage controls unweakened; stripped the WSB of its disputes powers and replaced its 18 members with a 12-man board subject to Senate approval. CIO and AFL joined in a plea to free Italian unions to work together for the good of democracy. The CIO Communications Workers set up a $12 million defense fund to back demands on the Bell System, the CIO Electrical Workers a $1 million fund to fight General Electric.

JULY was the month of national political conventions. Republicans practically ignored labor spokesmen, nominated Gen. Dwight Eisenhower over Sen. Taft (O.). Democrats gave labor a full hearing; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of CWA-CIO sat on their platform committee, many labor men were delegates. They nominated Gov. Adlai Stevenson (Ill.).

The steel strike was on the front pages most of the month. On July 24 Pres. Truman called top leaders of both sides to the White House and told them to end the walkout; seven hours later they had an agreement with union pay proposals, a modified union shop and, for the companies, a $5.20 a ton price hike Economic Stabilizer Roger Putnam said was given because the industry "held a loaded gun at the government's head." Some northern Textile Workers suffered pay cuts under arbitration awards.

The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions met in Berlin, with CIO represented, and mapped further steps to organize the world. CIO Brewery Workers in convention voted an unending fight against AFL raids.

AUGUST was the month in which the CIO formally endorsed Stevenson's candidacy, pushed registration drives in all parts of the country, and began pointing toward the November elections. The Glass Workers held their convention, and negotiations on steel contracts based on the White House settlement got under way. Rent control was a major issue in many communities, and the CIO's first television venture was winning plaudits.

The CIO Rubber Workers won a 10c pay increase and other contract improvements peacefully from many employers, large and small, and after a two-week strike at Goodrich. CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers replaced Pres. Martin Wagner with Elwood Swisher at the annual convention.

SEPTEMBER opened with the usual Labor Day celebrations with a PAC angle. In Detroit, Stevenson called for a "completely new labor law" to replace T-H. CIO Political Action Committees built up full steam for the election, and many internationals formally endorsed the top Democratic candidates.

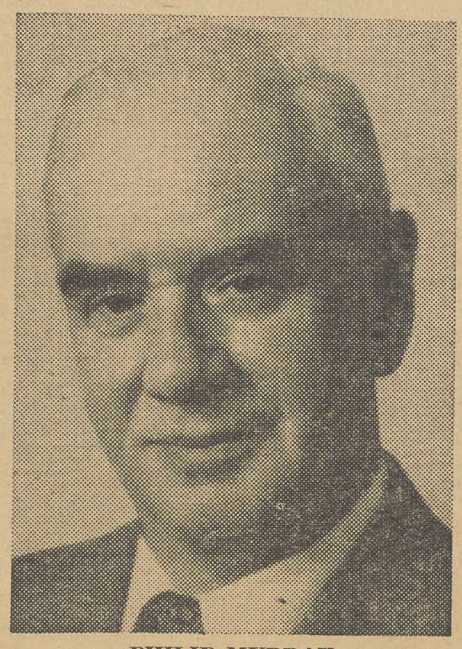
The IUE-CIO settled with Westinghouse for increases of 7.5 to 14c an hour, threatened to strike at General Electric as negotiations proved in vain. The veteran Cyrus W. Ching retired as chief of the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service, was replaced by David Cole, arbitrator. CIO Rubber Workers reelected Pres. L. S. Buckmaster; Oil Workers offered no opposition to top officers, and Woodworkers voted political action to protect contract gains.

OCTOBER and political action were synonymous for the CIO, which reported more CIO members were registered than ever before in history. CIO Packinghouse Workers won 14.5c in a pattern-setting Armour agreement. CIO Shipbuilding Workers proved in convention that it had bounced back from low membership caused by unemployment, reelected top officers; IUE-CIO convention also reelected top officers, increased per capita tax and laid plans to force General Electric to deal decently with it. Some 25,000 Furniture Workers got 12 to 13c hikes.

NOVEMBER was a month of mourning as well as of elections. Philip Murray, president of the CIO and the Steelworkers, died in a San Francisco hotel on Nov. 9, a week before the Naitonal CIO convention was to open in Los Angeles. The convention was postponed. The CIO presidency was left vacant until the convention, and Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald became acting president of the Steelworkers. On Nov. 17, AFL Pres. William Green died in Coshocton, O.; he was succeeded by AFL Sec.-Treas. George Meany.

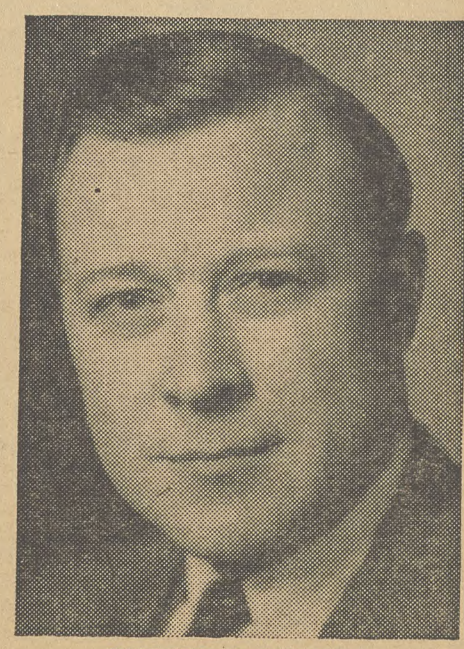
November was also the month when Eisenhower defeated Stevenson in a GOP landslide; both branches of Congress went Republican, with some friends of labor salvaged, others defeated, and a good measure of satisfaction over the defeat of a group of diehard reactionary Republicans. Surveys shower that CIO members generally voted as the CIO-PAC suggested—but their wives didn't.

DECEMBER opened with the CIO convention in Atlantic City. When it ended, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers was the new president, and a strong program for continued advances was drawn up. A memorial service was held in memory of Philip Murray, and a memorial to him was approved. Executive Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey were reelected.



PHILIP MURRAY

MOURNING STEELWORKERS



WALTER P. REUTHER

The death of CIO's and the Steelworkers' president as winter began brought a minute of mourning in the mills. Then CIO's convention elected Walter P. Reuther, head of the Auto Workers, as president to head the "new leadership team."

Yanks On Korean Front Thank CIO For CARE Gift Packages

FROM AMERICAN soldiers on the front lines in Korea and from homes created to house war orphans, the CIO Community Services Committee is receiving almost daily letters of thanks.

The thanks are for the CARE packages, purchased through the voluntary contributions of CIO members and rushed to Korea, Dir. Leo Perlis reported.

"I am sure your packages couldn't have gone any further up front," Sgt. Robert C. Newman wrote expressing the thanks of E company, 180th Infantry Regiment, 45th Division.

Newman, a former member of Local 72, UAW-CIO in Kenosha, Wis., says, "Where E company ends, enemy territory starts."

Thanking the CIO "for your kindness," the sergeant noted, "something a little different than army chow is really welcome."

Letters from chaplains, who distribute the packages, are regularly received by the CIO Community Services Committee.

Chaplain Earl S. Bloxham, who is responsible for several units in the 2d Infantry Division Artillery, reported distributing the CARE packages to the 37th Field Artillery Battalion.

This outfit, he wrote, "recently fired round 555,555 against the enemy." "No other unit in the history of the U. S. Army has ever fired this many rounds," he noted with pride.

"You are able to see," he added, "that these parcels were given to men who have been in the thick of the fighting."

"THE MEN," the chaplain concluded, "are most appreciative of this thoughtfulness on the part of you and the 6 million members you represent."

Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Gillenwaters, chaplain for the 2d Infantry Division, was another to express appreciation. Writing on behalf of the officers and enlisted men of that division, which has seen hard fighting in Korea, the colonel thanked the CIO for "your thoughtfulness and assistance in maintaining high morale among the personnel of UN forces."

From "Willie and Joe," a couple of GI's, the Community Services Committee received a touching "token of our deepest appreciation" for "a small ray of light from home" which "warms our hearts."

"When we all feel lost and everything seems black," they wrote, "a gesture of such compassion proves that somewhere, someone remembers the soldier and the shining goal for which he strives."

"Here in a strange and far off land," they continued, "the horror of war and the ominous presence of death, often obscure the issue for which we suffer innumberable privations. When citizens of staunch and stalwart character of which your organization is comprised are willing to stand beside us, we'll fight to the last bullet, the last drop of blood, the last breath of life to protect the sacred heritage for which you stand."

From I. H. Shim, director of the AAA Children's home, established to care for 300 war orphans, came a letter filled with gratitude expressed in broken English, which did not hide the director's deep feeling.

"Over the hundred of thousand of miles wave," he wrote, "we have received your holy, great relief packages that was donated for Korean war suferes through the American soldier."

KOREAN WAR VETERAN lauds CIO campaign for CARE packages. Sgt. Ralph L. Juliot, a CIO Steelworker from Clairton, Pa., confers with Leo Perlis (left), CIO Community Services Committee director, and Paul Comly French, CARE director.

GI CARE Gifts Honor Murray

Two hundred and 17 fighting men and women in Korea will shortly receive CARE comfort packages in memory of the late Philip Murray, the CIO Community Service Committee reported last week.

Dir. Leo Perlis said all future CARE packages sent to fighting forces in Korea or to Korean civilians who are the victims of war will be in memory of the late president of the CIO.

Carey Lashes Anti-Semitism In Prague Purge Trials

THE ANTI-SEMITISM displayed by the Russian Communists in the purge trials of 14 top Czechoslovak government officials—11 of them Jews—came under bitter attack last week at a labor protest rally in New York sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, one of the principal speakers, called for the establishment of an international labor group "to investigate the growing evidence that the Kremlin has deliberately fostered and propagated anti-Semitic programs in Russia, in eastern Europe and elsewhere."

His proposal was made after he had charged Russian Soviet leaders with planning the murder of the 2.5 million Jews trapped behind the iron curtain. He also detailed evidence of Soviet anti-Semitism over the last decade—starting with the 1942 executions of Victor Alter and Henrick Ehrlich, Polish labor leaders who were Jews.

At that time, he recalled, at a similar meeting, he also called for an international labor investigation of the killings. The Russians, he recounted, refused to permit it.

Russian anti-Semitism is demonstrated by more than the anti-Jewish character of the Prague trials, Carey declared.

"Proof lies also in the programs of Jewish persecution over recent years in other satellite countries and in Russia itself," he said.

"IT LIES in the vast propaganda campaign designed to prove that all democratic nations are tools of an 'international Jewish-Zionist conspiracy.' It lies in the Kremlin's undisguised hostility to the Republic of Israel in diplomatic relations. It lies in Soviet Russia's . . . encouragement of Moslem violence against Jews wherever the two are neighbors."

In a telegram, CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther, convalescing from an operation, regretted he could not atttend, "for all who cherish democratic justice must clearly and firmly condemn the decadence, cynicism and moral bankruptcy inherent in the anti-Semitism of the Prague trials."

"It is a complete carbon copy of the Hitlerite anti-Semitism which the free, democratic world had hoped and prayed was destroyed when that evil dictatorship was smashed," his wire said. "Today, this same despicable appeal to mass prejudice has been resurrected by the very government which once condemned it in tones of horror."

USA Nominates McDonald, Thimmes, Abel To Top Posts

BALLOTING for top officers of the CIO Steelworkers was reduced to a formality last week when the nominating deadline passed with no opposition to the incumbents in sight.

Named with the certainty of being elected to succeed the late Philip Murray, president of both the Steelworkers and the CIO, was Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald, who has been acting president since Murray's death. Renominated without opposition was Vice Pres. James G. Thimmes, while Dist. Dir. I. W. Abel, Canton, O., was slated to succeed McDonald as secretary-treasurer. The USA-CIO executive board had endorsed the trio.

Members of the union will pick their officers in a nationwide referendum on Feb. 10. They also will fill district directorships, nominations for which were still being compiled by USA-CIO tellers.

McDonald has been secretary-treasurer of the Steelworkers since 1936, when it was set up as the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. A one-time steel mill worker, he had served as Murray's secretary when the latter was vice president of the Mine Workers. He has been a member of the National CIO Executive Board for several years, and has served on many important National CIO committees.

WSB OKs Fringe Benefits For UPWA

The Wage Stabilization Commission has approved fringe gains negotiated by the CIO Packinghouse Workers and three major employers—Armour & Co., Swift & Co. and the Cudahy Packing Co. Action followed previous approval of a 4c an hour general wage increase, job reclassifications and reduction of the differential in women's rates.

The commission authorized payments ranging from 1 to 3.5c an hour to reduce certain geographical differentials; increased the night differential from 7c to 9c an hour, and time and a half pay for Saturdays as such, or for another designated day for employes who regularly work on Saturdays.

Congress Of Industrial Organizations

Financial Statement
(October 1, 1951—September 30, 1952)

(Editor's note: Below are printed excerpts from the detailed audit of the books of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1952. These excerpts show the organization's total resources and liabilities as of Sept. 30, 1952, and its income and expenditure accounts for the year ending on that date.)

STATEMENT NO. 1

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

(As of the end of the fiscal year September 30, 1952)

Total Resources	$2,218,713.07
Total Liabilities	98,566.63
Net Worth—Represented by the excess of Resources over Liabilities	2,120,146.44
Net Worth—as of September 30, 1951	1,477,963.75
Net Increase—October 1, 1951 to September 30, 1952	$ 642,182.69

STATEMENT NO. 2

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

OCTOBER 1, 1951 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1952

INCOME		
Per Capita Taxes from National Unions and Organizing Committees for general puposes		$4,612,588.11
Special Per Capita Taxes earmarked for Southern Organizing Campaign		
Current Collections	$170,369.41	
Add: Decrease in Reserve	85,577.34	255,946.75
Special Per Capita Taxes earmarked for Special Organizing (Current Coll.)	$170,362.45	
Add: Decrease in Reserve	375,506.64	545,869.09
Per Capita dues and initiation fees from Local Industrial Unions		335,379.61
Dues from Industrial Union Councils		6,168.75
Charter Fees		525.00
Sales of CIO News		89,236.13
Sales of Educational and Organizational Supplies		41,121.94
Interest Income from Investment Securities		8,057.10
TOTAL INCOME		$5,894,862.48
EXPENSES AND CHARGES		
Salaries, Travel Expense, and Subsidies for Affiliated Organizations		$ 816,660.30
Departmental Expenses		1,450,282.48
Contributions		168,841.67
Subsidies for Local Industrial Unions		55,014.50
Supplies for Local Industrial Unions		8,081.28
Regional and Field Offices		
Salaries	$680,713.45	
Travel Expenses	585,530.32	
Rent, Telephone, Telegraph and other office expenses	183,760.31	$1,450,004.08
Southern Organizing Campaign		903,795.48
Provision for possible losses on Notes Receivable		400,000.00
TOTAL EXPENSES AND CHARGES		$5,252,679.79
Excess of Income over Expenses and Charges, October 1, 1951 to September 30, 1952		$ 642,182.69

Organizationally Speaking

By Allan S. Haywood

THE YEAR just ending brought a great loss to both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor. On November 9, 1952, the officers and members of CIO were shocked by the sudden death of our beloved president, Philip Murray. Three weeks later the American Federation of Labor suffered a loss in the death of William Green.

I had ridden out with Pres. Murray on his last journey, to San Francisco, and was with him the night before his death when he addressed a conference of Steelworkers of the western states.

Philip Murray was elected to the presidency of CIO on Friday, Nov. 22, 1940.

In accepting the nomination he said, in part, "I give to you from this public platform my life, my being, my energy and such little wisdom as God Almighty may have given to me."

Pres. Murray kept that pledge and in doing so brought betterment of life to millions of American workers and their families and raised the hopes of working men and women all over the world.

The twelve years he served as CIO president will go down as among the most crucial years in our nation's history. A little more than a year after he assumed his great burden, our country was plunged into a terrible world war. With our allies we came through victorious. Pres. Murray set our ship of state on the right course prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor and led us through those dark days from 1941 to 1945.

* * *

Since then a new totalitarian menace has arisen to threaten world peace and the freedom of all men. Philip Murray took a leading part in forming a worldwide free trade union movement to resist that Communist menace and to bring a new measure of security, freedom and justice to people everywhere.

In the early hours of Nov. 9, when Philip Murray died, he knew that he had kept the promise made twelve years before. He had given his life, his being, his energy and the wisdom God had given him, in the service of his fellow men. The people of America are richer for his having lived and served. History will record him as one of the greatest men of our time—humble, imaginative, courageous.

A new era has begun for our movement. This month the CIO convention elected a new president, Walter P. Reuther. The writer, after a constitutional amendment, was elected executive vice-president following the first contest and roll call vote in our movement, a vote which demonstrated the virility and soundness Philip Murray had bequeathed it.

We are all united in our determination to build even stronger and nobler the organization he entrusted to us. We will never forget the words of Philip Murray at the AFL's 55th Annual Convention, in Atlantic City, in October, 1935:

"Have we reached the day in our history when this great trade union movement is unwilling to accept its full measure of responsibility and move forward—toward the accomplishment of higher ideals and better days for our people?"

In that spirit of endless striving for continuing improvement, we will push forward. Despite any opposition that may confront us, we will continue to use the resources of this great trade union movement to advance the cause of working men and women.

We will explore every honorable pathway to organic unity for the whole labor movement, but we will never compromise the right of American workers to find the solution to their economic problems through industrial unionism.

* * *

We shall play our part as a constructive force in the domestic affairs of our nation, supporting those vested with the responsibilities of government when we believe them to be right. But we will continue to resist those who would turn back the clock of progress whenever and wherever we find them.

We shall search for and support sincere movements for world peace. In the interest of peace and justice, we will continue to strive for brotherhood among all nations, creeds and races. We will resist every attempt—whatever its source—to enslave men's bodies and minds.

To all the officers and members of CIO and affiliated unions I extend sincere wishes for a happy, prosperous and successful New Year. In memory of Philip Murray, let us continue, with renewed fervor, his work of building a vigorous and progressive labor movement.

* * *

Reg. Dir. Robert McVay reports two more representation election victories for the CIO Steelworkers: Graver Boiler & Tank Co., Sand Springs, Okla., USA 39, AFL 19; McNamara Boiler & Tank Co., Tulsa, Okla., USA 123, AFL 27, challenged 5. USA Dir. Charles E. Smith of Sub-District 37 supervised these elections.

Reg. Dir. Clarence Palmer reports that the Steelworkers won a certification election at the Cobalt Smelter, Garfield, Utah, by a vote of 46 to 8.

Reg. Dir. Robert Starnes reports that the CIO Woodworkers won a representation election at the Olin Industries, Frost Lumber Div., Shreveport, La., by the following vote: eligible 249, IWA-CIO 200, no union 17, challenged 7, void 3.

Child Labor Death, Accident Toll Climbs Because Of Legal Loopholes

ONE OF THE most tragic results of the inadequate legal protection and weak enforcement of state and federal child labor laws is the high toll of children killed and injured in occupational accidents, according to the 1952 report of the National Child Labor Committee.

The exact number of young workers who suffer severe accidents on the job is not known for the country as a whole, because few states compile accident data by age groups, the committee says. But reports from states that do keep such records indicate that the total figure is high.

California, for example, reported disabling industrial injuries in 1950 to 1676 children under 18 years. Of these 101 were under 14. Two of the eight children fatally injured were under 16. New York reported 1152 compensation cases involving minors under 18, six of them fatal, and two of them permanent total injuries.

THE COMMITTEE found, in analyzing census figures, that more than two million school-age boys and girls are now working full or part-time in industry and agriculture.

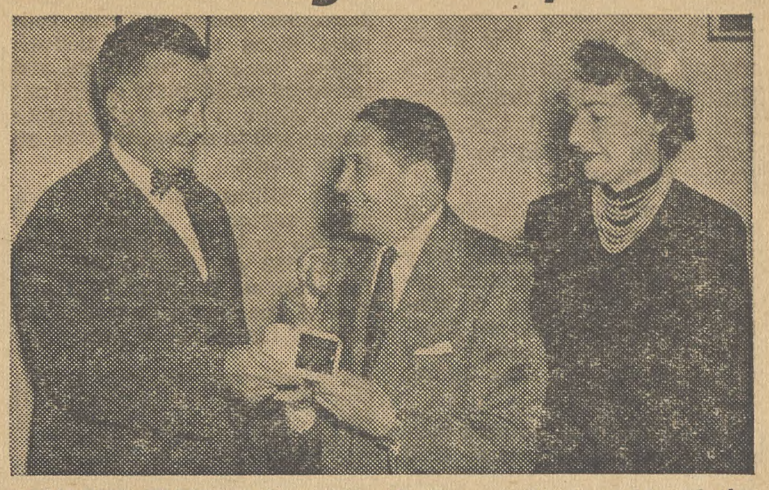
Many of these are employed illegally, as records of the federal Wage-Hour Div. show that violations of child labor laws are frequent. Nearly 10% of the 33,000 establishments investigated by the government were found to be employing minors in violation of the federal child labor law.

More than 7000 children were found to be employed illegally, 2500 of them under 14, and 321 under nine years. Fifteen hundred were 16 or 17-year-olds employed in hazardous jobs.

HIGHEST percentage of underage children doing dangerous work were found in logging operations where the legal age minimum is 18 years. Agriculture, which has a 16-year age minimum for employment during school hours, came next. State labor departments also report extensive violations.

The worst child labor abuses in general occur in agriculture, the committee reported, with the children of migrant workers suffering most of all.

"The large numbers employed, the early age at which they work, their neglected schooling and general living conditions are in bitter contrast to this country's traditional concern for the welfare of its children," the report stated.



BRONZE BUST of Franklin D. Roosevelt, founder of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, is awarded Greater New York CIO for its support of March of Dimes. From left, Ellis Van Riper, drive chairman; Robert Weinberg, March of Dimes, and Mrs. Ruth Cohen, recent polio victim and wife of a CIO Transport Worker.

Draft Rejections, School Lag Back Child Labor Curbs

PROPONENTS of improved educational opportunities and strengthened curbs on child labor have been handed strong ammunition in a report of armed forces rejections during the first year of the Korean war.

These statistics revealed that 19.2% of the 1.5 million draftees examined by Selective Service were rejected because of inability to pass the Armed Forces Qualification Test.

To pass the test, a registrant must be able to read, do simple sums and adjust himself to unfamiliar testing situations. "While a man without formal schooling may pass the test if he has superior ability," the U. S. Labor Dept. says, success in the tests is related "to his total educational experience."

The rejection rates showed a tremendous variation from state to state, ranging from a low of 2.1% in Utah to a high of 58.3% in South Carolina, where educational standards and living standards are among the lowest in the nation.

The 10 southeastern states, hotbed of the labor-hating, Negro-hating Klan, rang up the highest rate of rejections, with percentages running from 31.7 in Florida to the South Carolina high.

Aliens Advised On Registration

Some four million aliens living in the United States must notify the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization of their current addresses by Jan. 31.

The reminder was issued by Atty. Gen. James McGranery, who noted failure to file was punishable by fine or imprisonment. Forms for making the reports are available at any post-office or immigration and naturalization office.

Order For Your Union

Murray Memorial Now On Records

Recordings of the CIO's 14th Constitutional Convention memorial session to the late Philip Murray are available through the CIO Publicity Dept.

These recordings are available in 15-minute and 30-minute productions and are suitable for radio broadcasts on public service time and for use in union meetings. They include memorial address of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson and those of other speakers.

Recordings are available in sizes and speeds for professional record players, tape recorders and home record players. Orders can be placed by clipping and mailing this coupon:

CIO Publicity Dept.
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

We desire to place an order for the Philip Murray memorial record as follows (check type recording desired):

	15-minute	30-minute
Broadcast transcriptions		
(33⅓ rpm on a 16-inch disc)	☐ $6.50	$13.00 ☐
Tape recordings	☐ $6.00	$10.00 ☐
Home record players		
(78 rpm)	☐ $8.00	$16.00 ☐
(33⅓ rpm)	☐ $6.00	$12.00 ☐

☐ Check Inclosed ☐ Bill Us Later

Name.....

Address.....

City..... **Zone**..... **State**.....

Organization.....

Oliver Resigns MSA Post To Become Reuther Aide

ROBERT OLIVER, for the past two years a top labor adviser at the government's Mutual Security Administration, has rejoined the CIO staff as an assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

Oliver moved into Washington CIO headquarters on Dec. 15. Pending Reuther's recovery from a recent gall-bladder operation in Detroit, he is handling a number of general functions. More detailed assignments will be announced in the future, it is understood.

The CIO official entered government service in August, 1950 as executive assistant to Clinton S. Golden, former steel union vice-president who was then one of the MSA's two labor advisers. After Golden's retirement from that post, Oliver was named to succeed him.

During his two-year stint with the government, Oliver practically commuted between Washington and Europe. He was a strong supporter of, and helped to develop the MSA Production Assistance program. That program is designed to introduce expanding economy principles into the restrictive economies of many European countries, and thus raise living standards through higher levels of production and increased productivity shared out to workers through higher wages, and to consumers through lower prices.

Bob Oliver embarked on a union career at an early age. In 1933 he became a member of Local 333 of the Oil Workers International Union at Baytown, Tex. A year later, he was president of his local. A year after

ROBERT OLIVER

that, in 1935, he became head of the East Harris County Central Union, AFL, and a vice-president of the Texas AFL body.

SINCE 1937, Oliver has worked with the CIO. He was a field representative assisting and directing organizing campaigns for the oil workers, the aluminum workers—now a section of the steel union—and the Textile Workers.

In 1940, Oliver was director of TWUA's Carpet Division. In 1942, he was named the union's Washington representative, and a year later was appointed director of the important southern cotton division of TWUA.

During 1944-45, Oliver served with the Army in the European Theater. Post-war, he was named regional director for the CIO in Texas, and later also became state director for the CIO southern organizing campaign. He left those two jobs to take over the key labor job with the Marshall Plan agency.

Oliver is married and has three children.

12-29

IUE Raise Tops Red UE In GE Plants

BECAUSE its officers and negotiating committee showed foresight, the CIO Electrical Workers have won a higher increase for members in General Electric Co. plants than the Communist-controlled United Electrical Workers.

The UE signed a contract with GE early last fall, sacrificing two paid holidays in 1953 for its members. The IUE-CIO held out and settled for wages on a different basis.

When the Bureau of Labor Statistics' price index for Nov. 15 was announced, the total IUE wage increase became 5.27%, compared to 5.16% for the UE, which had used an earlier base date. Based on straight time, the average IUE pay hike was 8.7c an hour, compared to 8.5c for UE; based on average hourly earnings, IUE members will get an average of 9c retroactive to Oct. 13. The IUE increase ranges from 7.5 to 14c and covers 74,000 employes.

At the Westinghouse Corp. a boost of 7.5 to 14c for 50,000 employes, retroactive to Oct. 1, was approved. The IUE-CIO asked both firms to pay the retroactive due before Christmas. Westinghouse promptly agreed to pay $25 on account. GE announced it would pay under its UE agreement, but not the IUE-CIO contract. IUE Pres. James B. Carey promptly charged GE Vice Pres. Lemuel R. Boulware with "a petty imitation of Scrooge."

U. S. Slams Door On New Immigrants

THE McCARRAN Act, the country's new legislation governing immigration and naturalization, became effective Dec. 24—a sad Christmas present for the hopeful in other nations who dream of coming to the United States.

The act is one of the longest on the statute books—and one of the worst. It contains 120 pages of small type in the Federal Register. After a year of study, experts of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service have compiled 123 pages of rules and regulations.

They still don't know all the answers, they say. The courts will have to clarify some of the provisions.

THE ACT was strongly opposed by the CIO because it represented a step backward in the country's immigration and naturalization policy. It was just as vigorously opposed by Pres. Truman, who vetoed it. Isolationists and reactionaries, prodded by manufacturers and financiers who are taking an increasingly dim view of immigration, passed it over his veto. President-elect Eisenhower has promised to support changes in it.

The new law repealed all immigration statutes ever before enacted by Congress. The National CIO convention, in a resolution, pointed out that it constitutes an even less liberal immigration policy than previous laws.

The resolution predicted that fewer immigrants will enter the country than under the previous act, which was passed in 1924. It denounced the continuation of the national origins quota system with its discrimination against all but people from northern Europe. Asiatics, though given token quotas and made eligible for naturalization, are still discriminated against, while new discriminations were enacted against Negroes.

It bars from the country many former totalitarians regardless of their later views and conduct, and, said the resolution, "makes second class citizens out of all naturalized citizens."

There Weren't Any Empty Stockings For These Firms

SANTA CLAUS dropped lush, fat profits into the huge stockings of America's industrial giants all through 1952, the Wall Street Journal has reported in a compilation of the profit picture for 727 companies.

For the first nine months, most of these companies showed profit increases over 1951. **Some of the profit increases were:**

	Increase over 1951
Floor coverings	222.1%
Radio and television	124.3%
Aircraft manufacturers	96.7%
Electrical equipment	94.7%
Railroads	60.4%
Utilities	27.2%
Building materials	26.9%
Airlines	25.2%
Food products	22.8%
Autos and equipment	20.7%
Rubber	19.9%
Mining and metals	18.9%

CIO CONTEST WINNER gets a Hollywood greeting. Gayle Larson (left), winner of a Kansas CIO Council talent contest, meets screen actress Joan Leslie. Miss Larson, a singer, won over 354 entries.

'Gas' Consumers Face New Hikes

FIRMS IN the big international oil cartel now facing charges of the Federal Trade Commission that they conspired to control world petroleum production, fix prices and restrict competition are out after a multimillion-dollar ceiling price increase for gasoline and fuel oil on the West Coast.

Strangely enough, government agencies appear to be doing all in their power to help them get it although the move would put up to an estimated $100 million a year more into the pockets of the cartel. All of this would come from the pockets of West Coast consumers in the form of higher prices.

Eventually, however, the price hike probably would spread across the country.

Under the recommended hike of 58.8c per barrel for gasoline, for example, the price to consumers would shoot up nearly 1.5c per gallon. Varying hikes also would apply to crude oil, kerosene, asphalt, fuel oil, and other petroleum products.

Among the chief backers of the price rise are Standard Oil of California and General Petroleum, wholly owned subsidiary of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., which was named in the cartel charges along with the former firm. While virtually every California oil firm is backing the price boost, oil industry spokesmen estimate that nearly half the increased income would go to the cartel firms.

The hike, which has been recommended by the industry-staffed Petroleum Administration for Defense, originally was tentatively scheduled as a Christmas Eve present to the companies. The West Coast Petroleum Wholesale Industry Advisory Committee of the Office of Price Stabilization—also made up of industry spokesmen—met in Los Angeles Dec. 15 and 16 and recommended the boosts.

But last week, when the plan became known, OPS announced that because of the "well recognized interests" of other government agencies as well as consumers, it was giving the recommendations further study and that no action would be taken for "several weeks." A delay for that time will, in itself, save West Coast consumers several million dollars.

IN RECOMMENDING the price hike for the West Coast oil industry, neither the PAD nor the OPS advisory committee referred to the fact that oil companies are the biggest benefactors under the depletion allowance loopholes in the tax laws. These are estimated by Sen. Humphrey (D. Minn.) to net them more than $600 million a year.

On top of that, the oil industry has been one of the big users of the rapid tax amortization "racket" which permits them to write excess profits off over a five-year period in the form of added plant facilities. Last October Standard Oil of California was handed one of these write-off certificates for a new refinery at El Segundo costing $27,270,000.

No one mentioned, either, that the California oil firms are expecting soon to be the recipients of a major share of the $40 billion "gift" the Republicans have promised to vote to the oil industry in the form of a "states rights" tidelands oil bill.

Mayor Praises CIO

Seven CIO local unions in Hoboken, N. J., recently raised $602 in the city's cancer drive, for which they won the praise of Mayor DeSapio.